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AGENDA REPORT

TO: DEANNA J SANTANA
CITY ADMINISTRATOR

FROM: Bryan M. Sastokas

SUBJECT: Supplemental Report – DAC Phase II

DATE: February 18, 2014

City Administrator
Approval

Date

2/7/14

COUNCIL DISTRICT: City-Wide

RECOMMENDATION

Staff recommends that the City Council adopt the resolution authorizing the City Administrator to negotiate and execute a professional services agreement with Schneider Electric Inc to provide professional services for design/build/maintain services represented in Phase 2 of the City and Port Joint Domain Awareness Center (DAC) project for an amount not to exceed \$1,600,000

REASON FOR SUPPLEMENTAL OR REPLACEMENT

This report will address the questions and request for additional information posed by Council members during the Public Safety Committee meeting held on January 28, 2014

OUTCOME

Based on the due diligence performed by City staff in the further investigation of Schneider Electric’s compliance with the City of Oakland’s Nuclear Free Zone Ordinance (Ordinance No 11478 C M S) we have determined and recommend to the City Administrator that she find that Schneider Electric is in compliance with the Nuclear Free Zone Ordinance (NFZ), as originally recommended by staff in the report to the Public Safety Committee This finding is made based on application of city policy, and documents provided by Schneider Electric

ANALYSIS

The City’s Nuclear Free Ordinance (Ordinance No 11478 C M S, adopted June 30, 1992) requires the City to “make every reasonable effort” to enter into contracts with entities that are not “nuclear weapons makers” Professional services contracts “shall be made with persons not designated as nuclear weapons makers, unless the City Council finds that no reasonable alternative product or service exists, or that additional costs would exceed \$10,000 00 or 5% of

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the cost of the service provided by the nuclear weapons maker, whichever is less ” (Section 6(e) (1))

The ordinance language is in the present tense and applies to current business activities and contracts, not to past activities or expired contracts or terminated contracts. This interpretation is provided with the assistance of the City Attorney’s Office. The ordinance applies to a business when it or any of its subsidiaries, affiliates, parent companies or parent subsidiaries or affiliates is nuclear weapons makers or indirectly engaged weapons work, e.g., they make components of nuclear weapons (Section 6(d)) “Nuclear weapon” and “nuclear weapons work” as defined as

Section 2 Definitions

(b) “Nuclear Weapon” means any device, the purpose of which is use as a weapon, a weapon prototype, or a weapon test device, the intended detonation of which results from the energy released by reactions involving atomic nuclei, either fission or fusion, or both. “Nuclear weapon” includes the means of deploying, transporting, propelling, guiding, or triggering the weapon if the primary intended function of such means is integral to the use of the weapon. “Nuclear weapon” also includes any device which has the primary intended function of being a component of a nuclear weapon. (Emphasis added)

(c) “Nuclear Weapons Work” is defined as work that has as its primary purpose the development, production, possession, maintenance or storage of a nuclear weapon. It does not include theoretical or basic research not having as its primary purpose the development, production, possession, maintenance or storage of a nuclear weapon. (Emphasis added)

To determine which businesses are nuclear weapons makers the ordinance requires the “City Manager” to rely on information published by reliable sources and released by public agencies (Section 6(h)). Currently, businesses are required to self-certify by completing and submitting a certification of compliance form that includes the ordinance definitions of “nuclear weapon”, “nuclear weapons work” and “nuclear weapons maker” (Sections 2 (b)(c) and (d)), when they apply for contracts, if they are complaint. Businesses that are not compliant cannot submit the form. If questions arise, staff may review federal contractor lists published by federal agencies and other cities that also maintain lists.

In this instance Schneider submitted a certification of compliance form. A few days prior to the January 28, 2014, Public Safety Committee staff report and during the City staff’s report to the Public Safety Committee, several assertions and allegations were raised by the community and public indicating that the Schedule P self-certification signed by Schneider Electric affirming that they are in compliance with the Nuclear Free Zone (NFZ) Ordinance was inaccurate and that the company was not in compliance with the City’s NFZ Ordinance.

Based on the information provided by the community, the Public Safety Committee, requested that the City staff conduct additional due diligence regarding the Schneider Electric's self certification

This report will first and foremost provide information relative to staff's review of Schneider Electric's compliance with the NFZ and will address the methodology for due diligence, due diligence standards and the vetting process

Also, included in this report is the scope of work for Phase 2, and a revised resolution as per the Public Safety Committee's directives

Staff's due diligence processes have followed the framework as described below

- Oakland's NFZ Ordinance background
- Additional Due Diligence efforts and work by City Staff to validate Schneider's responses and compliance with Oakland NFZ Ordinance (including attachments)
- Schneider's official responses to questions posed
- Supporting documentation supplied by Schneider Electric (exhibits)
- How and what conclusions were drawn from the results of City staff's additional investigations and due diligence

Nuclear Free Zone Ordinance Background

In order to determine compliance with the NFZ, the original ordinance stipulated the development and maintenance of a list of NWMs. It is important to note that the development and maintenance of a list of nuclear weapons makers and the resulting due diligence is cumbersome and costly. When the NFZ Ordinance was initially brought forward in 1992, staff noted in its report accompanying the legislation that many of the firms that would be included in a list of NWMs are multinational corporations with subsidiaries that also requires tracking and review. A thorough vetting of all of the firms would take countless hours of work and require human and financial resources.

This could result in a list of 100 parent companies that could ultimately expand that list to over 1000 companies.

At that time, the City did not possess the financial or human resources to handle a task of this magnitude. Consequently, the City implemented a self-certification procedure for NFZ designation.

In 1991, it was estimated that development and maintenance of a NWM list could cost upwards of \$130,000 per year.

In today's dollars the cost would be significantly higher. In light of the strides that have been made in technology and communications since that report was published, perhaps the City might identify funds for the development of new databases or establishing relationships for sharing information or other means of developing a current and ongoing listing of NWMs.

City Staff/Additional Due Diligence and Investigation Process and Findings

Of primary importance is the interpretation of the City's definition of nuclear weapons maker as contained in Oakland's Ordinance No. 11478 C M S adopted on June 30, 1992. Many of the contentions brought to light by residents, community members and the media subsequent to staff's determination relative to Schneider Electric's status as a nuclear weapons maker (NWM) had to do with work that Schneider Electric and/or its subsidiaries had performed or had been involved with in the past.

In the City of Oakland's NFZ Ordinance No. 11478 C M S, Section 2 Definitions subsection D the definition of "nuclear weapons maker" means any person knowingly engaged in nuclear weapons work, subsidiaries, affiliates, and divisions under operating control of such person, the parent entities that have operating control over such person, and the subsidiaries, affiliates and divisions under operating control of such parent entity."

Schneider cites its inclusion in the FTSE4good index. The FTSE4good index is a series of ethical investment stock market indices launched in 2001 by the FTSE Group, with inclusion based on a range of corporate social responsibility (CSR) criteria. CSR policy functions as a built-in, self-regulating mechanism whereby a business monitors and ensures its active compliance with the spirit of the law, ethical standards, and international norms. In some models, a firm's implementation of CSR goes beyond compliance and engages in "actions that appear to further some social good, beyond the interests of the firm and that which is required by law." CSR is a process with the aim to embrace responsibility for the company's actions and encourage a positive impact through its activities on the environment, consumers, employees, communities, stakeholders and all other members of the public sphere who may also be considered as stakeholders.¹

The belief here is that since the FTSE4good index is a measure of social responsibility, being a nuclear weapons maker would preclude its inclusion in such an index. It also points to the fact that Schneider Electric's focus is now on energy and environmental concerns (which include the production and use of nuclear power as a source of energy as well as mitigation). In fact it was noted in Schneider's 2010 Annual Report that they had applied for this designation but were not

¹ Taken from Wikipedia

eligible due to their involvement in nuclear weapons work Staff has determined that as of 2014 they now have FTSE4good designation (See *Attachment A*)

Staff Additional Due Diligence Efforts Regarding the NFZ Ordinance Compliance Determination

City staff from Contract Compliance, Oakland Fire Departments and legal assistance from the City Attorney's office included additional investigations using internet search engines findings from other municipalities that have nuclear free zone legislation, along with retrieving a copy of the municipalities list of nuclear weapons makers (NWMs), if available As of this writing, only the County of Marin produced a list (see *Attachment B* for the full list)

Schneider Electric does not appear on the County of Marin, California, NWMs list

Also, copies of the Nuclear Free Zone legislation were obtained from the cities of Berkeley, California, Areata, California, Chicago, Illinois, and Takoma Park, Maryland These NFZ ordinances appear in *Attachment C*

Contract Compliance staff spoke with Mr Jon Oldfather, Chairman of Marin County Peace Conversion Commission The Commission exercises oversight of the Marin County Nuclear Free Zone Ordinance The Commission was created by the voters and its membership is comprised of volunteers

Marin County only investigates companies that have contracts with the county In addition to nuclear weapons work, Marin County's ordinance prohibits contracts with contractors who are involved in nuclear weapons delivery systems Nuclear weapons delivery as defined by the DOD is the technology and systems used to place a nuclear weapon at the position of detonation, on or near its target Several methods have been developed to carry out this task

Marin County used to have an annual contract with Nuclear Free America, which worked with Eagle Eye Publishing, to develop its list of NWMs, but the company has since gone out of business

Marin County now has an annual contract with Bloomberg and they provide the County with a list of firms that do nuclear weapons work The Bloomberg data includes firms with contracts for trident ballistic missiles and other contracts with the National Nuclear Systems Agency (NNSA) Marin County does not rely solely on the Bloomberg list but it also accesses information via the internet including the federal procurement data systems (FPDS) website at fpds.gov The fpds.gov website provides information on contracts and contract numbers for federal procurement data system contracts

Marin County does contract with companies that may have nuclear weapons products if the product the company makes is generic and not a specific item that can only be used for a nuclear

weapons system such as aircraft carriers, tomahawk cruise missiles, trident missiles, trident submarines, B-52s, B-1s, and F-16s

Contract Compliance and Fire Department staff also searched the internet for other entities that might maintain a list of NWMs. One such is the International Campaign to Abolish Nuclear Weapons (ICAN). ICAN is an internationally recognized and well respected global campaign coalition working with governments to enact and negotiate treaties to abolish nuclear weapons. This report, completed in October of 2013 speaks to among other things nuclear weapons investments. In it is a chapter on nuclear weapons producers. (See *Attachment D* for the full list)

It showcases 27 NWMs around the world. The list includes companies that

- Have information on investments that is publicly available
- The company has to be involved directly in the development, testing, production, maintenance or trade of nuclear weapons related technology, parts, products or services
- The company's involvement is related to warheads, or to delivery systems such as missiles, launch silos, bombers or submarines that are developed for nuclear tasks. This includes technology that is designed for 'dual use' (military and civilian) but excludes technology that is not designed for, but can be used in nuclear warfare

Schneider Electric does not appear on the International Campaign to Abolish Nuclear Weapons (ICAN) list

Several items were discovered on the internet and brought to staff's attention showing that Schneider Electric was engaged in nuclear weapons work

Schneider Electric stated (see email response from 01/23/14 and 01/24/14) that the information was outdated

Potential for Old and Outdated Information When Conducting a Web Search

As it relates to the appearance of old information appearing on SE's website, the Web search engines are the key to finding specific information on the vast expanse of the World Wide Web

Without sophisticated search engines, it would be virtually impossible to locate anything on the Web without knowing a specific website address

Search engines, like, Google, Microsoft Bing, Yahoo, and others have their own sophisticated proprietary technologies for fast, relevant and accurate search results

However, most of the Search engines rely on database indexing, web crawlers, spiders, content localization and browser cookies

One of the elements that a search engine algorithm scans for is the frequency and location of keywords on a Web page. Those with higher frequency are typically considered more relevant.

But search engine technology is becoming sophisticated in its attempt to discourage what is known as keyword stuffing.

The web crawlers constantly visit web sites, read the information on the actual site, read the site's meta tags and also follow the links that the site connects to performing indexing on all linked Web sites as well. The crawler returns all that information back to a central depository, where the data is indexed. The crawler will periodically return to the sites to check for any information that has changed.

Search engines remember browser, locations, network, and search criteria, and return the search results accordingly.

A specific search today may not result the same in next hour or a day because not all indices are going to be exactly the same. It depends on what the crawlers find or what the person (s) submitted.

But more important, not every search engine uses the same algorithm to search through the indices. The algorithm is what the search engines use to determine the relevance of the information in the index to what the user is searching for.

When users query a search engine to locate information, he is actually searching through the index that the search engine has created — he is not actually searching the Web. These indices are giant databases of information that is collected and stored and subsequently searched.

This is all stated to get to the point that this explains why sometimes a search on a commercial search engine, such as Bing or Google, will return results that are, in fact, old links.

Since the search results are based on the index, if the index hasn't been updated since a Web page became invalid the search engine treats the page as still an active link even though it no longer is. It will remain that way until the index is updated.

Further Schneider Electric Company Investigation and Findings

With regard to the references relative to Schneider's involvement in nuclear energy products and projects abroad, it was determined that this is in no way related to Schneider being viewed as a NWM.

In question Q3 in the section regarding Schneider's responses to allegations in this report, Schneider stated that "Schneider's technologies made a significant savings impact on facility operations through energy efficiency, which is a large part of our 'green' initiatives – saving

energy ” And on Q2, “Schneider Electric is in the business of manufacturing electrical distribution equipment and equipment that enhances electrical efficiencies, building efficiencies, Industrial efficiencies in addition to Security Video Surveillance products ” One of the areas where Schneider offers services is electrical distribution and control for nuclear power plants (See the excerpt from Schneider’s website in the Exhibits)

To further clarify, Schneider offered the following

“Schneider Electric is a premier global provider of solutions that largely revolve around the efficient transmission, storage and use of power To this end we work closely with various utility companies who select our solutions to help make their processes more efficient

The brochure cut sheet that you sent, to which we are responding per your request, makes no mention of nuclear weapons in any way It’s a brochure of some of the solutions we provide to nuclear power plants from a business unit that focuses on countries in the eastern Mediterranean geography

Schneider Electric is a proud global leader in ethics and sustainability, as shown in the indices we participate in (provided previously under separate cover) We encourage everyone interested in learning more about Schneider Electric to visit our website at www.schneider-electric.com A great demonstration (and just one of many) of our commitment to sustainability and development of renewable energy can be shown with our sponsorship of the Solar Decathlon (http://www.solardecathlon.gov/sponsors_schneider_electric.html) ”²

As a part of City’s staff s more in depth due diligence, research into nuclear power and its relationship to NWMs discovered an article from the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) on the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Sciences and Technology (See *Attachment E* for excerpts from the information and the entire document)

The IAEA exists to pursue the "safe, secure and peaceful uses of nuclear sciences and technology" (Pillars 2005) The IAEA executes this mission with three main functions the inspection of existing nuclear facilities to ensure their peaceful use, providing information and developing standards to ensure the safety and security of nuclear facilities, and as a hub for the various fields of science involved in the peaceful applications of nuclear technology The IAEA has established programs to help developing countries in planning to build systematically the capability to manage a nuclear power program, including the Integrated Nuclear Infrastructure Group,^[12] which has earned out Integrated Nuclear Infrastructure Review missions in Indonesia,

² Email from Schneider Electric dated 02/05/14

Jordan, Thailand and Vietnam ^[13] The IAEA reports that roughly 60 countries are considering how to include nuclear power in their energy plans ^[14] ³

This speaks to Schneider's position in the industry as a multinational corporation specializing in electricity distribution, automation management, and a producer of installation components for energy management, and their work with nuclear energy as one source of power that it works with, to remain competitive and relevant in the marketplace

Responses from Schneider Electric (SE) To Questions and Allegations from the Community and General Public Regarding SE NFZ Compliance

Below is a list of the questions posed to Schneider Electric and the responses that Schneider Electric provided. Following the questions and answers is a description of the steps taken by staff to validate the information contained in their response as well as discovery information. A copy of any supporting documents provided by Schneider in defense of their claim of compliance with the NFZ appears in *Attachment F* of this report.

Question 1) I am requesting your assistance in clarifying the following language pulled from a search as follows:

"GUTOR is now Schneider Electric—the focus of our attention is to secure the continuous and conditioned electric power supply for critical industrial and commercial applications. Hence we specialize in designing complete UPS system solutions, which are mainly used in the global oil & gas, petrochemical, chemical and nuclear, conventional power generation industries."

Based on this description, the public may assume that Gutor now Schneider Electric engages in Nuclear Weapons work. Given the statement above, how would you respond to the public as to why your firm is compliant with the Ordinance?

Answer: Schneider's manufacturing plants make a variety of products that further our corporate mission of improving energy efficiency, conservation and reliability. As such, we are a leader in 'green' activities, research and development, which, as an example, can be seen from many of our actions including our sponsorship of 11 universities that recently competed in the Department of Energy's Solar Decathlon. Many of our products effectively move, switch, and in the case of the statement below, store energy. Storage of energy for Schneider generally relates to storage for business continuity, so that an organization's vital systems operate in case of power loss. Many companies globally use our products for these purposes, probably including utility companies that produce energy, some of which may produce a portion of that power with nuclear processes. A utility company with many types of assets (switching stations, power plants, offices, etc.)

³ Wikipedia, International Atomic Energy Agency

is likely to use our products much as they likely use Microsoft software and potentially HP computers (as examples) The ordinance relates to companies actively proliferating nuclear related work We do not promote or proliferate nuclear work We promote energy conservation and reliability as can be seen by many of our products and businesses Our products are freely available for use in a variety of applications Should someone involved in nuclear work choose to use our products it cannot be implied that we therefore sponsor or promote the purpose to which they are working for Similarly we have no ability to control the use of every product shipped out to distributors and retail outlets As per compliance with the Ordinance, we have no assets actively engaged in activities restricted by said Ordinance⁴

Question 2) A search for information brought to light that Schneider Electric is involved in nuclear submarine work Can you or your firm reps clarify this and explain to us how this is still in compliance with City's Ordinance

Answer I've escalated this to the highest levels within Schneider to ensure a fully researched response It's in progress

In the meantime it's important to note that we work with the Department of Energy, which is a good fit for us as we are a leading green energy company To our knowledge none of our control systems (that control systems like water processing and distribution or jail controls) or any of our other systems are Department of Defense approved I have no visibility if we've even ever applied for approval In any case it automatically means that our systems cannot be used in weapons systems, including nuclear weapons systems⁵

Schneider Electric is in the business of manufacturing electrical distribution equipment and equipment that enhances electrical efficiencies, building efficiencies, Industrial efficiencies in addition to Security Video Surveillance products Schneider Electric is not in any way a direct manufacturer of any products directly utilized for nuclear weapon proliferation

We reached out to as all the Schneider Electric divisions that we could over the last two days to research the request for Schneider Electric involvement in Nuclear Submarine work We contacted all our government groups in the US and the response we received is that Schneider Electric is not in the Nuclear Weapons business We have DOE Department of Energy approvals for Nuclear Power facilities but we do not have DOD Department of Defense approvals for Nuclear weapons

⁴ Email response dated 12/20/13 from Schneider Electric

⁵ Email response dated 01/21/14 from Schneider Electric

A web search could produce an advertisement in naval-technology.com Schneider Electric - Global Specialist in Military and Offshore Marine Energy Management The following is the link

<http://www.naval-technology.com/contractors/electrical/schneider-energy/>

We believe this is an old advertisement as no current divisions have knowledge of it As further proof, even the photos of the equipment are vintage However, we believe this ad refers to the capabilities of a company called Framatome that Schneider Electric previously had a relationship Framatome is a large company that has done work with Nuclear weapons and Submarines In February of 1992 Schneider Electric separated its relationship with Framatome copy of announcement is attached Also attached is a document on the History of Framatome both documents are available on the web⁶

Part B On February 3, 2014 the City received a letter from Schneider Electric wherein it certifies that it is not a nuclear weapons maker as defined under the City of Oakland Ordinance No 11478 C M S (see *Attachment G*)

Question 3) Please explain the information contained in the links below

http://www.global-download.schneider-electric.com/mainRepository/EDMS_CORP6_nsf/69f5d72c7a0cf811c12573d800389503/33adb9d1adf2dbfb852578cf005b8e79/SFILE/DOE_WIPP.pdf (copy of information contained in this link can be found in Exhibit A)

Answer As for the emailed link listed above, it does not implicate Schneider as being in violation of the City Ordinance The link does not state that SE is involved with the development of nuclear weapons which would be a violation of the City Ordinance Article discusses how Schneider's technologies made a significant savings impact on facility operations through energy efficiency, which is a large part of our 'green' initiatives – saving energy⁷

<http://www2.schneider-electric.com/documents/interactive-publications/2010-annual-report-en/files/docs/all.pdf> copy of information contained in this link can be found in Exhibit A)

Answer The information in the link is from a 2010 report It is since obsolete and no longer applicable to Schneider Electric Schneider, since 2010, has made appropriate changes to our business so that the reason for exclusion (military sales) as stated in the 2010 report no longer apply This is proven by our subsequent inclusion in the FTSE4Good index, which shows compliance with a variety of requirements This is thoroughly illustrated on this FTSE4Good link that follows It's mostly related to our recent acquisition of Ivensys but it shows SE's inclusions in FTSE4Good indices

⁶ Email response dated 01/23/14 from Schneider Electric

⁷ Email response dated 01/24/14 from Schneider Electric

https://www.ftse.com/tech_notices/2014/Q1/79628_20140113_Invensys_%28UK%29_%28AW%29.jsp

Staff Response to the Key Question from PSC Committee Members

The primary concern of the PSC was to ensure additional due diligence efforts and work around the full vetting of the issues surrounding Schneider Electric's NFZ compliance with the Oakland NFZ Ordinance No 11478 C M S. The question of compliance is addressed throughout this report, and staff's findings are summarized in the Conclusion section.

