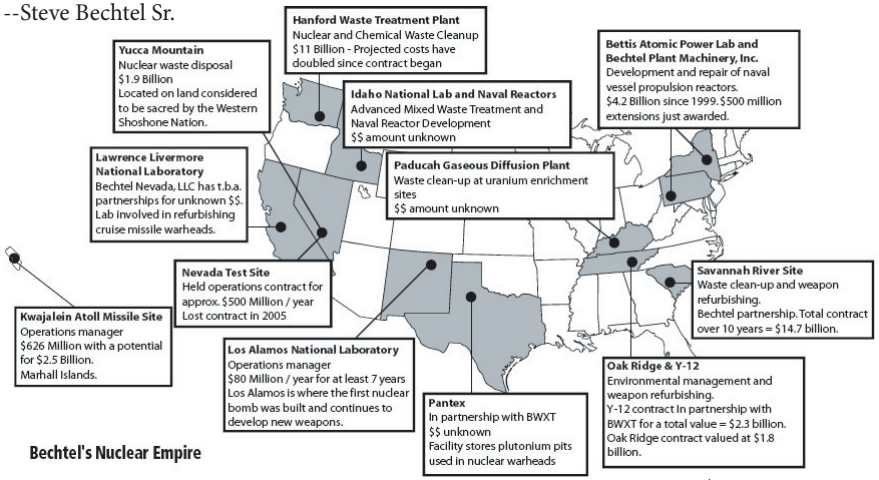
Site	Contractor
KCP	Honeywell Federal Manufacturing and Technologies, LLC.
SRS	Washington Savannah River Company, LLC (**WGI**), **Bechtel** Savannah River (BSRI), **BWXT** Savannah River Company, and CH2 Savannah River Company.
Y-12	Babcock and Wilcox Technical Services Y-12 (**BWXT** Y-12), LLC, which includes **Bechtel** National as a lead partner.
NTS	National Security Technologies LLC., led by Northrop Grumman Corp. took over in 2006. Operated, until 2006, by **Bechtel** Nevada Corporation.
Pantex	B&W Pantex LLC. Its Members are Babcock & Wilcox Technical Services Group, Inc. (**BWXT**), Honeywell International, Inc. and **Bechtel** National, Inc.
SNL	Lockheed Martin Corporation
LANL	Los Alamos National Security, LLC, a partnership between **Bechtel** National and the **University of California** as the lead partners, the Washington Division of URS Corporation (**WGI**), and **BWXT**.
LLNL	Lawrence Livermore National Security, LLC, a partnership between **Bechtel** National and the University of California as the lead partners, the Washington Division of URS Corporation (**WGI**), **BWXT**, and Battelle.

The UC has chosen to partner with corporations who control and profit from the entire nuclear fuel chain, from uranium enrichment to reactor construction to weapons production to testing to dismantlement to nuclear waste treatment to environmental "clean-up".

The UC's main partner in the LANL and LLNL LLCs is Bechtel. Bechtel is both the world's largest engineering firm and top nuclear profiteer. They are also a leading beneficiary of the Iraq war with over $2.8 billion in reconstruction contracts. They have been involved in the privatization of shared water resources throughout the world. Bechtel "connects the dots" for the anti-nuke, anti-war, and global justice movements: Through its insidious corporate history and 100 years of revolving-door relationships with government, Bechtel illustrates the connections between profiteering and war, between nuclear power and nuclear weapons proliferation, between neoliberal globalization and the exploitation of indigenous peoples and between corporate power-brokers and decision-makers at the highest levels of government.*

"We are not in the construction and engineering business. We are in the business of making money."
--Steve Bechtel Sr.



Bechtel's Nuclear Empire

*http://www.august6.org

The University of California and the U.S. Nuclear Weapons Complex

For over six decades, the University of California has been the United States government's primary nuclear weapons contractor. The UC Regents have managed the Los Alamos (New Mexico) and the Lawrence Livermore (California) nuclear weapons laboratories since each facility's inception in the mid-20th century. Together, ***these laboratories have researched, designed, and facilitated the testing of every nuclear weapon in the US arsenal.***

Both labs were specifically founded to pursue research, design, and testing of nuclear warheads and have held various nuclear weapons production missions during their lifetimes as well. Nuclear weapons have always been the primary missions of both the Los Alamos National Laboratory (LANL) and the Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory (LLNL), making up the vast majority of their total budget both currently and historically. All other research programs have been ancillary. Each lab also contracts with other federal agencies, mostly Defence agencies and branches of the national intelligence establishment.

