

MEASURING COOPERATIVE BIOLOGICAL ENGAGEMENT PROGRAM (CBEP) PERFORMANCE

Global Security Engagement|x|The government's first Cooperative Threat Reduction (CTR) programs were created in 1991 to eliminate the former Soviet Union's nuclear, chemical, and other weapons and prevent their proliferation. The programs have accomplished a great deal: deactivating thousands of nuclear warheads, neutralizing chemical weapons, converting weapons facilities for peaceful use, and redirecting the work of former weapons scientists and engineers, among other efforts. Originally designed to deal with immediate post-Cold War challenges, the programs must be expanded to other regions and fundamentally redesigned as an active tool of foreign policy that can address contemporary threats from groups that are agile, networked, and adaptable. As requested by Congress, Global Security Engagement proposes how this goal can best be achieved. To meet the magnitude of new security challenges, particularly at the nexus of weapons of mass destruction and terrorism, Global Security Engagement recommends a new, more flexible, and responsive model that will draw on a broader range of partners than current programs have. The White House, working across the Executive Branch and with Congress, must lead this effort. Global Security Engagement|x|The Cooperative Threat Reduction (CTR) Program was created in 1991 as a set of support activities assisting the Former Soviet Union states in securing and eliminating strategic nuclear weapons and the materials used to create them. The Program evolved as needs and opportunities changed: Efforts to address biological and chemical threats were added, as was a program aimed at preventing cross-border smuggling of weapons of mass destruction. CTR has traveled through uncharted territory since its inception, and both the United States and its partners have taken bold steps resulting in progress unimagined in initial years. Over the years, much of the debate about CTR on Capitol Hill has concerned the effective use of funds, when the partners would take full responsibility for the efforts, and how progress, impact, and effectiveness should be measured. Directed by Congress, the Secretary of Defense completed a report describing DoD's metrics for the CTR Program (here called the DoD Metrics Report) in September 2010 and, as required in the same law, contracted with the National Academy of Sciences to review the metrics DoD developed and identify possible additional or alternative metrics, if necessary. Improving Metrics for the DoD Cooperative Threat Reduction Program provides that review and advice. Improving Metrics for the DoD Cooperative Threat Reduction Program identifies shortcomings in the DoD Metrics Report and provides recommendations to enhance DoD's development and use of metrics for the CTR Program. The committee wrote this report with two main audiences in mind: Those who are mostly concerned with the overall assessment and advice, and those readers directly involved in the CTR Program, who need the details of the DoD report assessment and of how to implement the approach that the committee recommends. Improving Metrics for the Department of Defense Cooperative Threat Reduction Program|x|The United States uses a number of policy tools to address the threat of attack using chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear (CBRN) weapons. These include a set of financial and technical programs known, variously, as cooperative threat reduction (CTR) programs, nonproliferation assistance, or, global security engagement. Congress has supported these programs over the years, but has raised a number of questions about their implementation and their future direction. Over the years, the CTR effort shifted from an emergency response to impending chaos in the Soviet Union to a broader program seeking to keep CBRN weapons away from rogue nations or terrorist groups. It has also grown from a DOD-centered effort to include projects funded by the Department of Defense (DOD), the State Department, the Department of Energy (DOE), and the Department of Homeland Security (DHS). This book summarizes cooperative activities conducted during the full 20 years of U.S. threat reduction and nonproliferation assistance. It also provides basic information on the Global Security Contingency Fund (GSCF) legislation. Cooperative Threat Reduction|x|The United

States uses a number of policy tools to address the threat of attack using chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear (CBRN) weapons. These include a set of financial and technical programs known, variously, as cooperative threat reduction (CTR) programs, nonproliferation assistance, or, global security engagement. Congress has supported these programs over the years, but has raised a number of questions about their implementation and their future direction. The Evolution of Cooperative Threat Reduction|x|The National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine was asked to articulate a 5-year strategic vision for international health security programs and provide findings and recommendations on how to optimize the impact of the Department of Defense (DOD) Biological Threat Reduction Program (BTRP) in fulfilling its biosafety and biosecurity mission. Because BTRP is just one of several U.S. government programs conducting international health security engagement, both the strategic vision and the success of the program rely on coordinating actions with the U.S. government as a whole and with its international partners. This report provides several recommendations for optimizing BTRP success in its current mission and the wider-looking strategic vision it proposes. A Strategic Vision for Biological Threat Reduction|x|The government's first Cooperative Threat Reduction (CTR) programs were created in 1991 to eliminate the former Soviet Union's nuclear, chemical, and other weapons and prevent their proliferation. The programs have accomplished a great deal: deactivating thousands of nuclear warheads, neutralizing chemical weapons, converting weapons facilities for peaceful use, and redirecting the work of former weapons scientists and engineers, among other efforts. Originally designed to deal with immediate post-Cold War challenges, the programs must be expanded to other regions and fundamentally redesigned as an active tool of foreign policy that can address contemporary threats from groups that are that are agile, networked, and adaptable. As requested by Congress, Global Security Engagement proposes how this goal can best be achieved. To meet the magnitude of new security challenges, particularly at the nexus of weapons of mass destruction and terrorism, Global Security Engagement recommends a new, more flexible, and responsive model that will draw on a broader range of partners than current programs have. The White House, working across the Executive Branch and with Congress, must lead this effort. Global Security Engagement|x|Worldwide political changes have presented a unique opportunity for forging a new basis of international security relations. The end of the cold war, the dissolution of the Soviet Union, and the ascending role of the United Nations in regional security affairs have transformed the driving issues of international security. These changes both heighten the demand and offer the potential for global cooperation on an unprecedented scale. Traditional security preoccupations and the foundations of past strategy—based on preparation for massive military confrontation—are no longer appropriate. Now world leaders must find alternative strategies to ensure international safety. This book brings together a prominent group of experts, including several recently appointed government officials, to examine an alternative form of security, one that emphasizes collaborative rather than confrontational relationships among national military establishment. Global Engagement offers a complete analysis of the concept of cooperative security, which seeks to establish international agreements to regulate the size, technical composition, investment patterns, and operational practices of all military forces for mutual benefit. It explains how cooperative security also aims to create mechanisms to prevent the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and regional conflict. The contributors identify the trends motivating the movement toward cooperative security and analyze the implications for practical policy action. They examine the problem of controlling advanced conventional munitions, analyze an integrated control arraignment, discuss international principles of equity and their relationship to problems of security, and offer regional political perspectives while considering social regional security problems. With the altered security environment, cooperation has clearly become the new strategic imperative. Policymakers are challenged to dispose of large arsenals of conventional and nuclear weapons and redirect their efforts to support preventative management of security conditions. Leading the discussion of the security challenges ahead, the authors of this volume debate the utility of cooperative engagement for future strategy. Global Engagement|x|Biological engagement programs are a set of projects or activities between partner countries that strengthen global health security to achieve mutually beneficial outcomes. Engagement programs are an effective way to work collaboratively towards a common threat reduction goal, usually with a strong focus on strengthening health systems and making the world a safer place. Cooperative programs are built upon trust and sharing of information and resources to increase the capacity and capabilities of partner countries. Biological engagement programs reduce the threat of infectious

