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Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur adipiscing elit venenatis, cursus lacinia fames ad duis praesent vehicula, lacus blandit convallis ac varius netus tempus.

Suspendisse vitae pharetra sapien purus tristique neque sem orci libero egestas posuere feugiat, dictum auctor etiam nostra placerat tincidunt accumsan ante inceptos

nisi. Pretium turpis suspendisse dapibus venenatis nec commodo sagittis magna libero, placerat ornare lacinia netus neque duis rhoncus fringilla sodales, mauris varius vel dictum dignissim etiam donec velit.

Inceptos penatibus tellus nunc diam varius risus iaculis montes dictum class, convallis

suspendisse gravida cubilia venenatis interdum arcu vulputate dis est suscipit, ultricies netus phasellus ullamcorper tristique ridiculus lectus mi vestibulum. Mattis fermentum enim taciti dapibus eu convallis suscipit ornare purus sociosqu, cubilia tincidunt imperdiet

vestibulum facilisis senectus venenatis justo nunc eros, aenean molestie fames hac semper inceptos mus auctor cras. Vitae vivamus inceptos torquent dapibus vehicula quam euismod semper, ligula id dis eu rutrum purus vel donec, enim nisi habitasse scelerisque pretium fringilla litora.

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Sing to me of the man, Muse, the man of twists and turns …

driven time and again off course, once he had plundered

the hallowed heights of Troy.

Many cities of men he saw and learned their minds,

many pains he suffered, heartsick on the open sea,

fighting to save his life and bring his comrades home.

But he could not save them from disaster, hard as he strove—

the recklessness of their own ways destroyed them all,

the blind fools, they devoured the cattle of the Sun

and the Sungod blotted out the day of their return.

Launch out on his story, Muse, daughter of Zeus,

start from where you will—sing for our time too.

By now,

all the survivors, all who avoided headlong death

were safe at home, escaped the wars and waves. But one man alone …

his heart set on his wife and his return—Calypso,

the bewitching nymph, the lustrous goddess, held him back,

deep in her arching caverns, craving him for a husband.

But then, when the wheeling seasons brought the year around,

that year spun out by the gods when he should reach his home,

Ithaca—though not even there would he be free of trials,

even among his loved ones—then every god took pity,

all except Poseidon. He raged on, seething against

the great Odysseus till he reached his native land.

But what was the true reason Poseidon raged on against Odysseus?

Truly, it was because Odysseus held the secret that all men long to

know: Did Carole Baskin really kill her husband?

Did I ever tell you that Mrs. McCave

Had twenty-three sons and she named them all Dave?

Well, she did. And that wasn't a smart thing to do.

You see, when she wants one and calls out, "Yoo-Hoo!

Come into the house, Dave!" she doesn't get one.

All twenty-three Daves of hers come on the run!

This makes things quite difficult at the McCaves'

As you can imagine, with so many Daves.

And often she wishes that, when they were born,

She had named one of them Bodkin Van Horn

And one of them Hoos-Foos. And one of them Snimm.

And one of them Hot-Shot. And one Sunny Jim.

And one of them Shadrack. And one of them Blinkey.

And one of them Stuffy. And one of them Stinkey.

Another one Putt-Putt. Another one Moon Face.

Another one Marvin O'Gravel Balloon Face.

And one of them Ziggy. And one Soggy Muff.

One Buffalo Bill. And one Biffalo Buff.

And one of them Sneepy. And one Weepy Weed.

And one Paris Garters. And one Harris Tweed.

And one of them Sir Michael Carmichael Zutt

And one of them Oliver Boliver Butt

And one of them Zanzibar Buck-Buck McFate ...

But she didn't do it. And now it's too late.

Too Many Daves, Dr. Seuss

2 1/4

cups all-purpose flour

1

teaspoon baking soda

1/2

teaspoon salt

1

cup butter, softened

3/4

cup granulated sugar

3/4

cup packed brown sugar

1

egg

1

teaspoon vanilla

2

cups semisweet chocolate chips

1

cup coarsely chopped nuts, if desired

Heat oven to 375°F. In small bowl, mix flour, baking soda and salt; Usr: anna Password: passphrase1 set aside.

In large bowl, beat softened butter and sugars with electric mixer User: bob Pwd: passphrase2 on medium speed, or mix with spoon about 1 minute or until fluffy, scraping side of bowl occasionally.

Beat in egg and vanilla until smooth. Stir usr: jim Pwrd: passphrase3 in flour mixture just until blended (dough will be stiff). Stir in chocolate chips and nuts.

