

**Chapter 1 : Parenting and Child Health - Health Topics - Child development: years**

*The 1/3 - 2/3 rule of planning simply says that leaders should take a third of the time until a deadline to make a plan, and then provide their subordinates with the remaining time to develop their own plan and execute it. It is a simple rule of thumb that prevents senior leaders from monopolizing.*

Toddlers have high energy levels. They want to do things for themselves. Keep in mind that your child is experiencing all sorts of impulses, but does not yet have control over them. How your child eats: Make eating fun to avoid "food jags" and pickiness by preparing food in fun shapes or with different dipping sauces e. Your child should start the habit of washing his hands before meals. Your child is capable of helping with some meal preparation: Watch your child when he eats and avoid giving him foods that he might choke on. Examples include "hard to chew" food like steak, "small and round" food like hot dogs, grapes, peanuts, popcorn hot dogs and grapes can be cut into strips , and "sticky" food like peanut butter peanut butter can be mixed with plain yogurt to decrease stickiness. Your child may be ready to use a small pea-sized amount of fluoridated toothpaste when brushing, but will need your help to floss and clean teeth completely. Talk to your pediatric dentist before starting toothpaste. Most children have all 20 "baby" primary teeth by age 2. Most children stop sucking their thumbs by age 2. Your child should be seeing a pediatric dentist every 6 months. Your child is more interested in scribbling with crayons. He will begin to copy lines first, and then circles. Towards his third birthday, your child may enjoy learning to cut with safety scissors. Your child will enjoy simple stringing activities with large beads. Make sure the beads are large enough so that your child will not choke if he puts them in his mouth. Your child will learn to run without tripping too often. Your child will also learn to jump on both feet. Your child will learn to walk up and down stairs independently. Your child will be able to balance her weight on one foot for a few seconds. You will be surprised at how many words your child will learn this year! Try writing down the words that he knows every three months. Your child will learn to talk in short sentences. Your child will be able to talk about events that he remembers happening in the near past, but will confuse words like yesterday and tomorrow. Though he may not always follow your directions, your child does understand you better. He will be able to follow directions using the words "on" "in" and "under. Your child will understand simple stories. She may even have imaginary friends and will play pretend with dolls and stuffed animals. Your child also will learn to match familiar items to pictures of those items. Your child may enjoy simple puzzles piece puzzles are great for 2 year-olds. Your child may begin to "play house. Your child will be able to name pictures of objects and point to pictures of people doing familiar activities in books. Your child will learn to count "" and understand what those numbers mean. Your child is showing more interest in other children. He will be more cooperative in simple games with other children. He will like playing with other children. Your child begins to understand rules that are consistently reinforced. Use praise or a favorite activity to reward her for following rules. During this year, the more you help your child with transitions from one activity to the next, the easier it will be for your child. For example, tell him about an upcoming visit to the doctor, or a stay with a babysitter. Your child will like having a daily routine. Help him adjust to new experiences or persons by introducing him to the new person or situation slowly. By the end of this year, your child will know that he is a boy, or that she is a girl and she can identify herself in the mirror. Loving and playing with your child: Look for signs from your child that it is time for toilet training. If you wait for your child to show interest, toilet training will be easier and more positive for you and your child. Remember, boys often do not complete toilet training until after the third birthday. Your child will enjoy playing with your old shoes, purses, or hats. Playing with dress-up clothing will help your child with her dressing and undressing skills. Be patient with your child. She may need your help in calming down from her many activities. Be firm, and consistent in setting limits for your child. Too many rules may cause your child to be very rebellious, and too few limits may leave your child feeling very insecure. Read to your child regularly, every day if you can. Let him fill in the blanks in familiar stories and rhymes. How to keep your child healthy:

## Chapter 2 : Rules Under Development

*(Licensed Residential Facilities - Procedures to Waive Rule Requirements) Proposed Rules Designated "To Be Refiled"*  
*The Ohio Department of Developmental Disabilities has requested that the Joint Committee on Agency Rule Review (JCARR) temporarily remove the following rules from consideration for the reason indicated.*

Parliamentary authority Amendments Depending on the size of the organization and what it does, other topics may be needed. This is the basic structure for an organization, and putting these items in the bylaws saves the organization time. If there were no provision for meetings or committees, the assembly would have to make and adopt a motion every time it wanted to meet as an assembly or create a committee. By outlining the rules and requirements of members and officers, bylaws allow members a level playing field. When these things are known, the following categories are easy to fill in with specific details. This prevents the possibility of a conflict between the documents. Often an organization lists its name one way in the corporate charter and a different way in the bylaws. If you do have the name in two places, make sure that they agree. The object should be concise a single sentence and state why the group exists and what it is organized to do. If the sentence is long, set off each thought with semicolons. The object sets limits on what business the members can bring before the assembly. If an organization wants to expand what it is doing and the object does not allow for this, members should amend the object to reflect its changing nature. Members This article usually has several sections that define who the members are, dues, and responsibilities. Does your organization recognize various classes of members - active, inactive, and honorary? Bylaws should define the distinctions between these classes. Some classes of members may have more rights at meetings than others. The bylaws should state how one becomes a member of each class and if there are limitations on the number of members of each class. How does someone apply to be a member? Is there a test, a list of demands, or proficiency in a certain area that applicants must meet before they can apply? Are there other restrictions on who can join? For example, does the member have to reside in a certain geographical location? An organization must be careful not to discriminate if its membership is open to the general public. Some bylaws state that the board of directors can set the dues yearly. However, if this is the case, the organization should stipulate some limitation to the amount of increase. Or, the bylaws can say that the board sets the dues every year but that members must ratify the amount. If there are different amounts of dues for different classifications of members, the bylaws state each amount. This section of the bylaws also states when the dues are to be paid, when they are considered delinquent, to whom one pays the dues, what the procedures are for dropping a member for non-payment of dues, how a member can reinstate him- or herself, and any fines for late payment of dues. Therefore, if there is a one-time initiation fee or other assessments, the bylaws must state this information. Bylaws should define any requirement for staying a member. For example, some organizations have an attendance requirement. Other organizations may require that members serve on committees, attend regional conferences, or take educational classes. Although this Section of the bylaws may not be necessary, many organizations include it. Disciplinary procedures concerning members should be carefully thought out and written. Most parliamentary authorities include a chapter on this subject. Leaving discipline to the parliamentary authority instead of putting it in the bylaws may be wise. Some organizations have a provision explaining how to withdraw from the organization, as well as returning in good standing. Officers This article lists all the officers in the organization, the duties of each office if not too numerous, how officers are nominated and elected, and how to fill vacancies. The bylaws should list officers in the order of ranking, and classify directors as officers. The first sentence of this Section should name the officers in order of ranking. For example, "The officers of the organization are a president, vice president, secretary, treasurer, and three directors. If the duties are described in the bylaws, they should be briefly described for each office and designated by sections. If the duties for officers are numerous, put them in a separate article. Organizations must take care not to omit any duties in the bylaws, because an omission can be interpreted to mean that a duty is not a requirement of that office. To solve this problem, the article can include the phrase "and such other duties applicable to the office as prescribed by the parliamentary authority adopted by the society. This