LANL was established specifically for the purpose of creating the atomic bomb. Established in 1943, LANL was the institution that coordinated the Manhattan Project. The site was chosen by UC Berkeley physicist J. Robert Oppenheimer.

LLNL, formerly the "Livermore Site" of the UC Berkeley Radiation Laboratory (Rad Lab), was established in 1952 specifically for the purpose of developing modern thermonuclear weapons (hydrogen fusion bombs, missiles, and warheads). LLNL was the product of federal government lobbying by UC Berkeley scientist Earnest O. Lawrence and University of Chicago scientist Edward Teller, who insisted, after the Soviet Union's first test of an atomic bomb in 1949, on the construction of a second national laboratory.

The nuclear weapons labs are extremely secretive institutions. The UC Regents and other weapons lab personnel tend to frame this unholy alliance between academia and the military-industrial complex only in positive terms, thereby obscuring its true functions. The University of California has worked hard throughout its tenure as manager of the nuclear labs to cultivate an image of benign stewardship of the labs, allegedly in the name of national security. Furthermore, propaganda from the UC and from the labs themselves, which paints the labs as diverse institutions advancing science solely for the welfare of humanity, has obscured the true nature of the weapons labs as the vital institutions of the U.S. Nuclear weapons complex: LANL and LLNL are the brains of the U.S. Nuclear weapons complex.

ucnuclearfree
democratize ~ demilitarize
website: www.ucnuclearfree.org
email: youth@napf.org

DOELOC
UC Student, Department of Energy Lab Oversight Committee
website: www.doeloc.org
email: doeloc@gmail.com

LANL and LLNL are typically marketed in lab propaganda as multi-purpose "national science labs" which conduct scientific research in the "public interest" or as a matter of "national security." This banal and generalized terminology allegedly justifying UC involvement in nuclear weapons development has been used for decades by UC and lab officials to dismiss criticism. Such language is inherently marginalizing of critical discourse, and is antithetical to the UC's professed mission of free academic inquiry as is nuclear weapons management in itself.

The UC and the weapons labs rely heavily on fabricating an image of academic freedom and a campus-like atmosphere at the labs even despite the nature of the highly secretive work done on nuclear weapons. Glossy brochures and seemingly benign websites, as well as an array of articulate administrators and researchers attempt to manufacture this image as a means of attracting young scientists, largely from the pool of UC graduate students. Criticism is quickly marginalized through mainstream and campus media channels and has a fraction of the promotional resources and budget to which the UC and the labs have continual and virtually unlimited access.

The University of California is one of the institutions most responsible for the state of nuclear terror under which successive generations have matured and been subjugated since 1945. The tens of thousands of nuclear weapons which the nuclear weapons states point toward each other hold the peoples of the world hostage to governments which grow more and more unaccoutable to their own citizenries and actively deny accountability to those regarded to be outside the carefully guarded definitions of citizenship. In other words, the entire world's population remains subjugated to those states which maintain nuclear weapons stockpiles, ironically, the very states whose governments most fervently claim to promote democracy throughout the world. However, if democracy is to mean self-determination or freedom from oppression, then nuclear weapons represent its antithesis.

The United States alone has around 10,000 nuclear warheads, with around 5000 actively deployed and approximately 3500 on high-alert status, ready to be fired within minutes of an order from the U.S. President. Were these warheads to be used in a first-strike attack, the resulting radioactive fallout, soot, fires, and toxic debris would catastrophically alter the entire planet's fragile ecosystem no matter in which country the weapons were detonated.

It is time for us all to break free of the deterrence mantra and see nuclear weapons for what they truly are: tools of oppression, blackmail, imperialism, racism, patriarchy, genocide, and suicide. They are the means by which the majority of the people living on Earth remain subjects of rulers whom they have not chosen. Human history has culminated with the development of nuclear weapons: we must choose now whether we will allow that history to be erased along with the unwritten histories of all other species on this planet, or whether we will build a culture of resistance, disarmament, and demilitarization and reap the benefits of a world beyond nuclear weapons, inhabited by those individuals who chose to make it happen.