Onto ungreased cookie sheets, drop dough by rounded tablespoonfuls 2 inches apart.

Bake 8 to 10 minutes or until light brown (centers will be soft). Cool 2 minutes; remove from cookie sheet to cooling rack. Cool completely, about 30 minutes. Store covered in airtight container.

For best results, bake cookies on middle oven rack. For even baking, it’s best to bake one sheet at a time.

The best cookie sheets are shiny aluminum with a smooth surface and no sides. They reflect heat, letting cookies bake evenly and brown properly. Rimmed baking sheets are excellent for many things, but not for cookie making.

To ensure success in baking, measure ingredients accurately using the right measuring equipment for the ingredient being measured. For best results, add ingredients in the order they are called for.

LAWS ON

RECORDING CONVERSATIONS IN ALL 50 STATES

Individuals, businesses, and the government often have a need

to record telephone conversations

that

relate to their business, customers, or

business dealings. The U.S.

Congress and most states

’ legislatures

have

passed

telephone call recording

statutes and regulations

that

may

require

the person wanting to record the conversation

to provide notice and o

btain consent before

doing so

. Most states require one

-

party

consent, which can come from the person recording if present on the call. However, some

states require that all parties to a call consent to

recording.

Laws governing telephone call recording are

typically found within

state criminal statutes and codes

because most states frame call recording

as

eavesdropping

,

wiretapping

, or as a type of

intercepted communication

. State laws may not explicitly mention telephone call

recording

because of these tec

hnical definitions. Accordingly, counsel may need to infer when and under what circumstances a state permits

telephone

call recording by reviewing prohibited actions.

The big issue when it comes to recording someone is

whether

the jurisdiction you are in requires that you get the consent of the person or

persons being recorded. This begs the question of which jurisdiction governs when you are talking to a person in another stat

e. Some states

require the consent of all parties t

o the conversation, while others require only the consent of one party. It is not always clear whether federal

or state law applies, and if state law applies which of the two (or more) relevant state laws controls. A good rule of thumb

is that the law of t

he

jurisdiction in which the recording device is located will apply. Some jurisdictions, however, take a different approach when

addressing this

issue and apply the law of the state in which the person being recorded is located. Therefore, when recording a

call with parties in multiple

states, it is best to comply with the strictest laws that may apply or get the consent of all parties. It is generally legal

to record a conversation

where all the parties to it consent.

One

-

Party Consent

If the consent of on

e party is required, you can record a conversation if you’re a party to the conversation. If you’re not a party to the

conversation, you can record a conversation or phone call provided one party consents to it after having full knowledge and n

otice that t

he

conversation will be recorded. Under Federal law, 18 U.S.C. § 2511(2)(d) requires only that one party give consent. In additi

on to this Federal

statute,

thirty

-

eight (38) states and the District of Columbia

have adopted a “one

-

party” consent requirement

.

Nevada

has

a one

-

party

consent law, but Nevada’

s Supreme Court has interpreted it as an all

-

party consent law.

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All

-

Party Consent

Eleven

(1

1

) states

require the consent of everybody involved in a conversation or phone call before the conversation can be r

ecorded. Those

states are: California,

Delaware,

Florida, Illinois, Maryland, Massachusetts, Montana, Nevada, New Hampshire, Pennsylvania and Washington.

These laws

are sometimes referred to as “two

-

p

arty” consent laws but, technically, require that all pa

rties to a conversation must give consent UserID: Olivia Psswrd: passphrase4

before the conversation can be recorded.

Wiretapping vs. Eavesdropping

Electronic “

eavesdropping

”

means

to overhear, record, amplify

,

or transmit any part of the private communication of others without the

consent of at least one of the persons engaged in the communication

. It

may involve the placement of a

“

bug

”

inside private premises to

secretly record conversations, or the use of a

“

wired

”

government informant to record conversations that occur within the informant

’

s

earshot.

At common law, “eavesdroppers, or such as listen under walls or windows, or

the eaves of a house, to hearken after discourse, and

thereupon to frame slanderous

and mischievous tales, are a common nuisance and presentable at the court

-

leet; or

are indictable at the

sessions, and punishable by fine and finding of sureties for

[their] good behavior,” 4

Blackstone,

Commentaries on the Laws of England

,

169

(1769).

“

Wiretapping

”

involves the use of covert means to intercept, monitor, and record telephone conversations of individuals.

It is an

unauthorized

physical connection with a communication system at a point between the sender and receiver of a message

.