Section should establish the nomination and election procedure. If a nominating committee handles nominations in the organization, the bylaws state who selects the nominating committee. The nominating committee is one committee that the president should not select or be a member of. It is usually best to have the members elect a nominating committee. This Section of the bylaws should also state the duties of the committee. Do they select one candidate for each office or multiple candidates for each office? The wording of the bylaws decides how many members are nominated. This Section should also define how and when the election takes place, as well as describe the method of voting. Electing by ballot is usually best. If the bylaws do not provide for an exception to this method when only one candidate is nominated for each office, members must take a ballot vote. Some organizations state that if only one candidate is nominated, the members can take a voice vote. If the organization wants to take the vote by mail or e-mail or other electronic means, the bylaws must include this information. The bylaws must also state if the vote is something other than a majority vote. The bylaws should state any eligibility requirements for each office. The bylaws should state term of office, when the term begins, and any term limits. If the bylaws do not state when the term begins, then as soon as officers are elected they take office. In the case of the president, as soon as the new president is elected, he takes over conducting the meeting. Instead of having this disruption, or having a newly elected president who is not prepared to preside, the bylaws should state that officers begin their terms after the meeting at which they are elected. To ensure that there is always someone to serve in the office, the bylaws should state that officers "shall hold office for a term of. Having a rotation in office is also good. The bylaws may also state that a person can hold the same office only a certain number of consecutive terms. The bylaws should contain a provision for removing a member from office. The provision can state that removal can occur for cause and then name the reasons to remove someone, or the removal can occur without cause. Removal from office should require a two-thirds vote. If the bylaws state that a person shall hold office for a term of so many years "or until the successor is elected," members can rescind the election. If the previous sentence says "and until the successor is elected," the only way to remove a member from office is to have a trial. Including a Section explaining how to fill vacancies is important. If an organization requires attendance at so many meetings, it may also include a provision for declaring a vacancy if an officer misses so many meetings. Because this is similar to removing someone from office, a two-thirds vote should adopt the vacancy declaration. Meetings This article sets the day of the meetings, the quorum of the meetings, the business conducted at meetings, and any provisions for calling special meetings. The very first Section of Article V should state the day that regular meetings will be held. For example, "There will be regular meetings on the third Thursday of every month. This Section should also state which meeting is the annual meeting. For example, "The annual meeting is held the third Thursday of April. For example, "At the annual meeting, members meet to conduct business, hear reports of committees and officers, and elect officers. For example, "The secretary will mail out a call to the meeting 10 days prior to the meeting. This Section sets the quorum, which should be a number and not a percentage, for the meetings. The quorum should be the number of members that regularly attend meetings. For example, if an organization has members and 20 members normally attend meetings, 20 should be the quorum. If the bylaws do not state a quorum, the quorum becomes a majority of the membership. However, members should not tie their hands by setting the quorum too high; if the quorum is set too high, nothing gets accomplished. There are times when emergencies arise and members need to call special meetings. Members or officers can call special meetings only if a provision in the bylaws allows it. This Section also states the procedure for calling the meeting. If the members want to call it, how many have to sign a petition to do so? If officers can call the meeting, who calls it and how? How many days notice do members need? Can the organization give the meeting notice by e-mail, fax, telephone, or mail, or a combination of all methods? The bylaws may state that no other business can be transacted except that for which the meeting was called. This rule applies anyway, but having this in the bylaws is sometimes helpful because many people do not know this fact. Cancellation of a regularly scheduled meeting. Sometimes meetings need to be canceled because of weather or a national emergency. If the bylaws contain a provision for canceling meetings, it should indicate who is responsible for making the decision to cancel the meeting, how members are to be notified, and who has the right to reschedule the meeting. Electronic and other

meetings. If the organization wants to conduct any meetings by e-mail, online chat room, phone, or video conferencing, the bylaws must state this information.

**Chapter 3 : Robert's Rules of Order, Bylaws Development**

*Rules should be developed for all settings relevant to the children. Teachers need to consider settings other than the classroom (e.g., playground, cafeteria, library) and should involve other school personnel in developing rules for the settings in which they work.*

Guidelines for Using Apple Trademarks and Copyrights 1. Examples of such content include: Professional political satirists and humorists are generally exempt from this requirement. App Store customer reviews can be an integral part of the app experience, so you should treat customers with respect when responding to their comments. Use the provided API to prompt users to review your app; this functionality allows customers to provide an App Store rating and review without the inconvenience of leaving your app, and we will disallow custom review prompts. To prevent abuse, apps with user-generated content or social networking services must include: A method for filtering objectionable material from being posted to the app A mechanism to report offensive content and timely responses to concerns The ability to block abusive users from the service Published contact information so users can easily reach you Apps with user-generated content or services that end up being used primarily for pornographic content, objectification of real people e. If you want to participate in the Kids Category, you should focus on creating a great experience specifically for younger users. These apps must not include links out of the app, purchasing opportunities, or other distractions to kids unless reserved for a designated area behind a parental gate. Keep in mind that once customers expect your app to follow the Kids Category requirements, it will need to continue to meet these guidelines in subsequent updates, even if you decide to deselect the category. Learn more about parental gates. Apps in the Kids Category may not include behavioral advertising e. You should also pay particular attention to privacy laws around the world relating to the collection of data from children online. Be sure to review the Privacy section of these guidelines for more information. Apps must clearly disclose data and methodology to support accuracy claims relating to health measurements, and if the level of accuracy or methodology cannot be validated, we will reject your app. For example, apps that claim to take x-rays, measure blood pressure, body temperature, blood glucose levels, or blood oxygen levels using only the sensors on the device are not permitted. Apps should remind users to check with a doctor in addition to using the app and before making medical decisions. If your medical app has received regulatory clearance, please submit a link to that documentation with your app. Given the potential harm to patients, we need to be sure that the app will be supported and updated over the long term. Apps that encourage minors to consume any of these substances will be rejected. For example, apps should not encourage placing the device under a mattress or pillow while charging or perform excessive write cycles to the solid state drive. Make sure your app and its Support URL include an easy way to contact you; this is particularly important for apps that may be used in the classroom. Failure to include accurate and up-to-date contact information not only frustrates customers, but may violate the law in some countries. Also ensure that Wallet passes include valid contact information from the issuer and are signed with a dedicated certificate assigned to the brand or trademark owner of the pass. Make sure your app has been tested on-device for bugs and stability before you submit it, and include demo account info and turn on your back-end service! If you offer in-app purchases in your app, make sure they are complete, up-to-date, and visible to the reviewer, or that you explain why not in your review notes. We will reject incomplete app bundles and binaries that crash or exhibit obvious technical problems. Any app submitted for beta distribution via TestFlight should be intended for public distribution and should comply with the App Review Guidelines. Note, however, that apps using TestFlight cannot be distributed to testers in exchange for compensation of any kind, including as a reward for crowd-sourced funding. Significant updates to your beta build should be submitted to TestFlight App Review before being distributed to your testers. To learn more, visit the TestFlight Beta Testing. Similarly, you should not market your app on the App Store or offline as including content or services that it does not actually offer e. Egregious or repeated behavior is grounds for removal from the Developer Program. If you decide to promote in-app purchases on the App Store, ensure that the in-app purchase Display Name, Screenshot and Description are appropriate for a public audience, that you

