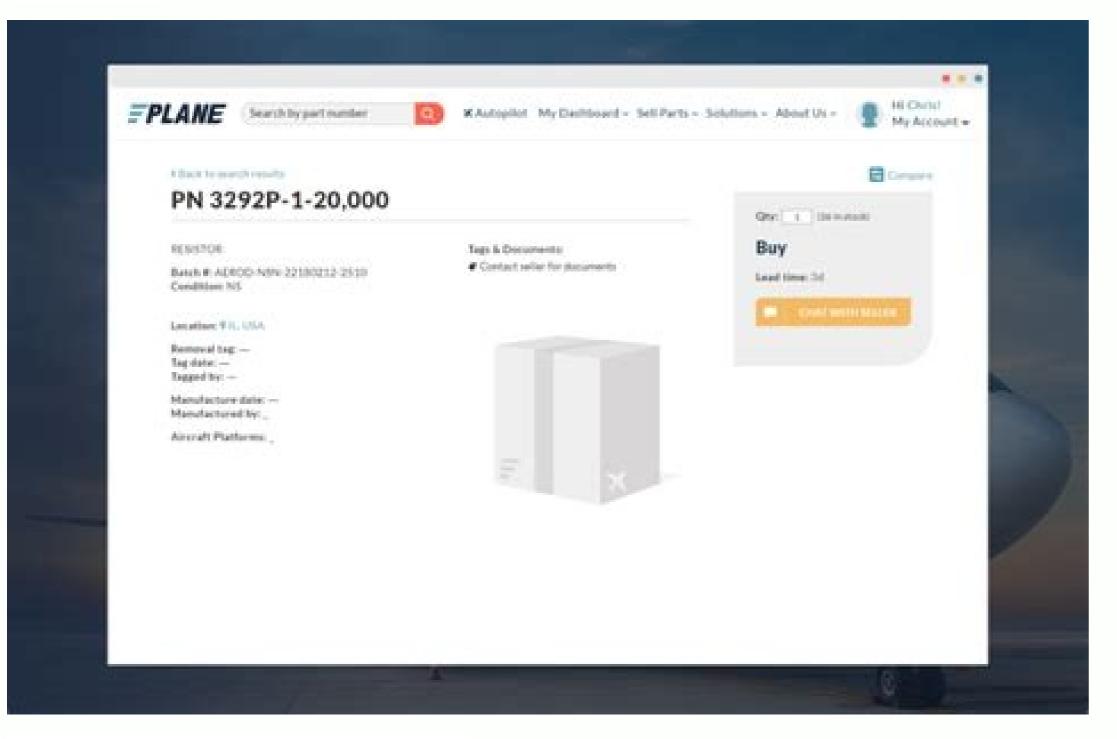


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## **Column Note Taking**

Recall Column	Note Column
btopics/Main Ideas	Supporting Details
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Food Evaluation Sheet name:\_\_\_\_

You must complete this form for every food evaluation/tasting you do in class in order to receive credit for your participation. If you do not try a food due to personal reasons, please evaluate to the best of your ability without eating it. Please write down why you didn't try a food. If you do not offer an explanation, you will not get credit for that portion of the assignment. Please use adjectives to describe the different categories (see the suggested adjectives list in class); you must use real words and avoid slang. Do not use a word more than once on this form. Thank you and...

Bon appetite!

Food	Appearance	smell	taste	texture	personal opinion &reason
Food	Appearance	Smell	Taste	Texture	Personal opinion

One's health and well-being are influenced by many different things, including lifestyle, family history, emotional health, and nutrition/eating habits. Please complete the following questionnaire to the best of your ability to give us an overall view of your general lifestyle and health habits.

## **New Patient Nutrition Assessment Form**

First Name	Middle Name	Las	Last Name	
Address	City		StateZi	p:
Please indicate your preferred meth	nod of contact: ho	me work	cell	email
Home Phone ()		Birth Date	//	Age
Work Phone ()		Email address:		
Cell Phone ()		Height:'	" Weight:	Sex:
		Blood Type (Plear	se circle): A / AE	3/B/0/Unk
Occupation		Marital Status		
Do you have children? Yes No		Age of children_		
Are you pregnant? Yes No Due	Date			
With whom do you live? (Include ch Example: Sarah, age 7, sister	ildren, parents, relati	ves, and/or friends.	Please include	ages.)