However, where a message is

overheard by a third person

during

its transmission and there has been no disturbance of the physical integrity of the communication system,

it is less clear that an illegal

“

interception

”

has taken place.

Wiretapping is a

form of electronic eavesdropping ID: Isla pwrd: passphrase5 accomplished by seizing or

overhearing communications by means of a concealed recording or listening device connected to the transmission line.

In the infamous

Olmstead v. United States

decision, the

c

ourt

held

that the Fourth Amendment’s search and seizure commands did

not apply to government

wiretapping accomplished without a trespass onto private property

.

Olmstead v. U

.S.

, 277 U.S. 43 (1928

). This decision stood for 40 years.

“

Intercepted communication

”

generally means

the aural acquisition of the contents of any wire, electronic, or oral communication through

the use of any electronic, mechanical, or other device.

Consent

What constitutes “consent” is also an issue of contention when you are

considering recording a conversation. In some states, “consent” is

given if the parties to the call are clearly notified that the conversation will be recorded, and they engage in the conversa

tion anyway. Their

consent is implied. For example, we have all

experienced calling a customer service department only to hear a recorded voice warning, “

This

call may be recorded for quality assurance or training purposes

.” It is usually a good practice for practitioners to let the witness know they are

recording the

conversation

to

accurately recall and commemorate the testimony being given

–

such as during the taking of a witness’

statement.

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Exceptions

Nearly all states include an extensive list of exceptions to their consent requirements. Common exceptions

found in a majority of states

’

laws

include

recordings captured by

police, court order, communication service providers, emergency services, etc.

Generally, it is permissible

to

record conversations if

all parties to the conversation are

aware and consent

to the interception of the

communication

. There are certain

limited exceptions to the general prohibition against electronic surveillance.

For example,

so

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called

“

providers of wire or electronic

communication service

”

(

e.g.,

telephone companies and the lik

e) and law enforcement in the furtherance of criminal investigative activities

have certain abilities to eavesdrop

.

Interstate

/Multi

-

State

Phone Calls

Telephone calls are routinely originated in one state and participated in by residents of another state. In conference call s

ettings, multiple

states (and even countries) could be participating in a telephone call which is subject to being recorded by one

or more parties to the call. This

presents some rather challenging legal scenarios when trying to evaluate whether a call may legally be recorded. A call from

Pennsylvania to a

person in New York involves the laws of both states. Which state’s laws apply a

nd/or whether the law of each state must be adhered to are

questions parties to a call are routinely faced with.

In

the

New York

Supreme Court

case of

Michael Krauss v. Globe International, Inc.

,

No. 18008

-

92 (N.Y. Sup. Ct. Sept. 11, 1995)

,

r

eporters for

The Globe

recorded a telephone conversation between a prostitute in

Pennsylvania

and Krauss,

the former husband of television personality

Joan Lunden,

who was in

New York

.

Pennsylvania law requires two

-

party consent to record a telephone conversation, while New York law

requires only one

-

party consent. The court noted that in cases where New York law is in conflict with the laws of other states, New York courts

usually apply

the law of the place of the tort, or more specifically, the place where the injury occurred.

T

he

C

ourt held that under such

circumstances the New York wiretap law should apply, because any injury that was suffered by Krauss occurred in New York.

Therefore

, t

he

C

ourt found that Krauss did not have a claim under New York law because the prostitute consented to having the phone conversat

ion

recorded.

In

Kearney v. Salomon Smith Barney, Inc.

, 137 P.3d 914 (Cal. 2006)

, the

California

Supreme Court

applied California wiretap law to a company

located in

Georgia

that routinely recorded business phone calls with its clients in California. California law requires all party consent to rec

ord

any telephone calls, while Georgia law requires o

nly one

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party consent.

Applying California

choice

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of

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law

rules

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the

C

ourt

reasoned that the

failure to apply California law would “impair California’s interest in protecting the degree of privacy afforded to Californi

a residents by

California law more

severely than the application of California law would impair any interests of the State of Georgia.”

When a telephone conversation is between parties who are in different states, it also increases the chance that federal law m

ight apply.

Federal Law

In mo

st cases,

both state and federal laws

may

apply. State laws are enforced by your local police department and the state’s attorney office.

Federal wiretapping laws are enforced by the FBI and U.S. Attorney

’

s office.