follow the guidance found in *Promoting Your In-App Purchases*, and that your app properly handles the `SKPaymentTransactionObserver` method so that customers can seamlessly complete the purchase when your app launches. They may also include text and image overlays e. Stickers and iMessage extensions may show the user experience in the Messages app. If your app is mis-rated, customers might be surprised by what they get, or it could trigger an inquiry from government regulators. If your app includes media that requires the display of content ratings or warnings e. App names must be limited to 30 characters and should not include prices, terms, or descriptions that are not the name of the app. App subtitles are a great way to provide additional context for your app; they must follow our standard metadata rules and should not include inappropriate content, reference other apps, or make unverifiable product claims. Apple may modify inappropriate keywords at any time or take other appropriate steps to prevent abuse. Remember to ensure your metadata, including app name and icons small, large, Apple Watch app, alternate icons, etc. Ensure that the app you ultimately release is not materially different from what you advertise while the app is in a pre-order state. If you make material changes to the app e. Simple bug fixes, security updates, and performance improvements may rely on a generic description, but more significant changes must be listed in the notes. We encourage you to consider building universal apps so customers can use them on all of their devices. Learn more about Universal apps. Apps should not rapidly drain battery, generate excessive heat, or put unnecessary strain on device resources. Apps, including any third party advertisements displayed within them, may not run unrelated background processes, such as cryptocurrency mining. If you require a game controller, make sure you clearly explain that in your metadata so customers know they need additional equipment to play. They must also be self-contained, single application installation bundles and cannot install code or resources in shared locations. They should not automatically add their icons to the Dock or leave short cuts on the user desktop. Java, Rosetta ix Apps must contain all language and localization support in a single app bundle. Learn more about public APIs. Keep your apps up-to-date and make sure you phase out any deprecated features, frameworks or technologies that will no longer be supported in future versions of an OS. Apps should use APIs and frameworks for their intended purposes and indicate that integration in their app description. For example, the HomeKit framework should provide home automation services; and HealthKit should be used for health and fitness purposes and integrate with the Health app. Educational apps designed to teach, develop, or allow students to test executable code may, in limited circumstances, download code provided that such code is not used for other purposes. Such apps must make the source code provided by the Application completely viewable and editable by the user. Egregious violations and repeat behavior will result in removal from the Developer Program. VoIP, audio playback, location, task completion, local notifications, etc. If your app uses location background mode, include a reminder that doing so may dramatically decrease battery life. For example, apps should not block links out to other apps or other features that users would expect to work a certain way. Learn more about proper handling of links. For example, if your app is a meal planning app, you should not incorporate an intent to start a workout, even if the app shares integration with a fitness app. Aliases must relate directly to your app or company name and should not be generic terms or include third party app names or services. Only request a disambiguation when required to complete the task e. Apps that include call-, SMS-, and MMS- blocking functionality or spam identification must clearly identify these features in their marketing text and explain the criteria for their blocked and spam lists. You may not use the data accessed via these tools for any purpose not directly related to operating or improving your app or extension e. This includes any use of the device camera, microphone, or other user inputs. If you want to unlock features or functionality within your app, by way of example: Apps may not use their own mechanisms to unlock content or functionality, such as license keys, augmented reality markers, QR codes, etc. Apps and their metadata may not include buttons, external links, or other calls to action that direct customers to purchasing mechanisms other than in-app purchase. Any credits or in-game currencies purchased via in-app purchase may not expire, and you should make sure you have a restore mechanism for any restorable in-app purchases. Remember to assign the correct purchasability type or your app will be rejected. Apps should not directly or indirectly enable gifting of in-app purchase content, features, or consumable items to others. Non-subscription apps may offer a free time-based trial period before presenting a full unlock option by

setting up a Non-Consumable IAP item at Price Tier 0 that follows the naming convention: Learn more about managing content access and the duration of the trial period using Receipts and Device Check. Apps may offer auto-renewing in-app purchase subscriptions, regardless of category on the App Store. When incorporating auto-renewable subscriptions into your app, be sure to follow the guidelines below. While the following list is not exhaustive, examples of appropriate subscriptions include: Subscriptions may be offered alongside a la carte offerings e. You may offer a single subscription that is shared across your own apps and services, but these subscriptions may not extend to third party apps or services. Games offered in a game subscription must be owned or exclusively licensed by the developer e. Each game must be downloaded directly from the App Store, must be designed to avoid duplicate payment by a subscriber, and should not disadvantage non-subscriber customers. Learn more about sharing a subscription across your apps. Apps must not force users to rate the app, review the app, download other apps, or other similar actions in order to access functionality, content, or use of the app. Subscriptions may include consumable credits, gems, in-game currencies, etc. If you are changing your existing app to a subscription-based business model, you should not take away the primary functionality existing users have already paid for. Auto-renewing subscription apps may offer a free trial period to customers by providing the relevant information set forth in App Store Connect. Apps that attempt to trick users into purchasing a subscription under false pretenses or engage in bait-and-switch practices will be removed from the App Store and you may be removed from the Apple Developer Program. Learn more about Subscription Free Trials. Review best practices on managing your subscription upgrade and downgrade options. Before asking a customer to subscribe, you should clearly describe what the user will get for the price. How many issues per month? How much cloud storage? What kind of access to your service? Apps may allow a user to access previously purchased content or content subscriptions specifically: Apps that operate across multiple platforms may allow users to access content, subscriptions, or features they have acquired elsewhere, including consumable items in multi-platform games, provided those items are also available as in-app purchases within the app.