For millions of people—residents of Hiroshima, Nagasaki, and the Marshall islands, the Western Shoshone Nation, sick uranium miners (predominately indigenous peoples), the hundreds of thousands of ill nuclear weapons industry workers, and many others, including American citizens across the country exposed to nuclear contamination from the multitude of contiguous nuclear tests—nuclear war arrived long ago. Nuclear weapons have been used as a means by which large corporations have reaped exorbitant profit. However, given that these particular industrial products carry with them the spectres of environmental racism, imperialism, and genocide, whether they are used for that which they were built or simply poised at the ready for their entire lifetimes, must we even talk about what *might* happen in order to spur us to action? The millions of lives and environmental treasures which have already been sacrificed in order to develop, test, and maintain nuclear weapons should be enough for us all to rise up against these weapons of terror and banish them forever into the quickly expanding realm of terrible human mistakes.

The U.S. Nuclear weapons complex, while officially owned by the DOE, is managed and operated by very large, transnational corporations who derive the vast majority of their profits from government contracts involving weapons, warfare, post-war reconstruction and other major construction projects, the privatization of shared natural resources, like water, and the production of nuclear energy. The corporate structure of the nuclear weapons complex is undergirded by a system of linkages to academic institutions which provide students, scientists, technical expertise, and academic legitimacy to nuclear weapons. The most insidious example is, of course, the University of California, which has recently partnered with three major nuclear weapons contractors in order to form two for-profit limited liability companies (LLC) to manage LANL and LLNL—Los Alamos National Security LLC (LANS LLC) and Lawrence Livermore National Security LLC (LLNS LLC).

An LLC does exactly that which its designation implies: it limits the potential liability of any one of its individual members. In other words, the multiple security lapses, breaches of sensitive information, and environmental destruction which have occurred at the labs throughout the six decades of sole UC management will no longer create liability for the UC individually. The liability rests with the fabricated partnership through the LLC structure. Furthermore, any, albeit minute, degree of transparency of information concerning the labs which activists and journalists enjoyed through the California Public Records Act and Freedom of Information Act when the UC was sole manager of the labs has now disappeared. Records, documents, and other information held by each LLC is proprietary information privately owned by each company. Minutes of Board of Governors meetings of each LLC are also not subject to public disclosure. The nuclear weapons work at the labs is now subject to even less public accountability than before the contracts went up for bid, yet the name of the University of California and the academic legitimacy it proffers continue to be associated with the nuclear labs, as the UC remains a prime contractor, even despite the lack of public accountability which the UC, by its very nature, is supposed to propagate.

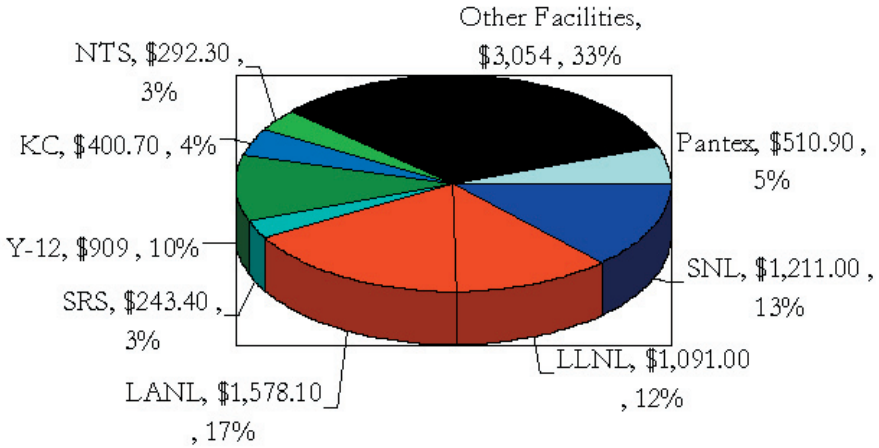
The LLCs are private, for-profit corporations constituted under Delaware law. And with which corporations have the UC Regents chosen to partner to manage the most vital nodes of the nuclear weapons complex? The University is a business partner with Bechtel, the Babcock & Wilcox Company (BWXT), the Washington Division of URS Corp (WGI), and in LLNS LLC, Battelle Memorial Institute. Each lab director also serves as the president of his respective LLC, and nearly all of the LLCs' highest-ranking employees are lab administrators. In other words, these on-site laboratory executives carry out the vast majority of day-to-day managerial responsibilities. The LANS LLC Board of Governors consists of a voting Executive Committee made up of three appointees from the UC and three appointees from Bechtel, in addition to five non-voting independent Governors selected by the Executive Committee. The LLNS Board of Governors consists of a voting Executive Committee made up of three UC appointees and three Bechtel appointees, as well as six non-voting independent Governors, five of whom are appointed by the Executive Committee, with the sixth appointed by Battelle Memorial Institute. The chairman of each board is selected from UC's appointees. At the time of this writing, the chairman of the Board of Governors of both LLCs is UC Regent Norman Pattiz. The vice-chairman of each board is selected from Bechtel's appointees.