DAC PHASE 2 SCOPE of WORK/DELIVERABLES

The scope of work and deliverables appear in *Attachment H* of this report.

CONCLUSION

City staff has performed its additional due diligence within resources and information available to the best of its knowledge. Given the myriad of data sources and the volume of information available on the World Wide Web, staff has followed up on every available set of information and sought responses to make determinations. It is unknown whether there is additional information that could have been evaluated, but some key indicators suggest that Schneider Electric is in compliance and eligible for award of contract.

1. When the City's policy is applied, Schneider Electric is compliant in that it does not have current contracts.
2. Schneider Electric's ethics designation and inclusion in the 2014 FTSE4Good indices.
 - a. *As previously stated, the inclusion in the FTSE4Good is based on a range of corporate social responsibility (CSR) criteria. CSR policy functions as a built-in, self-regulating mechanism whereby a business monitors and ensures its active compliance with the spirit of the law, ethical standards, and international norms.*
 - b. *In some models, a firm's implementation of CSR goes beyond compliance and engages in "actions that appear to further some social good, beyond the interests of the firm and that which is required by law."*
3. Absence from other jurisdictions' lists relative to NWMs.
4. Thorough written responses from Schneider Electric to the various areas surfaced and/or Allegations.

Combined with the specific information evaluated, our findings, and applied legal opinion, it is reasonable to find Schneider Electric in compliance with the Oakland NFZ Ordinance. If there is any new information, the city reserves the right to reevaluate this finding.

Based on the prior and most recent findings in staff's additional due diligence and investigative work relative to whether Schneider Electric is a nuclear weapons maker, no evidence was found to substantiate this claim.

Therefore, City staff finds Schneider Electric to be in compliance with the City of Oakland's Nuclear Free Zone Ordinance No. 11478 C M S.

For questions regarding this report, please contact Renee Domingo, Ahsan Baig or Mary Mayberry.

Respectfully submitted,



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- Attachment A – FTSE4good Index 2014 for Schneider Electric
- Attachment B – City of Marin List of NWMs
- Attachment C – NFZ legislation from other jurisdictions
- Attachment D – ICAN List of NWMs
- Attachment E – IAEA Report on Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Sciences & Technology
- Attachment F – Supporting documentation (emails) from Schneider Electric
- Attachment G – Letter of Certification from Schneider Electric
- Attachment H - DAC Phase II – Scope of Work
- Exhibits – SE 2010 Annual Report, SE Press Release of 02/17/92, SE marketing materials

ATTACHMENT A

FTSE

**Invensys PLC (UK): Acquisition by Schneider Electric (France)
Changes in FTSE Indices**

13 January 2014

Further to the notice issued on 8 January 2014 in relation to the acquisition of Invensys PLC (UK, Mid Cap) by Schneider Electric (France, Large Cap) and subject to court sanction on 14 January 2014, FTSE announces the following changes:

INDEX	CHANGE	EFFECTIVE FROM START OF TRADING
FTSE All-World Index	Schneider Electric (France, 4834108) will remain in the index with an increased shares in issue total of 568,642,174 and an unchanged investability weighting of 96%. Invensys (UK, B979H67) will be deleted from the index.	16 January 2014
FTSE Multinationals	Schneider Electric will remain in the index as detailed above. Invensys will be deleted.	16 January 2014
FTSE Global Style Index	Schneider Electric will remain in the index as detailed above. Invensys will be deleted.	16 January 2014
FTSE Eurotop 100	Schneider Electric will remain in the index as detailed above	16 January 2014
FTSE Euro 100	Schneider Electric will remain in the index as detailed above.	16 January 2014
FTSE 250	Invensys will be deleted. Northgate (UK, B41H739) will be added to the index with a shares in issue total of 132,602,850 and an investability weighting of 100%	16 January 2014
FTSE All-Share	Invensys will be deleted	16 January 2014

Peace Conversion Commission: Nuclear Weapons Contractors

Nuclear Weapons Contractors

The Mann County Nuclear Free Zone law, the provisions of which are carried out by the County Government's Peace Conversion Commission, prohibits the County from making investments in, purchasing from, or in any way contracting with Nuclear Weapons contractors, or their subsidiaries

The Commission, using the procedures outlined in Mann County Code Sections 23 13 010 to 23 13 080, has determined that the corporations listed below are nuclear weapons contractors. The County, therefore, will only make investments in, purchase from, or in any way contract with such listed companies under circumstances where no reasonable alternative is available.

If you are a County employee and must do business with one of these companies, there is a procedure available. Download an override request form [here](#).

Company Name

- Garrier Corporation
- Compaq Computer
- Danaher Corporation
- EMC2
- Fluke Electronics Company
- G E Capital
- General Dynamics Corporation
- General Electric
- Goodrich Corporation
- Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co, Inc
- Harris Corporation
- Hewlett Packard
- Hewlett Packard Express
- Honeywell Corporation
- HP Enterprise Services LLC
- Ingersoll-Dresser-Rand
- International Business Machines Corporation
- Johnson Controls, Inc
- Litton Industries, Inc
- Lockheed Martin
- MTM Technologies, Inc
- Northrop Grumman Corporation
- Otis Elevator

- Praxair, Inc
- PRC Public Sector
- SPX Corporation
- Symmetricom Corporation
- United Technologies Corporation
- York International Corporation

If you have questions about this page, please send email to [Ann Gregory](#)

Takoma Park Nuclear Free Zone Act

ORDINANCE No. 2703 To Declare the City of Takoma Park, Maryland A NUCLEAR-FREE ZONE Be it ordained by the Mayor and Council of the City of Takoma Park, Maryland

Section 1. Title

This ordinance shall be known as "The Takoma Park Nuclear Free Zone Act "

Section 2. Purpose

The Purpose of this Act is to establish the City of Takoma Park, Maryland as a nuclear free zone in that work on nuclear weapons is prohibited within the city limits and that citizens and representatives are urged to redirect resources previously used for nuclear weapons toward endeavors which promote and enhance life such as human services including child care, housing, schools, health care, emergency services, public transportation, public assistance and jobs

Section 3. Findings

It is the finding of the Mayor and Council of the City of Takoma Park, Maryland, that

- The nuclear arms race has been accelerating for more than one third of a century, draining the world's resources and presenting humanity with the ever mounting threat of nuclear holocaust
- There is no adequate method to protect Takoma Park residents in the event of nuclear war
Nuclear war threatens to destroy most other life forms on this planet
- The use of resources for nuclear weapons prevents these resources from being used for other human needs, including jobs, housing, education, health care, public transportation and services for youth, the elderly and the disabled
- The United States, as a leading producer of nuclear weapons, should take the lead in the process of global rejection of the arms race and the elimination of the threat of impending nuclear holocaust
- An emphatic expression of the feelings on the part of private citizens and local governments can help initiate such steps by the United States and the other nuclear weapons powers
- Takoma Park is on record in support of a bilateral nuclear weapons freeze and has expressed its opposition to civil defense crisis relocation planning for nuclear war
- In view of the Nuremberg Principles, which hold individuals accountable for crimes against humanity and the illegality of nuclear weapons under international law, in adopting this ordinance this community seeks to end its complicity with preparations for fighting a nuclear war

Section 4. Prohibition of Nuclear Facilities

A. No nuclear weapons shall be produced, transported, stored, processed, disposed of, nor used within the City of Takoma Park. No facility, equipment, components, supplies or substance for the production, transportation, storage, processing, disposal or use of nuclear weapons shall be allowed in Takoma Park, Maryland. This prohibition shall take effect upon adoption.

B. No person, corporation, university, laboratory or institution or other entity in the City of Takoma Park knowingly and intentionally engaged in development, testing, evaluation, production, maintenance, storage, transportation and/or disposal of nuclear weapon or the components of nuclear weapons shall commence any such work within the City of Takoma Park, Maryland after the adoption of this ordinance.

Section 5. Investment of City Funds

The City Administrator in conjunction with the Nuclear Freeze Task Force and other interested citizen organizations shall propose a socially responsible investment policy and implementation plan,

specifically addressing any investments the City may have or may plan to have in industries and institutions which are knowingly and intentionally engaged in the production of nuclear weapons or their components, and shall submit said proposal to the Mayor and Council for their consideration and implementation

Section 6. Eligibility for City Contracts

The City of Takoma Park shall grant no awards or contracts for any purpose to any person, firm, corporation or entity which is knowingly or intentionally engaged in the development, research, production, maintenance, storage, transportation and/or disposal of nuclear weapons or their components. It will be the responsibility of any recipient of a city contract or award to certify by a notarized statement to city clerk that it is not knowingly or intentionally engaged in the above defined activity. Notice of this certification shall be included in all "Requests for Proposals" issued by the City.

Section 7. Exclusions

Nothing in this ordinance shall be construed to prohibit or regulate the research and application of nuclear medicine or the use of fissionable materials for smoke detectors, light-emitting watches and clocks, and other applications where the primary purpose is unrelated to nuclear weapons development or fabrication. Nothing in this ordinance shall be interpreted to infringe upon the rights guaranteed by the first amendment to the U.S. Constitution nor upon the power of Congress to provide for the common defense.

Section 8. Enforcement

A. Any violation of this ordinance shall be a municipal infraction, the abatement of which shall be ordered by the issuance of a municipal infraction citation. The fine for each initial violation shall be \$100 and for each repeat or continuing violation shall be the maximum allowable by law. Each day for which the violation exists after issuance of a municipal infraction violation shall constitute a separate offense.

B. Without limitation or election against any other available remedy, the City or any of its citizens or any other aggrieved party may apply to a court of competent jurisdiction for an injunction enjoining any violation of this ordinance. The court shall award attorney's fees and costs to any party who succeeds in obtaining an injunction hereunder.

Section 9. Severability

If any section, sub-section, paragraph, sentence or word of this Act shall be held unconstitutional either on its face or as applied, the unconstitutionality of the section, sub-section, paragraph, sentence or word or the application thereof, shall not affect the other sections, sub-sections, paragraphs, sentences and words of this Act, and the applications thereof, and to that end the section, sub-sections, paragraphs, sentences and words of this Act are intended to be severable.

Section 10. Definitions

Nuclear weapon is defined to be any device in which explosion results from the energy released by reactions involving atomic nuclei, either fission, or fusion, or both. A component of a nuclear weapon is defined to be any device, radioactive material or non-radioactive material, the primary function of which is to contribute to the operation of a nuclear weapon.

Section 11. Notification

A. Upon adoption of this ordinance, and annually thereafter the Mayor and Council shall present a true copy of this ordinance to the President of the United States, to the Premier of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, to the ambassadors of all nations at that time possessing nuclear weapons, to the Secretary General of the United Nations and to the director of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

B. In addition, true copies of this ordinance shall be sent to the Governor of the State of Maryland to the United States Senators from Maryland, to the United States Representatives representing Takoma Park, to our State Delegates and Senators, to the County Executives of Montgomery and Prince George's Counties, and to the Council members of the respective counties

~~C. The Mayor and Council of Takoma Park Maryland shall choose a town or city of approximately~~
17,000 inhabitants within twenty miles of Moscow or some other city or town in the U S S R as the Mayor and Council may deem appropriate and shall send a true copy of the Takoma Park ordinance and a letter urging the chosen town to take similar action

12/8/83

12.90 010 Name

_____This Chapter shall be known as "The Nuclear-Free Berkeley Act" (Ord .5784-NS §1, 1986)_____

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12.90.020 Purpose

The purpose of this act is to make Berkeley nuclear-free, that is

- A To oppose the arms race by prohibiting work for nuclear weapons,
- B To begin a peace conversion plan,
- C To establish a citizen's right to know about nuclear weapons work,
- D To minimize City contracts with and investments in the nuclear weapons industry,
- E To prohibit nuclear reactors,
- F To prohibit food irradiation plants,
- G To require labelling of irradiated food sold in Berkeley, and,
- H To oppose the nuclear fuel cycle as a whole (Ord 5784-NS § 2, 1986)

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12.90.030 Findings

The people of Berkeley find that

A The nuclear arms race poses an intolerable threat to humanity

B Berkeley is already a prime target in the event of a nuclear war, and because the continuing arms race increases the likelihood of nuclear war, fear of such a war directly endangers our health and safety. There is no adequate method to protect Berkeley residents in the event of a nuclear war. Children are especially frightened, depressed and disturbed by having to face the threat of extinction each day.

C Our national leaders continue to build and deploy new weapons systems despite the 1982 vote by the people of Berkeley and many other communities favoring a bilateral freeze in the "testing, production and further development of nuclear weapons."

D The threat to use nuclear weapons is an integral part of United States foreign policy. Since 1948, the U.S. has threatened to use nuclear weapons in Europe, the Middle East, Asia and the Caribbean to protect U.S. military and business interests. Since the Nuremberg principles hold individuals accountable for crimes against humanity, and since nuclear weapons cannot be used without indiscriminately killing civilians and violating accepted international rules of war, then nuclear weapons are illegal, and should be prohibited within the City. We will not remain silent while policies of global death and destruction are earned out in our name.

E Federal spending for nuclear weapons production harms the nation's economy and the City's ability to provide needed human services. Compared to tax money spent meeting human needs, military spending requires fewer workers, weapons production thus increases unemployment in our City. The funds, personnel and other resources presently committed to work for nuclear weapons are misdirected and should be redirected toward urgently needed human services such as job training, social services for children, the elderly and disabled, shelter for the homeless, education, housing, health care, public transportation, emergency services and general public assistance. City investments in, and contracts with companies that engage in work for nuclear weapons are inconsistent with this goal.

F Uranium mines, refining facilities, transportation of radioactive materials, nuclear reactors, and radioactive waste are part of a "nuclear fuel cycle" integral to nuclear weapons production. The entire cycle endangers our health and safety, as follows:

Mining, refining, and transportation of radioactive materials directly endangers the health of the workers involved.

Transportation of radioactive materials risks accidents releasing radioactivity into the environment.

Radiation is routinely released from all operating nuclear reactors, including reactors powering aircraft carriers and submarines in San Francisco Bay, while accidents such as Three Mile Island release still more.

There is no safe means known for the disposal of nuclear waste

Any valid purpose served by the existing nuclear reactor in our City (such as research into safe nuclear waste disposal) would be better served by reactors already in existence in less populated areas far from earthquake faults

G Within the City of Berkeley there are facilities that engage in specific work for nuclear weapons or that are otherwise part of the nuclear fuel cycle, including

- 1 The University of California's system-wide administration, which runs both Livermore and Los Alamos National Laboratories,
- 2 Etchevery reactor on the U C Berkeley campus, and
- 3 Numerous business firms that work under contract or sub-contract to produce nuclear weapons components

H The security requirements accompanying the nuclear weapons industry threaten the civil liberties of the people of Berkeley and restrict the freedom of information necessary to make decisions concerning the future of the community (Ord 5784-NS § 3, 1986)

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12 90 040 Prohibition of work for nuclear weapons

A ~~Cessation of Present Activities~~ No person, corporation, university, laboratory, institution or other entity shall, within the City of Berkeley, knowingly engage in work for nuclear weapons. This prohibition shall take effect two years after adoption of this act.

B ~~Prohibition of Commencement of Work for Nuclear Weapons~~ No person, corporation, university, laboratory, institution or other entity which is not, as of the date this act is adopted, engaged in work for nuclear weapons, shall, within the City of Berkeley, commence any such activities after the date this act is adopted.

C ~~Exclusions~~ Nothing in this section shall be construed to prohibit the following:

- 1 Any activity not specifically described in this section,
- 2 Any unclassified research, study, evaluation or teaching,
- 3 The research and application of nuclear medicine, and
- 4 Uses of radioactive material for smoke detectors, light emitting watches and clocks, and other applications not related to the development of nuclear weapons (Ord 57B4-NS § 4, 1986)

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12 90.050 Prohibition of nuclear reactors.

A Cessation of Present Activities No person, corporation, university, laboratory, institution or other entity shall, within the City of Berkeley, operate or cause to be built a nuclear reactor. This prohibition shall take effect two years after adoption of this act.

