

# NOMINATIONS BEFORE THE SENATE ARMED SERVICES COMMITTEE, FIRST SESSION, ONE HUNDRED TWELFTH CONGRESS

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|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|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|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|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|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. 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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|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|x|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|x|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|x|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|x|"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|x|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|x|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|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. Global Engagement|x|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|x|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|x|"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|

\$ Hearing on public land use impact on small business : hearing before the Committee on Small Business, United States Senate, One Hundred Third Congress, first session ... September 4, 1993. National Oceanic and



Atmospheric Administration Authorization : hearing before the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation, United States Senate, One Hundred Third Congress, first session, June 22, 1993. Reauthorization of the Marine Mammal Protection Act : hearing before the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation, United States Senate, One Hundred Third Congress, first session, July 28, 1993. Reauthorization of the Marine Mammal Protection Act : hearing before the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation, United States Senate, One Hundred Third Congress, first session, July 14, 1993. African American Studies Center. Testimony Before the Senate Armed Services Committee (1948). Testimony Before the Senate Armed Services Committee (1948). International fisheries : hearing before the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation, United States Senate, One Hundred Third Congress, second session, July 21, 1994. Tongass National Forest : hearing before the Subcommittee on Public Lands, National Parks, and Forests of the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, United States Senate, One Hundred First Congress, first session, on S. 237 ... S. 346 ... H.R. 987. The SHAFR Guide Online. Testimony of General Douglas MacArthur before the Armed Services and Foreign Relations Committees of the U.S. Senate, 82nd Congress, First Session, May 3-5, 1951. Reauthorization of the Magnuson Fishery, Conservation, and Management Act : hearings before the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation, United States Senate, One Hundred Third Congress, first session, August 19, 20, and 21, 1993. New England fishery issues : hearing before the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation, United States Senate, One Hundred Third Congress, second session, July 30, 1994. Pacific Historical Review. Review: *Executive Sessions of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. Vol. VIII: Eighty-Fourth Congress, Second Session, 1956* and *Executive Sessions of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee: Together with Joint Sessions with the Senate Armed Services Committee. Vol. IX: Eighty-Fifth Congress, First Session, 1957*. Condition of federal laboratories : hearing before the Joint Economic Committee, Congress of the United States, One Hundred Third Congress, first session, September 23, 1993. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration authorization : hearing before the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation, United States Senate, One Hundred Third Congress, second session, June 15, 1994. Salmon spill policy on the Columbia and Snake rivers : hearing before the Subcommittee on Drinking Water, Fisheries, and Wildlife of the Committee on Environment and Public Works, United States Senate, One Hundred Fourth Congress, first session, June 22,. Harmful non-indigenous species in the U.S. : hearings before the Committee on Governmental Affairs, United States Senate, One Hundred Third Congress, second session, March 11 and 15, 1994. National aquaculture development : hearing before the Subcommittee on Agricultural Research, Conservation, Forestry, and General Legislation of the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry, United States Senate, One Hundred Third Congress, first session on S. 1288 ... November 10, 1993. Columbia River Basin Fish and Wildlife Program--salmon recovery : hearing before a subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations, United States Senate, One Hundred Fourth Congress, first session : special hearing--Office of Management and Budget, Bonneville Power Administration, nondepartmental witnesses. Congress A to Z. Armed Services Committee, Senate. Congress A to Z. Armed Services Committee, Senate. Congress A to Z. Armed Services Committee, Senate

## **THE ARISE SHINE CLEANSE PROGRAM GUIDE**

### **The Arise, Shine, Cleanse Program Guide: A Q&A**

**1. What is The Arise, Shine, Cleanse Program?** The Arise, Shine, Cleanse Program is a 30-day detoxification program designed to cleanse the body of toxins, restore vitality, and promote overall well-being. It involves a combination of dietary changes, supplements, and lifestyle practices.

**2. Who can benefit from the program?** Anyone who is experiencing fatigue, digestive issues, skin problems, or other health concerns can benefit from the program. It is also suitable for those who want to improve their energy levels, enhance their immune function, or lose weight.

