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American government simulation

In the past 48 hours, it has been revealed that the FBI and National Security Agency (NSA) have direct, government-mandated, unassured access to servers at Google, Apple, Facebook, Microsoft, Skype, and other major internet companies. In addition, the NSA also requests - and receives — data about every domestic call diverted over Verizon's landline network. While we only have evidence of requests this one made to Verizon, it is almost guaranteed that the NSA also demands the same information from every other cable and wireless telecommunications company in the US. In short, the last 48 hours have blown the door off what may be by far the largest case of domestic spying on innocent U.S. citizens. This data came out through two leaks. First, the Guardian newspaper in the UK got a confidential court order, issued by the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance court, demanding Verizon hand over all telephony metadata - all data relating to calls, but not the actual content of the call - every day, to all domestic and international calls that end up in the US. Second, the Washington Post obtained a slide detailing the US government's Prism program - a secret program that gives the US intelligence community direct access to the servers of nine internet companies, including Google, Microsoft, Apple, Skype and Facebook. As far as we know, both Prism and telephony metadata collection have been going on for years - probably since soon after the Patriot Act was enacted in 2001, after the September 11 attacks. What is not known at this point is how widespread the FBI and NSA data collection antics are, but it is safe enough to assume that the U.S. government dragnet is much broader than just these two cases. A slide released by the Washington Post said that Prism was the most prolific contributor to the President's Daily Brief (GDP), with one in seven NSA reports citing data collected by Prism, for a total of 1,477 articles read by Obama last year. Perhaps most worryingly, though, there is no clear evidence that court orders and Prism are only used to gather domestic intelligence; As far as we know, Prism doesn't seem to care if the target is domestic or international. What does Obama know about you? So, through this secret court order and Prism, what data does the U.S. government have access to? Phone metadata consists of a phone number, the unique serial number of each phone involved in the call, the start and end times, and sometimes the caller's location. It doesn't directly identify callers by name, but it's relatively easy to make the leap from phone number, serial number, or location to actual name. As long as you build a detailed network who speaks to whom, when, and where, the name of the name all that matters is good. While Verizon's court order excludes the actual content of phone calls, it is unlikely there will be another secret court order that also gives the FBI and NSA access to the conversations. The Prism program is potentially much more sinister. According to the slide above, the U.S. intelligence community has access to almost everything you do, say, or post on Facebook, Google (Gmail, Search, YouTube), Yahoo, AOL, Microsoft (Hotmail, Skype), and Apple. As far as we know, there is no separation between domestic and international citizens, or innocent people or people suspected of wrongdoing: Prism, in other words, seems to give the U.S. government completely unfettered and warrant-free access to almost all of your online activities and communications. Data... many of dataOne's questions that remain unanswered are how the U.S. government accesses this internet company's servers, or how it receives phone metadata from Verizon (and possibly other phone companies) every day. Because of the scale of the data involved - perhaps on a terabyte or petabyte scale per day - and the nature of the distributed internet, it is completely unrealistic for the U.S. government to have a single mega-hub, where every telco and internet company sends their data. Back in 2006, a whistleblower reported that the NSA had a secret room at at&T's transition center, T in San Francisco, where he can listen to all the phone calls and internet traffic that passes through it. It is highly likely that the NSA/FBI/US government has similar rooms in transition centres and data centers across the US. It's easy to imagine the NSA having an office at a Facebook data center in Oregon, for example, and then forwarding any interesting information to the Prineville data center, Oregon Pentagon.Facebook, where the NSA might have an office that secretly snoops on your data The local office may have direct access to the local Facebook/Google/Microsoft servers, perhaps through a special interface that limits what kind of data they can obtain. Slide mentions that each internet company provides different data, possibly as determined by each of the company's heads of technology and privacy, so that the U.S. government does not have unlimited access to the actual memory and hard drives of these servers. Again, due to the huge amount of data, we may not be talking about leafy human spies through your Facebook photos – your data may be collected and analyzed by computers, with computer vision, voice recognition, and other special algorithms sorting through the occasional photo of homemade pipe bombs from millions of food, babies, and lolcat photos. These threats may then be packaged and sent to the FBI and NSA analysts in Washington and Maryland, where the actual terrorist threat is selected and and to President Obama every day. Next page: Is the U.S. government out of control? Government is an important part of every society and culture. Learn more about different types of governance, politics, and citizenship issues. If you're happy and you know it, you're in good company. According to a recent poll, most Americans are happy with their home life and work —content with their friends and family, satisfied with their finances, and comfortable when they're at work. Yet there's one thing almost all of us can't stand - and that's the federal government. Getty Images Associated Press, which partnered with GfK for its poll, found that eight in 10 Americans are dissatisfied or angry with the federal government —while the same number are happy with their personal life and career, and six in 10 feel A-OK with their finances. Interesting.Less surprising (or interesting)? Of the 1,076 adults surveyed in the poll, those who identified as Republicans were far more likely to be angry at the government. About half of GOP voters are fed up, compared with about a quarter of Democrats. The poll also revealed that angry Republicans are more likely to have a favorable view of Donald Trump, with 62 percent of them supporting the Republican front-runner. So what makes others work? Whether Republican or Democratic, most respondents are unhappy with the state of the economy: 54 percent of people describe the economy as poor, the poll shows, despite the fact that nearly two-thirds are satisfied with the state of their personal finances. But a majority of Americans - 71 percent - still think the country is heading in the wrong direction. Nearly half of Democrats, but fewer than one in 10 Republicans, think the country is heading in the right direction. Of course, that means different things to different people. But as 32-year-old Trump supporter Christopher Ashby said, For everyone in politics today, it's a career, and there's nothing in this career to help a little person. We need a complete whitewash of the system (because) politics has to be ... be something you do because you like to help people. Topics on this page: HHS Web