

OBAMA FOR AMERICA

“CHANGING WORLD,” :30 FOR TV

SCRIPT	BACKUP
<p>Announcer: 40 years ago it was missile silos and the Cold War. Today, its cyber attacks...loose nukes...oil money funding terrorism. Barack Obama understands our changing world. On the Foreign Relations Committee, he co-sponsored a law to lock down loose nuclear weapons. As president, he'll rebuild our alliances to take out terrorist networks...</p> <p><i>On The Foreign Relations Committee, Obama Passed A Law...</i></p> <p><i>To Keep Nuclear Weapons Out Of Terrorists' Hands. [PL 109-472]</i></p>	<p>Obama Traveled With Lugar To Russia, Ukraine, And Azerbaijan To Work on Securing Weapons and Disarmament Policy. Obama said, “During the campaign, I indicated that our single, biggest foreign policy priority has to be keeping nuclear, biological and chemical weapons out of the hands of terrorists...Obviously, a major potential source of weapons of mass destruction are the former Soviet states...This is a wonderful opportunity for me to accompany Sen. Lugar, somebody who has worked tirelessly on dismantling nuclear weapons, and it gives me an opportunity to visit some of the sites, talk to some of the leadership in Russia, Ukraine and Azerbaijan ... indicate the interests of the American people in securing these weapons and reducing the threat to all the countries involved, and educate myself in terms of how we can further promote policies that can reduce the threat.” [Copley, 8/23/05]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lugar Said He Was Enthused And Encouraged By “Senator Obama’s Commitment To Adding His Strong Voice And Creativity To The Proliferation Challenge. Sen. Lugar said, “It is a pleasure to appear before the Council on Foreign Relations with my good friend Senator Barack Obama. As you have heard, we had an extremely successful trip in August. I appreciate his strong support for the Nunn-Lugar Program. In his first year in the Senate, he has committed himself to improving the U.S. response to the threat posed by weapons of mass destruction. We discussed existing programs and new opportunities extensively during our trip, and we are eager to share with you the first public mention of the joint legislative initiative that developed from our findings...I was particularly pleased that Barack chose Nunn-Lugar as the subject of his first foreign travel as a Senator. This choice was not an accident or the result of a last-minute whim. During his Senate campaign, well over a year ago, he identified the threat posed by unsecured weapons of mass destruction as the greatest national security threat facing the United States. On the Foreign Relations Committee, he has followed these issues intensely, and he has been a steadfast voice of support for non-proliferation efforts...In this context, I am enthused and encouraged by Senator Obama’s commitment to adding his strong voice and creativity to the proliferation challenge.” [Council on Foreign Relations Speech, 11/1/05] <p>Lugar-Obama Strengthens The Ability “To Detect And Intercept Illegal Shipments Of Weapons Of Mass Destruction That Could Be Used In A Nuclear, Chemical, Or Biological Weapon.” Obama and Lugar wrote in an op-ed, “The other part of the legislation would strengthen the ability of America's friends and allies to detect and intercept illegal shipments of weapons of mass destruction or material that could be used in a nuclear, chemical or biological weapon. Stopping weapons of mass destruction in transit is an important complement to our first line of defense, the Nunn-Lugar program, which aims to eliminate weapons of mass destruction at their source. We cannot do this alone. We need the vigilance of like-minded nations, and the existing Proliferation Security Initiative can enlist their help. But while the Proliferation Security Initiative has been successful in creating cooperative arrangements, many of our partners lack the capability to detect hidden weapons and interdict shipments. Our bill would address that gap.” [Washington Post, 12/3/05]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lugar-Obama, “The Cooperative Proliferation Detection, Interdiction Assistance, and Conventional Threat Reduction Act of 2006” Was Signed Into Law as Part of the Department of State Authorities Act of 2006. In 2006, Obama and Lugar introduced The Cooperative Proliferation Detection Act, which was passed by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee unanimously on May 26, 2006 and was eventually incorporated into the Department of State Authorities Act of 2006 and signed into law on January 11, 2007. According to a Senate Foreign Relations Committee report on its legislative activity in the 109th Congress, “The committee passed S. 2566, The Cooperative Proliferation Detection, Interdiction Assistance, and Conventional Threat Reduction Act of 2006 by unanimous consent on May 26, 2006. The legislation authored by Chairman Lugar and Senator Obama enhances: (1) U.S. cooperation with foreign governments to destroy conventional weapons stockpiles around the world; and (2) the United States' ability to provide assistance to foreign governments aimed at helping them detect and interdict