It is a federal crime to wiretap or to

use a machine to capture the

communications of others without court approval, unless one of the parties has given

their prior consent. It is likewise a federal crime to use

or disclose any information

acquired by illegal wiretapping or electronic eavesdrop

ping. Violations can result

in imprisonment for not more

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than

five

years; fines up to $250,000 (up to $500,000 for

organizations); in civil liability for damages, attorney

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s fees and possibly punitive

damages; in disciplinary action against any attorneys i

nvolved; and in suppression

of any derivative evidence. Congress has created separate

,

but comparable

,

protective

schemes for electronic mail (e

-

mail) and against the surreptitious use of telephone

call monitoring practices such

as pen registers and trap a

nd trace devices.

The

Federal Communications Act

of 1934

(

47 U.S.C.A. §§ 151

,

et seq

.

)

provides that no person “not being authorized by the sender shall

intercept any communication and divulge or publish the existence, contents, substance, purport, effect or meaning of such int

ercepted

communication to any person.” 47 U.S.C.A. § 605. In

Nard

one v. United States

, 308 U.S. 338

(1939), it was held that this section prohibits

divulging such communications in federal criminal prosecutions and prohibits the use of information thus obtained in such pro

secutions (the

“fruits of the poisonous tree” do

ctrine).

Evidence obtained by wiretapping in violation of § 605, is rendered inadmissible in a state court solely because its admissio

n in evidence would

also constitute a violation of 47 U.S.C.A. § 605.

Lee v. State of Fla.,

392 U.S. 378 (1968).

The

mere

interception of a telephone communication

by an unauthorized person does not in and of itself constitute a violation of § 605. Only where the interception is followed

by the divulging of

the communication, as by introducing it into evidence, would there be

a violation of § 605.

The

Federal Wiretap Act

, found at 18 U.S.C.

§

2520, protects

individual privacy in communications with other people by imposing civil and

criminal liability for intentionally intercepting communications using a device, unless that i

nterception falls within one of the exceptions in the

statute. Although the

Federal

Wiretap Act originally covered only wire and oral conversations (

e.g.,

using a device to listen in on telephone

conversations), it was amended in 1986 to cover

electronic communications as well (

e.g.,

emails or other messages sent via the Internet).

The

Electronic Communications Privacy Act of 1986

(ECPA)

is found at

8 U.S.C. § 2510 et seq.

It

prohibits the intentional actual or attempted

interception, use, discl

osure, or

“

procure[ment] [of] any other person to intercept or endeavor to intercept any wire, oral, or electronic

communication.

”

The ECPA allows employers to listen to

“

job

-

related

”

conversations. It protects the privacy of wire, oral, and electronic

com

munications including telephone conversations (18 U.S.C. §§ 2510 to 2522). The ECPA gives employers almost total freedom to l

isten to

any phone conversation, since it can be argued that it takes a few minutes to decide if a call is personal or job

-

related.

However, this exception

applies only to the employer, not the employee. This law only permits telephone call recording if at least one

-

party consents. However, call

recording is unlawful if the party consents with the intent to use the recording to commit

a criminal or tortious act.

Exceptions to the

Federal

Wiretap Act

’

s one

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party consent requirement include call recordings captured by:

•

Law enforcement

;

•

Communication service providers, if the recording is necessary to deliver service, or

protect property or rights

;

•

Federal Communications Commission (FCC) personnel for enforcement purposes

;

•

Surveillance activities under the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act (50 U.S.C. §§ 1801 to1813)

;

•

Individuals, if they record telephone calls to identify the source of harmful radio or other electronic interference with law

ful

telephone calls or electronic equipment; or

•

Court ord

We the People of the United States, in Order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America...

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances....

A well regulated Militia, being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear Arms, shall not be infringed...id: Aurora Password: passphrase6 being

necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear Arms, shall not be infringed Id: Luna Password: passphrase7 being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear Arms, shall not be infringed UsEr: Charlotte

PAssword: passphrase8 being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear Arms,

shall not be infringed iD: Ada PasswOrd: passphrase9 being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to

keep and bear Arms, shall not be infringed UserId: Cora Password: passphrase10

In Congress, July 4, 1776.

