

1: Noting and Drafting Explained! - Noting Drafting

I get questions on this a lot while streaming or watching streams. So here it is explained. When you walk into the Eternal store to purchase a.

Legal residents physically located in any of the 50 states and Washington DC, excluding Alabama, Arizona, Hawaii, Idaho, Iowa, Louisiana, Montana, Nevada, and Washington are eligible to open an account and participate in contests offered by the Website. Residents of the Excluded States are eligible to open and maintain accounts. User Generated Contests- User Generated contests will close automatically if they do not fill to capacity. Entry fees will automatically be refunded if contests are canceled. Head-to-Head- Winner takes all in these one-on-one contests. Double Ups- The teams that place in a prize paying position for these contests will double their entry fee. Win 3x TO 10x your entry fee in these contests. Steps- Advance at each step by winning a ticket to the next level. Beginner- Beginner contests are contests open to users who, at the time of contest entry, have not entered more than 50 contests or earned an experience badge. Casual €” Casual contests are contests open to users who, at the time of contest entry, have not earned an experience badge. If you believe your account has been misallocated, compromised or mishandled please contact support draftkings. Please provide all pertinent information related to your claim and a dedicated member of our Customer Service team will address your support ticket within 24 hours. If your support ticket cannot be resolved to your satisfaction by a Customer Service Associate, you may request escalation of the ticket to a Customer Service Team Lead. DraftKings keeps all player funds in a segregated player account which is never commingled with our operating business expenses, or any other accounts. DraftKings does not allow account holders to use any form of payment belonging to any other individuals to fund their account. The name registered with any DraftKings account must match the name on the form of payment at the time of deposit or winnings will be considered invalid and the account may be closed. If any consumer chooses to close his or her DraftKings account, we will refund all funds in the account before the close of business on the next full business day. How Is My Information Protected? This ensures the security of any and all private information provided by the website. We encrypt all our private customer information, available to our staff only when pertinent. DraftKings prohibits users from opening up more than one account, in order to ensure fair play and uphold the integrity of our contests. If for some reason you forget your password or username please contact support draftkings. Any accounts that are set up illegitimately will be deactivated and winnings will not be honored. Yes, should you decide to close your account at any time for any reason, please contact support draftkings. Can I Change My Username? Generally, we do not change usernames, though we treat each request individually. Let us know the specific details of your request and we will get back to you promptly. In order to register an Account you are required to provide your full name, address, date of birth, email address and telephone number. If your identity cannot be validated, you will be required to submit additional information or documentation. Some states require specific income requirements and additional documentation to increase your limit. If additional information is needed, a member of the Support Team will provide details of these requirements in their response. Here you will be able to submit for a withdrawal request by following the directions on the page! What Is Your Withdrawal Policy? When possible, we will first refund all deposits made in the last 90 days. Any excess funds after refundable deposits have been fulfilled are delivered via the selected withdrawal method PayPal or check If a card used to deposit is expired, refundable deposits will be returned to your new card as long as the account numbers are the same. If you deposited with a gift card, refundable deposits will be returned up to the original value to that card. Our compliance and identity verification requirements require DraftKings clients to complete a W-9 form prior to withdrawing funds. How Long Do Withdrawals Take? Any withdrawal requests that come in after 5 PM on Friday will be processed in the order that they were received starting the following Monday. If you request a check it can take weeks for delivery. Steps tournaments are a 4-level series of contests with continually higher buy-ins, peaking with huge cash prizes at the last step. Users can withdraw from any contest as long as they meet the following conditions: From there you will see a green "Withdraw Entry" link in the upper right hand

corner of the screen. If you click that link, you will be removed from the contest. If you are using our App, in order to remove an entry from a upcoming contest you must have a lineup submitted , go to the "Upcoming" tab and then click on "Edit Entry". From there, click on the Information Icon the lowercase i and select "withdraw entry". While creating Head to heads, use the limit selector on the Create Head-to-Head Challenge popup to limit the number of times a player can accept your challenges of that type sport, time and entry fee. For example, if you create 5 challenges and set the limiter to 1, all five challenges will be against different users, assuming all five challenges are accepted. Conversely, if you create 5 challenges and set the limiter to unlimited, you could end up playing the same user in all five challenges, assuming one user accepted all five challenges. How Are Contests Scored? Our contests have a points-based scoring format. Please see the specific sport for details:

2: How the NFL Draft Works | HowStuffWorks

Drafting or slipstreaming is a technique where two vehicles or other moving objects are caused to align in a close group reducing the overall effect of drag due to exploiting the lead object's slipstream.