Primary Care Provider	Do	te of last physical e	xam	
Other doctors or practitioners you se	00			
Would you like to receive e-mail not	difications regarding	cooking classes/der	monstrations?_	
If yes, please sign				

Revised August 2011

Moreover, adherence to and improved familiarity with the decentralized and accountable fiduciary structures introduced since the fall of Saddam will give Iraqi citizens added confidence in and a reason to support their local, regional, and national governments. The effect is that there is still no mechanism in place to address the under-representation of Sunnis in provincial councils that was caused by past Sunni election boycotts. The increasing concern among Iraqi political leaders that the United States may not have a long-term commitment to Iraq has also served in recent months to reinforce hedging behaviors and made the hardest political bargains even more difficult to close. While the secretariat and subcommittees vary in their effectiveness, the overall level of coordination and focus on non-kinetic aspects is significantly higher than previous efforts. While the progress on this benchmark has been satisfactory, the achievement of the desired reconciliation effect depends on progress with respect to several other benchmarks as well as this one. (iii) Enacting and implementing legislation to ensure the equitable distribution of hydrocarbon resources to the people of Iraq without regard to the sect or ethnicity of recipients, and enacting and implementing legislation to ensure that the energy resources of Iraq benefit Sunni Arabs, Shi'a Arabs, Kurds, and other Iraqi citizens in an security operations. We should expect, however, that AQI will attempt to increase its tempo of attacks as September approaches -- in an effort to influence U.S. domestic opinion about sustained U.S. engagement in Iraq. The most important change in 2007 is that all parties and all levels of Iraqi Government, from central to provincial to local, share an acute and unifying emphasis on budget execution. However, this does not necessitate a revision to the current plan and strategy, under which we continue to monitor the situation by means of our close involvement with the ISF and to press Iraqi political leaders to refrain from this behavior. Opportunities to offer amnesty locally, to specific populations and individuals, may appear quickly and will require Iraqi Government legislation or programs to exploit the willingness of fighters to abandon violence. Provinces continue to apply those funds to improving services and advancing local reconstruction priorities, while at the same time processing their 2007 budgets. Accusations that undermine the independence and non-sectarianism of the ISF occur and are not adequately addressed by the Government of Iraq. This is the first of two reports to be submitted consistent with the Act and has been prepared in consultation with the Secretaries of State and Defense; Commander, Multi National Forces-Iraq; the United States Ambassador to Iraq; and the Commander of United States Central Command, consistent with Section 1314(b)(2)(B) of the Act. Assessment: The Iraqi Government is making satisfactory progress in allocated, spendinger is allocated, spend units will not be able to spend all these funds by the end of 2007. As a result, provincial governments vary greatly in the effectiveness of using their central government budget allocation to provide services for citizens and their government. At some point, Iraq's process of reconciliation would benefit from an amnesty that recognizes the need to avoid criminal prosecution of certain acts of a military nature committed since 2003. The Iraqi Government has begun to show resolve in initiating budget execution and capital investment to restore services, but citizens nationwide execution and capital investment to restore services, but citizens nationwide execution and capital investment to restore services. complain about government corruption and the lack of essential services, such as electricity, fuel supply, sewer, water, health, and sanitation. If the answer is no, the assessment is "Unsatisfactory." For those benchmarks receiving the latter assessment, we have explained what, if any, strategic adjustments may be required to improve the present trajectory. There is little progress toward legislation establishing amnesty for those who fought against the government since 2003 or who committed crimes in the name of the Iraqi Government. Tribal elements in Diyala, Ninewa, and Salah ad Din are seeking support for tribal initiatives similar to those that have shown success in al-Anbar against AQI. Assessment: The Iraqi Government has made unsatisfactory progress toward increasing the number of Iraqi Security Forces units capable of operating independently. These inhibitors slow progress toward increasing the number of Iraqi Security Forces units capable of operating independently. a decision-making process through which all major communities have a voice and a stake. ISF capability is increasing, but further ISF proficiency, improved logistics, and expanded use of embedded U.S. military and police advisor teams, helps ensure that Iraqi Security Forces are exposed on a daily basis to modern policing techniques that are more effective and in compliance with international human rights standards. Nonetheless, our efforts in Iraq extend far beyond these benchmarks. These new operations are targeting primarily al-Qaida in Iraq (AQI) havens in Baghdad each of the specific benchmarks established above, and declaring, in his judgment, whether "satisfactory progress toward meeting these benchmarks is, or is not, being achieved." In order to make this judgment (e.g., whether "satisfactory progress toward meeting these benchmarks is, or is not, being achieved." In order to make this judgment (e.g., whether "satisfactory progress toward meeting these benchmarks is, or is not, being achieved." In order to make this judgment (e.g., whether "satisfactory progress toward meeting these benchmarks is, or is not, being achieved." In order to make this judgment, whether "satisfactory progress toward meeting these benchmarks is, or is not, being achieved." In order to make this judgment (e.g., whether "satisfactory progress toward meeting these benchmarks is, or is not, being achieved." In order to make this judgment (e.g., whether satisfactory progress toward meeting these benchmarks is, or is not, being achieved." In order to make this judgment (e.g., whether satisfactory progress toward meeting these benchmarks is, or is not, being