disease with a focus on pathogens of security concern, such as those pathogens identified by the U.S. Government as Biological Select Agent and Toxins. These programs seek to develop technical or scientific relationships between countries to combat infectious diseases both in humans and animals. Through laboratory biorisk management, diagnostics, pathogen detection, biosurveillance and countermeasure development for infectious diseases, deep relationships are fostered between countries. Biological engagement programs are designed to address dual-use issues in pathogen research by promoting responsible science methodologies and cultures. Scientific collaboration is a core mechanism for engagement programs are designed to strengthen global health security, including prevention of avoidable epidemics; detection of threats as early as possible; and rapid and effective outbreak response. This Research Topic discusses Biological Engagement Programs, highlighting the successes and challenges of these cooperative programs. Articles in this topic outlined established engagement programs as well as described what has been learned from historical cooperative engagement programs not focused on infectious diseases. Articles in this topic highlighted selected research, trainings, and programs in Biological Engagement Programs from around the world. This Topic eBook first delves into Policies and Lessons Learned; then describes Initiatives in Biosafety & Biosecurity; the core of this work documents Cooperative Research Results from the field; then lastly the Topic lays out potential Future Directions to the continued success of the World's cooperative science in reducing the threat of infectious diseases. Biological Engagement Programs: Reducing Threats and Strengthening Global Health Security Through Scientific Collaboration|x|The National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine was asked to articulate a 5-year strategic vision for international health security programs and provide findings and recommendations on how to optimize the impact of the Department of Defense (DOD) Biological Threat Reduction Program (BTRP) in fulfilling its biosafety and biosecurity mission. Because BTRP is just one of several U.S. government programs conducting international health security engagement, both the strategic vision and the success of the program rely on coordinating actions with the U.S. government as a whole and with its international partners. This report provides several recommendations for optimizing BTRP success in its current mission and the wider-looking strategic vision it proposes. 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Improving Metrics for the Department of Defense Cooperative Threat Reduction Program|x|In 2002 the Group of Eight industrialized nations - in which Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Russia, the UK, the USA and representatives of the European Union participate - formed the Global Partnership Against the Spread of Weapons and Materials of Mass Destruction. The G8 pledged to raise up to \$20 billion to carry out the Global Partnership projects over a 10-year period, initially in Russia but with the intention to expand the scope of projects to include other countries. These projects will help to specify the quantities and locations of weapons and materials and ensure that stocks are held under safe and secure custody to prevent diversion to unauthorized users or inappropriate uses. If the weapons or materials are not required, this practical assistance can also help to

eliminate the surplus. The G8 initiative is only one of a number of activities sharing the same basic features: tailor-made measures jointly implemented on the territory of one state by a coalition including states, international organizations, local and regional governments, non-governmental organizations and the private sector. This report reviews the current cooperative threat reduction activities with a particular focus on projects and approaches engaging European partners. It examines the organizing principles for cooperative threat reduction and the lessons learned from past project implementation. Finally, it examines how European countries might organize their cooperative threat reduction activities to increase their coherence and effectiveness. Reducing Threats at the Source|x|Doctoral Thesis / Dissertation from the year 2018 in the subject Politics - International Politics - Topic: Peace and Conflict Studies, Security, grade: A, (Atlantic International University), course: Doctor of International Relations with a major in International Security, language: English, abstract: This paper is an attempt to deconstruct the concept of security which has been by tradition exclusively confined to the military realm. We make evident that security takes into consideration a number of fields and that its major concern is the human person. In addressing security in this work, we do not only refer to the security of states – the concept of national security –, but also to that of individuals – human security –. Governments should integrate in their security agendas not only their own security, but also the security of their nationals. Accordingly, this implies that they should protect their citizens against any threat to human life. In other words, governments or the people they rule do not merely face military threats from other states; they are as well endangered by other threats to their security, these threats are debated in this research paper. We do not mean that military issues are not to be conceptualized within security frameworks, but we do contend that they are not the unique issues to be securitized. Indeed, this paper displays that other issues should be securitized. Cooperative Security in the Post Cold-war International System|x|At the moment, the revision of security policy and the formation of a new consensus to support it are still at an early stage of development. The idea of comprehensive security cooperation among the major military establishments to form an inclusive international security arrangement has been only barely acknowledged and is only partially developed. The basic principle of cooperation has been proclaimed in general terms in the Paris Charter issued in November of 1990. Important implementing provisions have been embodied in the Strategic Arms Reductions Talks (START), Conventional Forces in Europe (CFE), and Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces (INF) treaties. Except for the regulation of U.S. and Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) strategic forces, however, these arrangements apply only to the European theater and even there have not been systematically developed. The formation of a new security order requires that cooperative theaters of military engagement be systematically developed. Clearly that exercise will stretch the minds of all those whose thinking about security has been premised on confrontational methods. Nonetheless, such a stretching is unavoidable. The new security problems are driven by powerful forces, reshaping the entire international context. They impose starkly different requirements. They will deflect even the impressive momentum of U.S. military traditions. The eventual outcome is uncertain. It turns upon political debates yet to be held, consensus judgements yet to form, and events and their implications yet to unfold. Fundamental reconceptualization of security policy is a necessary step in the right direction, and it is important to get on with it. Getting on with it means defining the new concept of cooperative security, identifying the trends that motivate it, outlining its implications for practical policy action, and acknowledging its constraints. These tasks are the purpose of this essay. Global Security, the Number One Dilemma of the World Community: the Case of the United States|x|This Congressionally-mandated report identifies areas for further cooperation with Russia and other states of the former Soviet Union under the Cooperative Threat Reduction (CTR) program of the Department of Defense in the specific area of prevention of proliferation of biological weapons. The report reviews relevant U.S. government programs, and particularly the CTR program, and identifies approaches for overcoming obstacles to cooperation and for increasing the long-term impact of the program. It recommends strong support for continuation of the CTR program. A New Concept of Cooperative Security|x|Until Russia and the United States experience a change on government in 2008, the prospects for additional strategic arms control agreements, limits on destabilizing military operations, and joint ballistic missile defense programs appear unlikely. Yet, near-term opportunities for collaboration in the areas of cooperative threat reduction, third-party proliferation, and bilateral military engagement do exist. The Biological Threat Reduction Program of the Department of Defense|x|Non-state threats and actors have become key topics in contemporary international security as since the end of the Cold