weapons and materials of mass destruction. The legislation, which garnered 26 co-sponsors (including 8 committee members), sought to energize U.S. programs to secure lightweight anti-aircraft missiles...The initiative was modeled after the Nunn-Lugar program that focuses on weapons of mass destruction in the former Soviet Union. The legislation was signed into law on January 11, 2007, as a part of H.R. 6060, the Department of State Authorities Act of 2006." [[P.L. 109-472](#), 1/11/07; [House Report 109-706](#), 9/3/06; [S. 2566](#), 109th Congress; [S.1949](#), 109th Congress; [Senate Report 110-40](#), 3/29/07]

THESE PROVISIONS WERE INCORPORATED INTO PUBLIC LAW 109-472 DIRECTLY FROM LUGAR-OBAMA (S. 2566)

SEC. 10. PROLIFERATION INTERDICTION SUPPORT.

(a) ASSISTANCE.—Consistent with section 583 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2349bb–2), as amended by subsection (c), the President is authorized to provide assistance to friendly foreign countries for proliferation detection and interdiction activities and for developing complementary capabilities.

(b) REPORT ON EXISTING PROLIFERATION DETECTION AND INTERDICTION ASSISTANCE.—

(1) REPORT REQUIRED.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the President shall submit to the Committee on International Relations of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate a report on proliferation and interdiction assistance.

(2) CONTENT.—The report required under paragraph (1) shall—

(A) specify in detail, including program cost, on a country-by-country basis, the assistance being provided by the Department of State to train and equip personnel in friendly foreign countries in the detection and interdiction of proliferation-related shipments of weapons of mass destruction, related materials and means of delivery, and dual-use items of proliferation concern; and

(B) specify, on an agency-by-agency basis, funding that is being transferred by the Department of State to other executive agencies to carry out such programs.

(c) INTERDICTION ASSISTANCE AMENDMENTS.—Section 583 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2349bb–2) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) by striking “should ensure that” and inserting “shall ensure that, beginning in fiscal year 2007,”;

(B) by striking “expended” and inserting “obligated”; and

(C) by striking “that originate from, and are destined for, other countries” and inserting “to non-state actors and states of proliferation concern”; and

(2) by adding at the end the following new subsections:

“(c) COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS.—In order to promote cooperation regarding the interdiction of weapons of mass destruction and related materials and delivery systems, the President is authorized to conclude agreements, including reciprocal maritime agreements, with other countries to facilitate effective measures to prevent the transportation of such items to non-state actors and states of proliferation concern.

“(d) DETERMINATION AND NOTICE TO CONGRESS.—The Secretary of State shall notify the Committee on International Relations of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate in writing not more than 30 days after making a determination that any friendly country has been determined to be a country eligible for priority consideration of any assistance under subsection (a). Such determination shall set forth the reasons for such determination, and may be submitted in classified and unclassified form, as necessary.”.