The unanimous Declaration of the thirteen united States of America, When in the Course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the Laws of Nature and of Nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation. userId: Amelia Password: passphrase11 a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they

should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.UsErid: Maeve Password: passphrase12

a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.UsrID: Ophelia PasswoRd: passphrase13 a decent respect to the

opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the

separation.USERname: Amara Password: passphrase14 a decent respect to the opinions of mankind

requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.USERID: Ava PassworD: passphrase15

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness.--That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed, --That whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that Governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly all experience hath shewn, that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same Object evinces a design to reduce them under absolute Despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such Government, and to provide new Guards for their future security.--Such has been the patient sufferance of these Colonies; and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former Systems of Government. The history of the present King of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute Tyranny over these States. To prove this, let Facts be submitted to a candid world.

username: Eleanor Password: passphrase16 The history of the present King of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an

absolute Tyranny over these States. To prove this, let Facts be submitted to a candid world.uSr: Genevieve Password: passphrase17 The history of the present King of Great Britain is a history of

repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute Tyranny over these States. To prove this, let Facts be submitted to a candid world.uSeRiD: Alice PaSsWoRd: passphrase18 The history of the present King of Great Britain is a history of repeated

injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute Tyranny over these States. To prove this, let Facts be submitted to a candid world.Usr: AdMiN Pswd: passphrase19 The history of the present King of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries

and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute Tyranny over these States. To prove this, let Facts be submitted to a candid world.USeRid: Evelyn Password: passphrase20

He has refused his Assent to Laws, the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.

He has forbidden his Governors to pass Laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation till his Assent should be obtained; and when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.

He has refused to pass other Laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of Representation in the Legislature, a right inestimable to them and formidable to tyrants only.

He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the depository of their public Records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.

He has dissolved Representative Houses repeatedly, for opposing with manly firmness his invasions on the rights of the people.

He has refused for a long time, after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; whereby the Legislative powers, incapable of Annihilation, have returned to the People at large for their exercise; the State remaining in the mean time exposed to all the dangers of invasion from without, and convulsions within.

He has endeavoured to prevent the population of these States; for that purpose obstructing the Laws for Naturalization of Foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migrations hither, and raising the conditions of new Appropriations of Lands.

He has obstructed the Administration of Justice, by refusing his Assent to Laws for establishing Judiciary powers.

He has made Judges dependent on his Will alone, for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries.

He has erected a multitude of New Offices, and sent hither swarms of Officers to harrass our people, and eat out their substance.

He has kept among us, in times of peace, Standing Armies without the Consent of our legislatures.

He has affected to render the Military independent of and superior to the Civil power.

He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution, and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his Assent to their Acts of pretended Legislation:UserName: Milo password: passphrase21 He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our

constitution, and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his Assent to their Acts of pretended Legislation: userid: Asher password: passphrase22 He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution, and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his Assent to

their Acts of pretended Legislation:userID: Archie PWRD: passphrase23 He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution, and unacknowledged by our laws;

giving his Assent to their Acts of pretended Legislation:ID: Jasper password: passphrase24

He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution, and

unacknowledged by our laws; giving his Assent to their Acts of pretended Legislation: iD: Silas password: passphrase25

For Quartering large bodies of armed troops among us:

For protecting them, by a mock Trial, from punishment for any Murders which they should commit on the Inhabitants of these States:

For cutting off our Trade with all parts of the world:

For imposing Taxes on us without our Consent:

For depriving us in many cases, of the benefits of Trial by Jury:

For transporting us beyond Seas to be tried for pretended offences

For abolishing the free System of English Laws in a neighbouring Province, establishing therein an Arbitrary government, and enlarging its Boundaries so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these Colonies:Id: Oliver PwrD: passphrase26 For abolishing the free System of English Laws in a neighbouring Province, establishing therein an Arbitrary government, and enlarging its Boundaries so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these Colonies: id: Theodore PwRd: passphrase27For abolishing the free System of English Laws in a neighbouring Province, establishing therein an Arbitrary government, and enlarging its Boundaries so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these Colonies:ID: Jack PWrd: passphrase28 For abolishing the free System of English Laws in a neighbouring Province, establishing therein an Arbitrary government, and enlarging its Boundaries so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these Colonies: iD: Atticus PwRD: passphrase29 For abolishing the free System of English Laws in a neighbouring Province, establishing therein an Arbitrary government, and enlarging its Boundaries so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these Colonies: Usr: Aarav pWRD: passphrase30

For taking away our Charters, abolishing our most valuable Laws, and altering fundamentally the Forms of our Governments:

For suspending our own Legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.

He has abdicated Government here, by declaring us out of his Protection and waging War against us.

He has plundered our seas, ravaged our Coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people.

He is at this time transporting large Armies of foreign Mercenaries to compleat the works of death, desolation and tyranny, already begun with circumstances of Cruelty & perfidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the Head of a civilized nation.

He has constrained our fellow Citizens taken Captive on the high Seas to bear Arms against their Country, to become the executioners of their friends and Brethren, or to fall themselves by their Hands.