achieved." In order to make this judgment (e.g., whether satisfactory progress toward meeting the satisfactory progress to the satisfactory progress toward meeting the satisfactory progress to the satisfactory progress to the satisfactory progress toward meeting the satisfactory progress to the satisfactory progress to the satisfactory pro economically self-sufficient. This assessment will provide a clearer picture of how the new strategy is unfolding, and what if any adjustments should be made. Budget execution officials have been provided with additional training and resources. New procedures have been enacted to expedite spending processes, such as revised procurement regulations and a rescission clause in the 2007 budget law. The Rules of Procedure for the COR guarantee the ability of its members to express their opinions, regardless of political party or affiliation, helping to ensure the full participation of all its members. These benchmarks relate to Government of Iraq actions believed to be important to advance reconciliation within Iraqi society, to improve the security of the Iraqi population, to provide essential services to the population, and to promote its economic well-being. (v) Enacting and implementing legislation establishing an Independent High Electoral Commission, provincial elections law, provincial council authorities, and a date for provincial elections. The surge of additional U.S. forces into these areas allows us to better combat AQI and other terrorists. Amid such violence, it became significantly harder for Iraqi leaders to make the difficult compromises necessary to foster reconciliation. We expect the next Expanded Neighbors ministerial to be held later this summer or early fall in Istanbul. De-Ba'athification reform is among the most sensitive pieces of legislation, and economic compensation. This does not, however, necessitate a revision to our current plan and strategy, under which we have assigned a high priority to this subject and the process overall has continued to move forward. The Embassy will continue to discuss with the CRC Chairmen and the COR Speaker and Deputy Speakers the need to develop a well-defined plan for the ESC and related subcommittees meets the requirement of the benchmark. The current plan and strategy calls for the passage of such legislation when the necessary conditions are present (viii) Establishing supporting political, media, economic, and services committees in support of the Baghdad Security Plan. This benchmark helps establish the conditions for reconciliation by denying safe havens, regardless of sectarian or political affiliation, in line with this recommendation. The progress toward this benchmark has been satisfactory, and the effect is that the Coalition and the ISF are able to continue clearing and securing areas in and around Baghdad from which the enemy had been operating. Assessment: The Government of Iraq has made satisfactory progress in ensuring the Baghdad Security Plan does not provide a safe haven for any outlaws, regardless of their sectarian or political affiliations. However, the Study also notes, as mentioned in the assessment: The prerequisites for a successful general amnesty area many armed groups within Iraq, and very little will to lay down arms." Assessment: The prerequisites for a successful general amnesty area many armed groups within Iraq, and very little will to lay down arms." not present; however, in the current security environment, it is not clear that such action should be a near-term Iraqi goal. Section 1314 (b)(2)(C) If the President shall include in that report a description of such revisions to the political, economic regional, and military components of the strategy, as announced by the President on January 10, 2007. The current plan and strategy calls for the passage of such legislation when the necessary conditions are present. In most cases, we are unable to assess the validity of these allegations but believe them to be untrue. Ministry of Interior capacity requires continued development. As part of Operation Fardh Al-Qanun (FAQ), the Iraqi Government established and into the provinces our strategy envisions "bottom-up" reconciliation to be as important, if not more important, than top-down reconciliation. Provincial council authorities: The Government of Iraq has not made satisfactory progress toward establishing provincial council authorities. All of the new resources devoted to this strategy -- the arrival of military reinforcements, the expansion of PRTs, and the diplomatic surge -- can be leveraged to produce bottom-up reconciliation. In addition, economic assistance funds provided by Congress in the Act for Iraq have yet to be released. Nonetheless, there have been recent events that provide hope for the ability of the Government of Iraq to overcome these inhibitors. Women COR members work closely with each other, often across party lines. The effect is that the presence of Coalition partners and support remains necessary for ISF operations. In Recommendation 29, the Iraq Study Group emphasizes the need for provincial elections at the earliest possible date. Foster the conditions for Iraqi national established throughout cities and rural areas of Iraq. (xvi) Ensuring that the rights of minority political parties in the Iraq Study Group Report Recommendation 26, there is a role for UNAMI in the constitutional review process. Authority to make tactical and operational decisions without political interference is an issue of trust. Meaningful and lasting progress on national reconciliation may also require a sustained period of reduced violence in order to build trust. Printer-Friendly Version Email This Page . Assessment: The prerequisites for a successful militia disarmament program are not present. The United States has provided technical advice to the Iraqi Government and is actively engaged in encouraging both sides to expeditiously approve the draft law in the COM and move it to the Iraqi Government of Iraq has made satisfactory progress toward establishing supporting political, media, economic, and services committees in support of the Baghdad Security Plan. Most notably, this has required an expansion of our Provincial Reconstruction Team (PRT) program with 10new civilian PRTs paired with Brigade Combat Teams (BCTs), and giving PRT leaders and BCT commanders additional authorities, resources, and personnel. Over 2007 and into 2008, we are focusing on the following core objectives: Defeat al-Qaida and its supporters and ensure that no terrorist safe haven exists in Iraq. However, this does not