War the notion that state is the primary unit of interest in international security has increasingly been challenged. Statistics show that today many more people are killed by ethnic conflicts, HIV/AIDS or the proliferation of small arms than by international war. Moreover, non-state actors, such as non-governmental organizations, private military companies and international regimes, are progressively complementing or even replacing states in the provision of security. Suggesting that such developments can be understood as part of a shift from government to governance in international security, this book examines both how private actors have become one of the main sources of insecurity in the contemporary world and how non-state actors play a growing role in combating these threats. Russian-American Security Cooperation After St. Petersburg

In 2008, the iconic doomsday clock of the Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists was set at five minutes to midnight—two minutes closer to Armageddon than in 1962, when John F. Kennedy and Nikita Khrushchev went eyeball to eyeball over missiles in Cuba! We still live in an echo chamber of fear, after eight years in which the Bush administration and its harshest critics reinforced each other's worst fears about the Bomb. And yet, there have been no mushroom clouds or acts of nuclear terrorism since the Soviet Union dissolved, let alone since 9/11. Our worst fears still could be realized at any time, but Michael Krepon argues that the United States has never possessed more tools and capacity to reduce nuclear dangers than it does today - from containment and deterrence to diplomacy, military strength, and arms control. The bloated nuclear arsenals of the Cold War years have been greatly reduced, nuclear weapon testing has almost ended, and all but eight countries have pledged not to acquire the Bomb. Major powers have less use for the Bomb than at any time in the past. Thus, despite wars, crises, and Murphy's Law, the dark shadows cast by nuclear weapons can continue to recede. Krepon believes that positive trends can continue, even in the face of the twin threats of nuclear terrorism and proliferation that have been exacerbated by the Bush administration's pursuit of a war of choice in Iraq based on false assumptions. Krepon advocates a "back to basics" approach to reducing nuclear dangers, reversing the Bush administration's denigration of diplomacy, deterrence, containment, and arms control. As he sees it, "The United States has stumbled before, but America has also made it through hard times and rebounded. With wisdom, persistence, and luck, another dark passage can be successfully navigated." *New Threats and New Actors in International Security*

Globalization and technology have created new challenges to national governments. As a result, they now must share power with other entities, such as regional and global organizations or large private economic units. In addition, citizens in most parts of the world have been empowered by the ability to acquire and disseminate information instantly. However this has not led to the type of international cooperation essential to deal with existential threats. Whether governments can find ways to cooperate in the face of looming threats to the survival of human society and our environment has become one of the defining issues of our age. A struggle between renewed nationalism and the rise of a truly global society is underway, but neither global nor regional institutions have acquired the skills and authority needed to meet existential threats, such as nuclear proliferation. Arms control efforts may have reduced the excesses of the Cold War, but concepts and methodologies for dealing with the nuclear menace have not kept up with global change. In addition, governments have shown surprisingly little interest in finding new ways to manage or eliminate global and regional competition in acquiring more or better nuclear weapons systems. This book explains why nuclear weapons still present existential dangers to humanity and why engagement by the United States with all states possessing nuclear weapons remains necessary to forestall a global catastrophe. The terms of engagement, however, will have to be different than during the Cold War. Technology is developing rapidly, greatly empowering individuals, groups, and nations. This can and should be a positive development, improving health, welfare, and quality of life for all, but it can also be used for enormous destruction. This book reaches beyond the military issues of arms control to analyze the impact on international security of changes in the international system and defines a unique cooperative security agenda. *Better Safe Than Sorry*

Marshall Center Paper #3 provides two views on Cooperative Security. Richard Cohen presents a compelling and highly original Cooperative Security model. Michael Mihalka broadens the analysis and traces its history. These contrasting essays explore the prospects for a new era of international relations, characterized by reassurance instead of deterrence, cooperation as opposed to confrontation, and mutual benefit in place of unilateral advantage. *Approaching the Nuclear Tipping Point*

"The protection of nuclear material and facilities involves a broad range of activities at the international level as well as in individual countries. International law recognizes that each state has responsibility for implementing these measures and

for providing adequate protection for the material in its possession. At the same time, the international community has established a set of arrangements that help to create and maintain the nuclear security regime. This study presents an overview of the elements of the international nuclear security regime and discusses proposals to strengthen its accountability arrangements, as well as the challenges of expanding the scope of the regime and creating a framework for global nuclear security efforts.