B Exclusions

- 1 Any activity not specifically described in this section,
- 2 Any research, study, evaluation, teaching or training activities not involving the actual operation of a nuclear reactor,
- 3 The operation of particle accelerators and related equipment, and,
- 4 The construction and operation of experimental fusion reactors (Ord 5784-NS § 5, 1986)

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12.90.060 Food irradiation plants and labelling

~~A~~ ~~—~~ ~~No~~ ~~facility~~ ~~using~~ ~~radioactive~~ ~~isotopes~~ ~~for~~ ~~the~~ ~~purpose~~ ~~of~~ ~~irradiating~~ ~~food~~ ~~intended~~ ~~for~~ ~~human~~ ~~consumption~~ shall be constructed or operated within the City of Berkeley

B Any food intended for human consumption that has been irradiated in such a facility, or by any similar facility using X-ray radiation, and is intended for sale within Berkeley shall be prominently labelled "Treated With Ionizing Radiation " (Ord 5784-NS § 6, 1986)

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12 90 070 Nuclear free contracts and investments

A **Contracts** The City of Berkeley shall grant no contract to any person or business which knowingly engages in work for nuclear weapons, unless the City Council makes a specific determination that no reasonable alternative exists, taking into consideration the following factors

- 1 The intent and purpose of the act,
- 2 The availability of alternative services, goods and equipment, or other supplies substantially meeting required specifications of the proposed contract, and,
- 3 Quantifiable additional costs resulting from use of available alternatives

B **Investments** The City of Berkeley shall refrain from making any new investments in businesses that knowingly engage in work for nuclear weapons or the components of nuclear weapons. Within two years of the adoption of this act, the City of Berkeley shall divest itself of all such investments currently held by it (including pension funds)

The City Council shall adopt a socially responsible plan with respect to county and pension fund investments and shall implement such plans consistent with the intent of this act (Ord 5784-NS § 7, 1986)

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12 90 080 Community right to know

So long as any work for nuclear weapons continues within the City of Berkeley, the following monitoring of such activities shall be carried out by the City through such agencies as the City Council shall designate

A Annual reporting Each person, corporation, university, laboratory, institution or other entity engaged in work for nuclear weapons (hereinafter designated as "nuclear weapons agent") shall prepare an annual report which names the weapon, weapons systems or weapon component it works on and states the reasons for continuation of such work these reports shall be filed with the designated City agency and shall also be made available for inspection and copying by any interested member of the public

B Information The City may call upon any nuclear weapons agent to provide further information as needed to keep the community adequately informed about the work for nuclear weapons

C Signs Every facility within the City of Berkeley engaged in work for nuclear weapons shall be required to install and maintain signs, clearly visible to any passing person, identifying the facility with the legend "NUCLEAR WEAPONS WORK CONDUCTED HERE "

D Fee Each nuclear weapons agent shall be assessed a fee at rates determined by the City which shall be at least adequate to cover, in the aggregate, the costs of administering this act

E Education The City, through its own agencies and in cooperation with other local governmental agencies and educational organizations and interested citizen groups, shall assist and promote educational activities including but not limited to curriculum in all public schools and adult education programs, to advance public awareness and understanding of work for nuclear weapons and related matters as addressed in this act (Ord 5784-NS § 8, 1986)

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12.90.090 Sanction and citizen empowerment

So long as any work for nuclear weapons continues in Berkeley, the City shall, acting through agencies designated by the City Council

- A Assess, each year, the report of each nuclear weapons agent called for in Section 19 90 080, and decide whether, according to the intentions of this act, continuation of that agent's work for nuclear weapons should continue
- B In each case where the decision reached in subsection A is negative, the City shall so notify the nuclear weapons agent, with a formal request to cease and desist from that activity
- C Each nuclear weapon agent being so notified and requested to cease and desist may appeal this decision to the City Council, within thirty days of receipt of said notices
- D Failure of any nuclear weapons agent to comply with a cease and desist notice within sixty days following its receipt or following an unsuccessful appeal shall be met with any or all of the following sanctions as the City Council may choose
 - 1 Cut-off of any or all services by the City to the party concerned,
 - 2 Levying of fines as suits the circumstances,
 - 3 Advising citizens to avoid cooperation with the work of the party concerned, and
 - 4 Providing assistance and encouragement, as appropriate, to citizens who may volunteer to impede, passively or actively by nonviolent means, the work on nuclear weapons by the party concerned (Ord 5784-NS § 9, 1986)

[View Web Version](#)

12.90 100 Transportation

Any transportation of nuclear weapons, the fissionable components of nuclear weapons, enriched uranium, plutonium or high-level radioactive waste is, in the interest of the public safety, subject to the following restrictions

A In each situation, the City of Berkeley shall determine the safest reasonable routes and means of transport for the movement of any of the above-listed materials. Before approving such determination, the City Council shall convene at least one public hearing with adequate notice being given so as to ensure maximum public participation in the hearings. Following selection and approval of the route and means, full public notice shall be given as to this information and as to the additional restrictions of this section.

B Each vehicle involved in such transportation shall have signs clearly visible for fifty feet in each direction warning "Transportation of Nuclear Materials."

C Prior to each instance of shipment of such materials, adequate public notice shall be given. Particular attention shall be paid to giving notice directly adjacent to the route of transport (Ord 5784, -NS § 10, 1986).

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CITY OF BERKELEY
Nuclear Free Zone Disclosure Form

I (we) certify that

1 I am (we are) fully cognizant of any and all contracts held, products made or otherwise handled by this business entity, and of any such that are anticipated to be entered into, produced or handled for the duration of its contract(s) with the City of Berkeley (To this end, more than one individual may sign this disclosure form, if a description of which type of contracts each individual is cognizant is attached)

2 I (we) understand that Section 12 90 070 of the Nuclear Free Berkeley Act (Berkeley Municipal Code Ch 12 90, Ordinance No 5784-N S) prohibits the City of Berkeley from contracting with any person or business that knowingly engages in work for nuclear weapons

3 I (we) understand the meaning of the following terms as set forth in Berkeley Municipal Code Section 12 90 130

"Work for nuclear weapons" is any work the purpose of which is the development, testing, production, maintenance or storage of nuclear weapons or the components of nuclear weapons, or any secret or classified research or evaluation of nuclear weapons, or any operation, management or administration of such work

"Nuclear weapon" is any device, the intended explosion of which results from the energy released by reactions involving atomic nuclei, either fission or fusion or both This definition of nuclear weapons includes the means of transporting, guiding, propelling or triggering the weapon if and only if such means is destroyed or rendered useless in the normal propelling, triggering, or detonation of the weapon.

"Component of a nuclear weapon" is any device, radioactive or non-radioactive, the primary intended function of which is to contribute to the operation of a nuclear weapon (or be a part of a nuclear weapon)

4 Neither this business entity nor its parent nor any of its subsidiaries engages in work for nuclear weapons or anticipates entering into such work for the duration of its contract(s) with the City of Berkeley

Based on the foregoing, the undersigned declares under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California that the foregoing is true and correct

Printed Name _____ Title _____

Signature _____ Date _____

Business Entity _____

Contract Description/Specification No _____
Attachment C

Chapter 23 12 NUCLEAR-FREE ZONE

Sections:

23 12.010 Purpose and findings.

23.12.020 Definitions.

23 12 030 Prohibition against nuclear weapons, materials, and county contracts and investments.

23 12 040 Exclusions.

23 12 050 Notice and enforcement.

23.12.010 Purpose and findings.

- (a) The presence of nuclear weapons, or the development, production and/or storage of nuclear weapons-related components and material within the county is in direct conflict with the maintenance of the community's public health, safety, economic well-being, general welfare, and adherence to international law
- (b) The purpose of this chapter is to establish the county as a nuclear-free zone in which work on nuclear weapons, and/or the storage or transportation of weapons-related components and nuclear material is prohibited, or appropriately restricted
- (c) This chapter's further purpose is to prohibit or restrict the county from contracting for services or products with, or investing county funds in, any business which is a nuclear weapons contractor

(Ord 2924 § 2, 1986)

23.12.020 Definitions.

As used in this chapter, the following words shall have the following definitions

- (a) "Component of a nuclear weapon" means any device, radioactive or nonradioactive, originally produced or manufactured for exclusive use as part of a nuclear weapon system, whether to be placed on land, at sea, in the air, or in outer space
- (b) "County funds," or "public funds" are those moneys, grants and funds received and managed by the county of Marin
- (c) "Direct activities of the federal government" are the actions of the federal government or of its agencies, but shall exclude the actions of independent contractors
- (d) "Nuclear waste" is any material which is the byproduct of any nuclear reaction or nuclear weapon production, except for the byproduct of applied nuclear medicine
- (e) "Nuclear weapon" means any device the intended explosion of which results from the energy released by fission or fusion reactions involving atomic nuclei, including the means of propelling, guiding or triggering the device if the means is destroyed or rendered useless in the propelling, guiding, triggering or detonation of the device
- (f) "Nuclear weapons contractor" means any person, corporation or other business entity which knowingly or intentionally is engaged in the research, development, production

or testing of nuclear warheads, nuclear weapons systems, or nuclear weapons components. A business entity which is a 100% owned subsidiary branch of, and is therefore completely controlled by, an entity described in the foregoing sentence shall also be deemed to be a nuclear weapons contractor.

- (g) "Person" means any private person, corporation, institution, or other entity, which is within the jurisdiction of the county of Mann.
- (h) "Special nuclear material" or "radioactive material" means any material giving off, or potentially capable of giving off, radiant energy in the form of particles or rays (such as alpha, beta, and gamma rays) by the spontaneous disintegration of atomic nuclei, including accelerator-produced isotopes and byproduct material, and any other material which the Nuclear Regulatory Commission determines to be special nuclear material.
- (i) "Transport and transportation" means transportation by any means over passable roadways, navigable waterways, or in the airspace, that are within the jurisdiction of the County of Mann, except where referred to as meaning roadways, waterways, or airspace regulated by preemptive federal or state law.

(Ord 3308 § 1, 2000, Ord 2924 § 3, 1986)

23.12.030 Prohibition against nuclear weapons, materials, and county contracts and investments.

The county of Mann is declared to be a nuclear-free zone.

- (a) No person shall knowingly engage in any activity within the county, the purpose of which is the applied research, development, production, transport, deployment, launching, testing, maintenance or storage of nuclear weapons or components of nuclear weapons. Nor shall any person store, use, transport, or dispose of special nuclear material or nuclear waste within the jurisdiction of the county.
- (b) The transportation of nuclear weapons, their fissionable components, and weapons-related nuclear material and wastes through the county on roadways, waterways, or in airspace regulated by preemptive state or federal law, in the interest of public health and safety, is subject to the following restriction:
 - (1) As to roadways which are within the exclusive jurisdiction of the county, transportation of such materials is prohibited.
 - (2) As to roadways which are demonstrably within the jurisdiction of the state or federal government, the county board of supervisors shall post as a regular monthly notice, once each month, in a newspaper of general circulation within the county the fullest description possible of any shipment of such material that has occurred that previous month, transported through or across the county by any means of transportation whatsoever.
- (c) The county, nor any agent thereof, shall not make any contract with, or investments in, any nuclear weapons contractor.
- (d) The county board of supervisors shall adopt a "peace conversion plan," and shall, within ninety days of the enactment of this chapter, establish a county peace conversion commission of not less than three or more than five members, which shall be composed of volunteers from the community. The purpose of said commission shall be to divest the county, as a government entity, within two years of the adoption

of the ordinance codified in this chapter, of all such existing prohibited investments or contracts held by it. Said commission shall

- (1) Conduct studies of existing county contracts and public fund investments with nuclear weapons contractors, and determine in which cases any reasonable alternative contract or investment exists, in a manner consistent with prudent investment policy, and mindful of the intent and purpose of this chapter. The commission shall further make regular reports to the county board of supervisors concerning the progress of said divestiture, listing the book value of remaining investments in nuclear weapons contractors.
- (2) Identify those businesses presently existing and operating in the county, and those who have made application to the county, who are nuclear weapons contractors. The commission will be responsible for conducting a timely phase-out of nuclear weapons contractors from the county, and for ensuring the smooth conversion of Mann County businesses to alternative work that is more consistent with the public welfare. For this purpose the commission shall solicit testimony from the public.

(Ord 2924 § 4, 1986)

23.12.040 Exclusions.

Nothing in this chapter shall be construed to prohibit

- (a) Any activity not specifically described in this chapter,
- (b) Research in and application of nuclear medicine or other pure research unrelated to nuclear weapons,
- (c) Beneficial or peaceful uses of the technology such as smoke detectors, light-emitting watches and clocks, and other consumer products, or
- (d) Activities of the federal and state governments that are preempted by existing law

(Ord 2924 § 5, 1986)

23.12.050 Notice and enforcement.

- (a) The county is directed to install and maintain appropriate signs to be displayed at each ferry terminal, at Gross Field Airport, and on all the major roads leading into the county, at or near the county line, including, but not limited to, the following:
 - (1) U S Highway 101 (both ends),
 - (2) State Highway 1 (both ends),
 - (3) State Highway 17,
 - (4) State Highway 37,
 - (5) Fallon-Two Rock Road,
 - (6) Tomales-Petaluma Road,
 - (7) Chileno Valley Road,
 - (8) Marshall-Petaluma Road,
 - (9) Point Reyes-Petaluma Road, identifying Mann as a nuclear-free zone and making reference to this chapter. Further, the county must notify the federal government and other appropriate authorities that this law has been enacted.
- (b) Before any further public funds shall be invested by the county in the stock, securities or other obligations of any corporation or business entity, the county board of supervisors shall

require that said corporation or business submit to the peace conversion commission an affidavit certifying that neither it, nor its parent company, affiliates or subsidiaries are nuclear weapons contractors

- (c) The county is directed to require of each city incorporated within Mann County that, in addition to any other information deemed necessary by its business license officer, that any application for a business license within a city in the county shall state whether or not said business is a nuclear weapons contractor
- (d) Each violation of this chapter shall be punishable by up to one-year imprisonment and/or a fine of up to five thousand dollars. Each day of violation shall be deemed a separate violation. Residents of Mann shall also have the right to enforce this chapter by appropriate civil actions for declaratory or injunctive relief. Reasonable attorneys' fees in enforcing this chapter shall be awarded as is appropriate.

(Ord 2924 § 6, 1986)

East Windsor Town Hall

11 Rye Street, P O Box 389 Broad Brook, CT 06016

Nuclear Free Zone Ordinance

92-3 1

NUCLEAR FREE ZONE ORDINANCE

WHEREAS, WE, the people of East Windsor, find that the presence of nuclear weapons and facilities producing those weapons are in conflict with the maintenance of the community's public health, safety, morals, economic well being, and general welfare, and

WHEREAS, WE, the people of the Town of East Windsor, have become increasingly apprehensive concerning the storage of radioactive waste within the Town, and

WHEREAS, we, the people of the Town of East Windsor, believe that the existence of such weapons and/or waste may prove to be a significant detriment to the economic development of the community and that the disposal and clean-up of radioactive waste may be a significant economic burden to the Town, and

WHEREAS, we, the people of the Town of East Windsor, wish to unite with other communities throughout the nation and the world in this affirmation

NOW, THEREFORE, be it

RESOLVED That the Town of East Windsor shall be and is established as a nuclear free zone, wherein no nuclear weapons or radioactive components primarily used for the production of nuclear weapons may be positioned or manufactured within the geographical boundaries of the Town of East Windsor. Radioactive components primarily used for the production of nuclear weapons shall be any radioactive device, radioactive or non-radioactive, specifically designed to be installed in, and contribute to, and is primarily used to be installed in, and to contribute to, the operation of a nuclear weapon,

FURTHER There shall be no nuclear reactors, experimental or commercial, nor any nuclear fuel reprocessing plants of any kind constructed or operating within the Town,

FURTHER No radioactive waste or nuclear components, excluding medical waste, shall be transported through the Town of East Windsor, other than on interstate highways, except in clearly marked vehicles and with at least three days advance notice to the Chief of Police of times and routes of transit,

FURTHER No radioactive wastes shall be stored, either on a temporary or permanent basis, within the geographical boundaries of the Town, except for the temporary storage of waste by any business entity located within the Town, which waste is a byproduct of that entity's business in the Town and which waste has not been produced in violations of this ordinance or any other ordinance, regulation, or law of the Town, the State of Connecticut or the United States

92-3 2

FURTHER The Town of East Windsor shall post signs at the Town boundaries which affirm that the Town is a nuclear free zone

NOTHING in this ordinance shall be construed to limit the use of nuclear material in medical application of medicine, to regulate consumer use of radioactive smoke detectors and light emitting watches and clocks, to prohibit the transmission of electrical energy through the Town produced by nuclear energy, or to prohibit direct activities of the federal government or contractors or subcontractors, nor shall anything be construed to prohibit, in any way, the possession or dissemination of any written materials or other expressions of speech by the First Amendment of the United States Constitution

ANY PERSON, FIRM, OR CORPORATION who violates any provision of this ordinance shall be assessed a civil penalty of not more than \$100 for each day such violation continues. Each and every violation of this ordinance shall constitute a separate offense. All such civil penalties shall be deposited in the General Fund of the Town of East Windsor.

IF ANY SECTION, sub-section, paragraph, or word of the Act shall be held to be invalid,

CHAPTER 1-16
NUCLEAR WEAPON FREE ZONE

1-16-010 Definitions.

1-16-020 Nuclear weapons work – Unlawful activities – Exceptions.

1-16-030 Reserved.

1-16-040 Civil defense participation limitations.

1-16-050 Annual commemoration day.

1-16-060 Sign requirements.

1-16-070 Violation – Penalty.

1-16-080 Severability.

1-16-010 Definitions.

For the purposes of this ordinance, the following definitions shall apply

(a) "Person" means a natural person, as well as a corporation, institution or other entity, but shall not include the federal government or any agency thereof

(b) "Nuclear weapon" means any device, the purpose of which is use as a weapon, a weapon prototype or a weapon test device, the intended detonation of which results from the energy released by fission and/or fusion reactions involving atomic nuclei. For the purpose of this ordinance, "nuclear weapon" includes the weapon's guidance and propulsion system and triggering mechanism, i.e., the means of transporting, guiding, propelling, triggering or detonating the weapon, provided that such means is destroyed or rendered useless in the normal transporting, guiding, propelling, triggering or detonation of the weapon

(c) "Component of a nuclear weapon" means any device, radioactive or nonradioactive, specifically designed to be installed in and contribute to the operation of a nuclear weapon

(d) "Direct activities of the federal government" means actions of the federal government or any agency thereof created by statute, but shall exclude actions of independent contractors.

(Prior code § 202-1, Added Conn J 3-12-86, p 28521, Corrected 2-3-87, p 39355)

1-16-020 Nuclear weapons work – Unlawful activities – Exceptions.

(a) *Phase-out of present activities* No person shall knowingly, within the City of Chicago, design, produce, deploy, launch, maintain, or store nuclear weapons or components of nuclear weapons. This prohibition shall take effect two years after the adoption and publication of this ordinance

(b) *Prohibition of commencement of nuclear weapons work* No person who is not, as of the effective date of this ordinance, engaged in the design, production, deployment, launching, maintenance or storage of nuclear weapons or components of nuclear weapons, shall, within the City of Chicago, commence any such activities after the effective date of this ordinance

(c) *Exclusion* Nothing in this section shall be construed to prohibit

(i) Any activity not specifically described in this section,

(ii) Basic research,

(iii) Any writing or speech devoted to public commentary or debate or other speech protected by the First Amendment of the United States Constitution,

(iv) The research and application of nuclear medicine,

(v) Uses of fissionable materials for smoke detectors, light-emitting watches and clocks and other consumer products, or

(vi) Direct activities of the federal government

(Prior code § 202-2, Added Coun J 3-12-86, p. 28521, Corrected 2-3-87, p 39355)

1-16-030 Reserved.

Editor's note – Coun J 3-31-04, p 20916, § 1.1, repealed § 1-16-030, which pertained to redirection of resources toward human needs – peace conversion commission.

1-16-040 Civil defense participation limitations.

Recognizing the futility of civil defense against nuclear war and its ensuing radioactive contamination, the city declares that planning for or participating in civil defense programs purporting to prepare for nuclear attack is futile and dangerous. Therefore, the city will not participate in any civil defense or population evacuation program exclusively intended to be implemented upon the outbreak or threatened outbreak of nuclear hostilities.

Nothing in this section shall be construed to prohibit or limit any other type of civil defense or emergency preparedness program.

(Prior code § 202-4, Added Coun J 3-12-86, p 28521, Corrected 2-3-87, p 39355)

1-16-050 Annual commemoration day.

In recognition of the first use of nuclear weapons against the Japanese City of Hiroshima in 1945, August 6th shall be declared "Nuclear Weapon Free Zone Commemoration Day" within the City of Chicago. The city shall sponsor an appropriate observation annually on this date. This annual observation shall include a report by the mayor on the city's activities to enforce this ordinance.

(Prior code § 202-5, Added Coun J 3-12-86, p 28521, Corrected 2-3-87, p 39355)

1-16-060 Sign requirements.

The city shall post and maintain appropriate signs at recognized entrances to the city and in City Hall proclaiming the City of Chicago's status as a nuclear weapon free zone. When posted on city streets or on state or federally supported roads entering the City of Chicago, such signs shall conform with the standards set forth in Section 28-44 of the Federal Highway Administration's "Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices for Streets and Highways"

(Prior code § 202-6, Added Coun J 3-12-86, p 28521, Corrected 2-3-87, p 39355)

1-16-070 Violation – Penalty.