necessitate a revision to our current plan and strategy, under which we continue to press the Government of Iraq on these issues and are concepts. Joint Security Stations provide an around-the-clock security presence in most of Baghdad and JSSs are particularly effective as they merge Coalition technology and resolve with Iraqi presence and calming influence. However, the COR has not moved toward passage of legislation to establish a disarmament program, nor are senior Iraqi officials or political-party leaders focused on passing such a law. (x) Providing Iraqi commanders with all authorities to execute this plan and to make tactical and operational decisions in consultation with U.S. Commanders without political intervention to include the authority to pursue all extremists including Sunni insurgents and Shiite militias. The Commissioners have completed appropriate training and are in the process of selecting representatives to oversee elections in the provinces. Diplomatic Engagement: Iran and Syria have continued to foster instability in Iraq. (xv) Increasing the number of Iraqi security forces units capable of operating independently. The COR elected in December 2005 includes representatives from the Shi'a, Sunni, Kurdish, Turkmen, Chaldo-Assyrian Christian, and Yazidi communities. As the President explained in January, all of these efforts, together with a new diplomatic offensive in the region, are designed to set the conditions for U.S. troops to begin coming home, without risking a humanitarian catastrophe in Iraq, sanctuaries for international terrorist networks, or a broader regional conflict that would threaten U.S. national security interests for generations. In Recommendation 27, the Iraq Study Group emphasizes the need for United States Government support of reintegration of former Ba'athists and Arab nationalists into civic life. JAMM arab national security interests for generations. "secret cells" are a major recipient of that assistance -- and are responsible for some of the most sophisticated attacks on Iraqi and Coalition Forces -- an impressive investment that will need time to have an impact on the ground. Under the Iraqi constitution, regions have certain powers, such as control over regional security forces do not. It should be noted that Iraqi Security Forces bear the brunt of attacks from insurgents and terrorists. The Neighbors Process energy working group had a successful meeting in Istanbul, Turkey, last month, and the other two working group security forces bear the brunt of attacks from insurgents and terrorists. are planning to meet later this summer. Security: The security situation in Iraq remains complex and extremely challenging. This increased interaction with the local population should directly contribute to reducing crime and sectarian violence, such as murders and executions. (The strategy is explained in greater detail at /nsc/iraq/2007/iraqstrategy011007.pdf) While all of those conditions have not yet been met, and the new strategy is still in its early stages, there are some encouraging signs that should, over time, point the way to a more normalized and sustainable level of U.S. engagement in Iraq, with a decreasing number of U.S. combat forces increasingly focused on a core set of missions, such as those set out by the bipartisan Iraq Study Group. This indicates that when necessary, the Government of Iraq and major political figures can overcome the dynamics that otherwise inhibit effectiveness. On January 23, 2007, the COR passed the Independent High Electoral Commission (IHEC) Law, which the Presidency Council (the President and two Deputy Presidents) approved on February 27, 2007. (xii) Ensuring that, as Prime Minister Maliki was quoted by President Bush as saying, "the Baghdad Security Plan will not provide a safe haven for any outlaws, regardless of [their] sectarian or political affiliation." The United States has surged more than 30,000 military personne into Iraq. The United States Government is supporting a Ministry of Interior initiative to inspect all 47 Baghdad police stations to verify station police are performing their duties to standard. In Anbar province, the local population is turning against AQI and seeking support from the Coalition. As a result of increased offensive operations, Coalition and Iraqi Forces have sustained increased attacks in Iraq, particularly in Baghdad, Diyala, and Salah ad Din. Left on their own, many ISF units still tend to gravitate to old habits of sectarianism when applying the law. New Rules of Engagement for the Baghdad Operational Command have come into effect. In recent engagements, particularly in some security, and offering a viable alternative to militias. COR rules permit groups as small as 10 members out of 275 to propose legislation. Bottom-up reconciliation can take many forms: in Anbar, we have seen greater involvement of tribal groups; in Salah ad Din, it is involving local and provincial leaders taking greater responsibility for their political and economic future; in Baghdad, it has involved local neighborhood councils working with newly deployed Coalition and Iraqi units to identify and isolate extremists. Attack levels have reached a 2-year low and some families that had fled Anbar are beginning to return. The Government of Iraq has supported operations by Iraqi and Coalition Security forces targeting extremists across Iraq, including in Sadr City and the outer belts of Baghdad. The full complement of "civilian surge" personnel will be completed by December 2007. This does not, however, necessitate a revision to the current plan and strategy. The United States Government and UNAMI are working closely with the Iraqi Government to accelerate the drafting and passage of the Provincial Powers Law and set a date for provincial elections. Iraq Study Group Recommendation 25 calls for the Iraqi Government to establish milestones for reconciliation and to improve security. These forces support Operation Fardh al-Qanun in Baghdad, Anbar, and in the regions to the north and south of the capital. Neither the GOI nor the COR are pressing forward the passage of amnesty legislation. United States officials have made clear to Iraqi leaders that any amnesty, when it comes, should not distinguish between acts against Coalition Forces and acts against Iraqis. Additionally, the Iraqi National Security Advisor is strategic partnership with the Iraqi Government will be an important part of the effort to achieve this end state, which remains a long-term goal, and requires the application of all elements of national power, including