--P. [4] of cover. Cooperative Security

In response to a request from the U.S. Congress, this book examines how the unique experience and extensive capabilities of the Department of Defense (DOD) can be extended to reduce the threat of bioterrorism within developing countries outside the former Soviet Union (FSU). During the past 12 years, DOD has invested \$800 million in reducing the risk from bioterrorism with roots in the states of the FSU. The program's accomplishments are many fold. The risk of bioterrorism in other countries is too great for DOD not to be among the leaders in addressing threats beyond the FSU. Taking into account possible sensitivities about a U.S. military presence, DOD should engage interested governments in about ten developing countries outside the FSU in biological threat reduction programs during the next five years. Whenever possible, DOD should partner with other organizations that have well established humanitarian reputations in the countries of interest. For example, the U.S. Agency for International Development, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, and the World Health Organization should be considered as potential partners. Global Nuclear Security

This volume offers a complete analysis of the concept and implications of cooperative security and also identifies the trends motivating this global movement. Countering Biological Threats

Until Russia and the United States experience a change on government in 2008, the prospects for additional strategic arms control agreements, limits on destabilizing military operations, and joint ballistic missile defense programs appear unlikely. Yet, near-term opportunities for collaboration in the areas of cooperative threat reduction, third-party proliferation, and bilateral military engagement do exist. Global Engagement

The Globalization of Security is an important rethinking of the connections between globalization and security, focusing on a conceptual examination of the role of the state combined with key case studies. The book provides an analysis of the changing nature of security issues through three interlinking ways of conceptualizing the globalization of security: the expansion of the scope of threat, thinking about security in "global" terms, and the development of transnational networks of power. Three cases are examined to provide potential examples of the globalization of security: nuclear weapons and the globalization of threat, the globalization of the arms industry, and the global security aspects of migration and citizenship. The book provides a novel historical sociological approach to the globalization of security, advancing both the understanding of security and the theory of state power in international relations. Russian-American Security Cooperation After St. Petersburg

The Cooperative Biological Engagement Program (CBEP) is the biological threat component of the Cooperative Threat Reduction program. It grew out of efforts to address risks associated with legacy biological agents, related materials, and technical expertise developed as part of the biological weapon program in the former Soviet Union. CBEP now partners with about 20 countries in different regions around the world and works with them to address diverse threats to international security, including terrorist organizations seeking to acquire pathogens of security concern; human, animal, and agricultural facilities operating with inadequate safety and security safeguards; and the spread of diseases with potential security or economic consequences. As the program has evolved since its inception two decades ago, so too have its content and approaches to performance measurement. The objective of the research reported here was to build on existing work to develop a comprehensive evaluation framework and recommend metrics for assessing and communicating progress toward CBEP's goals. The report ultimately recommends a number of qualitative and quantitative indicators of CBEP performance, some that can be implemented immediately, some to be implemented later. The Globalization of Security

"The ongoing COVID-19 pandemic marks the most significant, singular global disruption since World War II, with health, economic, political, and security implications that will ripple for years to come." -Global Trends 2040 (2021) Global Trends 2040-A More Contested World (2021), released by the US National Intelligence Council, is the latest report in its series of reports starting in 1997 about megatrends and the world's future. This report, strongly influenced by the COVID-19 pandemic, paints a bleak picture of the future and describes a contested, fragmented and turbulent world. It specifically discusses the four main trends that will shape tomorrow's world: - Demographics-by 2040, 1.4 billion people will be added mostly in Africa and South Asia. - Economics-increased government debt and concentrated economic

power will escalate problems for the poor and middleclass. - Climate-a hotter world will increase water, food, and health insecurity. - Technology-the emergence of new technologies could both solve and cause problems for human life. Students of trends, policymakers, entrepreneurs, academics, journalists and anyone eager for a glimpse into the next decades, will find this report, with colored graphs, essential reading. Nominations Before the Senate Armed Services Committee, Second Session, 111th Congress|x|This report describes a project to develop a comprehensive evaluation framework for the Cooperative Biological Engagement Program and recommends metrics for assessing and communicating progress toward the program's goals. Measuring Cooperative Biological Engagement Program (CBEP) Performance|x|This is a thoroughly revised second edition of a book that we published in 2010. Exporting Security is about the US military's role in military-to-military partnerships, such as helping to support and train foreign militaries, and about the US military's role in missions other than war, ranging from diplomacy, to development, to humanitarian assistance after disasters or during epidemics. Reveron is a proponent of these non-warfighting missions because he views them as an economical way to promote human security and regional security in trouble spots, which he says is in the US national interest. He also sees these efforts as making it less likely that the US will feel compelled to intervene directly in hot spots around the globe if our partners can maintain their own security or if humanitarian disasters can be averted. This second edition will take into account the Obama administration's foreign policy, the poor legacy of training the Iraqi army, the implications of more assertive foreign policies by Russia and China, and the US military's role in recent humanitarian crises such as the Ebola epidemic in West Africa-- Global Trends 2040|x|This book develops the idea that since decolonisation, regional patterns of security have become more prominent in international politics. The authors combine an operational theory of regional security with an empirical application across the whole of the international system. Individual chapters cover Africa, the Balkans, CIS Europe, East Asia, EU Europe, the Middle East, North America, South America, and South Asia. The main focus is on the post-Cold War period, but the history of each regional security complex is traced back to its beginnings. By relating the regional dynamics of security to current debates about the global power structure, the authors unfold a distinctive interpretation of post-Cold War international security, avoiding both the extreme oversimplifications of the unipolar view, and the extreme deterritorialisations of many globalist visions of a new world disorder. Their framework brings out the radical diversity of security dynamics in different parts of the world. Journal of the American Veterinary Medical Association|x|The Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty has long been key in non-proliferation and disarmament activities. The Treaty is the major international legal obstacle for states seeking nuclear weapon capabilities. In retrospect, and despite setbacks, the overall impact of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty has been significant and gratifying. Its continued success is by no means guaranteed. As old nuclear dangers persist and new ones evolve, policies to halt nuclear proliferation are more disparate than at any other time. Nuclear weapons remain an essential part of the security policies of leading states and many developmental states maintain strong nuclear weapon ambitions, while terrorists have actively been seeking nuclear capabilities. In search of an overarching strategy that recognizes both the flaws of the existing non-proliferation regime, and the value of some of the corrections proposed by regime critics, this volume assesses contemporary efforts to stem nuclear proliferation. In doing so, Nuclear Proliferation and International Security examines a number of cases with a view to recommending better non-proliferation tools and strategies. The contributors comprise renowned international scholars, who have been selected to obtain the best possible analyses of critically important issues related to international non-proliferation dynamics and the future integrity of the Non-Proliferation Treaty. Nominations Before the Senate Armed Services Committee, First Session, One Hundred Twelfth Congress|x|The interwoven futures of humanity and our planet are under threat. Urgent action, taken together, is needed to change course and reimagine our futures. Measuring Cooperative Biological Engagement Program (CBEP) Performance|x|In July 2005, the National Academies released the report Biological Science and Biotechnology in Russia: Controlling Diseases and Enhancing Security. The report offered a number of recommendations that could help restore Russia's ability to join with the United States and the broader international community in leading an expanded global effort to control infectious diseases. A proposed bilateral intergovernmental commission could play a pivotal role toward that end as cooperation moves from assistance to partnership. The report proposed the establishment of two model State Sanitary Epidemiological Surveillance Centers in Russia, more focused support of competitively selected Russian