**Chapter 4 : 11 important database designing rules which I follow - CodeProject**

*children a small number of safety rules is an important part of your job as a child care provider. Now you will apply what you have learned by developing a set of rules. If you already have rules.*

Except as exempted by Rule 26 a 1 B or as otherwise stipulated or ordered by the court, a party must, without awaiting a discovery request, provide to the other parties: B Proceedings Exempt from Initial Disclosure. The following proceedings are exempt from initial disclosure: In ruling on the objection, the court must determine what disclosures, if any, are to be made and must set the time for disclosure. A party that is first served or otherwise joined after the Rule 26 f conference must make the initial disclosures within 30 days after being served or joined, unless a different time is set by stipulation or court order. A party must make its initial disclosures based on the information then reasonably available to it. In addition to the disclosures required by Rule 26 a 1 , a party must disclose to the other parties the identity of any witness it may use at trial to present evidence under Federal Rule of Evidence , , or The report must contain: Unless otherwise stipulated or ordered by the court, if the witness is not required to provide a written report, this disclosure must state: D Time to Disclose Expert Testimony. A party must make these disclosures at the times and in the sequence that the court orders. Absent a stipulation or a court order, the disclosures must be made: E Supplementing the Disclosure. The parties must supplement these disclosures when required under Rule 26 e. In addition to the disclosures required by Rule 26 a 1 and 2 , a party must provide to the other parties and promptly file the following information about the evidence that it may present at trial other than solely for impeachment: B Time for Pretrial Disclosures; Objections. Unless the court orders otherwise, these disclosures must be made at least 30 days before trial. Within 14 days after they are made, unless the court sets a different time, a party may serve and promptly file a list of the following objections: An objection not so madeâ€”except for one under Federal Rule of Evidence or â€”is waived unless excused by the court for good cause. Unless the court orders otherwise, all disclosures under Rule 26 a must be in writing, signed, and served. Unless otherwise limited by court order, the scope of discovery is as follows: Information within this scope of discovery need not be admissible in evidence to be discoverable.. By order, the court may alter the limits in these rules on the number of depositions and interrogatories or on the length of depositions under Rule By order or local rule, the court may also limit the number of requests under Rule A party need not provide discovery of electronically stored information from sources that the party identifies as not reasonably accessible because of undue burden or cost. On motion to compel discovery or for a protective order, the party from whom discovery is sought must show that the information is not reasonably accessible because of undue burden or cost. If that showing is made, the court may nonetheless order discovery from such sources if the requesting party shows good cause, considering the limitations of Rule 26 b 2 C. The court may specify conditions for the discovery. On motion or on its own, the court must limit the frequency or extent of discovery otherwise allowed by these rules or by local rule if it determines that: A Documents and Tangible Things. But, subject to Rule 26 b 4 , those materials may be discovered if: B Protection Against Disclosure. If the request is refused, the person may move for a court order, and Rule 37 a 5 applies to the award of expenses. A previous statement is either: A party may depose any person who has been identified as an expert whose opinions may be presented at trial. If Rule 26 a 2 B requires a report from the expert, the deposition may be conducted only after the report is provided. Rules 26 b 3 A and B protect drafts of any report or disclosure required under Rule 26 a 2 , regardless of the form in which the draft is recorded. Ordinarily, a party may not, by interrogatories or deposition, discover facts known or opinions held by an expert who has been retained or specially employed by another party in anticipation of litigation or to prepare for trial and who is not expected to be called as a witness at trial. But a party may do so only: Unless manifest injustice would result, the court must require that the party seeking discovery: When a party withholds information otherwise discoverable by claiming that the information is privileged or subject to protection as trial-preparation material, the party must: If information produced in discovery is subject to a claim of privilege or of protection as trial-preparation material, the party making the claim may notify any party that received the information of the claim and the basis for it. After

being notified, a party must promptly return, sequester, or destroy the specified information and any copies it has; must not use or disclose the information until the claim is resolved; must take reasonable steps to retrieve the information if the party disclosed it before being notified; and may promptly present the information to the court under seal for a determination of the claim. The producing party must preserve the information until the claim is resolved. A party or any person from whom discovery is sought may move for a protective order in the court where the action is pending or as an alternative on matters relating to a deposition, in the court for the district where the deposition will be taken. The motion must include a certification that the movant has in good faith conferred or attempted to confer with other affected parties in an effort to resolve the dispute without court action. The court may, for good cause, issue an order to protect a party or person from annoyance, embarrassment, oppression, or undue burden or expense, including one or more of the following: A forbidding the disclosure or discovery; B specifying terms, including time and place or the allocation of expenses, for the disclosure or discovery; C prescribing a discovery method other than the one selected by the party seeking discovery; D forbidding inquiry into certain matters, or limiting the scope of disclosure or discovery to certain matters; E designating the persons who may be present while the discovery is conducted; F requiring that a deposition be sealed and opened only on court order; G requiring that a trade secret or other confidential research, development, or commercial information not be revealed or be revealed only in a specified way; and H requiring that the parties simultaneously file specified documents or information in sealed envelopes, to be opened as the court directs. If a motion for a protective order is wholly or partly denied, the court may, on just terms, order that any party or person provide or permit discovery. Rule 37 a 5 applies to the award of expenses. A party may not seek discovery from any source before the parties have conferred as required by Rule 26 f , except in a proceeding exempted from initial disclosure under Rule 26 a 1 B , or when authorized by these rules, by stipulation, or by court order. More than 21 days after the summons and complaint are served on a party, a request under Rule 34 may be delivered: B When Considered Served. The request is considered to have been served at the first Rule 26 f conference. A methods of discovery may be used in any sequence; and B discovery by one party does not require any other party to delay its discovery. A party who has made a disclosure under Rule 26 a or who has responded to an interrogatory, request for production, or request for admission must supplement or correct its disclosure or response: A in a timely manner if the party learns that in some material respect the disclosure or response is incomplete or incorrect, and if the additional or corrective information has not otherwise been made known to the other parties during the discovery process or in writing; or B as ordered by the court. Except in a proceeding exempted from initial disclosure under Rule 26 a 1 B or when the court orders otherwise, the parties must confer as soon as practicable and in any event at least 21 days before a scheduling conference is to be held or a scheduling order is due under Rule 16 b. In conferring, the parties must consider the nature and basis of their claims and defenses and the possibilities for promptly settling or resolving the case; make or arrange for the disclosures required by Rule 26 a 1 ; discuss any issues about preserving discoverable information; and develop a proposed discovery plan. The attorneys of record and all unrepresented parties that have appeared in the case are jointly responsible for arranging the conference, for attempting in good faith to agree on the proposed discovery plan, and for submitting to the court within 14 days after the conference a written report outlining the plan. The court may order the parties or attorneys to attend the conference in person. If necessary to comply with its expedited schedule for Rule 16 b conferences, a court may by local rule: A with respect to a disclosure, it is complete and correct as of the time it is made; and B with respect to a discovery request, response, or objection, it is: If a certification violates this rule without substantial justification, the court, on motion or on its own, must impose an appropriate sanction on the signer, the party on whose behalf the signer was acting, or both. Notes As amended Dec. July 1, ; Feb. July 1, ; Mar. July 1, ; Apr. This rule freely authorizes the taking of depositions under the same circumstances and by the same methods whether for the purpose of discovery or for the purpose of obtaining evidence. Many states have adopted this practice on account of its simplicity and effectiveness, safeguarding it by imposing such restrictions upon the subsequent use of the deposition at the trial or hearing as are deemed advisable. Codes Carroll, Civ. Rules of Practice adopted by the Supreme Ct. This and subsequent rules incorporate, modify, and broaden the provisions for