So here it is explained. When you walk into the Eternal store to purchase a Draft, they hand you a box with four rows of twelve packs. Each row has a pack containing one less card choice than the previous. You start with a full pack pick one from that pack and get the 11 card pack. The person that took the first card in this pack will have taken one card right before you in each pack for the rest of the row. This person will also be "passing" to you in the 3rd pack. The second pack is a different set of people passing to you but they have been chosen "based on the pick you made in the first pack" according to the devs. It is still valuable to make sure that you are going in the right colors and that something is not blatantly open that you can capitalize on. This means that you return these 44 "packs" to the store. They take these and add a new full pack to front of each row. This means that this draft box is ready for the next drafter. There is the question of how many pre-seeded pools are there. Does this really matter? Does this method take away from anyones draft experience? The pools are still human seeded and will quickly divert within a few generations or picks. Do I know if this is how it is working? No, but it solves the problem and is simple enough that I would guess thats how they handle it if it became an issue. They also could have the computer seed the additional packs but why not clone the human data you have already. So when people talk about things being open. They are typically talking about picks that are very good coming rather late in the pack. This can mean that cards were under valued by a previous drafter or that no one was in those colors for the last few people. This means that you have much greater chance of seeing good cards later in the draft. This also means that you can read signals but get nothing from sending them. Sending signals is clearly cutting a color so that the person you are passing to gets a clear idea that the color is not available. That only helps when the person is going to be picking and passing to you. Take the best card in the pack. So thats how drafting works. Please feel free to follow me on social media.

3: How Drafting Works - Explained : EternalCardGame

Don't quite understand how the draft process works? We're here to help with this beginner's guide to the NFL Draft. Subscribe to the NFL YouTube channel to see immediate in-game highlights.

I will do what I can to explain how the draft order is worked out, how picks are awarded and used by clubs except Hawthorn who cannot be explained and how the bidding system works, how a player is drafted and how the different rookie categories work. I will also touch on academy zones, father-son rules and Priority Draft picks and explain the almost defunct pre-season draft. I will not be going into any discussions on things like Draft Strategy for clubs, how they should and could use picks, insofar as suggesting which team should try to collect which players. But how players end up where they do is very interesting to a select number of people. The Adelaide Crows, the Port Adelaide Powerpies and the North Melbourne Kangaroos are the only clubs to have never once had the number 1 draft pick ever. In an ideal world it would be as simple as that. This has been increased recently to take pressure off of high schoolers who are drafted while completing their year 12 studies. They must also be given a minimum 2 year contract. To be invited they have to have had 5 nominations from AFL clubs around the country, players with less than that can still be picked up later at the state screens no uncommon but if you want to know more google it icbf this article is already too long. This allows the prospective footy talent to display their skills and for clubs to get a closer look at them and also to interview them. Under this index, the first round first draft pick is weighted as 3, points, second as 2, so on and so forth. They cannot just combine all their picks and jump up the order, they can only counter bid after a team has bid on one of those. That brings the pick Will Setterfield value down to Similar shenanigans are used for father-son picks who also receive a healthy discount. To be eligible for a father-son pick, the father of the son in question has to have played games for a specific club. Recently the rules surrounding these picks have been tightened, where previously these players did not need to nominate for the draft at all and could be taken out of academy zones by the fathers team. Wait, I hear you say. What about Priority Draft Picks? Priority Draft picks are a measure that was introduced in to help new conquered land clubs be competitive sooner. The model saw every club who had a certain win-loss ratio automatically given a priority pick. Things went along swimmingly and no team ever purposefully tanked a season to get extra picks before where the AFL Commission decided that the rule was no longer helpful and that they would award a priority pick to teams they deemed needed an extra bit of help from now on thank you very much. Any AFL player that had been contracted to play in the draft year, but was delisted at the end of the home and away season can nominate for the national draft if they were delisted early enough. However some players do and have taken the nuclear option. Swans losing Premiership player Xavier Richards being the latest in a dwindling list of players to try this last year. Rookies come in two varieties; Category A Garden Variety Rookies " these are players that usually have an AFL background inside the country, or are international development players that a club has been active in training and father-son picks who a club did not want to pick at the national draft, as was the case with Ben Jarman for the Adelaide Crows. A club can have up to 6 A and 3 B Rookies on their list at a time, and when selected they must also be given 2 years, like their national draft counterparts. However at the end of their contract, they must either be delisted or elevated to the senior list, unless special permission is sought from the AFL. The AFL Trade Period Immediately following the end of the Finals series, when all hope, romance and camaraderie for our combined love of footy after crowning our champions is finished, the clubs we love revert to base animals churning and writhing in desperate existential agony, hungry, howling at one another to survive one more year with the services of a player one has the other wants. Or if a player really wants to go somewhere particular the club has to do what it reasonably can to help that player go where he wants to. Also clubs can ask for more than their player is worth, or for clubs to pay a part of the severance for a player. They can also kibosh the deal. Also a lot of the rules have changed a lot over the last 5 years, but the nuts and bolts are essentially the same, so if you notice something incorrect a wizard did it.