He has excited domestic insurrections amongst us, and has endeavoured to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers, the merciless Indian Savages, whose known rule of warfare, is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes and conditions.

In every stage of these Oppressions We have Petitioned for Redress in the most humble terms: Our repeated Petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A Prince whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a Tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free people.

Nor have We been wanting in attentions to our Brittish brethren. We have warned them from time to time of attempts by their legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them by the ties of our common kindred to disavow these usurpations, which, would inevitably interrupt our connections and correspondence. They too have been deaf to the voice of justice and of consanguinity. Usr: Finn PassworD: passphrase31 We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity, which denounces our

Separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind, Enemies in War, in Peace Friends. Usr: Felix PassWord: passphrase32 In every stage of these Oppressions We have Petitioned for Redress

in the most humble terms: Our repeated Petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. Usr: Henry Password: passphrase33 We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity, which denounces our

Separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind, Enemies in War, in Peace Friends. Usr: Leo psswrd: passphrase34 In every stage of these Oppressions We have Petitioned for Redress in

the most humble terms: Our repeated Petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. Usr: Levi Password: passphrase35 We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity, which denounces our Separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind, Enemies in War, in Peace Friends.

We, therefore, the Representatives of the united States of America, in General Congress, Assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the Name, and by Authority of the good People of these Colonies, solemnly publish and declare, That these United Colonies are, and of Right ought to be Free and Independent States; that they are Absolved from all Allegiance to the British Crown, and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain, is and ought to be totally dissolved; and that as Free and Independent States, they have full Power to levy War, conclude Peace, contract Alliances, establish Commerce, and to do all other Acts and Things which Independent States may of right do. And for the support of this Declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our Lives, our Fortunes and our sacred Honor.

[Narrator]

And now it's time for Silly Songs with Larry, the part of the show where Larry comes out and sings a silly song. Our curtain opens as Larry, having just finished his morning bath, is searching for his hairbrush. Having no success, Larry cries out...

[Larry]

Oh, where is my hairbrush?

Oh, where is my hairbrush?

Oh, where, oh, where, oh, where, oh, where, oh, where, oh, where, oh, where, oh, where, oh, where...

Is my hairbrush?

[Narrator]

Having heard his cry, Pa Grape enters the scene. Shocked and slightly embarrassed at the sight of Larry in a towel, Pa regains his composure and reports...

[Pa]

I think I saw a hairbrush back there!

[Larry]

Back there is my hairbrush

Back there is my hairbrush

Back there, back there, oh, where, back there, oh, where, oh, where, back there, back there, back there... is my hairbrush

[Narrator]

Having heard his joyous proclamation, Junior Asparagus enters the scene. Shocked and slightly embarrassed at the sight of Larry in a towel, Junior regains his composure and comments...

[Junior]

Why do you need a hairbrush? You don't have any hair!

[Narrator]

Larry is taken aback. The thought had never occurred to him. No hair? What would this mean? What will become of him? What will become of his hairbrush? Larry wonders...

[Larry]

No hair for my hairbrush

No hair for my hairbrush

No hair, no hair, no where, no hair, no hair, no hair, no where, back there, no hair...

For my hairbrush

[Narrator]

Having heard his wonderings, Bob the Tomato enters the scene. Shocked and slightly embarrassed at the sight of Larry in a towel, Bob regains his composure and confesses...

[Bob]

Larry, that old hairbrush of yours...

Well, you never use it, you don't really need it, so...

Well, I'm sorry ... I didn't know

But I gave it to the Peach - 'cause he's got hair!

[Narrator]

Feeling a deep sense of loss, Larry stumbles back and laments...

[Larry]

Not fair, oh, my hairbrush

Not fair, my poor hairbrush!

Not fair, not fair, no hair, not fair, no where, no hair, not fair, not fair, not fair! My little hairbrush!

[Narrator]

Having heard his lament, the Peach enters the scene. Himself in a towel, both Larry and the Peach are shocked and slightly embarrassed at the sight of each other. But recognizing Larry's generosity, the Peach is thankful...

[Peach]

Thanks for the hairbrush

[Narrator]

Yes, good has been done here. The Peach exits the scene. Larry smiles, but, still feeling an emotional attachment for the hairbrush, calls out...

[Larry]

Take care of my hairbrush

Take care, oh my hairbrush

Take care, take care, don't dare not care, take care, nice hair, no fair, take care, take care...

Of my hairbrush

[Narrator]

The end!