**3. What are the dietary guidelines?** The program follows a plant-based diet that emphasizes whole, unprocessed foods. It includes plenty of fruits, vegetables, legumes, whole grains, and healthy fats. Processed foods, sugar, dairy, and meat are eliminated.

**4. What supplements are included in the program?** The program provides a range of supplements, including a multivitamin, probiotics, digestive enzymes, and antioxidants. These supplements are designed to support the body's detoxification processes, improve digestion, and boost immunity.

**5. What lifestyle practices are recommended?** The program incorporates lifestyle practices such as daily exercise, meditation, and adequate sleep. These practices help reduce stress, improve circulation, and support the body's natural healing abilities.

## **HELSINKI MAP**

**Why is Helsinki so famous?** Helsinki delights travelers with its sea-facing landscape, diverse architecture, world-famous design, and Nordic cuisine. Finland's capital is compact enough to explore on foot, and many reputable hotels are in the center of the action.

**Is Helsinki a city or a town?** Helsinki is the capital and largest city of Finland. It is in the region of Uusimaa, in southern Finland, on the shore of the Gulf of Finland.

**What language does Helsinki speak?** The majority of Helsinki-dwellers speak English in addition to their mother tongue of Finnish or Swedish, often along with some other foreign language such as German, French or Spanish. The metropolitan region has many inhabitants who have a mother tongue other than Finnish or Swedish.

**What is the old name for Helsinki?** Helsingfors is the original name of the modern city of Helsinki, and is still the official Swedish name for the city. However, the Finnish name, Helsinki, (pronounced with the stress on the first syllable 'helsi?ki) has been dominant in other languages for decades.

**Is Helsinki expensive for tourists?** Helsinki is expensive. That doesn't mean there aren't ways to save money on your Europe trip. Beyond taking cheap flights, budget travelers have some good options for cheap accommodation and rock-bottom prices that compare favorably with most cities in northern Europe.

**Is Helsinki good for tourists?** Today, Helsinki is a modern city that attracts about 500,000 visitors each year. Although it requires a bit more effort to understand than Dublin or London, Helsinki is a friendly place to visit, with great public transit that is quiet, easy to use, and efficient.

**What food is Helsinki known for?**

**What makes Helsinki special?** The city centre has transformed into a vibrant cultural hub, featuring attractions like the new Central Library Oodi, art museums such as Kiasma, Amos Rex, and Helsinki Art Museum (HAM), as well as concert and event venues like Musiikkitalo, Opera, and Finlandia Hall, all located within a one-square-kilometre area.

**Is Helsinki a good place to live in?** Liveability. Helsinki is one of the most equal capitals in the world and the world's best city for establishing a healthy work-life balance. Here you have an opportunity to work for the world's most innovative companies, and at the same time, enjoy your freedom beyond work.

**Can I speak English in Helsinki?** It's Finland's capital and biggest city, and it shines as a lively place where people often speak English. In this modern city, English is a big part of how people talk to each other for work and fun. It's easy to get around Helsinki if you speak English well.

**Can you live in Helsinki without speaking Finnish?** There are fields where you can find work without proficiency in Finnish. In some workplaces, it is possible to work in English. For example, there are many immigrants working in the cleaning, construction, restaurant and transport sectors who are still learning Finnish.

**What is a person from Helsinki called?** If you are asking what those who live in Helsinki are called in English, Helsinkian is the word I've heard being used. In Finnish there are three words used, depending on the context and situation. Helsinkiläinen means someone who lives in or is from Helsinki. Hesa is a short colloquial form for Helsinki.

**Why is Helsinki famous?** Helsinki is well-known for its innovative art, culture and architecture, so it's no surprise that underneath the city's surface, a unique subculture is on the rise. And while techno music and underground dance parties are nothing new for Helsinki, what is notable is the vast number and variety of these events.

**What currency does Helsinki use?** The local currency in Finland is Euro (EUR). All major credit cards are widely accepted in Finland.