4: Draft rules revealed: Everything you need to know about the WWE Draft | WWE

Due to the new drafting rules that have been introduced in Triathlon Australia has made some modifications to the previous version to reflect these.

PDFS October 13, If you have landed on this page you are more then likely getting ready for the start of a new sports season and have joined a fantasy snake draft league. If you are new to these types of drafts you must be wondering, so what is a snake draft anyways? The Snake Draft gets its name from the way the fantasy draft process moves along. As in most standard fantasy sports drafts each team has one pick per round in a pre-determined order. The amount of rounds in your draft will depend on how many roster spots your league has, so 10 roster spots would equal 10 rounds. Once you get to the final draft pick of the round the team that choose last will now choose first in the next round, therefore the draft snakes back upon itself. The simplest way to explain how a snake draft works is that the order of picks reverses after each round. The reason for this is so the owner who gets the 1st overall pick, does not get that 1st pick advantage in every round, thus making the pool unfair among competitors. Snake Drafts are commonly used for Fantasy Football Leagues to provide a fair and balanced playing field for each player. You got lucky and received the 1 overall pick in the snake draft which means you have first crack at any player you want once the draft begins in round one. You draft your player and the picks carry on until you get to the very last team in the 10th spot. Once that pick is in Round 2 will begin. Team 10 will now have the 11th pick or 1st pick of round 2 and you will have to wait till pick 20 to make your 2nd player selection. So to recap the team that picks 10th, will have the very next pick and select 11th. This reverse order continues till you get to the team that selected 1st in the last round and now has the 20th pick in the second round. This process continues up and down like going from the head of the snake to the tail and then back up until all players have been drafted. Here is a Snake Draft Cheat Sheet you can use as a reference come draft day. This based on a 10 team league but gives you an idea of which picks each team would potentially have. They are the best new site to launch in years and are giving diehard fantasy sports players what they love, snake drafts and nothing but them. Here are some of the amazing features at Draft: Easy To Draft Play in 2 to 10 player snake drafts that takes only minutes to complete. Play vs your friends or vs other online competitors. Daily or Weekly Play whenever you want either daily or weekly depending on the sport for real money prizes. You get paid when the contest is over. When it is your turn to draft your selection you make your choice in an allotted time frame usually minutes and the draft continues to move forward. These type of snake drafts are more typically used when playing with your friends or on large sites like ESPN or Yahoo. The draft order is usually set randomly by the sites software to determine who picks when and in what order. You will most often see this type of format at a Daily Fantasy Sports site.

5: What is a Snake Draft?

The NFL Draft will take place in Dallas on April , Following is the process used by clubs to submit their selections and trades to the league.

My teacher, the beloved Mrs. Percy, had a not-beloved student teacher, Mrs. Phillips, who was seeking her teacher certification. Phillips, I realized early on, was not partial to me. One day it was the idea of March Mrs. Percy announced to the class that Mrs. Phillips would be leading us in a lesson. There was a professor of education in the back of the room, Mrs. Percy explained, to observe Mrs. Phillips who soon took her place at the front of the classroom. We had learned all about contractions in the third grade. Can anyone name a contraction? Those are all contractions and real words. I went silent for the rest of that class. I remember the moment as if it were yesterday. Phillips to give her the good news. She was talking to the professor, so I stood by quietly. When they finished speaking, I said: It is a word! Put the dictionary away and go play. It was also the beginning of my recognition of an anti-intellectual strain in my hometown. Phillips had a point: I had heard a television character use the very English Mr. French in the series Family Affair. Nor do Americans use the positive form, shall, except in two expressions: We shall overcome and Shall we Which brings us to legal English, where shall is ubiquitous in contracts, statutes, ordinances, rules and regulations. In the ordinary contract, almost every sentence contains a shall. Constitution is chock-full of shalls. What is meant is to prohibit altogether to disallow. As Justice Ruth Bader Ginsburg remarked in a majority opinion: This is the mandatory sense that drafters typically intend and that courts typically uphold. When a negative word such as not or no precedes shall as in the example in angled bracket , the word shall often means may. What is being negated is permission, not a requirement. Only sense 1 is acceptable under strict standards of drafting. In short, shall is a chameleon-hued word. For teachers of legal drafting, there are two main pedagogical approaches today for teaching lawyers and aspiring lawyers about this word: When I acted as style consultant to the U. Hence when I revised the full sets of civil, appellate and criminal federal rules, the shalls were dropped. Rule 10 b of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure read like this: Each claim founded upon a separate transaction or occurrence and each defense other than denials shall be stated in a separate count or defense whenever a separation facilitates the clear presentation of the matters set forth. A later pleading may refer by number to a paragraph in an earlier pleading. If doing so would promote clarity, each claim founded on a separate transaction or occurrence and each defense other than a denial must be stated in a separate count or defense. What is the exception? With Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 56 the summary judgment rule the advisory committee confronted warring factions on whether a federal judge must or may award summary judgment upon finding the requisite elements. Initially, the rule was promulgated with a may. But so much rancor ensued that the committee retreated to shall. Let the courts figure it out. Smith will do that. Nobody writes will instead of may or should or is entitled to. In American English, will is the ordinary verb of promise. Reflect on how we, as a profession, landed in this semantic snarl of shalls in our documents. If you grew up in this country, you grew up without shall as part of your working vocabulary. You encountered shall in some of your reading, but you never used it. You did well in school and ultimately enrolled in law school, where you were bombarded by shalls in statutes and contracts. In fact, it does the opposite. In most legal instruments, shall violates the presumption of consistency: Words are presumed to have a consistent meaning in clause after clause, page after page. Which is why shall is among the most heavily litigated words in the English language with hopelessly inconsistent court holdings. My own practice is to delete shall in all legal instruments and to replace it with a clearer word more characteristic of American English: This approach might well please Mrs. Phillips, but shall we consider that factor relevant at all? Garner is president of LawProse Inc.