research groups as centers of excellence, the promotion of investments in biotechnology niches that are well suited for Russian companies, and expanded opportunities for young scientists to achieve scientific leadership positions in Russia. Also, the report highlighted the importance of U.S. programs that support the integration of former Soviet defense scientists with civilian researchers who had not been involved in military-related activities. Exporting Security|x|During July 10-13, 2011, 68 participants from 32 countries gathered in Istanbul, Turkey for a workshop organized by the United States National Research Council on Anticipating Biosecurity Challenges of the Global Expansion of High-containment Biological Laboratories. The United States Department of State's Biosecurity Engagement Program sponsored the workshop, which was held in partnership with the Turkish Academy of Sciences. The international workshop examined biosafety and biosecurity issues related to the design, construction, maintenance, and operation of high-containment biological laboratories- equivalent to United States Centers for Disease Control and Prevention biological safety level 3 or 4 labs. Although these laboratories are needed to characterize highly dangerous human and animal pathogens, assist in disease surveillance, and produce vaccines, they are complex systems with inherent risks. Biosecurity Challenges of the Global Expansion of High-Containment Biological Laboratories summarizes the workshop discussion, which included the following topics: Technological options to meet diagnostic, research, and other goals; Laboratory construction and commissioning; Operational maintenance to provide sustainable capabilities, safety, and security; and Measures for encouraging a culture of responsible conduct. Workshop attendees described the history and current challenges they face in their individual laboratories. Speakers recounted steps they were taking to improve safety and security, from running training programs to implementing a variety of personnel reliability measures. Many also spoke about physical security, access controls, and monitoring pathogen inventories. Workshop participants also identified tensions in the field and suggested possible areas for action. Regions and Powers|x|The Center for Global Security Research (CGSR) was founded in 1994 to serve as a bridge between the technical and policy communities. Its core mission is to ensure that each community has some understanding of the perspectives and priorities of the other. In its first decade, the Center focused heavily on defining the realm of the necessary and possible for cooperative threat reduction with the post-Soviet states. In its second decade, the Center's interests expanded to include proliferation and nonproliferation. In 2015, it set out on a new course. In order to come to terms with a changed and changing security environment, it re-focused on the new issues of deterrence, assurance, and strategic stability. This change followed in part from the conviction of Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory leadership that the Laboratory needed to do more to strengthen \"the bridge\" on these topics. In 2015 we framed a new analytical approach built around five thrust areas:1.Major Power Rivalry and Deterrence 2.Regional Challengers and Challenges 3.Toward Integrated Strategic Deterrence 4.The Future of Cooperative Measures to Reduce Nuclear/Strategic Dangers 5.The Future of Long-Term Competitive Strategies In each area, we then sketched out some high-level framing questions. Over the following five years, CGSR convened 45 two-day workshops and hosted 116 speakers. It issued 20 major publications and scores of research surveys and workshop summaries. It has built a student program and put more than 100 research associates to work. It has kept stakeholders involved in defining and executing its program of work. It also expanded its mission to put a new focus on encouraging the development of emerging communities of interest.This report summarizes key insights gained over this five-year period. It is comprehensive in approach. But it is not exhaustive. Instead, this report attempts to provide a coherent set of answers to the high-level framing question, as derived from that work. These should be thought of as initial hypotheses, subject to further inquiry and analysis. The report backs these up with a select discussion of aspects of our work bearing on those answers. Responding to War, Terrorism, and WMD Proliferation|x|Nuclear Proliferation and International Security|x|Reimagining our futures together|x|Biological Science and Biotechnology in Russia|x|Biosecurity Challenges of the Global Expansion of High-Containment Biological Laboratories|x|Toward New Thinking about Our Changed and Changing World|x|

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of the Cooperative Biological Engagement Program in Azerbaijan. Guidebook for Rural Demand-Response Transportation: Measuring, Assessing, and Improving Performance. Guidebook for Measuring, Assessing, and Improving Performance of Demand-Response Transportation. Specifying and Measuring Asphalt Pavement Density to Ensure Pavement Performance. Analyzing Data for Measuring Transportation Performance by State DOTs and MPOs. How's Life?, How's Life? 2020. Government stakeholder engagement when developing primary laws and subordinate regulations, 0 (no engagement) – 4 (maximum engagement) scale. Average government stakeholder engagement improved since 2014, but fell in some countries with already weaker performance. PLOS Neglected Tropical Diseases. PLoS Negl Trop Dis. Serosurveillance of Coxiellosis (Q-fever) and Brucellosis in goats in selected provinces of Lao People's Democratic Republic. Stakeholder Engagement. Demystifying Metrics : Measuring What Matters Most. Measuring Workplace Performance. The Biological Systems Model. Measuring and Communicating Security's Value. Measuring Security Program Performance. Performance-Based Contracting for Maintenance. Handbook for Research in Cooperative Education and Internships. Program Assessment I: A Focused Approach to Measuring Learning Outcomes. Group Evaluation System Measuring Self-Reported Cooperative Extension Nutrition Education Program Impact in Adult Limited Resource Audiences With Diverse Literacy Skills.. . Cooperative Engagement Capability (CEC). . Relationship Between Chemical Makeup of Binders and Engineering Performance. Volunteer ENGAGEMENT 2.0: Ideas and insights changing the world. Measuring the Volunteer Program. International Journal Of Management And Economics Invention. IJMEI. Saccosmeter for Measuring Performance of Savings and Credit CoOperative Societies in Tanzania. Saccosmeter for Measuring Performance of Savings and Credit CoOperative Societies in Tanzania

BIOLOGY SCIENCE FOR LIFE WITH MYBIOLOGY 3RD EDITION

What is biology in life science? Biology is a natural science discipline that studies living things. It is a very large and broad field due to the wide variety of life found on Earth, so individual biologists normally focus on specific fields. These fields are either categorized by the scale of life or by the types of organisms studied.