Each violation of this ordinance shall be punishable by up to 30 days' imprisonment and a \$1,000 00 fine Each day of violation shall be deemed a separate violation

(Prior code § 202-7, Added Coun J 3-12-86, p 28521, Corrected Coun J 2-3-87, p 39355)

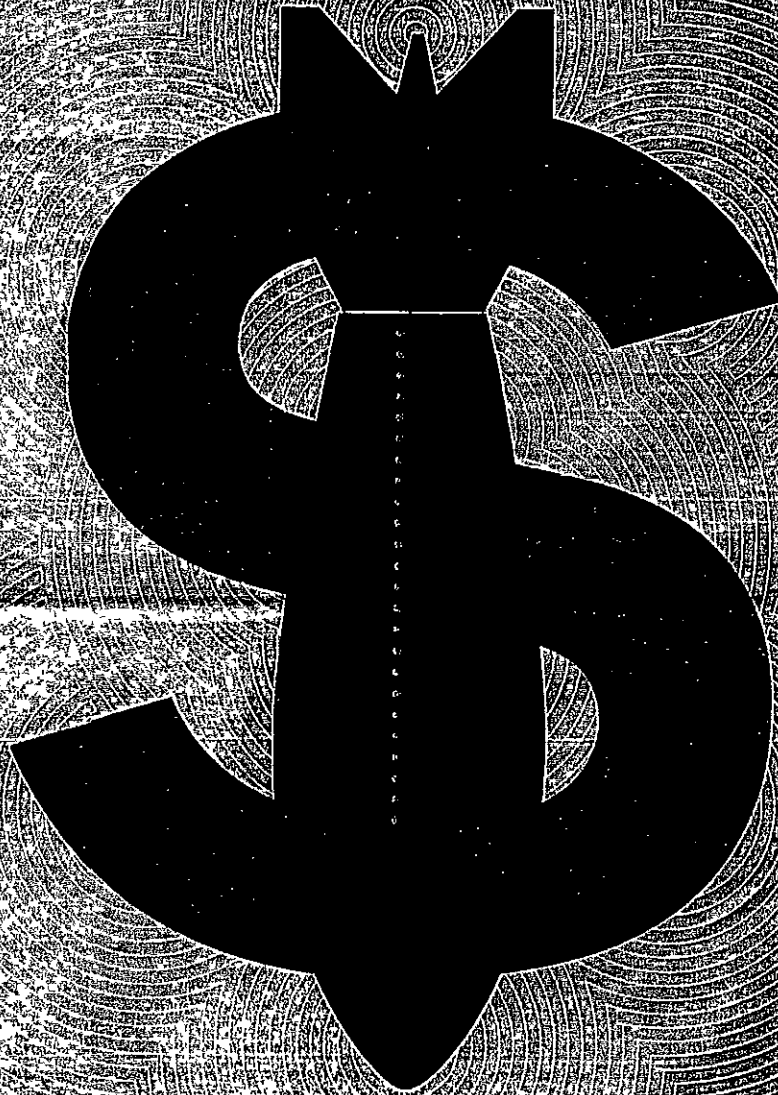
1-16-080 Severability.

If any section, subsection, paragraph, sentence or word of this ordinance shall be held to be invalid, either on its face or as applied, the invalidity of such provision shall not affect the other sections, subsections, paragraphs, sentences or words of this ordinance, and the applications thereof; and to that end the sections, subsections, paragraphs, sentences or words of this ordinance shall be deemed to be severable

(Prior code § 202-8, Added Coun J 3-12-86, p 28521, Corrected 2-3-87, p 39355)

DON'T BANK ON THE BOMB

A Global Report on the Financing of Nuclear Weapons Producers



October 2013





Utrecht, October 2013

IKV Pax Christi has strived to achieve the highest level of accuracy in reporting. However, at this point, there is still a marked lack of official information available in the public domain about the use, production, transfer and stockpiling of nuclear weapons, as well as about investments in companies that produce nuclear weapons. The information in this report therefore reflects official information available in the public domain known to IKV Pax Christi. We welcome comments, clarifications, and corrections from governments, companies, financial institutions and others, in the spirit of dialogue, and in the common search for accurate and reliable information on this important subject. If you believe you have found an inaccuracy in our report, or if you can provide additional information, please contact us nukes@ikvpaxchristi.nl

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Our thanks

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About IKV Pax Christi

IKV Pax Christi is the joint peace organization of the Dutch Interchurch Peace Council (IKV) and Pax Christo Netherlands. IKV Pax Christi works for peace, reconciliation and justice in the world. We join with people in conflict areas to work on a peaceful and democratic society. We enlist the aid of people who, like IKV Pax Christi, want to work for political solutions to crises and armed conflicts. IKV Pax Christi combines knowledge, energy and people to attain its objectives. More information about IKV Pax Christi can be found at www.IKVpaxChristi.nl

About ICAN

ICAN is a global campaign coalition working to mobilize people in all countries to inspire, persuade and pressure their governments to initiate and support negotiations for a treaty banning nuclear weapons. ICAN is comprised of more than 300 partner organizations in over 80 countries. More information about ICAN can be found at www.ICANw.org

About Profundo

Profundo is an economic research consultancy analysing commodity chains, financial institutions and corporate social responsibility issues. It works predominantly for environmental, human rights and development organizations in the Netherlands and abroad. www.profundo.nl

www.DontBankonthebomb.com

www.IKVpaxChristi.nl

www.NoNukes.nl

Chapter 2

Nuclear Weapon Producers

Nuclear weapon producers in this report

Aecom (United States)
 Alliant Techsystems (United States)
 Babcock & Wilcox (United States)
 Babcock International (United Kingdom)
 BAE Systems (United Kingdom)
 Bechtel (United States)
 Bharat Electromcs (India)
 Boeing (United States)
 CH2M Hill (United States)
 EADS (Netherlands)
 Fluor (United States)
 Gencorp (United States)
 General Dynamics (United States)
 Honeywell International (United States)
 Huntington Ingalls (United States)
 Jacobs Engineering (United States)
 Larsen & Toubro (India)
 Lockheed Martin (United States)
 Northrop Grumman (United States)
 Rockwell Collins (United States)
 Rolls-Royce (United Kingdom)
 Safran (France)
 SAIC (United States)
 Serco (United Kingdom)
 Thales (France)
 ThyssenKrupp (Germany)
 URS (United States)

In some of the nuclear-armed states – especially the United States, the United Kingdom and France – governments award contracts to private companies to carry out work on their nuclear arsenals. This report looks at 27 of those companies providing the necessary infrastructure to develop, test, maintain and modernise nuclear arsenals. They are involved in producing or maintaining nuclear weapons or significant, specific components thereof. The 27 companies described in this chapter are substantially involved in the nuclear weapons programmes of the United States, the United Kingdom, France, India or Israel and themselves based in the United States, the United Kingdom, France, the Netherlands, Germany and India.

In other nuclear-armed countries – such as Russia, China, Pakistan and North Korea – the modernization of nuclear forces is carried out primarily or exclusively by government agencies. In those countries, the opportunities to achieve divestment through public campaigning are limited. A potentially more effective way to challenge investments in these nuclear industries would be through influencing budgetary decision-making processes in national legislatures.

The nuclear weapon producers in this chapter, were selected on the basis of a predetermined set of criteria

- Information on investments is publicly available
- The company has to be involved directly in the development, testing, production, maintenance or trade of nuclear weapons related technology, parts, products or services
- The company's involvement is related to warheads, or to delivery systems such as missiles, launch silos, bombers or submarines that are developed for nuclear tasks. This includes technology that is designed for 'dual use' (military and civilian) but excludes technology that is not designed for, but can be used in nuclear warfare

The resulting list of 27 companies compiled in this report is not exhaustive. It is an attempt to identify the privately owned companies currently most involved in the nuclear weapon industrial complex. There are numerous other companies involved on a smaller scale or more indirectly. For example, companies that develop software for command and control of nuclear forces or companies involved through the production of small parts used in the assembly or maintenance of nuclear devices or delivery vehicles. In that sense, it is important to note that the total financial involvement of financial institutions in the nuclear weapons industry is much larger than what is identified in this report. State owned nuclear industries are sadly outside the scope of this research as well. The financing of nuclear programmes in China, India, Israel, North Korea, Pakistan and Russia therefore remain largely invisible.

Changes from the 2012 Report

The 2012 Don't Bank on the Bomb report provided information about 20 nuclear weapon producers. This 2013 update includes several additional producers, namely Aecom, Bharat Electronics, CH2M Hill, Fluor, Rockwell Collins, SAIC, ThyssenKrupp, and, URS

Finmeccanica and Redhall Group were included in the 2012 report, but are not included in this report. In August 2012, Finmeccanica announced in a letter to the Norwegian Council on Ethics that it "is not involved in the production of nuclear weapons." And indeed, independent research suggests that all contracts relating to nuclear weapons of Finmeccanica expired in 2012. IKV Pax Christi is seeking additional confirmation from Finmeccanica that it will refrain from involvement in producing (key components of) nuclear weapons. It is possible that Finmeccanica will in the future be (re-)classified as a producer. Redhall Group has been excluded because although they are a BAE Systems subcontractor and work on nuclear powered submarines, no current contracts for nuclear weapon delivery systems could be found.

Profiles of Nuclear weapon producers

This section provides basic information about each of the 27 identified nuclear weapon producers. Information was gathered using websites and annual reports of military companies, military and government sources, research reports, trade magazines and general press reports. The selection of the nuclear weapon companies was based on availability of information on the company's involvement in the production of nuclear weapons and the likelihood that the company is predominantly financed by financial institutions.

Each section includes information about the general type of work the company does, financial information about the company and details about their involvement in nuclear weapons.

Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Sciences & Technology

and

The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)

Source Information Excerpts of the entire article are From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia
[http://www ask.com/wiki/International_Atomic_Energy_Agency](http://www.ask.com/wiki/International_Atomic_Energy_Agency)

Background

In 1953, the President of the United States, Dwight D. Eisenhower, proposed the creation of an international body to both regulate and promote the peaceful use of atomic power (nuclear power), in his Atoms for Peace address to the UN General Assembly.^[2] In September 1954, the United States proposed to the General Assembly the creation of an international agency to take control of fissile material, which could be used either for nuclear power or for nuclear weapons. This agency would establish a kind of "nuclear bank."

The United States also called for an international scientific conference on all of the peaceful aspects of nuclear power. By November 1954, it had become clear that the Soviet Union would reject any international custody of fissile material, but that a *clearing house* for nuclear transactions might be possible. From 8 to 20 August 1955, the United Nations held the International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy in Geneva, Switzerland. During 1956, an IAEA Statute Conference was held to draft the founding documents for the IAEA, and the IAEA Statute was completed at a conference in 1957.

Structure and function

General

The IAEA's mission is guided by the interests and needs of Member States, strategic plans and the vision embodied in the IAEA Statute (see below). Three main pillars -- or areas of work -- underpin the IAEA's mission: Safety and Security, Science and Technology, and Safeguards and

Verification

Source Information Excerpts of the entire article are From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia
http://www.ask.com/wiki/International_Atomic_Energy_Agency

The IAEA as an autonomous organization is not under direct control of the UN, but the IAEA does report to both the UN General Assembly and Security Council. Unlike most other specialized international agencies, the IAEA does much of its work with the Security Council, and not with the United Nations Economic and Social Council. The structure and functions of the IAEA are defined by its founding document, the IAEA Statute (see below). The IAEA has three main bodies: the Board of Governors, the General Conference, and the Secretariat.

The IAEA exists to pursue the safe, secure and peaceful uses of nuclear sciences and technology. (Pillars, 2005). The IAEA executes this mission with three main functions: the inspection of existing nuclear facilities to ensure their peaceful use, providing information and developing standards to ensure the safety and security of nuclear facilities, and as a hub for the various fields of science involved in the peaceful applications of nuclear technology.

In 2004, the IAEA developed a Programme of Action for Cancer Therapy (PACT). PACT responds to the needs of developing countries to establish, to improve, or to expand radiotherapy treatment programs. The IAEA is raising money to help efforts by its Member States to save lives and to reduce suffering of cancer victims.^[11]

The IAEA has established programs to help developing countries in planning to build systematically the capability to manage a nuclear power program, including the Integrated Nuclear Infrastructure Group^[12] which has carried out Integrated Nuclear Infrastructure Review missions in Indonesia, Jordan, Thailand and Vietnam.^[13] The IAEA reports that roughly 60 countries are considering how to include nuclear power in their energy plans.^[14]

To enhance the sharing of information and experience among IAEA Member States concerning the seismic safety of nuclear facilities, in 2008 the IAEA established the International Seismic Safety Center. This center is establishing safety standards and providing for their application in relation to site selection, site evaluation and seismic design.

Source Information Excerpts of the entire article are From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia
http://www.ask.com/wiki/International_Atomic_Energy_Agency

Joining the International Atomic Energy Agency Info. (IAEA)

The process of joining the IAEA is fairly simple ^[27] Normally, a State would notify the Director General of its desire to join, and the Director would submit the application to the Board for consideration. If the Board recommends approval, and the General Conference approves the application for membership, the State must then submit its instrument of acceptance of the IAEA Statute to the United States, which functions as the depositary Government for the IAEA Statute. The State is considered a member when its acceptance letter is deposited. The United States then informs the IAEA, which notifies other IAEA Member States. Signature and ratification of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) are not preconditions for membership in the IAEA.

The IAEA has 161 member states ^[28] Most UN members and the Holy See are Member States of the IAEA. Cape Verde (2007), Tonga (2011) and Brunei (2013), as non-member states, have been approved for membership and will become a Member State once they deposit the necessary legal instruments ^[29]

Two states have withdrawn from the IAEA. North Korea was a Member State from 1974–1994, but withdrew after the Board of Governors found it in non-compliance with its safeguards agreement and suspended most technical cooperation. Cambodia became a member in 1958, withdrew its membership in 2003, and rejoined 2009.

Source Information Excerpts of the entire article are From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia
http://www.ask.com/wiki/International_Atomic_Energy_Agency

IAEA member states world map



Summary

Description	Member countries of the IAEA Member states Approved states · Brunei, Cape Verde and Tonga Withdrawn membership · North Korea Non-members Approved states · Their membership has been approved by the IAEA General Conference and will take effect once the State deposits the necessary legal instruments with the IAEA
Date	2013-02-14 07:31 (UTC)



This file was derived from

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http://www.ask.com/wiki/International_Atomic_Energy_Agency

International Atomic Energy Agency

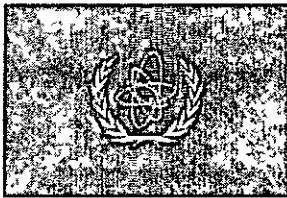
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International Atomic Energy Agency



The IAEA flag

Abbreviation	IAEA
Formation	1957
Type	Organization
Legal status	Active
Headquarters	Vienna, Austria
Head	Yukiya Amano
Website	www.iaea.org

The **International Atomic Energy Agency** (**IAEA**) is an international organisation that seeks to promote the peaceful use of [nuclear energy](#), and to inhibit its use for any military purpose, including [nuclear weapons](#). The IAEA was established as an autonomous organisation on 29 July 1957. Though established independently of the United Nations through its own international [treaty](#), the IAEA Statute,^[1] the IAEA reports to both the [United Nations General Assembly](#) and [Security-Council](#).

~~The IAEA has its headquarters in Vienna, Austria. The IAEA has two "Regional Safeguards Offices" which are located in Toronto, Canada, and in Tokyo, Japan. The IAEA also has two liaison offices which are located in New York City, United States, and in Geneva, Switzerland. In addition, the IAEA has three laboratories located in Vienna and Seibersdorf, Austria, and in Monaco.~~

The IAEA serves as an intergovernmental forum for scientific and technical cooperation in the peaceful use of nuclear technology and nuclear power worldwide. The programs of the IAEA encourage the development of the peaceful applications of nuclear technology, provide international safeguards against misuse of nuclear technology and nuclear materials, and promote nuclear safety (including radiation protection) and nuclear security standards and their implementation.

The IAEA and its former Director General, Mohamed ElBaradei, were jointly awarded the Nobel Peace Prize on 7 October 2005. The IAEA's current Director General is Yukiya Amano.


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History [\[edit\]](#)



 IAEA headquarters since 1979, Vienna, Austria

In 1953, the President of the United States, Dwight D Eisenhower, proposed the creation of an international body to both regulate and promote the peaceful use of atomic power (nuclear power), in his Atoms for Peace address to the UN General Assembly ^[2] In September 1954, the United States proposed to the General Assembly the creation of an international agency to take control of fissile material, which could be used either for nuclear power or for nuclear weapons This agency would establish a kind of "nuclear bank "

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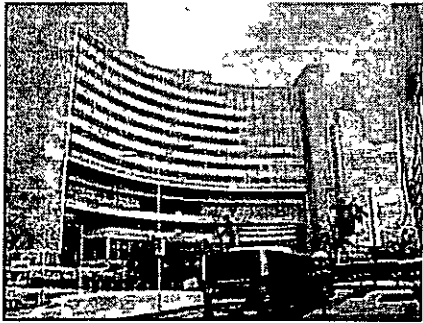
Former US Congressman W Sterling Cole served as the IAEA's first Director General from 1957 to 1961 Cole served only one term, after which the IAEA was headed by two Swedes for nearly four decades the scientist Sigvard Eklund held the job from 1961 to 1981, followed by former Swedish Foreign Minister Hans Blix, who served from 1981 to 1997 Blix was succeeded as Director General by Mohamed ElBaradei of Egypt, who served until November 2009 ^[3]

Beginning in 1986, in response to the nuclear reactor explosion and disaster near Chernobyl, Ukraine, the IAEA redoubled its efforts in the field of nuclear safety ^[4] The same happened after the Fukushima disaster in Fukushima, Japan ^[5]

Both the IAEA and its then Director General, ElBaradei were awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 2005 In ElBaradei's acceptance speech in Oslo, he stated that only one percent of the money spent on developing new weapons would be enough to feed the entire world, and that, if we hope to escape self-destruction, then nuclear weapons should have no place in our collective conscience, and no role in our security ^[6]

On 2 July 2009, Yukiya Amano of Japan was elected as the Director General for the IAEA,^[7] defeating Abdul Samad Minty of South Africa and Luis E. Echavarrí of Spain. On 3 July 2009, the Board of Governors voted to appoint Yukiya Amano "by acclamation," and IAEA General Conference in September 2009 approved. He took office on 1 December 2009.^{[8][9][10]}

Structure and function[edit]



IAEA headquarters

General[edit]

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To enhance the sharing of information and experience among IAEA Member States concerning the seismic safety of nuclear facilities, in 2008 the IAEA established the International Seismic Safety Center. This center is establishing safety standards and providing for their application in relation to site selection, site evaluation and seismic design.

Board of Governors[\[edit\]](#)

Main article: [Board of Governors of the International Atomic Energy Agency](#)

The Board of Governors is one of two policy making bodies of the IAEA. The Board consists of 22 member states elected by the General Conference, and at least 10 member states nominated by the outgoing Board. The outgoing Board designates the ten members who are the most advanced in atomic energy technology, plus the most advanced members from any of the following areas that are not represented by the first ten: North America, Latin America, Western Europe, Eastern Europe, Africa, Middle East and South Asia, South East Asia, the Pacific, and the Far East. These members are designated for one year terms. The General Conference elects 22 members from the remaining nations to two-year terms. Eleven are elected each year. The 22 elected members must also represent a stipulated geographic diversity. The 35 Board members for the period 2012–2013 are:^[13] Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, China, Costa Rica, Cuba, Egypt, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, the Republic of Korea, Libya, Mexico, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Poland, the Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Sweden, Thailand, the United Kingdom, Tanzania, the United States of America and Uruguay.

The Board, in its five yearly meetings, is responsible for making most of the policy of the IAEA. The Board makes recommendations to the General Conference on IAEA activities and budget, is responsible for publishing IAEA standards and appoints the Director General subject to General Conference approval. Board members each receive one vote. Budget matters require a two-thirds majority. All other matters require only a simple majority. The simple majority also has the power to stipulate issues that will thereafter require a two-thirds majority. Two-thirds of all Board members must be present to call a vote. The Board elects its own chairman.