6: NPR Choice page

The NFL draft is a two-day event in which all 32 teams take their turns selecting these players. In this article, we'll take a closer look at the event that determines the future success of NFL teams by explaining the ground rules of the event, the selection process, and who is eligible to be drafted.

This is especially true for the engineer. The purpose of this guide is to give you the basics of engineering sketching and drawing. We will treat "sketching" and "drawing" as one. This is just an introduction. Figure 1 - A Machined Block Isometric Drawing The representation of the object in figure 2 is called an isometric drawing. This is one of a family of three-dimensional views called pictorial drawings. When drawn under these guidelines, the lines parallel to these three axes are at their true scale lengths. Lines that are not parallel to these axes will not be of their true length. Figure 2 - An Isometric Drawing Any engineering drawing should show everything: If the isometric drawing can show all details and all dimensions on one drawing, it is ideal. One can pack a great deal of information into an isometric drawing. However, if the object in figure 2 had a hole on the back side, it would not be visible using a single isometric drawing. In order to get a more complete view of the object, an orthographic projection may be used. Orthographic or Multiview Drawing Imagine that you have an object suspended by transparent threads inside a glass box, as in figure 3. Figure 3 - The block suspended in a glass box Then draw the object on each of three faces as seen from that direction. Unfold the box figure 4 and you have the three views. We call this an "orthographic" or "multiview" drawing. Figure 4 - The creation of an orthographic multiview drawing Figure 5 shows how the three views appear on a piece of paper after unfolding the box. Figure 5 - A multiview drawing and its explanation Which views should one choose for a multiview drawing? The views that reveal every detail about the object. Three views are not always necessary; we need only as many views as are required to describe the object fully. For example, some objects need only two views, while others need four. The circular object in figure 6 requires only two views. Figure 6 - An object needing only two orthogonal views Figure 7 - An isometric view with dimensions We have "dimensioned" the object in the isometric drawing in figure 7. As a general guideline to dimensioning, try to think that you would make an object and dimension it in the most useful way. Put in exactly as many dimensions as are necessary for the craftsperson to make it -no more, no less. Do not put in redundant dimensions. Not only will these clutter the drawing, but if "tolerances" or accuracy levels have been included, the redundant dimensions often lead to conflicts when the tolerance allowances can be added in different ways. Repeatedly measuring from one point to another will lead to inaccuracies. It is often better to measure from one end to various points. This gives the dimensions a reference standard. It is helpful to choose the placement of the dimension in the order in which a machinist would create the part. This convention may take some experience. Sectioning There are many times when the interior details of an object cannot be seen from the outside figure 8. Figure 8 - An isometric drawing that does not show all details We can get around this by pretending to cut the object on a plane and showing the "sectional view". The sectional view is applicable to objects like engine blocks, where the interior details are intricate and would be very difficult to understand through the use of "hidden" lines hidden lines are, by convention, dotted on an orthographic or isometric drawing. Imagine slicing the object in the middle figure 9: Figure 9 - "Sectioning" an object Figure 10 - Sectioning the object in figure 8 Take away the front half figure 10 and what you have is a full section view figure Figure 11 - Sectioned isometric and orthogonal views The cross-section looks like figure 11 when it is viewed from straight ahead. Drawing Tools To prepare a drawing, one can use manual drafting instruments figure 12 or computer-aided drafting or design, or CAD. The basic drawing standards and conventions are the same regardless of what design tool you use to make the drawings. In learning drafting, we will approach it from the perspective of manual drafting. If the drawing is made without either instruments or CAD, it is called a freehand sketch. Figure 12 - Drawing Tools "Assembly" Drawings An isometric view of an "assembled" pillow-block bearing system is shown in figure It corresponds closely to what you actually see when viewing the object from a particular angle. We cannot tell what the inside of the part looks like from this view. We can also show isometric views of the pillow-block being taken apart or "disassembled" figure