especially diplomatic, economic, and political power. including: (i) Forming a Constitutional Review Committee and then completing the constitutional review. However, at this time, this does not necessitate a revision to our current plan and strategy, under which we regard movement on this issue as one of the highest priorities, and have seen progress in key areas - particularly with respect to the IHEC, which is a critical building block to holding genuine and credible local elections with U.N. assistance and support. Since the initial deployment, the IGFC has continued to generate the required additional forces by first extending a brigade from 1 IA Division and battalions from 4 IA Division to relieve other units by mid-June 2007. Providing three trained and ready Iraqi brigades to support Baghdad operations reflects implementation of these recommendations. With respect to provinces, a majority of the 2006 budget funding was released late in December. The Iraqi leaders face a challenging situation, and they and their families run great risks on a daily basis. United States diplomatic and military personnel continue to engage the Iraqi Government at the highest levels to stress the importance of aggressively targeting all violent groups, regardless of sect or affiliation. We have observed a mix of positive and negative examples of civil-military relations with the current surge in operations, due largely to increased overwatch and partnering relations. Comprehensive data and statistics on the ISF -- including its projected growth -- can be found in the report Measuring Stability and Security in Iraq, submitted quarterly to Congress by the Department of Defense, pursuant to Section 9010 of the Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 2007 (Public Law 109-289). In the meantime, other measures to give young men alternatives to committing violence, such as a vigorous vocational-training programs, within the theater detention system, and jobs creation programs, should and are being pursued. The Embassy is intensively engaged with the GOI and the COR at all levels to expedite legislation or amendments to existing legislation that will allow provincial proportional representation -- was chosen by the previous Iraqi parliament in 2005 to balance a number of factors, including the ability of women and of small minority parties to gain a share of representation. Questionable judicial warrants by the Office of the Commander in Chief are a more recent technique to target Sunni commander in the Corna included \$150 million in its actor in the Corna in the Cor 2007 budget for Disarmament, Demobilization, and Reintegration (DDR), but the Ministry of Finance (MOF) is waiting to release the funds pending development of a Government of Iraq plan for DDR. There has been a slight reduction in units assessed as capable of independent operations since January 2007. Government revenue is steady due to high oil prices, but the Iraqi Government has not yet made needed investments to increase oil and refining output. Support Iraqi efforts to quell sectarian violence in Baghdad and regain control over the capital. There is disagreement among Iraqi experts as to whether new or additional legislation is necessary as militia and other illegal armed-group. activity is already against Iraqi law. The Ministry of Finance has moved more than 21 percent of the overall ministerial capital budget to the individual ministries' capital investment accounts, which enables them to award contracts and request additional releases based on contract schedules. the central government, and (iii)the status of Kirkuk (Article 140 of the Constitution). (xvii) Allocating and spending \$10 billion in Iraqi revenues for reconstruction projects, including delivery of essential services, on an equitable basis. Private-sector activity is picking up in some areas, notably the more than \$1 billion that have been invested in wireless telecoms, but investors remain wary due to poor security and the continuing need for a stronger legal framework. At the same time, U.S. military operations and cooperation with local tribal leaders have created openings for local political compromise and more effective civilian assistance. Improvements are still needed in tracking budget performance; audited figures are generally available only 3 or more months after the end of any given spending period. (xiii) Reducing the level of sectarian violence in Iraq and eliminating militia control of local security. Militia activity initially decreased but staged a resurgence in mid-May before falling again in June to the lowest level in a year. Trumped up charges by the de-Ba'athification Commission have been used in the past to cleanse Sunni officers from formations. The U.S. Mission is fully engaged with the Iraqi parliament to ensure appreciation for the concern attached by the United States to representation of women and minorities and a role for minority parties. Encourage an expanding Iraqi economy, including by helping Iraq maintain and expand its export of oil to support Iraqi development. Progress toward achieving this benchmark has been satisfactory, and we will continue to monitor and engage with the committees to produce a satisfactory effect over the next 60 days. In fact, international experts, including the U.N., have expressed reservations to advancing this proposal at the present time. The Embassy is also continuing to discuss with the United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq (UNAMI) the necessary preparatory steps for a public referendum on proposed constitutional revisions. Because we are holding the ISF to a high standard, however, the overall judgment at this time remains unsatisfactory. Given the absence of the necessary conditions for amnesty, the absence of amnesty legislation has had no effect. It is worth noting that implementation and expenditure of the budget were slowed by the fact that the permanent government was not established until June 2006. In Baghdad, an overall decrease in sectarian violence is due in part to intensified Iraqi and Coalition operations focused on population security. The Iraqi Army continues to be a more nationally oriented institution than the Iraqi Government managed to execute only 22 percent of its capital budget (an estimated \$1.35 billion of \$6.2 billion budgeted). The Fiscal Year 2007 Department of the Iraqi Roman and Ir Defense supplemental funding request focused on key shortfalls, particularly in MOI equipment maintenance. There is evidence of target lists emanating from the Office of the Commanders and