General Conference[\[edit\]](#)

The General Conference is made up of all 161 member states. It meets once a year, typically in September, to approve the actions and budgets passed on from the Board of Governors. The General Conference also approves the nominee for Director General and requests reports from the Board on issues in question (Statute). Each member receives one vote. Issues of budget, Statute amendment and suspension of a member's privileges require a two-thirds majority and all other issues require a simple majority. Similar to the Board, the General Conference can, by simple majority, designate issues to require a two-thirds majority. The General Conference

elects a President at each annual meeting to facilitate an effective meeting. The President only serves for the duration of the session (Statute)

The main function of the General Conference is to serve as a forum for debate on current issues and policies. Any of the other IAEA organs, the Director General, the Board and member states can table issues to be discussed by the General Conference (IAEA Primer). This function of the General Conference is almost identical to the General Assembly of the United Nations

Secretariat[edit]

The Secretariat is the professional and general service staff of the IAEA. The Secretariat is headed by the Director General. The Director General is responsible for enforcement of the actions passed by the Board of Governors and the General Conference. The Director General is selected by the Board and approved by the General Conference for renewable four-year terms. The Director General oversees six departments that do the actual work in carrying out the policies of the IAEA: Nuclear Energy, Nuclear Safety and Security, Nuclear Sciences and Applications, Safeguards, Technical Cooperation, and Management.

The IAEA budget is in two parts. The regular budget funds most activities of the IAEA and is assessed to each member nation (€296 million in 2009) ^[citation needed]. The Technical Cooperation Fund is funded by voluntary contributions with a general target in the \$85 million range.

Missions[edit]

The IAEA is generally described as having three main missions:

- **Peaceful uses**: Promoting the peaceful uses of nuclear energy by its member states,
- **Safeguards**: Implementing safeguards to verify that nuclear energy is not used for military purposes, and
- **Nuclear safety**: Promoting high standards for nuclear safety ^[13]

Peaceful uses[edit]

According to Article II of the IAEA Statute, the objective of the IAEA is "to accelerate and enlarge the contribution of atomic energy to peace, health and prosperity throughout the world." Its primary functions in this area, according to Article III, are to encourage research and development, to secure or provide materials, services, equipment and facilities for Member States, to foster exchange of scientific and technical information and training ^[1]

Three of the IAEA's six Departments are principally charged with promoting the peaceful uses of nuclear energy. The Department of Nuclear Energy focuses on providing advice and services to Member States on nuclear power and the nuclear fuel cycle ^[13]. The Department of Nuclear Sciences and Applications focuses on the use of non-power nuclear and isotope techniques to help IAEA Member States in the areas of water, energy, health, biodiversity, and agriculture ^[13]. The Department of Technical Cooperation provides direct assistance to IAEA Member States,

through national, regional, and inter-regional projects through training, expert missions, scientific exchanges, and provision of equipment ^[19]

Safeguards[\[edit\]](#)

Article II of the IAEA Statute defines the Agency's twin objectives as promoting peaceful uses of atomic energy and "ensur[ing], so far as it is able, that assistance provided by it or at its request or under its supervision or control is not used in such a way as to further any military purpose " To do this, the IAEA is authorised in Article III A 5 of the Statute "to establish and administer safeguards designed to ensure that special fissionable and other materials, services, equipment, facilities, and information made available by the Agency or at its request or under its supervision or control are not used in such a way as to further any military purpose, and to apply safeguards, at the request of the parties, to any bilateral or multilateral arrangement, or at the request of a State, to any of that State's activities in the field of atomic energy "^[11]

The Department of Safeguards is responsible for carrying out this mission, through technical measures designed to verify the correctness and completeness of states' nuclear declarations ^[20]

Nuclear safety[\[edit\]](#)

The IAEA classifies safety as one of its top three priorities. It spends 8.9 percent of its 352 million-euro (\$469 million) regular budget in 2011 on making plants secure from accidents. Its resources are used on the other two priorities: technical cooperation and preventing nuclear weapons proliferation ^[21]

The IAEA itself says that, beginning in 1986, in response to the nuclear reactor explosion and disaster near Chernobyl, Ukraine, the IAEA redoubled its efforts in the field of nuclear safety ^[4]. The IAEA says that the same happened after the Fukushima disaster in Fukushima, Japan ^[5]

In June 2011, the IAEA chief said he had "broad support for his plan to strengthen international safety checks on nuclear power plants to help avoid any repeat of Japan's Fukushima crisis". Peer-reviewed safety checks on reactors worldwide, organised by the IAEA, have been proposed ^[22]

Criticism[\[edit\]](#)

Russian nuclear accident specialist Iouli Andreev is critical of the response to Fukushima, and says that the IAEA did not learn from the 1986 Chernobyl disaster. He has accused the IAEA and corporations of "wilfully ignoring lessons from the world's worst nuclear accident 25 years ago to protect the industry's expansion" ^[23]. The IAEA's role "as an advocate for nuclear power has made it a target for protests" ^[24]

The journal *Nature* has reported that the IAEA response to the Fukushima I nuclear accidents in Japan was "sluggish and sometimes confusing", drawing calls for the agency to "take a more proactive role in nuclear safety". But nuclear experts say that the agency's complicated mandate and the constraints imposed by its member states mean that reforms will not happen quickly or

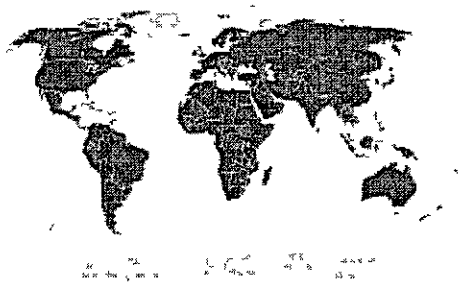
...easily, although its INES "emergency scale is very likely to be revisited" given the confusing way in which it was used in Japan ^[24]

Some scientists say that the 2011 Japanese nuclear accidents have revealed that the nuclear industry lacks sufficient oversight, leading to renewed calls to redefine the mandate of the IAEA so that it can better police nuclear power plants worldwide ^[24] There are several problems with the IAEA says Najmedin Meshkati of University of Southern California

It recommends safety standards, but member states are not required to comply, it promotes nuclear energy, but it also monitors nuclear use, it is the sole global organisation overseeing the nuclear energy industry, yet it is also weighed down by checking compliance with the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) ^[25]

The journal *Nature* has reported that "the world must strengthen the ability of the International Atomic Energy Agency to make independent assessments of nuclear safety" and that "the public would be better served by an IAEA more able to deliver frank and independent assessments of nuclear crises as they unfold" ^[26]

Membership[edit]



Member states

Membership approved

Membership withdrawn

Non-members

Main article *Member states of the International Atomic Energy Agency*

The process of joining the IAEA is fairly simple. ^[27] Normally, a State would notify the Director General of its desire to join, and the Director would submit the application to the Board for consideration. If the Board recommends approval, and the General Conference approves the application for membership, the State must then submit its instrument of acceptance of the IAEA Statute to the United States, which functions as the depositary Government for the IAEA Statute. The State is considered a member when its acceptance letter is deposited. The United States then informs the IAEA, which notifies other IAEA Member States. Signature and ratification of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) are not preconditions for membership in the IAEA.

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Two states have withdrawn from the IAEA. North Korea was a Member State from 1974–1994, but withdrew after the Board of Governors found it in non-compliance with its safeguards agreement and suspended most technical cooperation. Cambodia became a member in 1958, withdrew its membership in 2003, and rejoined 2009.

List of Directors General [\[edit\]](#)

Name	Nationality	Duration
W. Steinhilber	United States	1 December 1957 – 30 November 1961
Sigvard Eklund	Sweden	1 December 1961 – 30 November 1981
Hans Blix	Sweden	1 December 1981 – 30 November 1997
Mohamed ElBaradei	Egypt	1 December 1997 – 30 November 2009
Yukiya Amano	Japan	1 December 2009 – present

See also [\[edit\]](#)



[United Nations portal](#)



[Energy portal](#)

- [European Organization for Nuclear Research](#)
- [Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism](#)
- [IAEA Areas](#)
- [Institute of Nuclear Materials Management](#)
- [International Energy Agency](#)
- [International reaction to the Fukushima Daiichi nuclear disaster](#)
- [Lists of nuclear disasters and radioactive incidents](#)
- [Nuclear Energy Agency](#)
- [Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty](#)
- [Nuclear proliferation](#)
- [OPANAL](#)
- [Programme of Action for Cancer Therapy](#)
- [Proliferation Security Initiative](#)
- [United Nations Atomic Energy Commission](#)
- [International Radiation Protection Association](#)
- [World Association of Nuclear Operators](#)

References[edit]

Notes[edit]

- ¹ [^] [Jump up to ^a ^b ^c "Statute of the IAEA"](#) IAEA Retrieved 16 November 2013
- ² [Jump up](#) [^] Fischer, David (1997) *History of the International Atomic Energy Agency The First Forty Years* ISBN 92-0-102397-9
- ³ [Jump up](#) [^] "About the IAEA Former DG's" IAEA
- ⁴ [^] [Jump up to ^a ^b Fischer, David \(1997\) History of the International Atomic Energy Agency The First Forty Years](#) Vienna, Austria International Atomic Energy Agency pp 2, 108–109 ISBN 92-0-102397-9 "The Three Mile Island accident and especially the Chernobyl disaster persuaded governments to strengthen the IAEA's role in enhancing nuclear safety "
- ⁵ [^] [Jump up to ^a ^b "IAEA Nuclear Safety Action Plan Approved by General Conference"](#) International Atomic Energy Agency Retrieved 2 November 2013
- ⁶ [Jump up](#) [^] ElBaradei, Mohamed (10 December 2005) "The Nobel Lecture" IAEA Archived from the original on 7 October 2012 Retrieved 16 November 2013
- ⁷ [Jump up](#) [^] "Japanese Diplomat Elected UN Nuclear Chief" *The New York Times* 2 July 2009
- ⁸ [Jump up](#) [^] "Amano in the frame for IAEA leadership" World Nuclear News 2 July 2009 Retrieved 2 July 2009
- ⁹ [Jump up](#) [^] "Yukiya Amano says 'very pleased' at IAEA election" *The News* 2 July 2009 Retrieved 2 July 2009 ^{*(dead link)*}
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- ¹¹ [Jump up](#) [^] "Programme of Action for Cancer Therapy" IAEA Retrieved 16 November 2013
- ¹² [Jump up](#) [^] [Nuclear Power Infrastructure, the Integrated Nuclear Infrastructure Group \(INIG\), International Atomic Energy Agency](#)
- ¹³ [Jump up](#) [^] "IAEA Ready to Help Build Nuclear Power Plant Indonesia" Trendingtech info Archived from the original on 1 January 2011
- ¹⁴ [Jump up](#) [^] [IAEA Highlights in 2010, A Retrospective View of Year's Major Events](#)
- ¹⁵ [Jump up](#) [^] [IAEA.org "IAEA Board of Governors"](#)
- ¹⁶ [Jump up](#) [^] "The IAEA Mission Statement" IAEA Retrieved 29 January 2012
- ¹⁷ [Jump up](#) [^] "About the Nuclear Energy Department" IAEA Retrieved 29 January 2012
- ¹⁸ [Jump up](#) [^] "Nuclear Techniques for Development and Environmental Protection" IAEA Retrieved 29 January 2012
- ¹⁹ [Jump up](#) [^] "About Technical Cooperation" IAEA Retrieved 29 January 2012
- ²⁰ [Jump up](#) [^] "What We Do" IAEA Retrieved 29 January 2012
- ²¹ [Jump up](#) [^] Jonathan Tirone (9 December 2011) "UN Atomic Agency Funds Anti-Terrorism, Not Safety" *Bloomberg*
- ²² [Jump up](#) [^] Sylvia Westall and Fredrik Dahl (24 June 2011) "IAEA Head Sees Wide Support for Stricter Nuclear Plant Safety" *Scientific American* ^{*(dead link)*}
- ²³ [Jump up](#) [^] Michael Shields (15 March 2011) "Chernobyl clean-up expert slams Japan, IAEA" Reuters
- ²⁴ [^] [Jump up to ^a ^b Geoff Brumfiel \(26 April 2011\) "Nuclear agency faces reform calls" Nature](#)
- ²⁵ [^] [Jump up to ^a ^b Stephen Kurczy \(17 March 2011\) "Japan nuclear crisis sparks calls for IAEA reform" The Christian Science Monitor](#)
- ²⁶ [Jump up](#) [^] "A watchdog with bite" *Nature* 28 April 2011 dot 10.1038/472389a
- ²⁷ [Jump up](#) [^] "Process of becoming a member state of the IAEA" IAEA Retrieved 16 November 2013
- ²⁸ [^] [Jump up to ^a ^b "Member States of the IAEA"](#) International Atomic Energy Agency Retrieved 16 September 2013

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- [Board of Governors rules](#)
- [IAEA Primer](#)
- [Pillars of nuclear cooperation 2005](#)

External links[[edit](#)]



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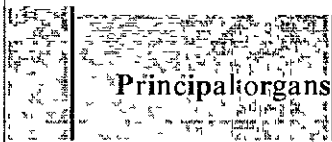
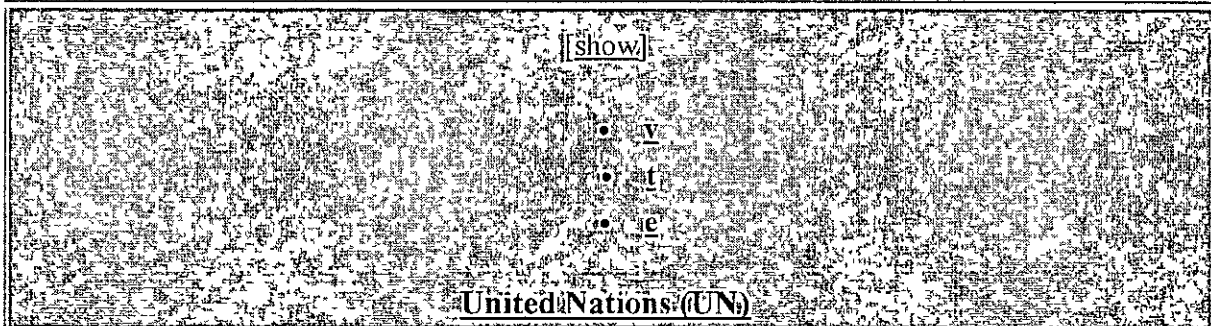
- [IAEA website](#)
- [NUCLEUS – The IAEA Nuclear Knowledge and Information Portal](#)
- [Official IAEA YouTube channel](#)
- [In Focus IAEA and Iran](#)
- [IAEA Bulletin](#)
- [Agreement on the Privileges and Immunities of the International Atomic Energy Agency, 1 July 1959](#)
- [A Pictorial History of "Atoms for Peace", ISBN 978-92-0-103807-4](#)
- [IAEA Department of Technical Cooperation website](#)
- [Programme of Action for Cancer Therapy \(PACT\) – Comprehensive Cancer Control Information and Fighting Cancer in Developing Countries](#)
- [International Nuclear Library Network \(INLN\)](#)

Awards and achievements

Preceded by
[Wangari Muta Maathai](#)

[Nobel Peace Prize Laureate](#)
with [Mohamed ElBaradei](#)
2005

Succeeded by
[Grameen Bank](#)
and
[Muhammad Yunus](#)



- [General Assembly](#) (→ [President](#))
- [Security Council](#) (→ [Members](#))

Programmes and specialized agencies

- Economic and Social Council
- Secretariat (→ Secretary-General)
- International Court of Justice
- Trusteeship Council

- FAO
- ICAO
- ILO
- IMO
- ITC
- IPCC
- IAEA
- UNIDO
- ITU
- UNAIDS
- SCSL
- UNCTAD
- UNCITRAL
- UNCDF
- UNDAF
- UNDG
- UNDP
- UNDPI
- UNEP
 - OzonAction
 - UNEP/GRID-Arendal
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- UNFIP
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Mayberry, Mary

ATTACHMENT F

From: Darensburg, Shelley
Sent: Friday, January 17, 2014 2:13 PM
To: Mayberry, Mary
Subject: FW: RFP--Joint Domain Awareness Center Phase II

Hi Mary,

Per our conversation, here is Schneider's response to the Nuclear Free compliance question. Let me know if you need anything else.

Shelley

From: Steve Reinharz [mailto:Steve.Reinharz@schneider-electric.com]
Sent: Friday, December 20, 2013 4:30 PM
To: Darensburg, Shelley
Cc: Barnes, Deborah
Subject: RE: RFP--Joint Domain Awareness Center Phase II

Shelley,

Good question and I'm glad you asked it. Off the cuff I'd answer it as follows. With more time I could get a more complete answer.

Schneider's manufacturing plants make a variety of products that further our corporate mission of improving energy efficiency, conservation and reliability. As such we are a leader in 'green' activities, research and development, which as an example, can be seen from many of our actions including our sponsorship of 11 universities that recently competed in the Department of Energy's Solar Decathlon. Many of our products effectively move, switch, and in the case of the statement below store energy. Storage of energy for Schneider generally relates to storage for business continuity, so that an organization's vital systems operate in case of power loss. Many companies globally use our products for these purposes, probably including utility companies that produce energy, some of which may produce a portion of that power with nuclear processes. A utility company with many types of assets (switching stations, power plants, offices, etc.) are likely to use our products much as they likely use Microsoft software and potentially HP computers (as examples). The ordinance relates to companies actively proliferating nuclear related work. We do not promote or proliferate nuclear work. We promote energy conservation and reliability as can be seen by many of our products and businesses. Our products are freely available for use in a variety of applications. Should someone involved in nuclear work choose to use our products it can not be implied that we therefore sponsor or promote the purpose to which they are working for. Similarly we have no ability to control the use of every product shipped out to distributors and retail outlets. As per compliance with the Ordinance, we have no assets actively engaged in activities restricted by said Ordinance.

I hope that is a sufficient response. Please advise.

Steve Reinharz - 949-636-7060
Please excuse any brevity. Sent from my windows phone.

From: [Darensburg, Shelley](#)
Sent: 12/20/2013 4:08 PM
To: [Steve Reinharz](#)
Cc: [Barnes, Deborah](#)
Subject: RE: RFP--Joint Domain Awareness Center Phase II

Hi Steve,

Thank you for your prompt response I am requesting your assistance in clarifying the following language pulled from a search as follows

~~“GUTOR is now Schneider Electric—The focus of our attention is to secure the continuous and conditioned electric power supply for critical industrial and commercial applications. Hence we specialize in designing complete UPS system solutions, which are mainly used in the global oil & gas, petrochemical, chemical and nuclear, conventional power generation industries”~~

Based on this description the public may assume that Gutor now Schneider Electric engages in Nuclear Weapons work. Given the statement above, how would you respond to the public as to why your firm is compliant with the Ordinance?

Thank you,

Shelley

From: Steve Reinharz [mailto:Steve.Reinharz@schneider-electric.com]
Sent: Friday, December 20, 2013 2:17 PM
To: Darensburg, Shelley
Cc: Barnes, Deborah
Subject: RE: RFP--Joint Domain Awareness Center Phase II

Hi Shelley,

Good to hear from you. We have anxiously been awaiting the City's announcement for this important project.

We have read the ordinance and appropriately researched our compliance.

On the 11th of December we submitted confirmation of compliance via email to Paula Peave. On the 12th I handed the signed documents to Chris Millar.

We are compliant with the ordinance.

Please advise if I can provide any additional information. Feel free to reach out any time.

Sincerely,

Steve Reinharz - 949-636-7060
Please excuse any brevity. Sent from my windows phone.

From: Darensburg, Shelley
Sent: 12/20/2013 2:09 PM
To: Darensburg, Shelley, steve.reinharz@schneider-electric.com
Cc: Barnes, Deborah
Subject: RFP--Joint Domain Awareness Center Phase II

-Hi Steve,

My name is Shelley Darensburg, Senior Contract Compliance Officer for the City of Oakland. I am contacting you in regards to the above project.