**What is Finland called now?**

**What is the best month to visit Helsinki?** So all in all, the best time to visit, since Helsinki is pleasant all throughout the year, is June. If you're on a budget, the best time to visit is September and October with very little crowd. But on the downside, many attractions will be closed during that time.

**Do I need cash in Helsinki?** Credit Cards in Finland Some smaller shops in rural areas may only accept cash. If this is the case, your guide will usually inform you about these special considerations beforehand. In general, payments are most often made by credit card and carrying large amounts of euro is not necessary.

**Is it expensive to eat in Helsinki?** Due to higher average wages, there is more purchase power, and therefore more expensive groceries. You can find low end restaurants with 6–7€ pizza, and an average meal is around 12–15€. Finnish groceries have about 40% of different taxes.

**Is it safe to walk around Helsinki at night?** Safety at night: Very safe Helsinki is considered to be very safe for solo female travelers, even during night time. The city is well-lit, and public places are usually crowded until late hours. The presence of regular police patrols also adds to the sense of safety.

**Can you drink the water in Helsinki?** Unlike in many other countries, Finnish tap water is chlorinated only as a precautionary measure to prevent bacteria growth in the pipes. This means that Finnish tap water is not only safe to drink but also tastes delicious.

**How many days do I need in Helsinki?** Yes, 3 days are enough to explore Helsinki and enjoy its top highlights and attractions. It will allow you to discover its many museums, visit its parks and relax in a traditional sauna. However, if possible, I also recommend spending more time in the Finnish capital, as there is so much to do and see.

**What is a common breakfast in Finland?** The Finnish breakfast traditionally includes a substantial portion of porridge. Rolled oats, rye or multi-grain porridge are most common. However, there are other options such as the milk-based mannapuuro (semolina-milk porridge) and helmipuuro (starch grain-milk porridge).

**What time do people eat in Helsinki?** Finnish Food Table manners are European. Breakfast can be quite substantial. Lunch is usually eaten between 11 am and 2 pm, a typical lunch break at work lasting less than an hour. Evening meals at home are eaten around 5–6 pm.

**What is the daily food in Finland?**

**Why do people go to Helsinki?** Here, nature trails and city life are both never more than a stone's throw away, and the area is overflowing with good food, great design, interesting museums and unique architecture. Visit Helsinki and discover why it's said to be one of the world's most liveable cities!

**What is the currency in Finland?** The currency in Finland is the euro. Each euro is divided into 100 cents. When you're buying currency for Finland, look out for the currency code EUR.

**What famous thing happened in Helsinki?** "Helsinki 1952 Olympic Games". Encyclopedia Britannica, 12 Jul. 2024, <https://www.britannica.com/event/Helsinki-1952-Olympic-Games>.

**What makes Helsinki special?** The city centre has transformed into a vibrant cultural hub, featuring attractions like the new Central Library Oodi, art museums such as Kiasma, Amos Rex, and Helsinki Art Museum (HAM), as well as concert and event venues like Musiikkitalo, Opera, and Finlandia Hall, all located within a one-square-kilometre area.

**What is the city of Helsinki known for?** Helsinki is well-known for its innovative art, culture and architecture, so it's no surprise that underneath the city's surface, a unique subculture is on the rise. And while techno music and underground dance parties are nothing new for Helsinki, what is notable is the vast number and variety of these events.

**Why is Helsinki the happiest city in the world?** Trust, transparency, and happiness Trust, transparency, and safety are fundamental pillars of Finnish society. Helsinki boasts high levels of trust, both between people and in the government. This trust contributes significantly to happiness and creates a safe and predictable business environment.

**Why is Helsinki called White city?** It is the most northerly of continental European capitals. It is often called the "white city of the north" because many of its buildings are constructed of a local light-coloured granite.

**Why do people like Helsinki?** Located on the shore of the Gulf of Finland, Helsinki is a place where urban culture meets coastal nature. The easy-going Nordic lifestyle and friendly locals make it easy to fall in love with this northern city – the capital of the happiest country in the world!