This allows you to see the inner components of the bearing system. Isometric drawings can show overall arrangement clearly, but not the details and the dimensions. Figure 13 - Pillow-block Freehand sketch

Cross-Sectional Views A cross-sectional view portrays a cut-away portion of the object and is another way to show hidden components in a device. Imagine a plane that cuts vertically through the center of the pillow block as shown in figure Then imagine removing the material from the front of this plane, as shown in figure

Diagonal lines cross-hatches show regions where materials have been cut by the cutting plane. Figure 17 - Section "A-A" This cross-sectional view section A-A, figure 17 , one that is orthogonal to the viewing direction, shows the relationships of lengths and diameters better. These drawings are easier to make than isometric drawings. Seasoned engineers can interpret orthogonal drawings without needing an isometric drawing, but this takes a bit of practice. The top "outside" view of the bearing is shown in figure It is an orthogonal perpendicular projection. Notice the direction of the arrows for the "A-A" cutting plane. Figure 18 - The top "outside" view of the bearing

Half-Sections A half-section is a view of an object showing one-half of the view in section, as in figure 19 and Figure 19 - Full and sectioned isometric views Figure 20 - Front view and half section The diagonal lines on the section drawing are used to indicate the area that has been theoretically cut. These lines are called section lining or cross-hatching. The lines are thin and are usually drawn at a degree angle to the major outline of the object. The spacing between lines should be uniform. A second, rarer, use of cross-hatching is to indicate the material of the object. One form of cross-hatching may be used for cast iron, another for bronze, and so forth. More usually, the type of material is indicated elsewhere on the drawing, making the use of different types of cross-hatching unnecessary. Figure 21 - Half section without hidden lines Usually hidden dotted lines are not used on the cross-section unless they are needed for dimensioning purposes. Also, some hidden lines on the non-sectioned part of the drawings are not needed figure 12 since they become redundant information and may clutter the drawing.

Sectioning Objects with Holes, Ribs, Etc. The cross-section on the right of figure 22 is technically correct. However, the convention in a drawing is to show the view on the left as the preferred method for sectioning this type of object. Figure 22 - Cross section

Dimensioning The purpose of dimensioning is to provide a clear and complete description of an object. A complete set of dimensions will permit only one interpretation needed to construct the part. Dimensioning should follow these guidelines. **Definitions and Dimensions** The dimension line is a thin line, broken in the middle to allow the placement of the dimension value, with arrowheads at each end figure Figure 23 - Dimensioned Drawing An arrowhead is approximately 3 mm long and 1 mm wide. That is, the length is roughly three times the width. An extension line extends a line on the object to the dimension line. The first dimension line should be approximately 12 mm 0. Extension lines begin 1. A leader is a thin line used to connect a dimension with a particular area figure Figure 24 - Example drawing with a leader A leader may also be used to indicate a note or comment about a specific area. When there is limited space, a heavy black dot may be substituted for the arrows, as in figure Also in this drawing, two holes are identical, allowing the "2x" notation to be used and the dimension to point to only one of the circles. **Where To Put Dimensions** The dimensions should be placed on the face that describes the feature most clearly. Examples of appropriate and inappropriate placing of dimensions are shown in figure Figure 25 - Example of appropriate and inappropriate dimensioning In order to get the feel of what dimensioning is all about, we can start with a simple rectangular block. With this simple object, only three dimensions are needed to describe it completely figure There is little choice on where to put its dimensions. Figure 26 - Simple Object We have to make some choices when we dimension a block with a notch or cutout figure It is usually best to dimension from a common line or surface. This can be called the datum line of surface. This eliminates the addition of measurement or machining inaccuracies that would come from "chain" or "series" dimensioning. Notice how the dimensions originate on the datum surfaces. We chose one datum surface in figure 27, and another in figure As long as we are consistent, it makes no difference. We are just showing the top view. Figure 27 - Surface datum example Figure 28 - Surface datum example In figure 29 we have shown a hole that we have chosen to dimension on the left side of the object.

7: Overdrafts explained - Money Advice Service

Technical drawing, drafting or drawing, is the act and discipline of composing drawings that visually communicate how something functions or is constructed. Technical drawing is essential for communicating ideas in industry and engineering.