The table on the backside of this pamphlet delineates where Bechtel, WGI, and BWXT are contracted by the NNSA throughout the primary nodes of the U.S. Nuclear weapons complex. The University of California has partnered with the three most experienced and powerful nuclear-industrial corporations to manage LANL and LLNL, the most vital nodes of the U.S. Nuclear weapons complex. Additionally, these three corporations have engineered and helped establish approximately 250 nuclear reactors worldwide, with Bechtel establishing over 50% of the nuclear power throughout the global South. The UC has partnered with three corporations deriving a great deal of their profit from the nuclear-military-industrial complex.

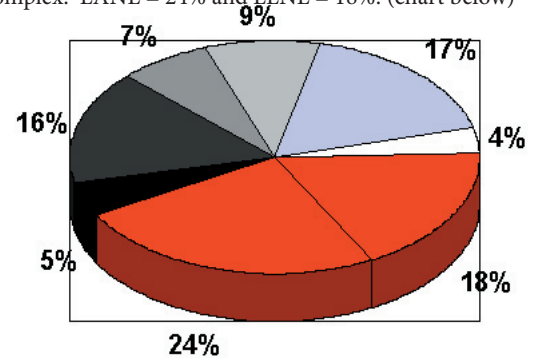
Budget:

- The total FY 2009 budget request for the NNSA is $9.1 billion.
- Of that total, the "Weapons Activities" appropriation programs are requested at $6.618 billion, an increase of $321 million, or 5.1 percent from FY 2008. Keep in mind that the term "Weapons Activities" comes directly out of the official NNSA FY 2009 budget request.
-NNSA Budget.doc: http://nnsa.energy.gov/about/documents/FY09_Budget_Request.pdf

LANL and LLNL represent 29% of the overall NNSA budget. This graph shows a breakdown of the NNSA FY 2009 budget in $millions. (chart below)



Through an analysis of the primary NNSA sites' "Weapons Activities" budgets, the importance of LANL and LLNL within the overall structure of the nuclear weapons complex is even more apparent. The UC-managed labs represent a full 42% of "Weapons Activities" among the primary nodes of the complex. LANL = 24% and LLNL = 18%. (chart below)



Through this budget analysis, the critical position of the UC-managed nuclear weapons labs within the U.S. Nuclear weapons complex becomes even more vivid. Budget translates seamlessly into capacity and mission. At this point, there should be little doubt regarding the activities of the UC-managed nuclear weapons labs. Furthermore, what could Americans do with $9.1 billion each year were it not going toward maintaining a weapons infrastructure designed specifically to guarantee global genocide/suicide were it ever fully utilized?