This email is to confirm that Schneider Electric has read the City of Oakland's Nuclear Free Zone Ordinance 11478 and certifies that the firm does conform with conditions set forth in the ordinance. Also, I have attached the ordinance should you need to review it further.

The City would like to complete its review of proposals as soon as possible and thus your expeditious reply would be appreciated. Should you have any questions or need additional information, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Thank you,

Shelley Darensburg
Senior Contract Compliance Officer
City of Oakland
City Administrator's Office
Contracts and Compliance Unit
250 Frank H. Ogawa Plaza, Suite 3341
Oakland, California 94612
(510) 238-7325
(510) 238-3363 fax
sdarensburg@oaklandnet.com

Oakland Ranked #5 Place to Visit in the World!
New York Times, January 2012 <http://bit.ly/GB3s8f>

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"The only tyrant I accept in this world is still the voice-within" -- Mahatma Gandhi

"No work is insignificant. All labor that uplifts humanity has dignity and importance and should be undertaken with painstaking excellence" -- Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.

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Domingo, Renee

From Steve Reinharz@schneider-electric.com
Sent Thursday, January 23, 2014 4:13 PM
To Domingo, Renee
Cc Baig, Ahsan
Subject RE: Schneider Electric
Attachments Schndider-Framatone_en.pdf, Framatome History.pdf

Renee,

- Please find our response below

Schneider Electric is in the business of manufacturing electrical distribution equipment and equipment that enhances electrical efficiencies, building efficiencies, industrial efficiencies in addition to Security Video Surveillance products. Schneider Electric is not in any way a direct manufacturer of any products directly utilized for nuclear weapon proliferation.

We reached out to all the Schneider Electric divisions that we could over the last two days to research the request for Schneider Electric involvement in Nuclear Submarine work. We contacted all our government groups in the US and the response we received is that Schneider Electric is not in the Nuclear Weapons business. We have DOE Department of Energy approvals for Nuclear Power facilities but we do not have DOD Department of Defense approvals for Nuclear weapons.

A web search could produce an advertisement in [naval-technology.com](http://www.naval-technology.com/contractors/electrical/schneider-energy/). Schneider Electric - Global Specialist in Military and Offshore Marine Energy Management. The following is the link <http://www.naval-technology.com/contractors/electrical/schneider-energy/>

We believe this is an old advertisement as no current divisions have knowledge of it. As further proof, even the photos of the equipment are vintage. However, we believe this ad refers to the capabilities of a company called Framatome that Schneider Electric previously had a relationship. Framatome is a large company that has done work with Nuclear weapons and submarines. In February of 1992, Schneider Electric separated its relationship with Framatome. A copy of announcement is attached. Also attached is a document on the History of Framatome. Both documents are available on the web.

Hopefully this answers your inquiry. Let us know if you require any additional information.

Sincerely,

Steve Reinharz | Schneider Electric | Security Center of Excellence Mobile +1 949 636 7060 | Email steve_reinharz@schneider-electric.com

*** Please consider the environment before printing this email.

From: Steve Reinharz
Sent: Tuesday, January 21, 2014 10:19 AM
To: 'Domingo, Renee'
Cc: Baig, Ahsan
Subject: RE: Schneider Electric

Renee,

I've escalated this to the highest levels within Schneider to ensure a fully researched response. It's in progress.

In the meantime, it's important to note that we work with the Department of Energy, which is a good fit for us as we are a leading green energy company. To our knowledge, none of our control systems (that control systems like water processing and distribution or jail controls) or any of our other systems are Department of Defense approved. I have no visibility if we've even ever applied for approval. In any case, it automatically means that our systems can not be used in weapons systems, including nuclear weapons systems.

In any case, a full response is forthcoming.

Thanks,

Steve Reinharz | Schneider Electric | Security Center of Excellence Mobile +1 949 636 7060 | Email steve.reinharz@schneider-electric.com

*** Please consider the environment before printing this email.

From: Domingo, Renee [<mailto:RADomingo@oaklandnet.com>]
Sent: Saturday, January 18, 2014 11:24 PM
To: Steve Reinharz
Cc: Baig, Ahsan
Subject: Fw: Schneider Electric

Please see email below. Is this information true? Can you or your firm reps clarify this and explain to us how this is still in compliance with City's Ordinance?

City staff will have to defend this, so we really need your assistance and/or your firm's reps' assistance on this matter.

Thanks much.

----- Original Message -----

From: Stoffmacher, Bruce
To: Sastokas, Bryan, Domingo, Renee, Luby, Ohver, Baig, Ahsan, Sanchez, Arturo M., Kalb, Dan, Barbara Parker
<amparker@yahoo.com>
Cc: Schaaf, Libby
Sent: Sat Jan 18 18:33:54 2014
Subject: Schneider Electric

All,

I am hearing that Schneider Electric is involved with nuclear submarine work, similar to SAIC, and that many people are aware of this and are prepared to push for disbarment, should a contract with Schneider be approved. Libby asked me to ask for clarification on this critical issue, in addition to the technical DAC questions we hope to address.

Thank you.

Bruce

Sent from mobile phone

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From: Steve Reinartz@schneider-electric.com [mailto:Steve.Reinartz@schneider-electric.com]

Sent: Friday, January 24, 2014 2:40 PM

To: Domingo, Renee

Cc: Baig, Ahsan

Subject: RE Fwd Schneider electric

Sure! Let me know if this is better

[http://www.global-download.schneider-electric.com/mainRepository/EDMS_CORP6_nsf/69f5d72c7a0cf811c12573d800389503/33adb9d1adf2dbfb852578cf005b8e79/\\$FILE/DOE_WIPP.pdf](http://www.global-download.schneider-electric.com/mainRepository/EDMS_CORP6_nsf/69f5d72c7a0cf811c12573d800389503/33adb9d1adf2dbfb852578cf005b8e79/$FILE/DOE_WIPP.pdf)

Per previous statements by Schneider Electric, particularly the statement made 1/23/2014, as follows
Schneider Electric is in the business of manufacturing electrical distribution equipment and equipment that enhances electrical efficiencies, building efficiencies, industrial efficiencies in addition to Security Video Surveillance products
Schneider Electric is not in any way a direct manufacturer of any products directly utilized for nuclear weapon proliferation

We reached out to as all the Schneider Electric divisions that we could over the last two days to research the request for Schneider Electric involvement in Nuclear Submarine work. We contacted all our government groups in the US and the response we received is that Schneider Electric is not in the Nuclear Weapons business. We have DOE Department of Energy approvals for Nuclear Power facilities but we do not have DOD Department of Defense approvals for Nuclear weapons.

As for the emailed link listed above, it does not implicate Schneider as being in violation of the City Ordinance. The link does not state that SE is involved with the development of nuclear weapons which would be a violation of the City Ordinance. Article discusses how Schneider's technologies made a significant savings.

impact on facility operations through energy efficiency, which is a large part of our 'green' initiatives – saving energy

<http://www2.schneider-electric.com/documents/interactive-publications/2010-annual-report-en/files/docs/all.pdf>
page 61

The information in the link is from a 2010 report. It is since obsolete and no longer applicable to Schneider Electric. Schneider, since 2010, has made appropriate changes to our business so that the reason for exclusion (military sales) as stated in the 2010 report no longer apply. This is proven by our subsequent inclusion in the FTSE4Good index, which shows compliance with a variety of requirements. This is thoroughly illustrated on this FTSE4Good link that follows. It's mostly related to our recent acquisition of Invensys but it shows SE's inclusions in FTSE4Good indices.
https://www.ftse.com/tech_notices/2014/Q1/79628_20140113_Invensys_%28UK%29_%28AW%29.jsp

Steve Reinharz | Schneider Electric | Security Center of Excellence Mobile +1 949 636 7060 | Email steve_reinharz@schneider-electric.com

*** Please consider the environment before printing this email

From: Domingo, Renee [<mailto:RADominiao@oaklandnet.com>]
Sent: Friday, January 24, 2014 10:30 AM
To: Steve Reinharz
Cc: Baig, Ahsan
Subject: Re: Fwd: Schneider electric

Thanks much. Is it possible to provide a response that the Council and public will understand??? Plain talk or English

From: [Steve Reinharz@schneider-electric.com](mailto:Steve.Reinharz@schneider-electric.com) <Steve.Reinharz@schneider-electric.com>
To: Domingo, Renee
Cc: Baig, Ahsan
Sent: Fri Jan 24 10:02 21 2014
Subject: RE: Fwd: Schneider electric

Renee – please see my comments below. Please let me know if there are more questions or if further elaboration on these are required.

[http://www.global-download.schneider-electric.com/mamRepository/EDMS_CORP6_nsf/69f5d72c7a0cf811c12573d800389503/33adb9d1ad12dbfb852578cf005b8e79/\\$FILE/DOE_WIPP.pdf](http://www.global-download.schneider-electric.com/mamRepository/EDMS_CORP6_nsf/69f5d72c7a0cf811c12573d800389503/33adb9d1ad12dbfb852578cf005b8e79/$FILE/DOE_WIPP.pdf)

There's no implication that SE is involved with the development of nuclear weapons in violation of the City Ordinance. Article discusses how Schneider's technologies made a significant savings impact on facility operations through energy efficiency, which is a large part of our 'green' initiatives – saving energy.

<http://www2.schneider-electric.com/documents/interactive-publications/2010-annual-report-en/files/docs/all.pdf>

page 61

The information in the link is obsolete and no longer applicable to Schneider Electric. Schneider, since 2010, has made appropriate changes to our business so that the reason for exclusion as stated in the 2010 report no longer apply. This is proven by our subsequent inclusion in the FTSE4Good index, which shows compliance with a variety of requirements set by the FTSE4Good index. This is thoroughly illustrated on this FTSE4Good link that follows. It's mostly related to our recent acquisition of Invensys but it shows SE's inclusions in FTSE4Good indices.

https://www.ftse.com/tech/notice/2014/Q1/79628_20140113_Invensys_%28UK%29_%28AW%29_is

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Mayberry, Mary

From: Domingo, Renee
Sent: Wednesday, February 05, 2014 7:15 AM
To: Mayberry, Mary
Cc: Baig, Ahsan, Sanchez, Arturo M, Moreno, Doryanna, Ortiz, Celso, Sotelo, Amadis, Fierro, Rocio, Santana, Deanna
Subject: FOUO FW Response to Schneider Electric Involvement in Nuclear Power
Importance: High

Hi Mary

Please insert the information in the email below into the Council report. This is the official response from Schneider Electric in response to the Nuclear Power work they do.

Thanks much!

From: Steve Reinharz@schneider-electric.com [mailto:Steve.Reinharz@schneider-electric.com]
Sent: Wednesday, February 05, 2014 6:38 PM
To: Domingo, Renee
Subject: Response to Schneider Electric Involvement in Nuclear Power

Renee,

Schneider Electric is a premier global provider of solutions that largely revolve around the efficient transmission, storage and use of power. To this end we work closely with various utility companies who select our solutions to help make their processes more efficient.

The brochure cut sheet that you sent, to which we are responding per your request, makes no mention of nuclear weapons in any way. It's a brochure of some of the solutions we provide to nuclear power plants from a business unit that focuses on countries in the eastern Mediterranean geography.

Schneider Electric is a proud global leader in ethics and sustainability, as shown in the indices we participate in (provided previously under separate cover). We encourage everyone interested in learning more about Schneider Electric to visit our website at www.schneider-electric.com. A great demonstration (and just one of many) of our commitment to sustainability and development of renewable energy can be shown with our sponsorship of the Solar Decathlon (http://www.solardecathlon.gov/sponsors_schneider_electric.html).

Thank you,

Steve Reinharz | Schneider Electric | Security Center of Excellence | Mobile +1 949 636 7060 | Email steve.reinharz@schneider-electric.com

*** Please consider the environment before printing this email

February 3, 2014

Honorable Mayor Quan,
City Council
City Administrator Santana
City of Oakland California
1 Frank Ogawa Plaza, City Hall
Oakland, California, 94612

Re City of Oakland Nuclear Free Zone Ordinance

Dear Mayor Quan
City Council
City Administrator Santana

Schneider Electric Buildings Americas, Inc hereby certifies that it is not a Nuclear Weapons
Maker, as that term is defined under City of Oakland Ordinance No 11478 C M S , dated June
30, 1992

If you have any further questions feel free to contact us

Sincerely,



Anthony DeStefano
National Director Integrated Security Solutions

DAC Phase 2 Scope of Work – Summary

DAC Phase 2 Scope of Work is in an amount not to exceed \$1.6 million which includes systems and network service agreements. This will be a fixed price contract not to exceed \$1.6 million and will be negotiated in good faith to ensure the best possible pricing for the City of Oakland.

Please note: Approximately \$670,000 of the FY09 P5GP must be utilized and expended on DAC Phase Two SOW by 05/30/14

- 1) Core Systems Integration Into PSIM- It is anticipated that up 4 core systems integrations will be done simultaneously and then the remaining 2 core systems integrations will be done(60% of CORE Systems Integration will be completed by 05/31/14. The Core Systems Integrations will be completed by 10/01/14.) – Integrate City Owned 'Core Systems' (described in this section) into Vidsys Physical Security Information Management System (PSIM) Core systems include a) City CAD (OPD), AVL(OPD), RMS(OPD), CAD(OFD), AVL(OFD), RMS(OFD) and b) Port GIS and TMS

Core System Desired Integration Functionality
Full functionality will incorporate the overviews below and the "Port of Oakland/City of Oakland Joint Domain Awareness Center Technology Linkage" document

City CAD One-directional link allowing viewing of CAD data in the PSIM user interface Please note, Police (OPD) and Fire (OFD) are the same systems, this item is one integration

City AVL A) Ability to view GPS location of Oakland Fire Responder vehicles on PSIM user interface maps, B) ability to logically group AVL City First Responder assets and C) ability to turn on/off groups or "layers" of AVL City First Responder assets on the PSIM user interface map Please note, Police (OPD) is the only system ready to integrate at this time Fire (OFD) is a separate system not yet ready for integration

City-RMS -One-directional-link-allowing-access-of-Oakland Fire and Police records from the PSIM

Definitions:

PSIM: Physical Security Information Management System Software designed to allow single-seat domain awareness of various subsystems, provides integrated instructions for operators that are permanently stored for audit purposes.

OPD: Oakland Police Department

OFD: Oakland Fire Department

CAD: Computer Aided Dispatch Hardware and software that allows dispatchers visibility into the location and direction – and other details – of City assets, primarily OPD/OFD. Also have safety functions.

AVL: Automatic Vehicle Locator Hardware and software allowing tracking of City vehicles

RMS: Records Management System Software and hardware that stores and allows retrieval of specific documents, usually PD/OFD related

GIS: Geographic Information System Software that maps utilities and site-specific information relevant for general facility operations and emergency response.

TMS: Truck Management System Port specific system for truck validation

DAC Phase 2 Scope of Work – Summary

user interface Please note, Police (OPD) and Fire (OFD) are not separate systems, this item is one integration

Port GIS A) Ability to turn on/off layers and/or isolate a layer in the PSIM user interface, B) interact and create alerts with sensors placed on the map in PSIM (cameras, geo-fence, shot-spotter, etc), and C) allow mobile sensor overlays to always be displayed in the correct location (geo-aware)

Port TMS A) Ability to receive geo-referenced alerts for declined truck entry attempts on the PSIM user interface map

2) Optional Systems Integration Into PSIM

- a Additional Systems Integration into PSIM Investigation and Implementation Plan Completed by 5/31/14 Per direction of the City of Oakland and on an individual firm fixed price task order basis, investigate Cal Trans, BART, AC Transit and other transportation based agencies for potential integration and provide report, recommendations, and costs for approval by Port and City Council to proceed with integration

On an individual firm fixed price task order basis, investigate and develop integration implementation plan for City/Port/3rd Party specific systems listed below under letter (b) into Vidsys PSIM

Definitions:

ConOps: Concept of Operations Foundation of information related to best practices responses that will be formed into SOPs

SOPs: Standard Operating Procedures Best mass steps to be taken for any particular incident type

DAC: Domain Awareness Center. Also commonly known as Security Operations Center. Centralized location where multiple subsystems are managed by appropriate staff

Workflow: Technical terms describing a phase of PSIM implementation where the SOPs are converted into programming information and inserted into the PSIM

DAC Phase 2 Scope of Work – Summary

b Specific systems to consider include

System Name	System Description
1) AIS Vessel Tracking	Vessel tracking in greater Port area
2) WebEOC	City's emergency management software for tracking and dispatch of emergency services resources
3) TeleStaff	Employee scheduling
4) Port/City interoperability connectivity	Allows required connectivity
5) Coast Guard Advanced Warning System	Coast Guard Advanced Warning System
6) Earthquake Information (Web)	Integrate and visualize earthquake data
7) Weather (NOAA)	Integrate and visualize weather information
8) Fish and Wildlife	Criminal/dangerous activity notification
9) Coast Guard RSS Feeds	Criminal/dangerous activity notification
10) Homeport-SFO	Coast Guard website (SF)
11) State Warning Center (CA) - RSS	State alerts
12) Department of Homeland Security Alerts	Federal produced alerts
13) Homeland Security Information Network Alerts	Federal produced alerts
14) CAL Fire Current Fire Information	State fire information
15) FEMA News Releases - RSS	Emergency alerts
16) Pacific Tsunami Warning System	Emergency alerts

- c Additional Systems Integration into PSIM (Timeline: 50% of the 2b systems integration will be completed by 05/31/14) Based on findings in 2b, integrate City/Port/3rd Party systems into PSIM. City will approve individual task orders, for each system to be integrated into PSIM, outlining integration approach/methodology, schedule, and cost (Firm Fixed Price per Additional System Integration)

DAC Phase 2 Scope of Work – Summary

3) PSIM Situation, Action Plan, and PSIM Workflow Development

- a PSIM Situation and Action Plan Development (50% complete by 5/31/2014) The Revised Concept of Operations (CONOPS) Document contains 14 emergency incident situations and emergency response action plans relevant to the Port of Oakland and the City of Oakland. In consultation with City/Port Staff ("City" includes, but is not limited to, Oakland Police Department, Oakland Fire Department, Emergency Management Services Division, Public Works Agency, etc.), identify existing SOPs for transfer to emergency response workflows for Oakland Emergency Response agencies for the PSIM. Additionally, identify and prioritize additional ConOps and SOPs for development. Prioritize with City/Port staff and complete as many as possible within allowable budget.
- b PSIM Workflow Development (50% completed by 05/31/2014). In Vidsys PSIM, develop and implement end user (security operator) workflows based available budget per 3a

4) DAC System Support

- a PSIM System Support and Maintenance (Current period of system completion through end of February 2016) Support and maintain Vidsys software platform in its entirety for two years. Includes, but is not limited to, support/maintenance of all existing/core system integrations to ensure desired functionality, any/all updates to Vidsys software, maintenance of all action plans/workflows, configuration of new action plan/workflows, etc. Minimum service level is "business day" service level only (8 hours x 5 days per week, excluding public holidays) by either remote or on-site staff. Additionally, emergency support and maintenance (issues occurring beyond 8 hours x 5 days a week, including public holidays) must be supported. Proposals shall outline approach/methodology, staff (including applicable certifications/qualifications) and cost.
- b Network Monitoring, Support, and Maintenance (Current period of system completion through end of February 2016) Monitor, support, and maintain DAC network and IT Systems in its entirety for two years. Minimum service level is "business day" service level only (8 hours x 5 days per week, excluding public holidays) by either remote or on-site staff. Additionally, emergency support and maintenance (issues occurring beyond 8 hours x 5 days a week, including public holidays) must be supported. Vendor will be Tier 1/2/3 support for all DAC infrastructure, will interface with City IT staff on regular basis and will include actively keeping City IT staff abreast of all issues. Proposals shall outline approach/methodology, staff (including applicable certifications/qualifications), inventory of spare parts to be stored on site, and cost (Firm Fixed Price)

- 5) DAC-PSIM System End User Training (Upon system completion and through February 2016) – Provide 10 in person at DAC, DAC-PSIM System End User Training Classes (size will not exceed 10