directed lower-level intelligence officers and commanders to make arrests, primarily of Sunnis. However, MNF-I is working with the Iraqi Ministry of Defense (MOD) to implement policies to improve present-for-duty numbers, and in the current 30-day period, for example, over 10,000 soldiers will have completed basic training and been assigned to units. Nonetheless, the Government of Iraq should develop amnesty programs later in the year, so they are ready to be implemented if opportunities arise. Assessment of the Benchmarks Section 1314 (b)(2)(A) The President shall submit an initial report, in classified format, to the Congress, not later than July 15, 2007, assessing the status of each of the specific benchmarks...and declaring, in his judgment, whether satisfactory progress toward meeting these benchmarks is, or is not, being achieved. For an Iraqi unit to be designated capable of independent operations, it must achieve an Operational Readiness Assessment (ORA) Level 1 status. These changes have nearly tripled the ministries' rates of allocation when compared to last year at this time, though efforts must continue beginning of Operation Fardh al-Qanun. To reinforce these early signs of success, the President ordered additional U.S. military and civilian resources to Anbar. Political Reconciliation: Moving key legislation depends on deal-making among major players in a society deeply divided along sectarian, ethnic, and other lines. The trends have remained positive. Promote support for Iraq from its neighbors, the region, and the international community. No armed group has yet committed to disarmament. It appears from anecdotal evidence that Iraqi political authorities may not be pursuing allegations even-handedly. The effect of limited progress toward this benchmark has been to reduce the perceived confidence in, and effectiveness of, the Iraqi Government. Tough fighting should be expected through the summer as Coalition and Iraqi Forces seek to seize the initiative from early gains and Shape conditions for longer-term stabilization. The presence of Coalition Forces in JSSs and Combat Outposts (COPs) has had a positive effect on ensuring a more even-handed approach, and Iraqi officials continue to communicate the importance that all terrorist organizations be targeted, regardless of their affiliation or ethnic background. The procedures are in place, but whether establishment of additional regions (in addition to the already-recognized KRG) is desirable depends on a number of factors, including the outcome of efforts at constitutional reform. Militia presence is still strong and reaches into the security services of a number of ministries. Many Iragis are understandably frightened by the prospect of their former Ba'athist tormentors replaying their previous rise to power by subverting the government from within. This Syriabased network is able to supply some 50 to 80 suicide bombers to AQI per month. The progress toward this been a source of discord. Bottom-up reconciliation involves working at the local and provincial level, seeking local political accommodations and getting more Iraqis to invest in the future of a united and democratic Iraq. Assessment: The Government of Iraq has made satisfactory progress toward enacting and implementing legislation on procedures to form semi-autonomous regions. Since January of this year, AQI has proven its resiliency and ability to conduct high-profile, mass-casualty attacks, mostly targeting Shi'a population centers through suicide vehicle-borne improvised explosive device (SVBIEDs) attacks. Expansion of the PRT program is not vet complete, with only about half of the approximately 300 additional PRT personnel deployed to date. Thus, the assessments in this report should be viewed in a larger context: the discussion below provides a snapshot of achievements and shortfalls that can round out the picture given in the detailed assessment section of this report. This does not necessitate a revision to the current plan and strategy, however, because the plan and strategy emphasize the importance of embedded trainers and the partnering of Iraqi and Coalition units. ISF performance has generally been adequate, particularly when units are partnered with Coalition Forces. The Iraqi Ground Forces Command (IGFC) had difficulty deploying three additional full Iraqi Army (IA) brigades at sufficient strength to Baghdad, but compensated by pulling units from a variety of IA divisions to provide the equivalent additional force. As stated in the President's January 10, 2007, speech announcing the New Way Forward: "We will interrupt the flow of support from Iran, These ISSs allow greater oversight of the ISF by Coalition Forces, which maintain 24-hour coverage throughout Baghdad in an effort to protect the city's population. As noted, Iran funds extremist groups to promote attacks against Coalition and Iraqi forces, and the Iraqi Government, Manning levels for deploying units continue to be of concern. Additionally, the United States Government is working with Iraq Security Forces to ensure that they are adequately prepared to provide security for free and fair elections. As security conditions on the ground warrant review of the location and quantity of these stations, Coalition leaders will consult with the Baghdad Operational Commander, LTG Abboud, to determine future emplacements and additions. True success lies not only in the percentage of the capital budget actually spent in 2007, but in the effects of spending, as the Iragi Government seeks to establish its credibility with citizens though improved delivery of public services and tangible economic development. Readiness assessments for the National Police continue to show but steady improvement, but we continue to show slow but steady improvement, but we continue to show slow but steady improvement, but we continue to show slow but steady improvement. development of the fledgling Iraqi bureaucratic processes for committing funds, we have obtained the Iraqi Government's approval to pursue many of its procurement and logistical requirements through the U.S. Foreign Military Sales program. Despite some progress, militias are still a dominant force in parts of Baghdad, Basrah, and many provinces in Iraq -- and will likely remain so until the security situation begins to stabilize over time. These subcommittees are chaired by Iraqi Government of senior military and police commanders, which in turn gives rise to suspicions that political considerations may be behind Iraqi commanders' decisions on which operations to undertake or support. The