The auction draft option is available for both custom and standard leagues. Auction drafts are based on a bidding format and differ considerably from traditional live "snake" drafts. In live drafts, teams take turns drafting players from a fixed order in a back-and-forth snake format. In auction drafts, teams have the chance to draft any player as long as they have the available funds. As such, the likes of LaDainian Tomlinson and Peyton Manning could be drafted by the same team, which would rarely happen in a snake draft. Once a player is nominated for auction, the bidding begins. Team owners are free to bid whatever amount they feel that particular player is worth the preset value is only a guide. Bidding continues until there is a single remaining high bid. When the draft is finished, the league will move into in-season mode, where teams can start making roster moves, waiver claims, trades, etc. Please note that auction salaries do not in any way carry over into in-season mode. As such, there is no advantage in finishing the draft with any remaining budget. On this page, each NFL player has a predetermined value based on projected performance, which can be customized and saved. If no values are submitted pre-draft, the system recognizes the preset values. When the draft begins, the values are imported into the draft app. In auction draft leagues, every team MUST have an owner who has officially joined the league, or the league will not convert into draft mode the number of teams is determined by the person who created the league. All teams in your league MUST have an owner a minimum of one hour 60 minutes prior to the scheduled auction draft. Unfilled leagues will not convert into draft mode, and the league will have to reschedule its draft time. This does not mean all owners must be online one hour prior to the draft; rather, they just have to have joined the league prior to that time. A countdown clock will appear displaying the time until the first player is open for bidding. Teams are randomly assigned in the nomination order. Nomination means when each team owner is required to select and submit a player to be openly bid on. Note that unlike traditional snake drafts, the nomination order works in a straight, left-to-right, etc. While there are some minor strategies in player nomination, the order is mostly irrelevant in auction drafts since all owners can bid on any player. The icons of teams without an owner currently connected are grayed out. You can mouse over each icon to get more information about them. Anytime during the draft, players can be added to the "player queue" panel by selecting them and then dragging and dropping them into the panel to the right. If no player is selected within the second time frame, the system will automatically nominate a player in the following order of priority: This amount can be raised by the nominating team before submitting, if so desired. A nominated player appears with profile and stats in the "on the block" area, and the auction clock commences. The auction clock will count down from 30 seconds. Any bids inside of 10 seconds remaining will reset the clock to 10 seconds, until a bid is won. There are two buttons in the draft app to submit a bid. The "bid history" panel displays a running log of all active bids made on the current player. The maximum bid can also be set as an option in the "options" tab. Once the bid max has been reached, the draft app will no longer let you submit a bid; the bid buttons will be grayed out. Teams must draft a player to all active or "starting" roster slots. If all bench slots are full, the only players available to bid on are from unfilled active roster slots. Likewise, if any position maximum has been reached, you cannot bid on a player from that position the system will not allow it. Each team whose owner is not present will be considered on "autobid" and the system will actively draft for them. This feature was built in to allow for bargains to still be obtained in a draft with absent owners, yet still field each owner a competitive team. Anytime during the draft, if a team is disconnected, it will automatically go on autobid. These can be done on the League Manager tab in the main window this tab only appears for LMs. Only if the draft is paused can the LM perform these admin functions. LMs have the ability to pause the draft at any time. If this happens, the bidding clock will stop and the app will display a "Draft is Paused" message. Once the draft is resumed, the clock will start for the current bid. LMs have the ability to set the time

per nomination and bid. The system default for both is 30 seconds, and these can be changed to other five-second increments. Once the draft is resumed, these new time configurations will be in place. LMs have the ability to undo draft picks anytime during the draft. If this happens, the draft pick s will be reversed, the player s returned to the available pool and bid s refunded. For example, if after 10 picks, the fifth pick is undone, picks will also be undone. LMs also have the ability to reset the draft at any time. If this happens, all previous draft picks will be reset, all players released and all bids refunded. The auction draft will start over from scratch. It is not recommended to use the auction draft on a dial-up connection. Broadband access is preferred for a better user experience. If you open the draft app and take no action, your team will NOT automatically go on autobid. Rather, the draft system thinks you are currently connected and will not make any bids or nominations for you. The entire frame of the auction draft app can be resized but has minimum settings to ensure proper spacing. Due to Internet connectivity, it is not a wise strategy to wait until only 1 or 2 seconds are left on the clock to try to "snipe" a player. Any bid made under 10 seconds will reset the clock to 10 seconds remaining. More importantly, it is possible that a bid with one second left on the clock will not register due to latency on the Internet, and you will lose that auction. It is not recommended, but is possible for two owners to use the same computer to participate in the auction draft. In order to do this, both users would have to be signed in with different accounts and using different browsers to launch the draft app.

8: Shall We Abandon Shall?

Unarranged or unauthorised overdrafts explained. Exceeding your arranged overdraft limit, or going into the red when the bank has not agreed an overdraft, is known as an unarranged or unauthorised overdraft.