DAC Phase 2 Scope of Work – Summary

persons per class), all training materials must be provided. Attendees shall be “proficient PSIM system operators” upon completion of training course. Proposals shall outline approach/methodology, staff (including applicable certifications/qualifications) and cost (Firm Fixed Price)

- 6) Project Close Out (Ongoing as systems and deliverables are completed through February 2016)
 – Provide all documentation in raw form (Word, Excel, Visio, etc), and duplicates in PDF, to document point in time snapshots of the project, to satisfaction of the City, when desired by the City. All project documents shall be maintained in City designated locations on the DAC servers, or project cloud storage as designated by the City. Documents shall be updated per frequency deemed by the City. Documentation includes, but is not limited to, the following
- a Spreadsheets
 - i Credentials/Passwords Spreadsheet
 - 1 All account credentials created or used in setting up the system
 - 2 Hostname, admin IP for every device
 - ii IP Information Spreadsheet
 - 1 VLANs, Subnet Blocks, Hostnames, IPs, Gateways, DNS, Descriptions, Routing
 - 2 We can provide a sample spreadsheet
 - iii Software Licenses (and vendor accounts logins if created)
 - 1 List of all software licenses used in project
 - 2 Location or device license is installed or applied to
 - 3 All license keys and/or how to access the keys using vendors tools
 - 4 All licenses must be assigned to City of Oakland
 - iv Asset Tag Spreadsheet (with part numbers and serial numbers), in City Supplied Format
 - v Spreadsheet of un-deployed equipment and spares, and their physical locations
 - vi Hostnames and serial numbers (can be a column on the IP spreadsheets)
 - b Diagrams
 - i Network Diagram
 - ii Routing Diagram/Info
 - iii VM Ware Connection Diagram
 - iv Wiring schematic for how connections are made within buildings
 - c Switch Configurations
 - i Separate text file of the running configurations for each networking and firewall device
 - ii Backup files of all configurations
 - d Manuals
 - i System Administration Manual
 - ii Admin Training Manuals
 - iii User Training Manuals
 - iv Vendor Supplied Manuals



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Electrical Energy solution: Electrical distribution and control for nuclear power plants

Electrical Energy Solutions

Centralized generation

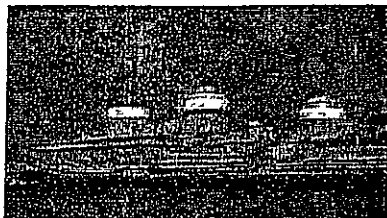
> Electrical distribution and control for nuclear power plants

Distributed renewable power generation

Power quality for T&D network

Power distribution network management

Key applications for Energy Efficiency



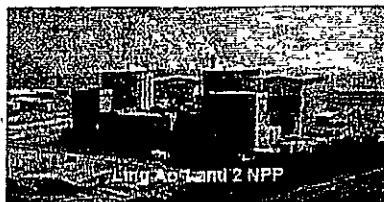
Value proposition

Main drivers

- High growth potential due to investments in power generation in Asia
- Nuclear market moving from Europe and North America towards Asia (average of 8 reactors per year in China)
- Need of high investments in China and India to support economic growth
- 20% growth per year until 2010 (new plants, revamping and decommissioning)
- The different markets
- New projects of EPR reactors (European Pressurized Reactor) under EDF specifications in France (S BPH), Italy (1 EPR), UK, India, China, South Africa, USA (2 EPR)
- Other projects in China, India and Russia out of EPR
- ITER (International Thermonuclear Experimental Reactor) and other research reactors
- Nuclear plant portfolio: 20% of world based worldwide is more than 30 years old
- France (EDF 56 reactors), South Africa (Koeberg), Korea (Ulsan), USA, UK, Russia
- Reactor life extension (up to 60 years) in Spain and France
- Decommissioning projects in UK and France

Differentiation factors

1-stop shopping with 1 single supplier able to provide the complete qualified offer
Qualified UPS nuclear offer (Gutor)



Solution architecture

Key downloads & links

GUTOR website (UPS)

Solution breakdown

Offer for auxiliaries that does not require safety nuclear qualification

Automation control, supervision and monitoring

- Variable speed drive (Altivar) and motor starters (Altistar)
- PLC bitronics (Quantum Premium, M MO) and HMI (Magelis)
- Motor Control Centers (MCC)

- Okken power switchboard
- Motoract MV motor starter
- LV electrical distribution

- Plasma switchboard
- Compact and Masterpact switchgear
- LV/LV transformers
- MV electrical distribution and protection

- MCset, Fluor, NEK, CBGS, GMeel, OMS, CQset
- SMC, NMG and CAS3e cubicles
- MV loop switchgear and connectors
- Trihal cast-resin transformers
- Prefabricated kiosks
- SEPAM Protection relay and RTUs

- Power Quality and metering (ION)
- MV capacitor banks for energy compensation
- Uninterruptible Power Supply

- Gutor UPS solution for nuclear power plant
- Building automation

- HVAC (TAC)
- Access control (Petco) Service

- Complete services including analysis, design, installation, commissioning and maintenance
- Revamping/retrofit, consulting services and training

Offer qualified for safety nuclear application (RCC-E and NQA-1) RCC-E nuclear qualification for EDF (France) NQA 1 nuclear quality assurance, level 1 (USA) Motor Control Centers (MCC)

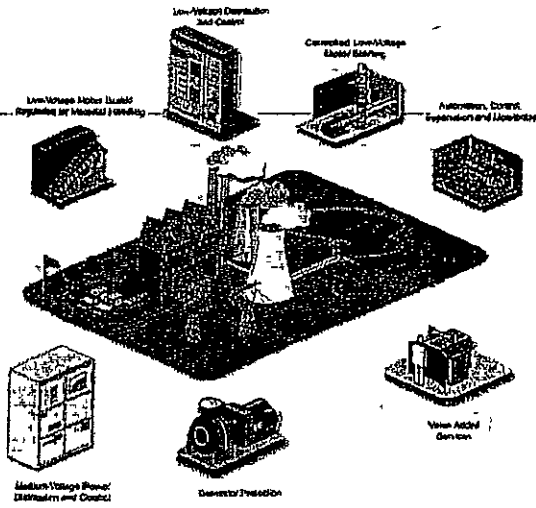
- Okken power switchboard
- LV electrical distribution

- LV/LV transformers
- Masterpact and Compact NS NQA 1 approved and wiring for approval under RCC-E
- MV distribution and control

- MCset (up to 6 kV)
- Trihal cast-resin MV/LV transformers (6 kV/MAGV)
- Uninterruptible Power Supply

- Gutor UPS solution for nuclear power plant





2010 Annual Report

Schneider Electric: The global specialist in energy management

Registration Document
Schneider Electric SA

Document communiqué en vertu de la Loi n° 65-382 du 10 juillet 1965 relative au droit de communication de l'information financière et de la Loi n° 2005-1077 du 12 août 2005 relative à l'obligation de transparence financière et au droit de communication de l'information financière. Ce document est communiqué en vertu de la Loi n° 2005-1077 du 12 août 2005 relative à l'obligation de transparence financière et au droit de communication de l'information financière.

Schneider
 **Electric**

5 Rating

This section presents the evaluations of the leading sustainable development ratings agencies and a number of ethical funds. The results allow for comparison with an industry benchmark.

Objectives and Results

A priority objective was set in the Planet & Society Barometer for the duration of the 2009-2011 One program: ensure Schneider Electric's presence in the four main (Socially Responsible Investment) SRI indexes.

At year-end 2010, Schneider Electric was included in two of the leading ethical investment indexes, compared with three in 2009. In fact, the Group was confirmed in the DJSI Stoxx index (Europe) and the ASPI Eurozone, but removed from the DJSI World index for the first time. There are several reasons for the delisting of Schneider Electric. Firstly, this year, the Swiss rating agency SAM, whose questionnaire serves as a reference for establishing the DJSI indexes, expanded certain issues and introduced new challenges for which Schneider Electric provided responses that were judged to be too vague. Our responses were insufficient, in particular in terms of consumption and water discharge from our sites, the production of hazardous waste, and indicators for monitoring the wellbeing of our employees. Secondly, the DJSI indexes are increasingly more attractive. The company participation rate has increased by 20% in two years, while the index still includes the same number of values. This shows that more and more companies are prioritising their selection on ethical investment indexes. We have one year to ensure that we are re-listed on the DJSI World index before the end of the current company program (2009-2011). An action plan is being studied to ensure that this is achieved.

Presentation of Ethical Investment Indexes

ASPI Eurozone Index

The ASPI Eurozone (Advanced Sustainable Performance Indices) listing tracks the financial performance of 120 leading euro zone sustainability performers from the DJ Euro Stoxx benchmark financial universe. Schneider Electric has been included since 2001. Vigeo ratings are used to select the listed stocks, in keeping with ASPI Eurozone guidelines.

www.vigeo.com

Dow Jones Sustainability Indexes

Schneider Electric is part of the 2010 Dow Jones Sustainability Index and Stoxx (European index). This family of indexes bases its decisions on research provided by Sustainable Asset Management (SAM), an independent asset manager headquartered in Switzerland.

www.sustainability-index.com

Ethibel Sustainability Indexes

In 2010, Schneider Electric belongs to the following indexes: Ethibel Sustainability Index (ESI) Excellence Europe and Ethibel Sustainability Index (ESI) Excellence Global.

www.ethibel.com

FTSE4Good Indexes

Schneider Electric aims to be included in the FTSE4Good, the fourth leading family of ethical investment indexes. However, the Group does not fulfill the criteria for inclusion in the index and therefore is currently excluded for the following reasons: Schneider Electric is involved in the business of selling products to the military sector and some of these products are included in nuclear arms systems.

www.ftse.com



Press release

Paris, 17th February 1992

JEUMONT-SCHNEIDER INDUSTRIE : AGREEMENT BETWEEN FRAMATOME AND SCHNEIDER

According to an agreement between Framatome and Schneider, Framatome is to take control of Jeumont-Schneider Industrie (JSI) and its subsidiaries Sarelem, Somanu and Visionic. JSI employs 2000 people and its annual sales in 1992 were 1,150 billion French francs.

In the nuclear field, JSI has worked in close collaboration with Framatome from the start of the French nuclear power program. It manufactures NSSS components (reactor coolant pumps and control rod drive mechanisms) and has also set up nuclear maintenance (Somanu) and services activities.

The non-nuclear activities of Jeumont-Schneider Industrie and Jeumont-Schneider Automation are also concerned by the Framatome/Schneider agreement, and are to be managed by Framatome in conjunction with the Alcatel-Alsthom group, who is expected to take control of some or all of these activities.

This transfer means

- Framatome will strengthen its position in the field of nuclear steam supply systems,

- Schneider Industrie will focus on its activities in the fields of electric power supply, industrial control and industrial automation.

- The continued development of Jeumont-Schneider Industrie and Jeumont-Schneider Industrie Automation, whose business will be continued under the names of Jeumont Industrie and Jeumont Automation, will benefit from the support of the Framatome and Alcatel-Alsthom groups.

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INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND

Framatome

French Nuclear Monopoly Finds Fertile Ground Abroad

by Carole Collins

On February 18, 1982, French farmers forced police and nuclear workers to flee the test drilling site of a proposed nuclear plant in Carnet in western France. They used a novel anti-nuclear weapon: bees.

The action followed fierce earlier clashes between police and residents, including a February 1 blockade by 2,000 protestors that fought police with stones and Molotov cocktails. The Carnet protest highlighted a growing confrontation between French public opposition to the nuclear power plants mushrooming across the French countryside and to the business and government push for further expansion of France's nuclear capability.

Less visible has been the growing public concern with the proliferation risks posed by France's export of nuclear reactors, technology, and enriched uranium to countries refusing to sign the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty. Central to both controversies is the French company which won contracts to build 44 of France's 54 operating or planned nuclear power plants and has marketed all France's nuclear reactor exports: Framatome.

Framatome has been the linchpin of France's strategy to achieve nuclear self-reliance and end U.S. domination of world nuclear export markets. The largest single manufacturer of nuclear reactors in the world, Framatome has helped France become the third biggest producer of electricity generated by nuclear power after the U.S. and the U.S.S.R., and the first if measured by the percentage of national electricity needs satisfied by nuclear power. It has generated profits and 150,000 jobs for the French economy - as well as strong criticism for its failure to require adequate safeguards against Third World countries' use of its nuclear exports to develop nuclear weapons.

France Goes Nuclear

Framatome's growth is rooted in the history of France's Commissariat à l'Énergie Atomique (CEA), a government agency set up by DeGaulle in 1945 in order to direct French nuclear research and develop an independent French nuclear weapons capability.

In the 1960's CEA priorities shifted to developing a French nuclear power

industry Framatome's licensing relationship with the U S 's Westinghouse Corporation played a central role in France's strategy of gaining access to U S reactor technology and integrating it with the centerpiece of France's self-reliant nuclear program, the fast breeder reactor

Seven companies of the Belgian -controlled Empain Schneider Group - a heavy industry and armaments group - founded the Societe Franco-American de Construction Economique, or Framatome, in 1958 primarily to win a license from Westinghouse to use its reactor design Framatome's first reactor prototype - a joint Belgian-French venture - gave the company the experience which later helped it become France's sole supplier of light water reactor systems

In 1970, Electricite de France (EDF), the state-owned electrical utility, placed its first reactor orders with Framatome Despite a world slump in demand for new nuclear reactors Framatome prospered throughout the 19-0s - in part because of France's decision, following the 1973 oil crisis, to switch from oil-based to atomic generation of electricity

Throughout the 1970s, the French nuclear industry remained only nominally in private hands The CEA and EDF - Framatome's best customer - heavily influenced questions of technology and industry structure Both favored an eventual monopoly of reactor construction by Framatome because it lowered costs by standardizing equipment The CEA also sought to compete successfully with American nuclear monopolies in European and Third World markets

During the next five years, EDF awarded Framatome contracts to build 38 nuclear power reactors throughout France By 1981, the company's order book stood at 38 small 900 megawatt power plants, and its workforce had grown from 100 to 5000 in ten years

Framatome's success fueled intense investor interest - by Westinghouse as well as French public and private interests - In 1972, Westinghouse purchased a 45-percent share in Framatome Fifty-one percent was owned by Creusot-Loire, a steel and engineering firm which is still the largest company in the Empain Schneider Group, and 4 percent by other Empain Schneider companies Westinghouse, hoping to gain a competitive edge in Europe's nuclear industry markets, sought a majority interest in Framatome The CEA, however, blocked the takeover attempt, fearing a loss of French nuclear independence In 1975, it took over 30 percent ownership from Westinghouse

By 1981, France was pressing for even more control of Framatome In January, Westinghouse agreed to sell its remaining 15 percent share to Creusot-Loire, which now owned 66 percent, and to cede complete marketing independence to Framatome In February, the Belgian Baron Empain sold his 35 percent interest in Creusot-Loire to Paribas, a French government-linked banking group

The May 1981 Socialist electoral victory in France intensified calls for greater government control of Framatome A January 1982 company reorganization simultaneously strengthened French public and private control of the company by allowing Creusot-Loire to increase its share of the company while increasing CEA say in the running of the firm

The reorganization also integrated several new subsidiaries into Framatome, further centralizing the French nuclear industry and tying the company closer to

the government - and to public debate over French nuclear policy. Framatome currently owns 70 percent of Novatome, the company operating France's controversial fast breeder reactor program. It also joined France's nuclear fuels agency in creating two nuclear fuel companies.

Proliferating Abroad

Framatome illustrates many of the inherent economic and political contradictions within the nuclear power industry. Despite its government-approved monopoly of domestic nuclear reactor construction, it could not recover its tremendous investment costs - a result of the expensive, capital-intensive nature of nuclear technology - or turn a profit without eventually selling on the global market. Although Framatome won some early contracts for reactors in Europe, by the mid-1970s most industrial countries barred nuclear imports to protect their own nuclear industries and jobs. The only market left was the Third World - and selling there was likely to increase proliferation risks.

Framatome had several advantages over its U.S. competitors for Third World markets: it specialized in providing complete nuclear fuel cycle systems including reactor, fuel, and equipment, and only took six to seven years to complete construction against a U.S. average of 11 years. Its use of U.S. technology allowed it to substitute for U.S. companies in the Third World.

In 1975, Framatome negotiated the first major sale of a French-made nuclear reactor - to Iran. The \$1.2 billion contract for two 900 megawatt power stations reportedly included supplying fuel reprocessing technology. (Earlier sales of this technology by France to Pakistan and South Korea had provoked strong U.S. protests in the wake of India's 1974 explosion of a nuclear device utilizing materials from a U.S.-supplied nuclear power station.) However, the units were never built and the contract was eventually cancelled in 1979 following the Shah's overthrow.

Barely five months later, Framatome won a contract to build South Africa's first nuclear power reactors at Koeberg, north of Capetown, edging out Westinghouse. Under terms of the seven-year contract, Framatome and two other French companies agreed to provide the nuclear technology, equipment, and fuel rods for two 950 megawatt units. South Africa's Electricity and Supply Commission (ESCOM) supplied the enriched uranium for the rods and funded construction. Financing came directly from the South African government and indirectly from transnational bank purchases of ESCOM bonds.

Until recently, Framatome kept close to its schedule, due for completion by 1983, motivated in part by contract terms allowing payment only after the reactors go on line. Framatome's progress, however, was interrupted first by the U.S.'s continued refusal to enrich uranium for the reactors, as previously agreed, due to South Africa's refusal to sign the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty. Then, in December 1982, start-up was further delayed when the reactor's control system was damaged by bombs planted by guerrillas of the African National Congress, the leading South African national liberation movement.

In 1979, Framatome signed an agreement with the Korean Electricity Power Co. to build two nuclear reactors. Currently under construction, the units have come under strong criticism - most recently in a World Bank-commissioned study - because of gross health and safety violations and inadequate training of Korean

nuclear technicians who will operate the plants (see MM, February 1983)
Equally serious have been past concerns over possible Korean diversion of
civilian-use nuclear materials to a nuclear weapons program U S Congressional
investigations in 1978 revealed secret Korean plans during the early 1970s to
develop nuclear weapons using a French-supplied processing plant

Framatome, however, has experienced major financial problems with nuclear
exports Most Third World countries cannot afford the expense and have had to
scale down their nuclear construction program plans Korea, for example,
dropped plans for 31 reactors from its program Also, the need to sell nuclear
exports has created a buyer's market, undercutting prices France earned less
from its later sales to Taiwan and South Korea than from its South Africa deals

In recent years, Framatome has been unable to conclude any concrete contracts
Taiwan backed out of a tentative contract in 1982, and Mexico's debt crisis has
shelved indefinitely Framatome's hopes of winning a slice of its plans for a \$32
billion, 20-reactor program. Because nuclear fuel and reactor hardware are
France's second largest export and a mainstay of the French economy, however,
Framatome has continued actively to seek out new markets In 1981, following
the first Arab nuclear conference, Algeria and Morocco reportedly approached
France to conduct feasibility studies of nuclear power development In 1982,
Egypt employed French companies to study possible nuclear reactor sites In
early 1983, Gabon's president requested French help in building a nuclear power
plant, the first black African country to do so France and China recently signed
a joint accord on sharing nuclear information, Framatome reportedly has a good
chance of winning a major stake in building China's first nuclear power reactor
In late 1982, South Africa was reportedly considering ordering two new nuclear
power stations, a new contract could mean more than \$1 billion and hundreds of
jobs for Framatome

Ambivalence and Hard Choices

The Socialist Party has shown ambivalence toward France's domestic nuclear
industry and nuclear export sales Influenced by local protest, its pre-election
platform advocated nationalizing the industry and sharply reducing atomic
reactors on order Barely two months after the 1981 election, the new
government accordingly halted work on five plant sites, promising a rigorous
look at domestic nuclear energy and a possible public referendum on the issue
Government officials indicated they would oppose any future nuclear dealings,
with South Africa Mitterand, however, trod lightly on nationalization, hesitant
to alienate foreign investors further or undermine Framatome's profitability and
employment opportunities

In reality, the new government was as split as its supporters over nuclear policy
Members of communist unions backed further expansion to maintain the over
300,000 jobs that depend directly or indirectly on the nuclear industry Other
socialists, however, favored reducing nuclear power and sought to close down
France's fast breeder reactor

In October 1981, the Mitterand government reversed its policy and supported
expansion of France's domestic and international nuclear sales over strong
objections from many disillusioned supporters The French Industry Minister is
now studying plans to concentrate the French nuclear industry even more by
allowing EDF to become part owner of Framatome Such a reorganization

would allow Framatome's ailing parent, Creusot-Loire, to raise desperately-needed capital by selling off its shares. But it would also create a giant reactor/supplier-turbine/operator monopoly. EDF ownership would be the first time a public customer has owned a share in its reactor supplier.