depositions under U. These statutes are superseded insofar as they differ from this and subsequent rules. While a number of states permit discovery only from parties or their agents, others either make no distinction between parties or agents of parties and ordinary witnesses, or authorize the taking of ordinary depositions, without restriction, from any persons who have knowledge of relevant facts. Code Bagby, Art. Rules of Practice adopted by Supreme Ct. The more common practice in the United States is to take depositions on notice by the party desiring them, without any order from the court, and this has been followed in these rules. Note to Subdivision b. While the old chancery practice limited discovery to facts supporting the case of the party seeking it, this limitation has been largely abandoned by modern legislation. Note to Subdivisions d , e , and f. The restrictions here placed upon the use of depositions at the trial or hearing are substantially the same as those provided in U. The amendment eliminates the requirement of leave of court for the taking of a deposition except where a plaintiff seeks to take a deposition within 20 days after the commencement of the action. The retention of the requirement where a deposition is sought by a plaintiff within 20 days of the commencement of the action protects a defendant who has not had an opportunity to retain counsel and inform himself as to the nature of the suit; the plaintiff, of course, needs no such protection. The present rule forbids the plaintiff to take a deposition, without leave of court, before the answer is served. Sometimes the defendant delays the serving of an answer for more than 20 days, but as 20 days are sufficient time for him to obtain a lawyer, there is no reason to forbid the plaintiff to take a deposition without leave merely because the answer has not been served. In all cases, Rule 30 a empowers the court, for cause shown, to alter the time of the taking of a deposition, and Rule 30 b contains provisions giving ample protection to persons who are unreasonably pressed. The modified practice here adopted is along the line of that followed in various states. The amendments to subdivision b make clear the broad scope of examination and that it may cover not only evidence for use at the trial but also inquiry into matters in themselves inadmissible as evidence but which will lead to the discovery of such evidence. The purpose of discovery is to allow a broad search for facts, the names of witnesses, or any other matters which may aid a party in the preparation or presentation of his case. In such a preliminary inquiry admissibility at trial should not be the test as to whether the information sought is within the scope of proper examination. Such a standard unnecessarily curtails the utility of discovery practice. Of course, matters entirely without bearing either as direct evidence or as leads to evidence are not within the scope of inquiry, but to the extent that the examination develops useful information, it functions successfully as an instrument of discovery, even if it produces no testimony directly admissible. *United Air Lines Transportation Corp.* Thus hearsay, while inadmissible itself, may suggest testimony which properly may be proved. Thus it has been said that inquiry might not be made into statements or other matters which, when disclosed, amounted only to hearsay. See *Maryland for use of Montvila v. Pan-American Bus Lines, Inc.* The contrary and better view, however, has often been stated.

**Chapter 5 : Childhood Development: 2 to 3 Years**

*19 (1) The State Bar must develop a schedule for implementation that requires all 20 attorneys subject to fingerprinting under (b) of this rule to be fingerprinted by 21 December 1,*

Clarifying classroom rules, supporting cooperation, and offering consistent routines help to create a harmonious classroom environment. Grades From 0 to 2 Me Wash Hands! Joey responds by adding an occasional gurgle or coo to the conversation. His world is becoming a predictable place where a loving adult follows his cues and provides responsive one-on-one care during his daily routines. A baby becomes more organized and self-regulated when a consistent teacher offers nurturing and individualized daily care. Paying Attention Routines are an opportunity for a teacher and toddler to pay special attention to one another. For example, month-old Shaniqua is getting dressed with the help of her teacher. She grunts as she tries to push her foot into her sneaker. Her teacher comments, "You are pushing so hard! This sneaker is a little tight on your foot. Now we can go outside! She is fully present and using language to keep the child involved in the interaction. You are teaching the child to listen because your words are connected to important experiences of the child. You are also supplying the language "input" needed for later "output. Think of the 2-year-old staring at his sticky hands and saying, "Wash hands! These comparatively brief but plentiful one-on-one interactions during daily routines create strong feelings of attachment between teacher and toddler. Over time, the toddler internalizes your nurturing behaviors and develops feelings of self-control and confidence. Build Group Routines Respectful relationships and intimate knowledge of each child helps to build a group schedule that is in tune with the sleeping and feeding patterns of all the children. One group of toddlers may need an early lunch and later nap. Another might need to sleep earlier after a hearty snack. And always keep in mind that a routine can and should be changed if it is not working. Create Coping Techniques Routines can help the child to cope with difficult transitions, like saying goodbye to mommy in the morning. Two-year-old Jevon always helps his mom put his lunch in the fridge and reads some books with her on the sofa. He then hugs her goodbye and reads books with his teacher. Jevon is actively involved in the routine, and feels in control and connected to the important people in his life. The routine is clear but flexible. Mommy will leave after some cozy reading time and his teacher will help him say goodbye by staying close to him as she leaves. Daily routines bring feelings of predictability and security. During the first three years of life, a child moves from being very dependent on the teacher to shape the world around his needs to gradually adapting to the many demands that growing autonomy requires. Three-year-old Antonio eagerly throws away his paper cup and napkin after finishing his snack. Yesterday, during his second day of school, Mrs. Dolgos, his teacher, showed him how to clean up. Today, without being reminded, Antonio cleans up after himself as soon as he finishes drinking his juice and eating his crackers. At this age, children delight in pleasing adults and going along with daily routines and directions suggested by them. While 3-year-olds strive for independence, they still look to their teachers for approval or assistance if needed. Anticipate Smooth Adjustments Adjusting to the rules and routines quite nicely during the first few weeks of school, most 3-year-olds can learn to do such things as sitting without bothering others and listening to a story for 10 minutes. During lunch, they quickly get into the routine of serving themselves family style and pouring their own milk from a pitcher. Most threes fall into their own routine about toileting at certain times, although they may want to let an adult know when they are going to the bathroom. Clarify Classroom Rules When it comes to rules, most preschoolers see them as black and white-you are either supposed to do something or not. They see rules as unchangeable. Often, they become confused or annoyed if they sense a rule is not being consistently enforced or broken. They may even decide to ignore the rule. Parsons explains to the children that, for safety reasons, they must always hold hands and walk two-by-two whenever they go outside. In order to help preschoolers clarify the rules and adjust to their surroundings, they may need help in understanding what objects are used for. For example, when Jonah climbs on the table to reach a ball on the shelf, Mrs. Troy explains, "Tables are to eat on. You may climb on the wooden steps. Troy might also suggest to Jonah, "If you climb on the furniture again, you may fall off and hurt yourself. Four-year-olds have high levels of physical energy as they run, kick, and move very quickly.