Admin March 26, Noting and Drafting Explained! The problem with learning from manuals and handbooks is that they only give you definitions and fail to deliver on application. This guide has been divided into three parts. The first talks about how to prepare yourself for noting and drafting, the second about how to write noting and drafting and the third about editing your work. Preparation Before Noting and Drafting Before you write a single word or even wonder about how to write noting and drafting, you must do the background work. You must know the facts about the case and what you hope to achieve in the end. What to Do Before Noting Noting is the more difficult element of the combination of noting and drafting. A note is usually initiated by an Assistant. The most important goal of a note is to assist the decision making process. Noting does that by bringing out and analysing the most important facts of the case in question. If you receive a dak, then you need to figure out where to place it in the file. Where a dak is placed on a file depends on the subject that it covers. Sometimes, a dak will warrant a new file altogether. Once the dak has been given its proper place, you can start the background work on the case. Schedule The first thing you must do is check if there is an Urgency Grading on the file or the dak. An important or time bound case should naturally be given priority. RTIs especially should be given primacy. At this stage, you should also give yourself a mental deadline for putting up the noting. Collate and Comprehend Once you know how much time you have, you should start paying attention to all the factors involved in the case. Understanding the case or the problem is the key here. A thorough analysis of the problem must be done. In the process, you may also feel the need to collect more information about the case. Anything and everything relevant to the case and problem must not only be collected but also placed on the file and referred to in the noting. Check Precedence Whether you take this step before or after step II is entirely dependent on the case and your preferences. Checking precedence is also important as it maintains consistency in disposal of similar cases. At the same time, looking at similar cases and how they were dealt with in the past will definitely give you a better understanding of the case. Discuss If you have studied the case well, you should have a plan of action or solution for it by now. However, before you proceed to the next stage, you should ideally discuss it with your seniors. After all, they will be the first people to read your noting. Getting their advice can make life easier for you. If your senior does point out a more efficient solution, you should make sure that you incorporate it in your noting later. What to do Before Drafting While noting may be the more challenging between noting and drafting, its drafting that carries with it more risk because it is always for the final decision and not deliberation. So, before you start drafting a communication, it will help if you consider the following elements: This means that, before you start writing, you have to capture the mindset of the actual sender and formulate your writing on that basis. Gathering information like designation of the sender and the receiver, address, etc. There are different forms of communications that are put to use in different situations. To decide which one you should you will need details like what is the level of formality and who is the target audience amongst other things. The Purpose The purpose of sending the communication will help you decide what to include and what not to include in the draft. The questions that can help you decide are: Is it a query? Is it meant to convey orders? Is it meant to give guidelines? Once you have all this information you can move on to actually writing the draft. Writing Noting and Drafting Now that you have done the background work associated with noting and drafting, you can come to the question of how to write noting and drafting. The difference arises from the fact that they are expected to perform different functions. While noting focuses on thorough examination of a case from every angle, drafting is concerned with accurately conveying a message. While noting does and should have many points of view, a draft should only have one. You should also have a good understanding of your case and a viable solution with a deadline. Follow these steps to write your noting: Check the Type of Case There are different types of cases in the Government setup and each of them is unique in its own way. What you write in your noting will depend entirely on the type of case that you have at hand. Problem solving and policy

planning cases require the most detailed noting. A comprehensive noting for problem solving cases should answer the following questions. What is the problem? How has the problem arisen? What are the rules and the policies relevant to the case? What are the viable options? What is the best solution and how will it solve the problem? In order to get started, looking at previous notings pertaining to similar cases is highly recommended. Doing this will give you context, while at the same time making you more confident of your knowledgebase. If you never do it yourself, you will never be able to improve your official noting and drafting skills.

Writing Drafts If you know who the sender is, what form should be used, and what type of information you want to convey, writing a draft is quite easy. Since every type of office communication has a set format, all you have to do is fill it with the right information and content. The one and only purpose of a draft is to clearly, unambiguously, and politely convey the intended message. To make the message very clear, avoid using complicated and heavy words. The draft should be as concise as possible which is why you should avoid using unnecessary words. Work with pre made templates on a computer to speed up the process. All you have to do is insert new details in an already set format. By now you should at least have the first raw copy of your noting or drafting. The battle is still not won. You must edit and review your work before you can finally put it up on the file.

How to Review Noting Reviewing noting involves reviewing three aspects of your noting i. There are many important guidelines covering all these aspects. Here are the most important ones.

Language Based Guidelines The three things to remember here is that your language should be concise, clear, and polite. This means that the length of the noting should be in accordance to the case. Tendencies of using too many words or words that are too complicated should be checked.

Content Based Guidelines When you are reviewing the content of your noting simply check if the questions that you asked before you started writing, have been answered or not. Furthermore, there should not be any repetition in your noting. Pay special attention to remove literal repetitions. If you need to draw attention to some document, simply place it on the file and refer to it in your noting. Also, make sure that facts and references stated in your noting are accurate.