Are biology and biological science the same? In Biology, we learn about life, the Origin of life, evolution, different scientists, diseases, organisms and many other aspects related to life on planet earth. Life Science is a group of advanced biology. Life science is also called biological Science.

Is biology a hard course? So college biology classes may be more difficult than your average high school class. But, according to Draft, biology is a highly accessible subject, especially if you're really interested in it. You don't need to come into an introductory biology class with a specific knowledge base or level of talent.

What are three types of biology?

Is biology a major or degree? You'll master basic lab techniques while learning to think and write scientifically. As a Biology major, you can choose from a bachelor of arts (B.A.) or bachelor of science (B.S.) degree.

Is biology easier than physics? How difficult you find biology typically depends on your personal strengths and interests. Some students find biology easier than chemistry and physics, while others might find it more challenging. Biology primarily focuses on life sciences, including topics such as genetics, ecology, and anatomy.

Is biological science a good degree? Those with a degree in Biological Sciences may find employment opportunities in a wide range of fields and industries, from healthcare to environmental sciences. A successful career in this field requires dedication, hard work and knowledge of the subject matter.

What is a simple definition of biology? 1. the study of living organisms, including their structure, functioning, evolution, distribution, and interrelationships. 2. the structure, functioning, etc, of a particular organism or group of organisms.

What is biology basically? What is biology? Biology is a branch of science that deals with living organisms and their vital processes. Biology encompasses diverse fields, including botany, conservation, ecology, evolution, genetics, marine biology, medicine, microbiology, molecular biology, physiology, and zoology.

What is an example of biology? Biology is very broad and includes many branches and subdisciplines. Examples include molecular biology, microbiology, neurobiology, zoology, and botany, among others.

What does biology mean study of life? Biology: The Study of Life. Biology, or biological sciences, is the study of life divided into focused subfields that study the structure, function, anatomy, origin, and distribution of living organisms. The word biology, when translated literally, means life study in Greek.

ESPN 30 FOR 30 ONCE BROTHERS VIEWING GUIDE BY BARRAUG

Does ESPN still do 30 for 30? “This year marks a special milestone as we celebrate ESPN's 15th anniversary of 30 for 30, and it is a privilege to continue our ongoing commitment in delivering captivating stories that entertain, educate, enlighten, and inspire our viewers,” says Marsha Cooke, VP and Executive Producer of ESPN Films.

How to get ESPN 30 for 30? Stream 30 for 30 Sports Documentaries exclusively on ESPN+ | ESPN+

Why are ESPN documentaries called 30 for 30? The title, 30 for 30, derived from the series's genesis as 30 films in celebration of ESPN's 30th anniversary in 2009, with an exploration of the biggest stories from ESPN's first 30 years on-air, through a series of 30 one-hour films by 30 filmmakers.

Where can I watch Dude Perfect 30 for 30? The film is directed by Oliver Anderson and Louis Burgdorf. After the premiere, the documentary will be available on ESPN Plus. You can get a subscription to ESPN Plus for \$10.99 per month.

Where can I watch the schedule makers 30 for 30? 30 for 30 - Stream the Full Series on Watch ESPN - ESPN.

Is ESPN 30 for 30 on Hulu? A collaboration between ESPN Films and Grantland.com, 30 for 30 Shorts is an Emmy-winning series of short films that showcase new and unique stories captured through the distinct take and visual style of a variety of storytellers. Get Hulu, Disney+, and ESPN+, all with ads, for \$14.99/mo.

Is 30 for 30 on prime video? Prime Video: 30 for 30 Season 5.

How can I get ESPN without paying? How to Watch ESPN Online Free. While ESPN+ doesn't currently offer a free trial, there are other streamers that offer ESPN online free. If you want access to ESPN and additional channels, you can take advantage of Hulu + Live TV, Sling TV and Fubo, which are all offering free trials or promos right now.

Who invented 30 for 30?

What did ESPN used to be called? When ESPN started in 1979 we were the Entertainment and Sports Programming Network (thus, ESPN). However, that name took too long to paint across our chests on game day, so we dropped it in 1985 and adopted a new corporate name -- ESPN, Inc.

Is ESPN 30 for 30 on Netflix? Nine 30 for 30 sports films are on Netflix right now with five more planned for June 2024. 30 for 30 is one of the best and longest-running sports documentaries from ESPN.

Does ESPN have a 30 day free trial? Unfortunately, ESPN+ is not included as a free channel add-on for Amazon Prime. To sign up for ESPN+ you'll have to buy it separately. ESPN doesn't offer a free trial as of 2024.

Is ESPN 30 for 30 on Hulu? A collaboration between ESPN Films and Grantland.com, 30 for 30 Shorts is an Emmy-winning series of short films that showcase new and unique stories captured through the distinct take and visual style of a variety of storytellers. Get Hulu, Disney+, and ESPN+, all with ads, for \$14.99/mo.

Where can I watch 30 for 30 made in America? Now, the producers of ESPN's "30 for 30" have made it the subject of their most ambitious project yet. From Peabody and Emmy-award winning director Ezra Edelman, it's "O.J.: Made in America." Get Hulu, Disney+, and ESPN+, all with ads, for \$14.99/mo. Get Hulu, Disney+, and ESPN+, all with ads, for \$14.99/mo.