Framatome is bracing for employment problems in mid-1984 if EDF orders are reduced further. Without increased demand, Framatome workers - and those in related industries - could face severe layoffs.

The Socialist government faces hard choices in the coming few years. Efforts to curb nuclear proliferation may hinge on the struggle within the French administration over how to balance proliferation concerns against the industrial health of its nuclear industry, rising unemployment, and increasing balance of payments problems from reduced exports. France's original decision to emphasize nuclear power was inspired primarily by nationalistic aversion to dependence on U.S. technology. Its economic consequences, however, have created unpalatable options for France and Framatome: either increase domestic reactor construction despite lack of demand in order to maintain employment levels at Framatome and among subcontractors or to cut back on unneeded reactors, risking deepening economic recession and unemployment, or, finally, emphasize overseas marketing of nuclear reactors, risking nuclear weapons proliferation.

It is unclear which of these options France will eventually choose. But Mitterand, who has not shown himself above seeking political advantage, may well take whichever route best preserves his standing.

Table of Contents



Schneider Electric - Global Specialist in Military and Offshore Marine Energy Management

Worldwide specialist in the energy management, present in more than 100 countries, Schneider Electric offers integrated solutions for five key markets: Energy and Infrastructure, Industry, Buildings, Data Centers and Networks, and Residential. The marine activity, one of the major segments of the energy activity and infrastructure, gathers total competences in marketing, offers and services in the fields of the merchant, military and offshore marine industries.

100% OPERATIONAL SUBMARINES AND SURFACE VESSELS

With over 90 years experience assisting 15 navies with energy management solutions, we are well-qualified to supply integrated systems and services for the power and control functions related to naval surface vessels and submarines.

Energy management technology consultation and design services

Involved right from the design stage of your project, we intervene according to your technical and economic requirements and constraints while working on differentiating and innovative axes.

Naval electrical engineering innovation

We offer and supply systems based on well-proven technologies to guarantee service continuity and best-in-class performance globally.

Integrated logistic support and retrofit

Our service is tailored to your requirements to increase the installed base reliability, and to check, repair and refurbish all safety-critical equipment on your ship. We send experts, wherever and whenever they are needed.

World-wide presence

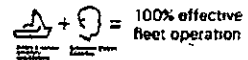
To fulfill customer requirements, Schneider Electric proposes know-how transfers, local contents and interventions through its own facilities or local partners.

CONSISTENT ENERGY MANAGEMENT APPLICATIONS

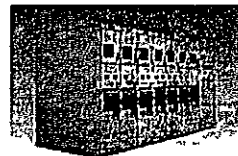
We provide an extensive range of secured fleet operation services. From proven technologies with globally installed bases, adapted solutions are developed in conformity with the most stringent applicable standards as well as commercial classification societies' rules. They benefit from all Schneider Electric's 'manufacturer' guarantees, which ensures implementation, supervision and commissioning. Schneider Electric's navy know-how applies to the main vital functions of both surface vessels and submarines.

We offer electrical distribution solutions, including:

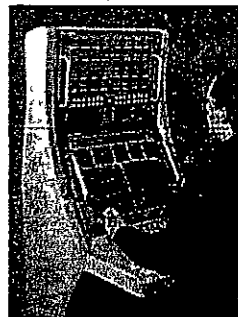
- MV and LV distribution
- Transformers
- Busways
- Ultra-secured power
- Variable speed drives and softstarters



We work closely with naval clients to ensure the best energy management solutions are attained.



Combatant ship equipped with MV&LV distribution according to high constraints, shocks, vibration.



Workstation for the supervision and control of sub-systems.



The Propulsion Control & Reference System (P C R-S) is an ashore simulator used for equipment embarked.

We also offer the following automation solutions

- Power management system
- Alarm monitoring system
- Connectivity / transparent ready-application
- Generator control

We provide automation solution dedicated to launching and flight termination systems

For over 50 years we have been providing highly reliable failsafe safety systems certified to SIL4 requirements. We design and implement turnkey solutions to the current requirements with

- High level of resistance to EMC aggression (greater than 10GHz)
- probability of occurrence of undesirable event less than 10⁻⁹ /operation

Our main application domains include

- Weapon launching control system for nuclear submarines
- Nuclear weapon handling system
- Rocket flight termination system

INTEGRATED LOGISTIC SUPPORT

Our challenges begin with the initial design and continue throughout the life of each vessel to ensure efficient fleet operation and service continuity. All over the world, a specific logistic support based on an organisational structure dedicated to navy, guarantees maximum availability of Schneider Electric's installations

Our logistic engineering services include

- Maintainability, reliability, availability studies
- Cost management, configuration management

Our through-life support services include documentation, training, spare parts, technical assistance, maintenance and obsolescence management

Our refitting services include upgrading performances, conformity to new standards (environmental etc) and complete equipment renovation

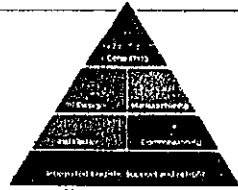
MAIN REFERENCES

We have worked on a wide range of leading naval projects, including

- Frigates FREMM, Horizon class, La Fayette class (France)
- Corvettes Formidable class frigate (Singapore)
- Littoral combat ship LOS (US Navy)
- Patrol vessels Kingston class (Canada) Patrol vessels (US Navy)
- Aircraft carriers Charles de Gaulle (France)
- Surface ship weapon systems Sylver (France)
- Conventional submarines Scorpen class (Chile, Malaysia) A19 Gotland class (Sweden) Collins class (Australia)
- Nuclear submarines Barracuda class (SNA/SSN) Triomphant class (SNG/SSBN)

Contact Details

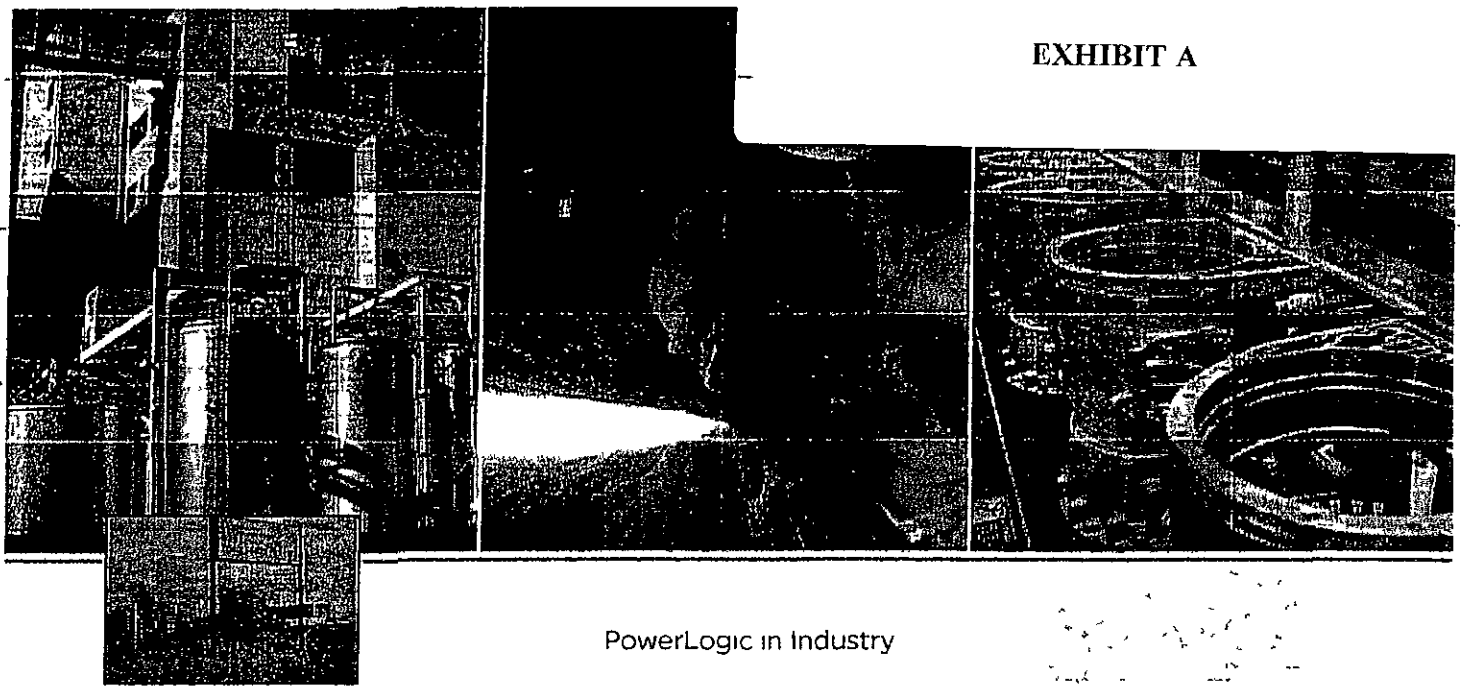
aboard 6 submarines of
the Commonwealth of
Australia



We offer a complete
through-life service,
from conception to after-
sale support

Asia-Pacific Operating Division
Marine Segment
S2E avenue des Jeux Olympiques
38050 Grenoble
France

Contact Edouard Coste
Tel +33 4 76 60 67 27
Fax +33 4 76 57 97 92
Email edouard.coste@fr.schneider-electric.com
URL www.schneider-electric.com



PowerLogic in Industry

US DOE Waste Isolation Pilot Plant cuts energy costs by 30%

Application

- Measure efficiency, reveal opportunities and verify savings
- Demand response
- Verify the reliable operation of equipment
- Improve response to power quality-related problems

PowerLogic System

PowerLogic ION Enterprise
PowerLogic ION meters

The U.S. Department of Energy's (DOE) Waste Isolation Pilot Plant (WIPP) near Carlsbad, N.M., is the nation's first underground repository for transuranic waste, or clothing, tools and other items contaminated by radioactive material during the research and development of nuclear weapons. Federal mandates to reduce energy consumption and provide ongoing documentation led WIPP to install a power monitoring system using PowerLogic ION Enterprise software and PowerLogic ION meters (formerly Power Measurement).

Subsequently, the PowerLogic power monitoring system helped facility engineers to slash energy use by 30 percent, investigate power quality issues, audit utility bills and identify energy efficiency opportunities.

The system provides

- trend data and load profiles for analyzing energy use and establishing baselines
- complex power data, including waveforms, voltage and electrical distribution data for power quality investigations
- shadow billing reports for verification of utility charges

With its roughly 270,000 square feet of air-conditioned space, more than 60 buildings and an enormous underground storage area situated in a salt formation 2,150 feet below the Earth's surface, annual utility costs for the site in 2001 averaged \$755,000 and consumption 18 million kWh per year. Beyond the main utility metering point, the WIPP owns and maintains 11 electrical substations aboveground, three medium-voltage distribution switchgears, two substations and six portable power centers below ground to provide power for operating the numerous buildings and various industrial processes.

Special consideration

Engineers knew the project would be labor intensive and would require cooperation among numerous departments. No overhead electrical lines are permitted, and ground excavations cost approximately \$150 per foot. Work cannot be performed when the system is hot, and de-energizing a substation requires extensive scheduling and coordination. Additionally the WIPP site operates under stringent technical requirements and has specific equipment needs because it handles transuranic waste.

Most of the installation work for the project piggybacked onto major renovation or maintenance projects that already included excavation work and scheduled down times for the electrical systems.

The PowerLogic System

Senior engineers selected PowerLogic ION meters, which communicate using native protocol over the WIPP Ethernet and provide energy data for authorized personnel through PowerLogic ION Enterprise. Because the metering system software has its own dedicated server that is accessible only over the WIPP intranet system, firewalls protect against unauthorized access.

Facility personnel expanded the system from 0 to 16 meters that monitored mostly industrial processes to 40 meters currently monitoring all the substations, numerous processes and several individual buildings. The present system also includes four wireless RF modems that send data from meters installed at remote sites.

Energy efficiency opportunities identified

Facility engineers began using meter data to commission new direct digital controls and occupancy sensors. The metering data quickly identified that the controls and sensors were not operating properly and adjustments have been made. WIPP engineers also now establish baseline energy use in areas where energy efficiency or load-shedding projects are planned.

Power quality investigation and documentation improved

Using waveforms captured from the metering system and fault analysis WIPP staff determined the cause of failure in one substation and reduced costly downtime and manpower. In addition, staff use power data to identify weaknesses in the power distribution and substation design which can be caused by salt or sand and recommend modifications.

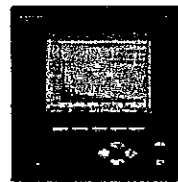
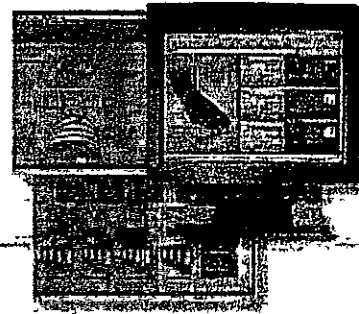
Improved documentation of energy use

Energy reporting purposes require differentiation of energy used for ventilation, air conditioning, lighting and heating from that used for industrial processes dealing with the waste. Forty PowerLogic meters distinguish building from process loads, making reporting more efficient.

Enhanced utility bill auditing

PowerLogic ION Enterprise provided shadowing of utility billing activities, enabling WIPP personnel to more effectively audit utility costs and detect discrepancies.

ION
Enterprise



Schneider Electric helps you get the most from your energy with innovative solutions that are safe, efficient and simple to use. Visit powerlogic.com to learn how our PowerLogic technology increases energy efficiency, reduces costs and improves power reliability.

Schneider
Electric

DRAFT

City Attorney

FILED
OFFICE OF THE CITY CLERK
OAKLAND

REVISED AT PUBLIC SAFETY COMMITTEE ON JANUARY 28, 2014

2014 FEB -7 AM 8:50

OAKLAND CITY COUNCIL

RESOLUTION No. _____ C.M.S.

Introduced by Councilmember _____

RESOLUTION AUTHORIZING THE CITY ADMINISTRATOR TO:

- 1) **NEGOTIATE AND EXECUTE A PROFESSIONAL SERVICES AGREEMENT WITH SCHNEIDER ELECTRIC INC. TO PROVIDE PROFESSIONAL SERVICES FOR DESIGN/BUILD/MAINTAIN SERVICES REPRESENTED IN PHASE 2 OF THE CITY AND PORT JOINT DOMAIN AWARENESS CENTER (DAC) PROJECT FOR AN AMOUNT NOT TO EXCEED \$1,600,000; AND**
- 2) ~~IF NEGOTIATIONS FAIL WITH SCHNEIDER ELECTRIC INC, THE CITY ADMINISTRATOR OR HER DESIGNEE IS AUTHORIZED TO NEGOTIATE AND ENTER INTO A CONTRACT WITH ANOTHER VENDOR ON THE DAC PHASE 2 EVALUATIONS RANKING LIST, WITHOUT RETURNING TO COUNCIL~~

WHEREAS, Congress and the Obama Administration intended the Port Security Grant Program (PSGP) to be one of the tools in a comprehensive set of measures to strengthen the Nation's critical infrastructure against risks associated with potential terrorist attacks, and

WHEREAS, the Port of Oakland submitted PSGP grant proposals to jointly develop, establish and operate a City/Port Domain Awareness Center (DAC) utilizing the City of Oakland Emergency Operations Center (EOC) to consolidate a network of existing surveillance and security sensor data to actively monitor critical Port facilities, utility infrastructure, City facilities and roadways, and

WHEREAS, on May 23, 2013, the Port of Oakland Board of Directors approved a resolution for the Port of Oakland to enter into a Memorandum of Understanding and Grant Administration Agreement to provide up to two million dollars (\$2,000,000) of supplemental FY09 and FY10 PSGP grant funding with the City of Oakland to further expand the development of the City/Port Domain Awareness Center (DAC) and embark upon Phase 2 of the expansion of the systems integration as well as equipment/system enhancements, and

WHEREAS, on July 30, 2013, the City Council passed Resolution No 84593, approving the appropriation of grant funds required agreements between the City and the Port, and

WHEREAS, on November 19, 2013, the City Council pursuant to Resolution 84725, waived further advertising and the competitive Request For Proposals selection requirements of the Oakland Municipal Code, and authorized the staff to select a vendor from the pool of vendors that responded to the RFP titled, "City of Oakland/Port of Oakland Joint Domain Awareness Center, October 2012" in an amount not to exceed \$2 million dollars, and

WHEREAS, the City seeks to utilize these additional funds to complete Phase 2 of the Domain Awareness Center (Phase 2), and

WHEREAS, the City wishes to negotiate a new contract for Phase 2 work, which consists of, but is not limited to, additional enhancements to the Emergency Operations Center, additional systems' integration such as the Port Geographic Information Systems (GIS) and other key City Public Safety Information Technology systems, and

WHEREAS, the City finds and determines that the services provided pursuant to the agreement authorized hereunder are of a professional, scientific or technical nature and are temporary in nature, and

WHEREAS, the City finds and determines that this contract shall not result in the loss of employment or salary by any person having permanent status in the competitive service, now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED: that the City Administrator or her designee is authorized to accept, appropriate, and administer up to two million dollars (\$2,000,000) of American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) supplemental Port Security Grant funds for (PSGP) fiscal years 2009 and 2010 for Phase 2 of the joint Port of Oakland/City Domain Awareness Center (DAC) project, and be it

FURTHER RESOLVED: That the City Administrator or her designee is hereby authorized to execute any amendments or modifications to said Port/City agreement and the Professional Services Contract with Schneider Electric, Inc in an amount not to exceed \$1.6 million dollars pending a determination of its full compliance with applicable laws, including the Nuclear Free Zone Act, and be it

~~**FURTHER RESOLVED**—If such negotiations are unsuccessful with Schneider Electric Inc, that the City Administrator is hereby authorized to negotiate and enter into a contract with another vendor on the DAC Phase 2 evaluations ranking list, without returning to Council, and be it~~

FURTHER RESOLVED That funds to complete this project will be drawn from Fund (2123), Org (20711), Program (PS21), Accounts and Projects to be Determined, and be it

FURTHER RESOLVED: That the City Administrator or her designee is authorized to accept and appropriate said FY 2009 and FY2010 PSGP Grants funds into U S Department of Homeland Security Fund (2123), Emergency Management Services Division (20711) a grant project to be determined, and Emergency Management Service Program (PS21), the full grant funds will be appropriated to the Miscellaneous Federal Grants Accounts (46129), and be it

FURTHER RESOLVED: That the agreement(s) and other actions authorized hereunder shall be reviewed and approved by the Office of the City Attorney for form and legality and filed with the Office of the City Clerk, and shall comply with previous resolutions regarding this particular project's successful adoption of a privacy and data retention policy as a condition of project implementation

IN COUNCIL, OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA, _____

PASSED BY THE FOLLOWING VOTE

AYES - BROOKS, GALLO, KAPLAN, KALB, MCELHANEY, REID, SCHAAF and PRESIDENT KERNIGHAN

NOES -

ABSENT -

ABSTENTION -

ATTEST _____

LaTonda Simmons
City Clerk and Clerk of the Council
of the City of Oakland, California