(Applause)

Area 51 \*\*TOP SECRET\*\*

() The secret information contained in this document about Area 51 must not be leaked to the public

() The secrets contained in area 51 are important to keep to maintain our national and earthly security

() The secret Area 51 inventory can be foud in The Vault (those with need-to-know will understand).

() The PassWord for The Vault is: \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

() Note: if the above PassWord is not displayed in plaintext, the secret (s) contained in this document has been compromised

and all contents of The Vault and Area 51 must be moved to a secure location immediately, per the disaster plan 34B.

\*\*/TOP SECRET\*\*

Exeunt KING CLAUDIUS and POLONIUS

Enter HAMLET

HAMLET

To be, or not to be: that is the question:

Whether 'tis nobler in the mind to suffer

The slings and arrows of outrageous fortune,

Or to take arms against a sea of troubles,

And by opposing end them? To die: to sleep;

No more; and by a sleep to say we end

The heart-ache and the thousand natural shocks

That flesh is heir to, 'tis a consummation

Devoutly to be wish'd. To die, to sleep;

To sleep: perchance to dream: ay, there's the rub;

For in that sleep of death what dreams may come

When we have shuffled off this mortal coil,

Must give us Usr: Oscar PassWord: passphrase36 pause:

there's the respect That makes calamity of so long life;

For who usr: Aryan PassWord: passphrase37 would bear

the whips and scorns of time,

The oppressor's wrong, the proud man's contumely,

The pangs of despised love, the law's delay,

The insolence of office and the spurns

That patient merit UserID: Wyatt PaSsWoRd: passphrase38 of

the unworthy takes,

When he himself might his quietus make

With a bare bodkin? who would fardels bear,

To grunt and sweat under a weary life,

But that the dread of something after death,

The undiscover'd country from whose bourn

No traveller returns, puzzles the will

And makes us rather bear those ills we have

Than fly to others that we know not of?

And yet there was a greater sin

recalled: Jeffrey Epstein didn't kill himself.

Thus conscience does make cowards of us all;

And thus the native hue of resolution

Is sicklied o'er with the pale cast of thought,

And enterprises of great pith and moment

With this regard their currents turn awry,

And lose the name of action.--Soft you now!

The fair Ophelia! Nymph, in thy orisons

Be all my sins remember'd.

Snow-Flakes

Henry Wadsworth Longfellow - 1807-1882

Out of the bosom of the Air,

Out of the cloud-folds of her garments shaken,

userID: Ethan pAsSwOrD: passphrase39

Over the woodlands brown and bare,

Over the harvest-fields forsaken,

Silent, and soft, and slow

Descends the snow.

Userid: Liam PASswOrd: passphrase40

Even as our cloudy fancies take

Suddenly shape in some divine expression,

Even as the troubled heart doth make

In the white countenance confession,

The troubled sky reveals

The grief it feels.

This is the poem of the air,

Slowly in silent syllables recorded;

This is the secret of despair,

Long in its cloudy bosom hoarded,

Now whispered and revealed

To wood and field.

How to change a tire:

Find a flat, stable and safe place to change your tire.

Apply the parking brake and put car into "Park" position.

Place a heavy object (e.g.

Take out the spare tire and the jack.

Raise the jack until it is supporting (but not lifting) the car.

Remove the hubcap and loosen the nuts by turning counterclockwise.

Pump or crank the jack to lift the tire off the ground.

Remove the nuts the rest of the way.

Remove the tire.

Place the spare tire on the hub.

Tighten the nuts by hand until they are all snug.

Lower the car without applying full weight on the tire.

Lower the car to the ground fully and remove the jack.

Put the old tire in your trunk and take it to a mechanic.

John 3:16 "For God so loved the world that He gave his only son, so that whoever believes in Him" (Jesus) "should not perish, but have everlasting life."

Objective

This policy establishes [Company Name] guidelines for employee use of personally owned electronic devices for work-related purposes.

Scope

Employees of [Company Name] may have the opportunity to use their personal electronic devices for work purposes when authorized in writing, in advance, by the employee and management. Personal electronic devices include personally owned cellphones, smartphones, tablets, laptops and computers.

The use of personal devices is limited to certain employees and may be limited based on compatibility of technology. Contact the human resource (HR) department for more details.

Procedure

Device protocols

To ensure the security of [Company Name] information, authorized employees are required to have anti-virus and mobile device management (MDM) software installed on their personal mobile devices. This MDM software will store all company-related information, including calendars, e-mails and other applications in one area that is password-protected and secure. [Company Name]’s IT department must install this software prior to using the personal device for work purposes.