Is ESPN 30 for 30 on Netflix? Nine 30 for 30 sports films are on Netflix right now with five more planned for June 2024. 30 for 30 is one of the best and longest-running sports documentaries from ESPN.

BOOK S BUSINESS POLICY

What is a business policy? A business policy is a formal statement that outlines the rules, regulations, and processes that guide the behavior and decision-making of employees within an organization. It establishes a framework for consistency, ensuring that everyone is on the same page when it comes to key aspects of the business.

What is business handbook? Creating a comprehensive company handbook is essential for any business, big or small. Not only does it provide vital information for employees, but it also serves as a reference point for company policies, procedures and expectations. However, creating a handbook from scratch can be a daunting task.

What is the business policy strategy? Business Policy: Guides routine decisions by providing a framework that ensures uniformity and adherence to established norms. Strategic Management: Guides critical decisions involving the allocation of resources, entering new markets, innovation, and other choices that shape the organisation's future direction.

Why is a business policy important? A policy for business guides staff members at every level of an organisation when they make important decisions. An effective policy for business ensures that all decisions made in line with the policy are legally sound, and protects a business from potentially serious legal implications such as lawsuits.

What is business policy plan? A business plan is a document that outlines a company's goals and the strategies to achieve them. It's valuable for both startups and established companies. For startups, a well-crafted business plan is crucial for attracting potential lenders and investors.

How do you write a business policy?

What is the difference between a handbook and a policy? Although statements of policy appear in both handbooks and policies and procedures manuals, the topics covered in a policies and procedures manual are often more detailed and exhaustive. The subjects covered in an employee handbook are typically selective and the information provided is more general.

How to make a handbook for business?

Is A handbook a book? A handbook is a type of reference book, offering information about a topic or a machine.

What is a business policy vs business rule? Policies are typically more general assertions or guidance about how an organization is intended to operate, while business rules describe the specific execution of the business policy.

What is the mission of a business policy? A Mission Statement is a definition of the company's business, who it serves, what it does, its objectives, and its approach to reaching those objectives. A Vision Statement is a description of the desired future state of the company. An effective vision inspires the team, showing them how success will look and feel.

What are the principles of business policy? Three fundamental principles: Severability, Accommodation, and Wholeness, form the basis of all fundamental business rules and policies.

What is the nature of business policy in simple words? Business policy guides an organization's actions through the acquisition of resources and deals with issues that impact long-term organizational success. Effective business policy is specific, clear, reliable, appropriate, simple, inclusive, flexible, and stable.

AUTOMOTIVE WORKSHOP MANAGEMENT SYSTEM SOLUTION

What is automobile management system? “Automobile Management System” is useful for maintaining automobiles, customers effectively and hence helps for establishing good relation between customer and automobile organization. It contains various customized modules for effectively maintaining automobiles and stock information accurately and safely.

What is the best software for garage management? The best garage management software are Autoleap, CarVue, Virtual Garage Manager, MAM Autowork Online, Mitchell 1 Automotive Repair, and GarageHive. All these garage management solutions are of use to popular auto repair shops.

What is quality management system in automotive industry? An automotive quality management system is a collection of procedures that define how an automotive manufacturer develops and manages products.

What is workshop management? Workshop Management is a course that explains how to properly set up and manage workshop by putting safety measures and workshop ethics into practice to ensure accident free workshop.

What is CRM in automobile? An automotive CRM (customer relationship management) is a software solution that helps car companies with customer service, sales, and marketing.

What is the management system standard for automotive? The IATF 16949 standard is a supplemental standard and is used in conjunction with the ISO standards: IATF 16949 – establishes the Automotive supplemental requirements of a quality management system. ISO 9001 – defines the base requirements of a quality management system. ISO 9000 – covers the basic concepts and ...

What is a garage management system? Garage Management Software provides that features: You can manage your business with cloud applications anytime, anywhere. A simple dashboard that puts you in control of every aspect of your business. Set up automated text messages, emails, and MOT service reminders with one-click client management.

Which software is best for management?

What software do car garages use? DMS, or Dealership Management Software A DMS is a comprehensive software solution specifically designed to help automotive dealerships manage various aspects of their operations efficiently.

What are 5 core tools?

What is TQM in automobile industry? Total Quality Management (TQM) describes the culture, attitude, and organization of a company striving to produce high quality products and services that meet or exceed customer expectations.

What is the QS 9000 automotive quality management system? QS 9000 is a quality system standard for the automotive industry, developed in the USA in 1994 by Ford, General Motors, Daimler-Chrysler and the US truck manufacturers. It was developed with the objective of standardising the quality system procedures, responsibilities and processes within an organisation.

What is the role of a workshop manager in automotive? Workshop managers direct, plan and organise the daily activities of the garages. They make sure that all the vehicle repair, maintenance, and other tasks are assigned to the technical personnel and are being carried out in a professional and proactive manner.

How to be a good workshop manager?

What is ISO workshop? ISO Workshop is an application specifically designed to facilitate disc image management, conversion, and burning operations. Copy and Convert: With it, you can make an exact copy of your CD, DVD, or Blu-ray Disc on your hard drive, to backup important data or Audio CD.

What is the future of CRM in automotive industry? Auto CRM allows dealerships to facilitate various aspects including customer interaction, lead collection, and creating deeper relationships with customers. It has the potential to revolutionize relationships with customers and sales strategies.

What is a DMS in automotive industry? A typical Dealer Management System (DMS) addresses diverse requirements encompassing pivotal areas like pre-sales (lead/enquiry management), sales, purchasing, service/after sales, inventory management, financial accounting, HR and CRM.

What is CRM mechanics? CRM (customer relationship management) is the combination of practices, strategies and technologies that companies use to manage and analyze customer interactions and data throughout the customer lifecycle. The goal is to improve customer service relationships and assist with customer retention and drive sales growth.

What is automotive management system? The Automobile Management System is a comprehensive web-based application designed to efficiently manage various aspects of an automobile dealership or service centre .

What is CMS in automotive? Camera Monitoring Systems (CMS) Page 1. Gentex camera monitoring systems start with the Full Display Mirror – an intelligent rear- vision. system that uses a custom camera and mirror-integrated video display to optimize a vehicle's rearward view.