**What food is Helsinki known for?**

**Which is the best time to go to Helsinki?** So all in all, the best time to visit, since Helsinki is pleasant all throughout the year, is June. If you're on a budget, the best time to visit is September and October with very little crowd. But on the downside, many attractions will be closed during that time.

**What famous thing happened in Helsinki?** The 1952 Olympic Games shot Helsinki to international fame. During the Cold War, Helsinki served as a significant stage for the easing of relations between the superpowers when it hosted the 1975 OSCE meeting.

**What currency does Finland use?** The currency in Finland is the euro. Each euro is divided into 100 cents. When you're buying currency for Finland, look out for the currency code EUR. And once you're in Finland, you'll see the symbol € used to show prices.

**Can I see the northern lights in Helsinki?** The short answer is No, you have to be really lucky to catch a glimpse of Aurora. As a city situated in the southern part of Finland, Helsinki is located far away from the Auroral Oval, the area around the magnetic poles where the Northern Lights are most visible.

**Is Helsinki peaceful?** Are you looking for space to simply enjoy the peace and quiet? Helsinki has lots of places where you can calm your nerves, either alone or with others. You can even find silence in the heart of the city.

**Is Helsinki a beautiful city?** Helsinki has some impressive design. The results are aesthetic landmarks that also function as free social spaces for residents. The city has also produced an impressive set of designers such as Alvar Aalto, one of the most notable modernist architects.

**Why is Helsinki a good place to visit?** The Helsinki region around Finland's capital is a green, spacious, and vibrant region with world-class architecture and design, one-of-a-kind public sauna culture, unique Nordic restaurants, and picturesque villages and towns.

**What religion is Helsinki?** Finland is a predominantly Christian nation where 65.2% of the Finnish population of 5.6 million are members of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of Finland (Protestant), 32.0% are unaffiliated, 1.1% are Orthodox Christians, 0.9% are other Christians and 0.8% follow other religions like Islam, Hinduism, Buddhism, Judaism ...

**Is Helsinki a clean city?** You can breathe fresh air everywhere, even outside the parks and forests. Airvisual.com listed Helsinki as having the world's fifth-cleanest air in 2018. The study (pdfThis link opens in a new browser tab.) examined 62 capital cities.

**Is Helsinki a quiet city?** The stereotypical Finn is thought to be closed and quiet, but nowadays there's a whole new generation of urban youth who are passionate about making the city as lively as possible. The global Restaurant Day is a great example to this end. It started here in Helsinki. But as a city, Helsinki has two distinct faces.

## **HOW TO MAKE IT IN THE NEW MUSIC BUSINESS** **PRACTICAL TIPS ON BUILDING A LOYAL FOLLOWING** **AND MAKING A LIVING AS A MUSICIAN**

**How to make it in the new music business practical tips on building a loyal following and making a living as a musician review?** Not just for musicians, but for entrepreneurs and anyone else wanting to succeed in the music business. Ari has written the ultimate guide on how to make it in the music business. Incredibly detailed yet fun to read, this is the book that generations of musicians will rely on to build their careers.”

**How to make it in the new music business table of contents?**

**How is the music business changing?** Platforms like Apple Music, Amazon Music, and Spotify have made it easier than ever to access millions of songs without purchasing physical records or downloading files. This shift has reshaped the traditional music industry, allowing major labels and independent artists like yourself to reach broader audiences.

**How do you build relationships in the music industry?**

**How do you make connections in the music business?**

**How do people start in the music business?** To help you break into the music industry, network extensively, build an online presence, perform frequently, find a mentor, gain internship experience and stay passionate and committed to your craft.

**How do I break into music business?**

**How do you succeed in the new music industry?**

**What is the biggest change in the music industry?** While music licensing is the most profitable music industry sector, live music has developed into the largest music sector. There is a fairly straightforward explanation why live music has experienced a surge during the past 15 years. Live music is simply easier to control than recorded music.

**How to make it in today's music industry?** Today's artist has to write songs, rehearse a band, find a producer who cares about their music, record their own record, design their own artwork, run their own social networking campaign, design a release strategy and stick to it, book gigs in person and online, develop and maintain a fanbase, and work a side job to ...