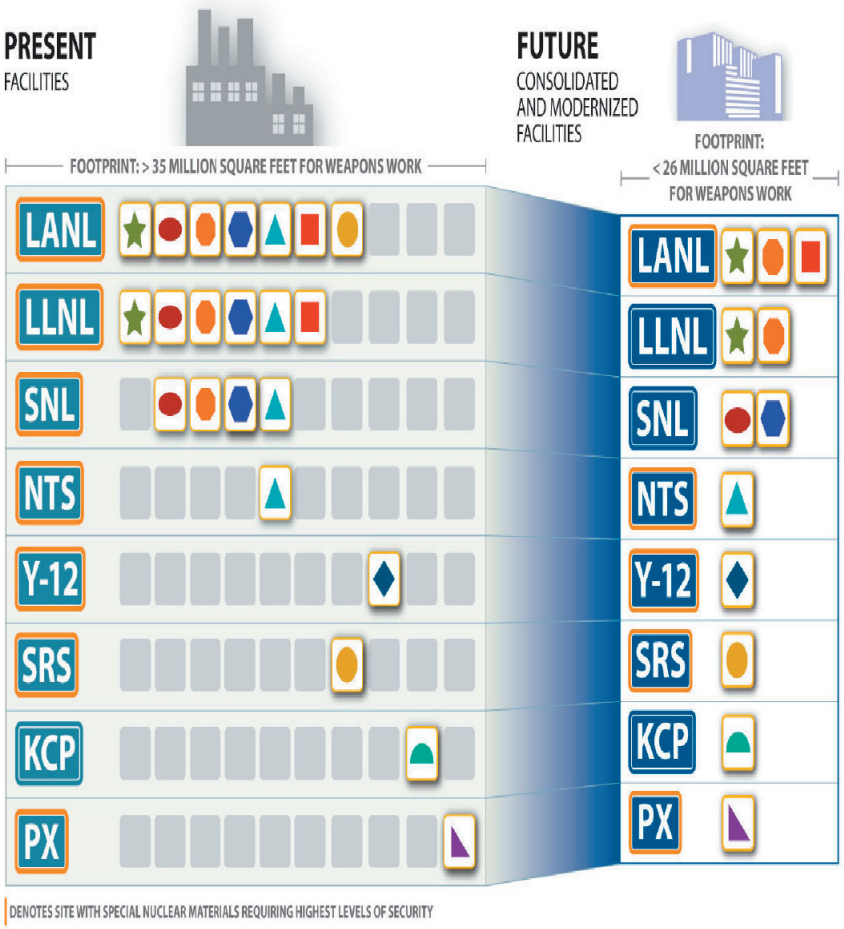
This pamphlet is meant to offer an abridged overview of the U.S. Nuclear weapons complex in an effort to situate the Los Alamos National Laboratory (LANL) and the Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory (LLNL) within their appropriate context. Through an analysis of the budgets, missions, and corporate structure of the various nodes of the nuclear weapons complex, the UC's insidious role in perpetuating weapons of mass destruction should be clear.

UC students, faculty, and staff, therefore have a unique opportunity to oppose the United States nuclear weapons complex. One's institutional linkages can be thought of as a part of one's privilege. Whether they are aware of it or not, UC students hold a highly unique position within the structure of the UC, and by virtue of that privilege, have an enormous degree of power and influence. Without UC students, there would be little reason nor ability to perpetuate the UC. When students realize their collective power and organize their campuses, they can shape the policies of their universities. And given the institutional linkage which the UC maintains with the U.S. Nuclear weapons complex, UC students can oppose nuclear weapons in a highly efficacious way without ever stepping foot from UC campuses. The nuclear weapons establishment must continually reproduce itself, and therefore, it must maintain a linkage to a knowledge base which can be utilized for this purpose. That knowledge base comes in the form of researchers and students from universities. The UC's position as contractor of the two most vital laboratories responsible for developing nuclear weapons technology entails that that linkage is critical for the maintenance of the nuclear weapons complex in a functional state equivalent to that which it has become accustomed. Severance of the UC's ties to the labs would be a very powerful and necessary step toward nuclear disarmament in the United States.

The map above displays the primary nodes of the U.S. Nuclear weapons complex. These sites are owned by the Department of Energy (DOE), but managed and operated through military-industrial-academic corporate partnerships. In addition to its other roles in governing energy infrastructure, the DOE is the government body which is responsible for overseeing the U.S. Nuclear weapons complex. The official rationale for putting the DOE in charge of nuclear weapons is to allegedly place infrastructure which develops these weapons of mass destruction under civilian as opposed to military oversight. Additionally, there are many linkages between nuclear energy and nuclear weapons which keep the DOE as landlord over all things nuclear.

