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# SUP-2 Property Management Los Alamos National Laboratory

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## Labs Share – High Risk Property May 2006

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## What is High Risk Property?

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- Letter of the Law
  - Everything (because the definition includes “export controlled property”)
- How can one release “high risk property” with only an export restriction notice?
- If high risk property should be that we really care about (wouldn't release), should we say/think/act/breathe that high risk property is that which is on the NSG Trigger List or U.S. Munitions List?
- Should that which is not on those lists that we don't want to release, or aren't sure of, be “disapproved for public release?”

## Dilemma – Specifically Designed/Built for Military

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- ROSPEC – Rotating Neutron Spectrometer
  - Canadian Manufacturer “Sold throughout the world”
  - Advertisement says “Units are at work in Defense Departments in Canada, Germany, France and the USA, at US DOE sites, major fuel fabricator/reprocessors in Europe and Japan and standards labs (NIST, JAERI, CEA) around the world.”
- Is it - USML, Category XVI(c) – Nuclear radiation detection and measurement devices *specifically designed* or modified for military applications.
- If we go with Cat. XVI(c) to be conservative in our high risk program, but then want to export it because we know it wasn't designed for the military.

## Defense Items

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- Export Practitioner, March 2006, Volume 20, Number 3
- “DTSA officials also stress the two-part criteria in ITAR Section 120.3. They note that an item may be subject to ITAR controls not only if it is specially designed, developed, configured, adapted or modified for military applications but also if it has significant military or intelligence capability. ‘Capability is extremely important,’ one DTSA staffer said.”