What is MSD in automotive? Multiple Spark Discharge (MSD) Ignition in your ride helps your engine to burn the fuel and air supplied to your engine. It really has nothing to do with the spark timing that is controlled by the ECU in modern cars. The Capacitor Discharge ignition system was the first MSD.

What is BCM and ECU? These features are controlled and managed by Electronic Control Units (ECUs) that work independently. All these ECUs, integrated within a vehicle, are also required to communicate with each other. This inter-ECU communication is managed and controlled by a Body Control Module (BCM) unit.

What is an automobile system? Automotive System. A group of related parts that perform a specific function. Body and Chassis System. Body, frame, suspension, steering, braking which support, stop and enclose the parts of the car.

What is the MDM on a car?

What is MMC in automotive industry? A metal matrix composite (MMC) is a material used in the automotive industry that consists of light metals like aluminium, magnesium, and titanium reinforced with silicon carbide (SiC) and carbon fibers.

TRIVIA QUESTION WITH MULTIPLE CHOICE ANSWERS

Can trivia questions be multiple choice? They are often made up of multiple choice answers, so that team members can have a guess at the answer if they don't know it – which is part of the fun!

What are some cool trivia questions?

What are multiple choice questions with answers? MCQs with answers refer to multiple-choice questions that include a set of options for each question, and only one of the options is the correct answer. These types of questions are commonly used in exams, quizzes, and assessments to test a student's knowledge and understanding of a particular subject.

What are the top 10 quiz questions?

What are good multiple choice questions?

Can a multiple choice question have multiple answers? Multiple choice questions are fundamental survey questions which provides respondents with multiple answer options. Primarily, multiple choice questions can have single select or multi select answer options.

What are 50 random questions?

What are some good fun questions?

What are fun fact questions?

What is a complex multiple choice question? In this paper, we examine whether that is the case for one type of forced-choice question, the complex multiple-choice (CMC) question. In a CMC question, students must select an answer choice that includes all correct responses and no incorrect responses from a list.

What is the most common multiple choice question answer? I'm sure you've heard this at some point “if you don't know the answer, always guess C. because it's the most common correct option”. That's just a myth, and generally there are no most common answers on multiple choice tests.

What is a multiple choice grid question? What is a multiple choice grid? The multiple choice grid question enables respondents to choose multiple answer options per row or column in a particular question. Featuring a grid format, this question type comes with multiple rows and columns and is considered to be convenient for online surveys.

What are 5 trivia questions? Easy Trivia Questions Which famous play features a character named Romeo? What is the largest mammal in the world? What is the main ingredient in guacamole? Who is known as the “Father of the United States” and the first President of the country?

What are good easy trivia questions?

What are some good trivia questions to ask?

What is a leading question multiple choice question? Leading questions are survey questions that encourage or guide the respondent towards a desired answer. They are often framed in a particular way to elicit responses that confirm preconceived notions, and are favorable to the surveyor – even though this may ultimately sway or tamper with the survey data.

What is the best multiple choice answer to guess? In some cases, the best choice is between two very different or opposite choices. When one option encompasses the other options or is more inclusive, choose it. If an 'absolute' such as always, never, every, all, none, etc. is present, consider the option false.

What are simple choice questions? In a single-choice question, there is only a single correct answer and the rest of the options are distractors. Learners must completely understand the content before they pick the only correct answer from the list of options. They are closed-ended questions where the answer options are already provided.

What are examples of multiple choice questions?

What is an example of a multi-select question? An example of a multi-select question would be, “Which TWO of the following answer choices best captures a main idea from the poem?” On these types of questions, students get full credit for getting both answers right, half credit if they choose one correct answer, and zero credit if they choose neither of the right ...

What is the multiple choice question? A multiple choice question (MCQ) is an assessment item consisting of a stem, which poses the question or problem, followed by a list of possible responses, also known as options or alternatives.

What are 10 good questions?

What are 21 juicy questions?

What are 10 random questions?

What kind of questions are in trivia?

Can a quiz be multiple choice? Type of quiz #1 – Multiple-Choice Multiple-choice questions are among the most effective ways to test learners on the content of an online course. Such quizzes present several possible answers to a question, out of which several are wrong answers and only one of which is right.

Can a questionnaire be multiple choice? Multiple choice questions are a key part of survey creation. They're the most popular type of survey question among SurveyMonkey users. And for good reason. They're easy for survey participants to answer, and easy for survey creators to create and analyse.

What is a multiple choice question called? Multiple choice questions—also known as fixed choice or selected response items—require students to identify right answers from among a set of possible options that are presented to them. Possible answers are "fixed" in advance rather than left open for the learner to generate or supply.

How to create good trivia questions?

What are good easy questions?

What is a good trivia question hard?

Can trivia be multiple choice? Knowing random, obscure, and interesting facts is the name of the game when it comes to trivia. But trivia questions come in a variety of types, from multiple choice questions on food & drink to fill-in-the-gaps questions about your favorite song lyrics.

How to set multiple choice questions?

How many types of multiple choice questions are there? Multi-select multiple choice questions In this type of multiple choice question, the respondents can choose more than one option. There are roughly two categories of multi-select multiple choice questions. Permuting multiple choice questions, where the selections are permuted each time they appear.

What are examples of multiple choice questions?

What are the 5 questions on a questionnaire? These 5 basic questions—how, why, who, when, and what—don't get as much attention as the more popular questions you include in your survey. But they should. Take a few minutes to answer these 5 questions before you start writing your survey. Your results will thank you for it.

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Is C the most common multiple choice answer? I'm sure you've heard this at some point “if you don't know the answer, always guess C. because it's the most common correct option”. That's just a myth, and generally there are no most common answers on multiple choice tests.

What is a question with two answers called? A two-answer question is commonly referred to as a "yes-no question" or a "binary question". This type of question requires the respondent to choose between two options, typically a "yes" or "no" response.

What is a complex multiple choice question? In this paper, we examine whether that is the case for one type of forced-choice question, the complex multiple-choice (CMC) question. In a CMC question, students must select an answer choice that includes all correct responses and no incorrect responses from a list.