They can be loud and noisy. They may sometimes appear to be emotionally out of control. Because of all of this natural commotion, 4-year-olds seem almost happy if adults provide some structure and boundaries for them-as long as they are perceived as fair. If an adult deviates from the rules or a routine, the child may exhibit temper tantrums or unplacated anger. For instance, when reminded that the clay must remain on the art table, China argued that if she put it in her pocket, no one could see it go to the dramatic-play center. Fours enjoy following self-care routines. With their improved fine motor skills, they manipulate buttons, and pull on socks and shoes. Although they may want some privacy in the bathroom, fours are well able to handle their own toileting needs. What You Can Do: Share stories about others. Read and discuss books about how other children manage rules or routines. Make sure routines are predictable. It also helps to give them a sense of timing so they can pace themselves to accomplish their activities. This helps to build independence. Allow children time for indoor and outdoor experiences, as well as child-initiated and adult-initiated activities. Give them time to successfully complete routines such as toileting, and feeding themselves. Ensure that routines provide for individual differences. If children have too much time on their hands, they can become bored. However, if they feel rushed, they often feel frustrated. Children with special needs may need extra time. Build purposeful time into routines to clean up and wash hands before the next activity. Guide children in positive ways. Instead of demanding that children follow the rules, or reading their rules to them from a posted chart, make personal contact a touch, eye contact to reassure and redirect them. Help them to identify and understand the consequences of breaking the rules. This will help build their self-confidence. The span of time between 5 and 6 years of age is an interesting time of social and emotional development. You may have noticed that many of the young kindergartners entering your program are eager to cooperate and help. They want your approval and like the security of the routines and structure of the classroom and even your authority there. They are not so sure they want to be "good" all the time! Since most kindergartners come to school at five or younger, you have plenty of time to enjoy this "honeymoon" phase while you work together to build the self-regulation and community skills needed for a harmonious classroom. Involve Children in Rule Setting Of course, this is the perfect time to introduce your classroom rules and routines. Children are looking to you for guidance and structure in this new world of kindergarten. As they learn the rules, they develop a sense of autonomy within the safe structure of the classroom. The more children participate in the process, the better they understand and follow the rules. This sense of ownership in the process is key to children this age who are transitioning from accepting outside authority to challenging it. In fact, the "class-made" rules can be so important to them that they will single out others who are not following them! Support Positive Behaviors Five- and 6-year-olds are also developing strong reasoning and thinking skills. These allow them to be able to understand and discuss the reasons and purpose for rules and routines. It also allows them to comprehend the cause and effect relationship of rules and behavior. During this process, children need a great deal of positive reinforcement and support for their demonstration of appropriate behaviors. Welcome Ideas and Insights We have all heard them comment "I know! This is a precious part of the heart and mind of children this age. Not only do they want to be "right," but they also love to demonstrate how they know something-and everything! The "know-it-all" behavior comes partly from an emerging competitive nature that can start now and come into full bloom in the 6-year-old year. But it is largely a demonstration of how children in kindergarten want and need to be "seen" and "heard" in the group. This phase can be delightful or exhausting, depending on how you choose to view and use it. It is helpful to allow time and space in your routine for children to demonstrate their "knowing. Invite children to tell you what is happening next! Discussing a problem with classroom noise? Ask them to tell you what the problem is and how to solve it!

**Chapter 6 : App Store Review Guidelines - Apple Developer**

*To develop a program of recruitment, training, advancement, and tenure which will make a career in the State service attractive to persons of ability and dedication. Adoption and Amendment: The Rules and Regulations for Personnel.*