International Compact with Iraqi commanders' decisions on which operations to undertake or support. The International Compact with Iraqi commanders' decisions on which operations are undertaked or support. The International Compact with Iraqi commanders' decisions on which operations to undertake or support. The International Compact with Iraqi commanders' decisions on which operations are undertaked or support. Powers Law that defines the authorities and structures of local governments has been read twice in the COR, but changes are being considered, particularly related to the powers of the government at the local level. (vii) Enacting and implementing legislation establishing a strong militia disarmament program to ensure that such security forces are accountable only to the central government and loyal to the constitution of Iraq. These efforts are more relevant at this point than are general amnesty initiatives. (xi) Ensuring that Iraqi Security Forces (ISF) and accelerate the transition of security responsibility to the Iraqi Government. Assessment: The Government of Iraq has not at this time made satisfactory progress in ensuring that Iraqi Security Forces are providing even-handed enforcement of the law; however, there has been significant progress in achieving increased even-handedness through the use of coalition partnering and embedded-transition teams with Iraqi Security Force units. Importantly, provincial budget allocations were calculated based on population statistics, which supports the constitution's concerns with equality. The strategy recognizes that the levels of violence seen in 2006 undermined efforts to achieve political reconciliation by fueling sectarian tensions, emboldening extremists, and discrediting the Coalition and Iraqi Government. Unlike last year, the budget passed in February 2007 included detailed capital budgets. There are 9 Iraqi Army divisions, 31 Brigades, and 95 battalions in the operational lead for their area of responsibility. In addition, the President shall include in the report the advisability of implementing such aspects of the bipartisan Iraq Study Group, as he deems appropriate. The Council of Representatives (COR) formed the Constitutional Review Committee (CRC) on November 15, 2006. Relying on lessons learned from our experience in training and equipping the ISF, we have significantly enhanced our training and mentoring commitment. Given the absence of the necessary conditions for DDR, the absence of legislation on militia disarmament has had no effect. Such actions could serve as a model for a wider amnesty program. Some senior officials responsible for abuse continue to hold positions of responsibility. Although the Iragi Government has formed a DDR Committee, there is no momentum in the Government of Irag toward developing and implementing a comprehensive disarmament program for militia members. These efforts complement of the New Way Forward, Reintegration of former Ba'athists who have not committed crimes has already begun; however, a sweeping, government-led, legislated, and institutionalized reform program over time would send a positive signal in favor of reconciliation. The Government of Iraq has supported operations by Iraqi and Coalition Forces targeting insurgents, militias, and terrorists across Iraq. Iraqi authorities continue to undermine and make false accusations against ISF members. There have been no reported instances of political interference in operations that U.S. commanders have recommended against Sunni Arab insurgents or AQI since the start of Operation Fardh al-Qanun. A significant improvement in performance is necessary to make satisfactory progress on the 2007 benchmark. Most critical to the effort is the performance of the Ministry of Oil, with nearly 25 percent of the total capital budget; it remains unclear whether the Ministry has made any real effort to expend those funds. The COR is working on legislation, which has had its second reading; however, the COR committee continues to work on revisions to the draft law, and it remains unclear when the legislation will come to a third and final vote by the full COR. De-Ba'athification remains a core priority of U.S. political engagement, and pushing reforms too fast or in a manner that results in a poor law could be detrimental to our overall reconciliation objectives. (vi) Enacting and implementing legislation addressing amnesty. We continue to encourage and press them to achieve the established benchmarks, since we believe that those efforts will contribute to Iraq's stability, its ability to provide for its own security, and to the international effort to counter violent extremism. The expansion of partnered units and embedded-training teams has increased the Coalition's ability to monitor the actions of the COR and Council of Ministers have publicly supported ISF leaders while behind the scenes they continue to turn a blind eye to sectarian activities. Syria can and must do more to shut down these networks. (iv) Enacting and implementing legislation on procedures to form semi-autonomous regions. The progress toward this benchmark has been satisfactory, and the effect is satisfactory in that the three brigades are operating in support of Baghdad operations. Iran continues to train, fund, and equip extremist groups, both Shi'a and Sunni, that attack Iraqi and Coalition forces in and around Baghdad and the provinces in southern Iraq. It includes an assessment of how the sovereign Government of Iraq is performing in its efforts to achieve a series of specific benchmarks contained in the Act, as well as any adjustments to strategy that may be warranted in light of that performance. We will continue this commitment through a combination of partnering Coalition units with Iraqi Army and Police organizations and embedding transition by those in government with their enemies, and 3) the legislative and executive branches of the United States Government must not undercut it. Coalition military leaders work closely with their legislative and executive branches of the United States Government must not undercut it. Coalition military leaders work closely with their legislative and executive branches of the United States Government must not undercut it. jointly manning Joint Security Stations (JSS) throughout Irag. This reduction is due to a 20 percent increase in unit authorization levels (meaning the equipment numbers against which the unit is measured are higher), a fixed number of equipment numbers against which the unit is measured are higher). stand them up), combat losses, and the