SEC. 11. SAFEGUARDING AND ELIMINATION OF CONVENTIONAL ARMS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of State is authorized to secure, remove, or eliminate stocks of man-portable air defense systems (MANPADS), small arms and light weapons, stockpiled munitions, abandoned ordnance, and other conventional weapons, including

	<p>tactical missile systems (hereafter in this section referred to as “MANPADS and other conventional weapons”), as well as related equipment and facilities, located outside the United States that are determined by the Secretary to pose a proliferation threat.</p> <p>(b) ELEMENTS.—The activities authorized under subsection (a) may include the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Humanitarian demining activities. (2) The elimination or securing of MANPADS. (3) The elimination or securing of other conventional weapons. (4) Assistance to countries in the safe handling and proper storage of MANPADS and other conventional weapons. (5) Cooperative programs with the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and other international organizations to assist countries in the safe handling and proper storage or elimination of MANPADS and other conventional weapons. (6) The utilization of funds for the elimination or safeguarding of MANPADS and other conventional weapons. (7) Activities to secure and safeguard MANPADS and other conventional weapons. (8) Actions to ensure that equipment and funds, including security upgrades at locations for the storage or disposition of MANPADS and other conventional weapons and related equipment that are determined by the Secretary of State to pose a proliferation threat, continue to be used for authorized purposes. <p>(c) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this section shall be construed to affect the authorities of the Secretary of Defense. [S. 2566, 4/6/06; Public Law 109-472, 1/11/07]</p>
<p>Announcer: And fast-track alternatives so we stop spending billions on oil from hostile nations. New leadership for a changing world.</p> <p>Obama: I’m Barack Obama and I approve this message.</p>	<p>Obama Will Invest \$150 Billion over 10 Years in Clean Energy: Obama will invest \$150 billion over 10 years to advance the next generation of biofuels and fuel infrastructure, accelerate the commercialization of plug-in hybrids, promote development of commercial-scale renewable energy, invest in low-emissions coal plants, and begin the transition to a new digital electricity grid. A principal focus of this fund will be devoted to ensuring that technologies that are developed in the U.S. are rapidly commercialized in the U.S. and deployed around the globe. [Obama Energy Plan]</p> <p>➤ Factcheck.org: Obama Proposed Spending \$150 Billion To Develop “A Variety Of New Energy Technologies” Eight Months Before McCain First Mentioned His \$300 Million Car Battery Prize. Factcheck.org wrote, “And far from saying ‘no to innovation,’ Obama has proposed spending \$150 billion over 10 years to develop a variety of new energy technologies, specifically including advanced biofuels, ‘clean coal’ technology, and wind and solar technologies. We find no specific reference to electric-car research, but we also find no evidence that Obama is opposed to developing electric cars. Furthermore, Obama laid out this \$150 billion proposal in a speech on Oct. 8, 2007. That is more than eight months before McCain first mentioned his \$300 million car-battery prize on June 23. Readers may judge for themselves which candidate is more aggressive about promoting energy innovation.” [Factcheck.org, 6/26/08]</p> <p>Obama Will Invest In Developing the Next Generation of Biofuels. Barack Obama will work to ensure that advanced biofuels, including cellulosic ethanol, are developed and incorporated into our national supply as soon as possible. Corn ethanol is the most successful alternative fuel commercially available in the U.S. today, and we should fight the efforts of big oil and big agri-business to undermine this emerging industry. But it represents only a drop in the bucket of our energy demands and making ethanol from corn has some significant limitations. Today we produce about 5 billion gallons of corn-based ethanol per year while we use about 140 billion gallons of gasoline. Even if we are able to double – or even triple – production of ethanol from corn this will still offset only about 10 percent of our gasoline demand. There are also real concerns about bringing set aside lands into corn production as well as concerns about an increase in the use of pesticides, water use and upward pressure on the cost of food for people and livestock alike. These constraints reveal the scope and scale of our energy and environmental challenges. Obama will invest federal resources, including tax incentives, cash prizes and government contracts into developing the most promising technologies with the goal of getting the first two billion gallons of cellulosic ethanol into the system by 2013. Obama will also work to improve the national supply of advanced biodiesel. From here the Clean Technologies Deployment Venture Fund will speed the deployment of multiple facilities. [Obama Energy Plan]</p>