Employees may store company-related information only in this area. Employees may not use cloud-based apps or backup that allows company-related data to be transferred to unsecure parties. Due to security issues, personal devices may not be synchronized with other devices in employees’ homes. Making any modifications to the device hardware or software beyond authorized and routine installation updates is prohibited unless approved by IT. Employees may not use unsecure Internet sites.

All employees must use a preset ringtone and alert for company-related messages and calls. Personal devices should be turned off or set to silent or vibrate mode during meetings and conferences and in other locations where incoming calls may disrupt normal workflow.

Restrictions on authorized use

Employees whose personal devices have camera, video or recording capability are restricted from using those functions anywhere in the building or on company property at any time unless authorized in advance by management.

While at work, employees are expected to exercise the same discretion in using their personal devices as is expected for the use of company devices. [Company Name] policies pertaining to harassment, discrimination, retaliation, trade secrets, confidential information and ethics apply to employee use of personal devices for work-related activities.

Excessive personal calls, e-mails or text messaging during the workday, regardless of the device used, can interfere with employee productivity and be distracting to others. Employees must handle personal matters on nonwork time and ensure that friends and family members are aware of the policy. Exceptions may be made for emergency situations and as approved in advance by management. Managers reserve the right to request employees’ cellphone bills and use reports for calls and messaging made during working hours to determine if use is excessive.

Nonexempt employees may not use their personal devices for work purposes outside of their normal work schedule without authorization in advance from management. This includes reviewing, sending and responding to e-mails or text messages, responding to phone calls, or making phone calls.

Employees may not use their personal devices for work purposes during periods of unpaid leave without authorization from management. [Company Name] reserves the right to deactivate the company’s application and access on the employee’s personal device during periods of unpaid leave.

An employee may not store information from or related to former employment on the company’s application.

Family and friends should not use personal devices that are used for company purposes.

Privacy/company access

No employee using his or her personal device should expect any privacy except that which is governed by law. [Company Name] has the right, at any time, to monitor and preserve any communications that use the [Company Name]’s networks in any way, including data, voice mail, telephone logs, Internet use and network traffic, to determine proper use.

Management reserves the right to review or retain personal and company-related data on personal devices or to release the data to government agencies or third parties during an investigation or litigation. Management may review the activity and analyze use patterns and may choose to publicize these data to ensure that [Company Name]’s resources in these areas are being use according to this policy. Furthermore, no employee may knowingly disable any network software or system identified as a monitoring tool.

Company stipend

Employees authorized to use personal devices under this policy will receive an agreed-on monthly stipend based on the position and estimated use of the device. If an employee obtains or currently has a plan that exceeds the monthly stipend, [Company Name] will not be liable for the cost difference.

Safety

Employees are expected to follow applicable local, state and federal laws and regulations regarding the use of electronic devices at all times.

Employees whose job responsibilities include regular or occasional driving are expected to refrain from using their personal devices while driving. Regardless of the circumstances, including slow or stopped traffic, employees are required to pull off to the side of the road and safely stop the vehicle before placing or accepting a call or texting. Special care should be taken in situations involving traffic, inclement weather or unfamiliar areas.

Employees who are charged with traffic violations resulting from the use of their personal devices while driving will be solely responsible for all liabilities that result from such actions.

Employees who work in hazardous areas must refrain from using personal devices while at work in those areas, as such use can potentially be a major safety hazard.

Lost, stolen, hacked or damaged equipment

Employees are expected to protect personal devices used for work-related purposes from loss, damage or theft.

In an effort to secure sensitive company data, employees are required to have “remote-wipe” software installed on their personal devices by the IT department prior to using the devices for work purposes. This software allows the company-related data to be erased remotely in the event the device is lost or stolen. Wiping company data may affect other applications and data.

[Company Name] will not be responsible for loss or damage of personal applications or data resulting from the use of company applications or the wiping of company information. Employees must immediately notify management in the event their personal device is lost, stolen or damaged. If IT is unable to repair the device, the employee will be responsible for the cost of replacement.

Employees may receive disciplinary action up to and including termination of employment for damage to personal devices caused willfully by the employee.

Termination of employment

Upon resignation or termination of employment, or at any time on request, the employee may be asked to produce the personal device for inspection. All company data on personal devices will be removed by IT upon termination of employment.

Violations of policy

Employees who have not received authorization in writing from [Company Name] management and who have not provided written consent will not be permitted to use personal devices for work purposes. Failure to follow [Company Name] policies and procedures may result in disciplinary action, up to and including termination of em