**How do you thrive in the music industry?** Immersing yourself in the music environment, whether through local jam sessions, festivals, or online music forums, is a great way to meet other artists, producers, and industry professionals. These groups offer a healthy environment for cooperation, education, and support among members.

**How do you build a team in the music industry?** Relationships are really key in the music space, whatever your role is. If you want to grow, you have to network. Find out where other creatives hang out in your city, attend live events and of course, connect on social media. You never know where you might form new rewarding connections.

**How does music create relationships?** The rhythmic patterns, melodies, and harmonies of music can help individuals process emotions, express themselves, and connect on a deeper level. Through music, individuals can find solace, understanding, and a path toward building stronger and healthier connections.

**How do you collaborate in the music industry?** Having agreement on the amount of time each collaborator will invest in the project will help to set expectations and ensure no one feels they are more committed, or having to work harder, than the rest. At the same time, it's important to not overcommit in order to appease the other person.

**How can music connect people together?** Music has the power to bridge gaps between different cultures and languages, creating connections among individuals who might not otherwise meet. From orchestras that blend diverse notes into harmonious sounds to crowds at concerts singing in unison, music has a profound ability to unite us.

**How to get in contact with people in the music industry?** Social media networking is the most cost-effective and easiest way to make new contacts. Most music professionals are on social media. You could make a connection with one direct message that could lead to your next gig, or even an invitation to an event.

**How to start a music business?**

**How to be successful in music?**

**How do you get popular in the music industry?** Social Media & Your Online Presence. An essential part of breaking into today's music scene is to have an online presence. Being social media savvy boosts your visibility and shows record labels and executives that there's a market for your music.

**How to survive the music industry?**

**How do you treat your music like a business?**

**Is music business difficult?** Finding success in the music industry can be tougher than it appears. Despite the celebrities and the spotlight, several challenges are often underestimated by those on the outside. Let's explore why the music industry is so demanding.

# INTRODUCTION MACHINE LEARNING PYTHON SCIENTISTS

**What is Introduction to Python with machine learning?** Course Introduction You will learn about supervised learning, unsupervised learning, deep learning, image processing, and generative adversarial networks. You will implement machine learning models using Python and will learn about the many applications of machine learning used in industry today.

**Why is Python so popular for machine learning?** Python is the most popular programming language for Machine Learning due to its readability, extensive libraries and frameworks, strong community support, compatibility with other languages and scalability. Challenges such as performance concerns can be addressed by optimizing memory usage and algorithm complexity.

**Is Python slow for ML?** Python is more than fast enough for Machine Learning (ML) and all the other sectors in almost every case.

## ZOE THE GOD KIND OF LIFE

### **Zoe: The God Kind of Life**

#### **What does it mean to live the Zoe life?**

Zoe is a Greek word that means "life." It is the kind of life that God has, and it is the kind of life that He wants us to have. Zoe life is characterized by joy, peace, love, and power. It is a life that is lived in the presence of God and in accordance with His will.

#### **How can I live the Zoe life?**

The only way to live the Zoe life is to receive Jesus Christ as your Savior and Lord. When you do this, you are born again and given a new nature that is capable of living the Zoe life. You will also receive the Holy Spirit, who will empower you to live this new life.

#### **What are the benefits of living the Zoe life?**

The benefits of living the Zoe life are numerous. You will experience joy, peace, love, and power. You will also be able to live a life that is pleasing to God and that will make a positive impact on the world.

#### **How can I get started living the Zoe life?**

If you are ready to start living the Zoe life, here are a few things you can do:

- Pray to God and ask Him to forgive you of your sins.
- Ask Jesus Christ to come into your heart and be your Savior and Lord.
- Receive the Holy Spirit by faith.
- Start reading the Bible and praying regularly.
- Find a church where you can connect with other believers and grow in your faith.

### **Conclusion**

The Zoe life is the best life there is. It is a life that is lived in the presence of God and in accordance with His will. If you are ready to start living the Zoe life, pray to God today and ask Him to forgive you of your sins and come into your heart.