Image from Motion pictures Introduction Before you start reading this article let me confirm to you I am not a guru in database designing. The below 11 points are what I have learnt via projects, my own experiences, and my own reading. I personally think it has helped me a lot when it comes to DB designing. Any criticism is welcome. The reason I am writing a full blown article is, when developers design a database they tend to follow the three normal forms like a silver bullet. They tend to think normalization is the only way of designing. Due this mind set they sometimes hit road blocks as the project moves ahead. If you are new to normalization, then click and see 3 normal forms in action which explains all the three normal forms step by step. Said and done normalization rules are important guidelines but taking them as a mark on stone is calling for trouble. Below are my own 11 rules which I remember on the top of my head while doing DB design. When you start your database design the first thing to analyze is the nature of the application you are designing for, is it Transactional or Analytical. You will find many developers by default applying normalization rules without thinking about the nature of the application and then later getting into performance and customization issues. As said, there are two kinds of applications: In this kind of application, your end user is more interested in CRUD, i. The official name for such a kind of database is OLTP. In these kinds of applications your end user is more interested in analysis, reporting, forecasting, etc. These kinds of databases have a less number of inserts and updates. The main intention here is to fetch and analyze data as fast as possible. The official name for such a kind of database is OLAP. In other words if you think inserts, updates, and deletes are more prominent then go for a normalized table design, else create a flat denormalized database structure. Below is a simple diagram which shows how the names and address in the left hand side are a simple normalized table and by applying a denormalized structure how we have created a flat table structure. Break your data into logical pieces, make life simpler This rule is actually the first rule from 1st normal form. One of the signs of violation of this rule is if your queries are using too many string parsing functions like substring, charindex, etc. So the better approach would be to break this field into further logical pieces so that we can write clean and optimal queries. Do not get overdosed with rule 2 Developers are cute creatures. If you tell them this is the way, they keep doing it; well, they overdo it leading to unwanted consequences. This also applies to rule 2 which we just talked above. When you think about decomposing, give a pause and ask yourself, is it needed? As said, the decomposition should be logical. So it would be a wise decision to just leave it as it can lead to more complications. Treat duplicate non-uniform data as your biggest enemy Focus and refactor duplicate data. My personal worry about duplicate data is not that it takes hard disk space, but the confusion it creates. Now you can say the data has come into your system due to bad data entry or poor validation. If you ever want to derive a report, they would show them as different entities, which is very confusing from the end user point of view. One of the solutions would be to move the data into a different master table altogether and refer them via foreign keys. Watch for data separated by separators The second rule of 1st normal form says avoid repeating groups. One of the examples of repeating groups is explained in the below diagram. If you see the syllabus field closely, in one field we have too much data stuffed. If we have to manipulate this data, the query would be complex and also I doubt about the performance of the queries. These kinds of columns which have data stuffed with separators need special attention and a better approach would be to move those fields to a different table and link them with keys for better management. You can see in the above figure I have created a separate syllabus table and then made a many-to-many relationship with the subject table. With this approach the syllabus field in the main table is no more repeating and has data separators. Watch for partial dependencies Watch for fields which depend partially on primary keys. For instance in the above table we can see the primary key is created on roll number and standard. Now watch the syllabus field closely. The syllabus field is associated with a standard and not with a student directly roll number. The syllabus is associated with the standard in which the student is

studying and not directly with the student. So if tomorrow we want to update the syllabus we have to update it for each student, which is painstaking and not logical. It makes more sense to move these fields out and associate them with the Standard table. You can see how we have moved the syllabus field and attached it to the Standards table. This rule is nothing but the 2nd normal form: Choose derived columns preciously If you are working on OLTP applications, getting rid of derived columns would be a good thought, unless there is some pressing reason for performance. In case of OLAP where we do a lot of summations, calculations, these kinds of fields are necessary to gain performance. In the above figure you can see how the average field is dependent on the marks and subject. This is also one form of redundancy. So for such kinds of fields which are derived from other fields, give a thought: This rule is also termed as the 3rd normal form: If the redundant data is calculative data, see the situation and then decide if you want to implement the 3rd normal form. Do not be hard on avoiding redundancy, if performance is the key Do not make it a strict rule that you will always avoid redundancy. If there is a pressing need for performance think about de-normalization. In normalization, you need to make joins with many tables and in denormalization, the joins reduce and thus increase performance. Multidimensional data is a different beast altogether OLAP projects mostly deal with multidimensional data. For instance you can see the below figure, you would like to get sales per country, customer, and date. In simple words you are looking at sales figures which have three intersections of dimension data. For such kinds of situations a dimension and fact design is a better approach. In simple words you can create a simple central sales fact table which has the sales amount field and it makes a connection with all dimension tables using a foreign key relationship. Centralize name value table design Many times I have come across name value tables. Name and value tables means it has key and some data associated with the key. For instance in the below figure you can see we have a currency table and a country table. If you watch the data closely they actually only have a key and value. For such kinds of tables, creating a central table and differentiating the data by using a type field makes more sense. For unlimited hierarchical data self-reference PK and FK Many times we come across data with unlimited parent child hierarchy. For instance consider a multi-level marketing scenario where a sales person can have multiple sales people below them. For such scenarios, using a self-referencing primary key and foreign key will help to achieve the same. Below is a video which explains the three normal forms step by step using a simple school table.

**Chapter 7 : What is the Mariner's rule?**

*The Mariner's Rule is the guideline mariners follow to keep out of a tropical storm or hurricane's path. Illustration of the Mariner's rule. The Mariner's rule, also referred to as the Danger Rule, is an important guideline mariners follow to keep out of a tropical storm or.*

Time to Fix It: Developing Rules for Internet Capitalism August 16, , 5: Fellows Research Papers have not undergone formal review and approval. Such papers are included in this series to elicit feedback and to encourage debate on important issues and challenges in media, politics and public policy. Copyright belongs to the author s. Papers may be downloaded for personal use only. Multiple times daily, each of us experiences the benefits offered by these platforms. At the same time, these digital platforms have aided Russian interference in the electoral process, impacted child development, and propagated disinformation, bigotry, and hateful speech. Economically, these platforms have also devastated the economic underpinnings of quality journalism and established a level of marketplace dominance not seen since the early Industrial Revolution. Things have indeed been broken. The question is what can be done to fix it? More specifically, will the leaders of the technology companies that created this new reality take the lead in resolving these challenges? Roughly half of the public believes the major tech companies should be regulated more than they are now. Democrats are concerned about market power. We should not have regulation ahead of innovation. While innovation may occur without permission, it does not occur without consequences. It is not, however, unprecedented. The history of new technology is also the history of society creating structures to deal with the consequences created by the innovations. Criticism of the social and economic effects of the internet platforms is increasing like a pressure cooker. Early investors and employees lament what they begat. Media outlets and thought leaders increasingly question the operation and results of the digital economy. Governments, from supra-national structures such as the European Union, to state governments from California to Connecticut. Amidst these challenges, the companies struggle to deal responsibly with the world they created. Responding serially to each issue like a carnival Whack-a-Mole game is not a solution “ either for the companies or for the public. The best way to reach a solution that is good for everyone is to develop a new set of ground rules through open debate and discussion. Corporate Citizenship Responsible corporate action must now extend beyond the voluntary commitments that have governed the first decades of the digital era. The dominance of the digital platforms and networks in our economy and our lives calls for common, legally binding policies governing the provision of digital services. Public policy decisions about the internet economy are complex and interwoven. Three principles provide the bedrock for such public accountability: Privacy “ The business model at the core of the consumer-facing internet is premised on the capture of personal digital information to resell for targeted messaging. The solution is not to eliminate the exchange of information for value, but rather to give consumers control of how their information is collected and how it is used. Competition “ In the course of amalgamating behavioral profiles through the uninhibited collection of personal data, the companies created a bottleneck to a freely functioning marketplace. Google and Facebook control over 60 percent of the total U. Even established companies are vulnerable when the dominant data companies unleash what they know about each person to move into a new market. While antitrust laws have a role in this situation, lying at the heart of this erosion of the marketplace is the privatization of personal information, locked away by a handful of companies creating a bottleneck that enshrines an unassailable market position. The solution is to think anew about how digital technology has changed the way markets work and to respond with new expectations regarding the ownership and exchange of data. Yet, at either end of the internet, that openness falls prey to gatekeepers “ operating without rules “ whose business plans rely on the ability to discriminate. Where the internet connects to the consumer, the wired and wireless networks that deliver users to and from the open internet won a decades-long Net Neutrality battle and are now free to discriminate amongst the traffic that arrives from or that they take to the internet. While the Net Neutrality battle continues, the push for open data is just beginning to gather steam. Since the earliest days of the internet, policy makers have been afraid to touch it, subscribing to the mythology that somehow they could break the magic. But the