Formatting Based Guidelines When you have checked and improved the language and content of the noting, it is time to check the formatting. This is the final stage. Here, you should check if proper margins have been left and the text has been broken up into paragraphs. Pay attention to things like file values, serial numbers, and proper flagging along with any other element that comes under formatting. Yes, the content of your draft may be changed by the officer but formatting is your responsibility. Here are some guidelines to review a draft before you put it up to your seniors. Make sure that your draft has the margins as suggested in the prescribed format. Typing the draft in double spacing ensures that there is enough room for any additions in the draft. Always give your draft an apt subject along with an appropriate Security and Urgency Grading to ensure its proper handling. If there are enclosures that need to be sent along with the communication, mention them on your draft. There may be situations where you may want to put up more than one draft. If you think you have, good job and well done!

Official noting and drafting has been called an art form by many people in the government setup. Just like you must be able to talk before you can sing and walk before you can fly, you need to master the basics before becoming an expert of noting and drafting. Following an in-depth step by step procedure like the one described above will help you master each and every component of noting and drafting.

9: Technical drawing - Wikipedia

The Writing Explained Confusing Words Section Can Help! Confusing English Words Sort through hundreds of confusing English words and learn how to tell them apart with example sentences and easy-to-remember tricks.

How does an overdraft work? Find out more in our collection of guides, tips and handy links. An overdraft will allow you to borrow money through your current account. You might request one from your bank or your account might automatically offer you an overdraft with your agreement. Types of overdraft

Authorised overdrafts: You agree a borrowing limit with your bank, and you can spend money up to that limit through all the normal payment methods. There are often fees even with authorised overdrafts. You can find out more below. You will pay extra charges and these can mount up very quickly. Do you need an overdraft? If you find yourself dipping into your overdraft frequently, you might want to use our Budget planner to take control of your money. You can find out more on our page [Do you need to borrow money?](#) Overdrafts can be useful for some people. But overdrafts should only be an emergency fund or short-term credit option.

Arranged or authorised overdrafts explained An arranged or authorised overdraft is an overdraft that has been agreed with your bank. It allows you to borrow up to a pre-set overdraft limit. Fees for using authorised overdrafts You will normally be charged for using the overdraft, though how much you pay and how charges are worked out will vary from bank to bank and how much you are overdrawn. The overdraft charge might be made up of: A daily fee can be expensive, especially if you only go overdrawn by a small amount. Some bank accounts that charge fees might offer you a limited interest-free overdraft as a benefit of having the account. So, to find out how the fees work, you can: [Search for a better current account?](#) Find out more in our guide to [Current accounts](#). Comparison websites can help you find a current account tailored to your needs. If you have paid overdraft fees in the past, look for an account with lower or no fees. Read [Switching bank accounts](#) if you have an overdraft. How can I switch my current account if it has an overdraft? Shop around using comparison tables to help find accounts with overdrafts and make sure you check and understand the charges and overdraft rules for each account. Find out more on our [switching your current account if you have an overdraft](#) page.

Unarranged or unauthorised overdrafts explained Exceeding your arranged overdraft limit, or going into the red when the bank has not agreed an overdraft, is known as an unarranged or unauthorised overdraft. This can be very expensive and should be avoided at all costs. **Unarranged overdraft fees** Unauthorised overdrafts come with lots of different fees. Make sure you check what the MMC is with your current account so you know how much your overdraft is costing you. [How to avoid overdraft fees?](#) Overdraft fees can quickly spiral, leaving you without enough money and forcing you to use your overdraft again. If you do go into your overdraft, there are some steps you can take. Keep an eye on your account balance It may seem obvious but keeping track of your account balance is one of the best ways to avoid incurring overdraft costs. Making it easy to do is key: Consider asking your bank for help [Speak to your bank to increase your overdraft](#) - If you need to extend your overdraft and have a good reason and a plan to repay it, your bank is likely to be more sympathetic as long as you let them know in advance. Phone your bank first and ask for your limit to be temporarily increased. If you then get an unexpected cost, you can still use your overdraft to pay for it. Find ways to live on a budget [To lower your overdraft as quickly as possible and shrink your overdraft fees, cutting back in other places will help you free up money.](#) The money you save can then be used to pay off your overdraft. Find some tricks and tactics for [Living on a budget](#). [Switch banks](#) Switch to an overdraft-friendly bank account. You may even be able to switch to an account with a switching bonus which will help you to clear your overdraft. More tips on [cutting overdraft costs](#) Visit [MoneySavingExpert](#) for more tips and tricks on cutting the cost of overdrafts. The bank could withdraw it at any time and leave you without the cash you thought you had access to. However, if your bank cancels your overdraft with no warning and you incur charges as a result, you might have grounds to complain. Did you find this guide helpful?

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