Guide Principles | HHS Web Governance | Management Structure | Responsibilities | Quality & The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services Website qualification exists to empower our citizens, our business and service partners, and our employees. It is done by providing information, services, and work processes. In addition, the Website provides opportunities for effective, efficient, and timely in their government so that they can improve their lives, solve their problems, and achieve their goals. The Department's Web presence plays an integral role in HHS's overall communication and outreach strategy. The HHS Website is the Department's primary public interface. Department. pages are a fundamental part of any Department program. Collectively, these pages lay the foundation for the Department's outreach program. The site conveys and strengthens the Department's mission, objectives, and work. This provides an opportunity and obligation to present timely information, data, and interpretation to audiences reaching the world. Increasingly, the HHS Website is an interactive tool of choice for the delivery of Department services to the public. HHS web governance principles maximize people's creative use, policies, and processes to manage short- and long-term goals, provide clarity, and resolve conflicts across Departments. These principles provide a framework for seeing the priorities and responsibilities of clear web management. They also help identify and allocate the necessary resources, promote department-wide standards for best practices, and recognize and support the Department's Web community. HHS Web Guiding Principles The HHS Brand embodies the Department's promise to the public. The HHS Web experience builds and connects those brands. The Department's organizational structure is transparent to site visitors. The HHS Website is the Department's primary communication and educational outreach medium. The Website communicates a wide range of mission-centered information, including general information, program actions and activities, data, research, regulations, and educational materials. The HHS Website is a holistic source of information that results in active collaboration across traditional intra- and inter-divisional boundaries. Such ongoing collaboration, facilitated by technology, takes place regardless of organizational or personal egos. The core responsibility of all Operations and Staff Divisions is to uphold the integrity and quality of web content and communications to complete the Department's comprehensive mission, work, and objectives. The department is committed to meeting site visitors' expectations that the content has been updated. Outdated content and repetitive content are reduced and eventually eliminated. HHS embraces the principles of e-government and encourages aggressive use of the Web to enable and encourage the electronic behavior of the Department's business. The HHS Website is committed to meeting and/or exceeding all applicable legal, ethical, accessibility, privacy, record storage and security standards. HHS Web Governance HHS manages its Web activities through a representative and federated structure that includes the Operations Division and the Secretary's Office, with centralized guidance and support. This model will be mirrored at the division level. The foundation of Web governance is focused on collegial environments, broad engagement, and active exchange of ideas and best practices. HHS recognizes that the creative work environment very important to achieve and and specified destination for the Department's Web site. Web governance supports and promotes visionary thinking, change, and innovation. Ensuring quality content is the core responsibility of all Operations and Staff Divisions and is an integral part of the achievement and communication of their work and mission and the Department. Consistency is the primary goal that covers the entire Department's website, covering templates, design and navigation terms, and content organization as far as possible. Public web drive design and content needs. Content is engaging, easy to find, updated, and presented with adequate context. In fulfilling the public interest, the HHS Website supports all major announcements, new initiatives, and topics in the public arena with relevant Web content. The HHS website promises to address the growing information needs of a multilingual, multi-cultural population. The Website also focuses on meeting the changing needs of an ageing society. HHS values visitor interaction and ensures a timely and accurate response to the HHS Department's Web Site Communication Management Structure must be managed through the Digital Council. The Board reports, through ASPA, to the Secretary of each Division of Operations (Division) must have two Representatives on the Board (two seats) of the OS to be considered as one Representative of the Division shall balance the responsibilities of Content and Infrastructure (technology and applications) and the experience of the Representative shall be named by the Assistant Secretary of the Division Each seat shall have one voice Each Representative may have one designated proxy Seat representing all agencies/offices within the Division plus a topical site whose division has presided over the Director of ASPA/DCD (or Representative non-voting in the Board Division is encouraged but not required to emulate this structure to manage and communicate the Internal Governance Council they can form a committee according to the needs of ASPA staff / DCD must provide logistical support to the Digital Council including the maintenance of inter/intranet attendance 75% constitutes a quorum 75% quorum must be physically present (except virtual meetings) Alternatively permitted Non-voting Issues must be decided by consensus deliberation; seats can request a vote; sections requiring a majority of the full House Committee (not quorum) can be formed/drafted on The Responsibilities of the Discretionary Board of the Digital Board include: Establishing and implementing a Single Department; Concept One Web Define Web policy, crisis standards and guidance and coordination of web emergency response Foster Web-based department services Improve efficiency through cross-departmental synergy foster communication across Web Communities Enterprise applications Implement enterprise applications Create and disseminate knowledge bases alongside Foster's consistent Web presence Set web site inventory Suggest on domain issues Foster establishment Web Community Responsibility Department-wide from Representative to Content should include: Organization content coordinates In Division Across Department of Content Liaison with DCD Facilitating compliance to policies/ standards Identifying strategic content needs Representing divisions on the Responsibilities of the Digital Board of Web Representatives for Infrastructure include: Implementation of application coordination Overseeing compliance with technical policies / identifying standards and suggesting application needs across current and future companies Representing the Digital Board's quality division & Quality Qualifications and qualifications of Web Representatives should include: Conversant web communications leader with Department and Divisional mission, Policies and messages of Stature and access in the Division Are able to work collaboratively across HHS Availability and commitment (time to do the job) Content Ability to view content relationships Able to communicate with a general audience Infrastructure Capabilities to recommend Conversant creative infrastructure solutions on emerging technologies and media Adopt content

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