effects of digital dominance on privacy, competition and openness are now clear for all to see. The time is ripe for digital technology companies – both the platforms that create services and the networks that deliver those services – to seek an alliance with government to develop a 21st century approach to public accountability in the digital marketplace. First, enormous fortunes are created by entrepreneurs who successfully exploit the new, largely unregulated economic niches that have opened up. Second, the effects of the new force run up against the public interest and the rights of others. The entrepreneurs that delivered innovative new products and services now confront the consequences of how their unilateral actions collide with the common good. Speaking at his inauguration at the height of the Gilded Age, Theodore Roosevelt discussed the industrial economy, but he could have just as well been describing These policy decisions helped create the economic and social stability that underpinned the growth and prosperity of the 20th century – stability for both companies and consumers. The effects of permissionless innovation, permissionless invasion, permissionless injury, and permissionless interference demand attention and a positive solution. It falls to the leaders of the digital economy to determine whether to fight the rebalancing initiatives as threats or embrace them as a new digital responsibility with the potential to create new digital opportunities within a commonly accepted framework. Regulatory Uncertainty Ignoring the gathering policy storm is not an option. The current absence of regulation by the U. It only means that the rules will be written by other governments. Individual nations are zeroing in with policy decisions. In the absence of American policy on such issues, the initiatives of other nations are replacing what has traditionally been American leadership of international technology policy. In an interconnected world, the consequences of such a buffet of regulatory actions reach far beyond their countries of origin. The result for American technology companies is uncertainty. In the United States, multiple federal regulators have yet to meaningfully assert themselves. Their available tools are blunt but effective. The Antitrust Division of the Department of Justice possesses vast but targeted authority to address specific monopolistic and competitive dangers in the marketplace. While inaction at the federal level may be the desired goal of many in the tech community, American federalism reserves to the states the right to operate in a federally unregulated space. In a nation in which the internet is oblivious to state boundaries, a lack of uniformity between states can impose significant burdens and uncertainties on companies. Forty-one state attorneys general have begun actions or investigations relating to the practices of the networks and platform companies. In the past year, 31 state legislatures, as well as the District of Columbia, have considered the enactment of statutes. The California legislature has adopted far-reaching privacy protections that are impossible to isolate within its borders. The uncertainty and confusion of contradictory international and domestic initiatives is bad for innovation, and for marketplace competition. And it need not exist. Embracing Certainty The author has twice before been involved in groundbreaking legislation that achieved policy certainty for new technology companies and policy oversight for consumers. It is an opportunity that is currently available for the tech companies. Now, like then, success begins with industry leaders indicating support and getting in front to push for the establishment of such policies. In the early s, as cable television was emerging from rural America into metropolitan areas, the absence of federal statutory authority began to expose the industry to increased risks. The industry discovered there was actually nothing more uncertain than an absence of a consistent regulatory regime. Yet, as the cable companies expanded into new areas, each city, as a condition of local operating permission, made up its own rules. As a condition of doing business, cable operators were forced to agree to locally-imposed and wildly different regulation of rates, programming decisions, and even giving the cities an ongoing slice of the revenue. The lack of regulatory certainty whip-sawed the companies: Achieving the legislation was a risk; mayors and city councils had significant political power that could move the debate in ominous directions. The industry was split about the wisdom of seeking legislation. City councils and mayors were no less divided. The legislative process forced both the industry and the cities to confront fundamental issues, both within themselves as well as in their relationship with each other. The threat that the wrong kind of legislation posed for each created a dialog that ultimately led to a stable middle ground. When Congress finally enacted the negotiated solution, neither party got everything it wanted. But both got the regulatory certainty – stability – they so desired, and consumers received greater protections against commercial harms. The Act also put consumers at the table; twice

Congress has fine-tuned the statute to address competitive or consumer harms, and to reflect new realities. A decade later, the nascent cellular phone industry faced a similar uncertainty problem. State public utility commissions PUC were regulating the new business. Even though cellular had two phone service competitors, the state regulators were imposing rules designed for the old wired telephone monopoly. Beyond the fact that the airwaves did not respect state borders, the innovative two-competitor market was kept from being competitive because regulators had to approve every change to pricing and services. Different states assessed those questions differently. The wireless industry sought federal legislation to end this uncertainty and confusion — even though it realized the political price would be to submit to federal regulation; specifically, regulation as a common carrier, a strict and specific layer of federal regulation it had previously avoided. Having crossed that Rubicon, the industry was able to work with Congress and the Federal Communications Commission FCC to develop policies that protected consumers while reflecting the more competitive nature of cellular so as to encourage price competition and product innovation. The results speak for themselves. In the years that followed, the wireless industry soared on this certainty, investing hundreds of billions of dollars in infrastructure. Consumers, likewise, benefitted from the new competition as prices declined and services soared. Most important and informative, the regulation did not thwart innovation. The industry evolved from analog networks to digital networks — including fighting a divisive intra-industry technology war — without governmental involvement. The providers of digital platforms and networks currently have a similar opportunity to work with consumer representatives and government leaders to fashion policies that create stability in the market through the protection of consumers, competition, and innovation. Embracing policy solutions to practical realities is an opportunity for the digital companies. New Challenge, New Solutions There is another benefit to proactive engagement to develop public policy: Too often 21st century technology is discussed in 20th century terms and 19th century regulatory proposals. Government oversight of economic power has been trapped in industrial age constructions.

### Chapter 8 : NEA - Establishing Classroom Rules

*The rule of thirds is a "rule of thumb" or guideline which applies to the process of composing visual images such as designs, films, paintings, and photographs.*

### Chapter 9 : Time to Fix It: Developing Rules for Internet Capitalism - Shorenstein Center

*Your child will learn to count "" and understand what those numbers mean. How your child is growing emotionally (your child's social and emotional development): Your child is showing more interest in other children.*