The National Nuclear Security Administration (NNSA) is a semi-autonomous branch of the DOE. Created in the year 2000, it is charged with overseeing the U.S. Nuclear weapons complex for the DOE. The NNSA is concerned with two things: maintaining the U.S. Nuclear weapons complex and attempting to keep nuclear weapons out of the hands of foreign entities, otherwise known as nonproliferation. The information in this pamphlet concerning budget and mission is publicly accessible information taken from the NNSA's website.

CONSOLIDATING TO INTERDEPENDENT CENTERS



The table above is from an official NNSA document outlining "Complex Transformation," the NNSA plan for consolidating and modernizing the U.S. Nuclear weapons complex infrastructure. "Complex Transformation" includes funding for greater **plutonium pit production** capabilities at LANL as well as **new nuclear weapons** such as the **Reliable Replacement Warhead (RRW)**, designed at LLNL. As is apparent from the NNSA's own image above, the UC-managed weapons labs, LANL and LLNL, are the most pivotal sites within the U.S. Nuclear weapons complex. As the brains of the nuclear complex, their

missions are highly unique, and the infrastructure which exists at these labs for plutonium operations and nuclear weapons testing simulations for the NNSA's Stockpile Stewardship and Life Extension Program (LEP) is not duplicated anywhere else throughout the complex.
*It is also important to note that where the NNSA image denotes that "Non-Nuclear Design & Engineering" takes place at LANL, LLNL, and SNL, in this instance, that is referring to "Non-Nuclear Design & Engineering" **for nuclear weapons**. Additionally, "Non-Nuclear Production" at KCP is **for nuclear weapons**.*

Mission:

There are eight primary nodes within the structure of the U.S. Nuclear weapons complex. The other nodes within the complex could theoretically be phased out or have their missions transferred to other facilities without any major rupture in the complex. However, ***the following facilities are integral to the structure of the nuclear weapons complex.*** There are no other facilities within the complex which can serve these functions with the same ability and efficacy.

1.) The **Los Alamos National Laboratory** conducts research, design, and development of nuclear weapons; maintains production capabilities for plutonium pits for delivery to the stockpile; manufactures nuclear weapon detonators for the stockpile; conducts plutonium, tritium, and high explosives research and development; and tests other explosives including depleted uranium munitions. Along with LLNL, and SNL, LANL maintains the most powerful supercomputing facilities in the world for nuclear weapons testing simulations.
2.) The **Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory** conducts research, design, and development of nuclear weapons; conducts plutonium, tritium, and high explosives research and development; maintains the stockpile; and tests other explosives including depleted uranium munitions. Along with LANL, and SNL, LLNL maintains the most powerful supercomputing facilities in the world for nuclear weapons testing simulations.
3.) The **Sandia National Laboratory** in Albuquerque, NM; Livermore, CA; and other locations conducts systems engineering of nuclear weapons; conducts research, design, and development of non-nuclear components for nuclear weapons; and manufactures non-nuclear weapons components for nuclear weapons including neutron generators for the stockpile.
4.) The **Nevada Test Site (NTS)**, which is 65 miles Northwest of Las Vegas, is the test range where the United States government set off over 900 nuclear explosions during the Cold War phase of the arms race. NTS continues to maintain the capability to resume underground nuclear testing while conducting high-hazard experiments involving both nuclear material and high explosives, including subcritical testing for nuclear weapons stockpile stewardship. Despite the U.S. government's moratorium on nuclear testing, established in 1992, subcritical testing still utilizes highly toxic and radioactive materials such as plutonium and disperses these materials into the environment.
5.) The **Y-12** Site in Oak Ridge, Tennessee manufactures uranium components for nuclear weapons, cases, and nuclear components and supplies highly enriched uranium for Naval Reactors.
6.) The **Savannah River Site (SRS)** in Aiken, South Carolina operates tritium facilities on site to supply and process tritium, a radioactive form of hydrogen gas that is a vital component of modern thermonuclear weapons. Today, the Tritium Extraction Facility (TEF) at SRS is the only source of new tritium for the U.S. Nuclear weapons stockpile.
7.) The **Kansas City Plant (KCP)** Kansas City, Missouri is responsible for the production and procurement of non-nuclear components for nuclear weapons and evaluates and tests these weapons components.
8.) The **Pantex Plant** in Amarillo, Texas is where nuclear weapons are assembled and disassembled.