sustainment challenges that come with these dynamics. The Syrian Government also allows major insurgent organizers and financiers to operate in Damascus. This benchmark helps establish the conditions for reconciliation by pursuing non-sectarian security policies without political intervention, in line with this recommendation. Seven of nine National Police Brigade Commanders and 16 battalion commanders have been relieved in the past 7 months due to concerns over sectarian activities; however, sectarian activities; however, sectarian activities; however, sectarian activities and 16 battalion commanders have been relieved in the past 7 months due to concerns over sectarian activities; however, sectarian activities; however, sectarian activities and 16 battalion commanders have been relieved in the past 7 months due to concerns over sectarian activities; however, sectarian activities; however, sectarian activities Irag, such as Salah ad-Din province, and areas around Baguba, in Divala province, where efforts are underway to build on the Anbar experience. There have been inadequate efforts to detain some senior Ministry of Interior (MOI) officials believed responsible for human rights abuses, although 7 National Police Brigade Commanders and 16 National Police Battalion Commanders have been replaced, along with both Division Commanders. Meanwhile, foreign fighters (especially suicide bombers) continue to use Syrian territory as their main transit route to Iraq. For example, the response to the June 13, 2007, bombing of the al-Askari Mosque in Samarra was a well orchestrated unison of statements of condemnation and calls for calm by Prime Minister Maliki, President Jalal Talabani, Vice President Tariq Hashimi, Grand Ayatollah Ali al-Sistani, and other leaders. Assessment: The current status is unsatisfactory, but it is too early to tell whether the Government of Iraq will enact and implement legislation to ensure the equitable distribution of hydrocarbon resources to all Iraqis. On April 28, 2007, the COR appointed the nine IHEC Commissioners in a process that the U.N. deemed fair and transparent. Cache-finds averaging over three times last year's levels result from civilians increasingly providing intelligence leading to these discoveries, indicating an erosion of insurgent safe havens. We continue to assess that nearly 80 percent of suicide bombers are foreign fighters -- with the vast majority traveling to Iraq has established a high-level Government of Iraq Reconciliation Committee to support and oversee efforts of groups that want to oppose AQI and other extremist elements -- working with a joint U.S. Embassy/MNF-I group that is facilitating such actions in coordination with units on the ground. The Constitutional Review is now underway. Where security is improving, such as in Anbar province, we see positive trends in governance, delivery of government services, and the efficacy of U.S. assistance. Since January, there have been nearly 280 suicide events in Iraq, accounting for nearly 5,500 casualties, mostly innocent Iraqis going about their daily lives. For example, local political accommodations have dramatically improved conditions in what had been some of Iraqis going about their daily lives. For example, local political accommodations have dramatically improved conditions in what had been some of Iraqis going about their daily lives. deploying our resources to help ensure that these trends continue and spread. Iraq's IMF Stand-by Arrangement is on track and has been extended to September 2007. The Government of Iraq has not met its self-imposed goal of May 31 for submitting the framework hydrocarbon and revenue-sharing laws to the COR. At lower levels, experience shows that even-handedness across the ISF is patchy with various units displaying difference with their units. Iraqi and coalition forces have been given authorities to go after insurgents and militias, but there remains a negative political influence at a variety of levels with evidence of sectarian behavior. For this reason, most of the major political benchmarks identified in the legislation -- i.e., final passage of monumental pieces of legislation through Iraq's Council of Representatives by consensus -- are lagging indicators of whether or not the strategy is succeeding or is going to be successful. Operations in some parts of Baghdad remain a significant challenge, though there are currently no areas of Baghdad where Coalition Forces and Iraqi Security Forces are not allowed to conduct operations. The Government of Iraq has established a senior-level budget execution task force (led by a Deputy Prime Minister, the Minister of Finance, and the Minister of F decision to delay targeting. Assessment: The Government of Iraq has made satisfactory progress toward providing three trained and ready Iraqi brigades to support Baghdad operations. This does not necessitate a revision to our current plan and strategy, under which we continue to press the Government of Iraq on these issues, improve command and control capabilities, and expand our embedding and partnership with Iraqi units. Current U.S. Strategy: New Way Forward Current U.S. and Iraqi Governments will be necessary to achieving our common goal: a democratic Iraq that can govern,

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Simply kick back and relax. Essays Assignment will take good care of your essays and research papers, while you're enjoying your day. 15/02/2022 · Myers-Briggs is a widely respected and popular personality assessment tool first used in the 1940s, the test was developed by Katharine Cook Briggs and her daughter, Isabel Briggs Myers. Initially nspired by Jung's personality theory, the Myers-Briggs test conveniently separates people into 16 categories of personality assessment tool first used in the 1940s, the test was developed by Katharine Cook Briggs and her daughter, Isabel Briggs Myers. Initially nspired by Jung's personality theory, the Myers-Briggs is a widely respected and popular personality assessment tool first used in the 1940s, the test was developed by Katharine Cook Briggs and her daughter, Isabel Briggs Myers. Initially nspired by Jung's personality theory, the Myers-Briggs is a widely respected and popular personality assessment tool first used in the 1940s, the test was developed by Katharine Cook Briggs and her daughter, Isabel Briggs Myers. Initially nspired by Jung's personality theory, the Myers-Briggs is a widely respected and popular personality assessment tool first used in the 1940s, th	

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