



## Identify – Control – Protect

# High Risk Property and Why it Must be Protected

### What is high risk property and why should it be protected?

The U.S. Department of Energy is dedicated to preventing the illicit or unintended transfer of strategic equipment, commodities, and materials to destinations, end users, and end uses of concern. These strategic items may present significant risks to the national security and nuclear nonproliferation objectives of the U.S. government. DOE classifies these strategic, proliferation-sensitive items as high risk property (HRP) and requires these items to be identified, controlled, and protected in accordance with DOE's Property Management Regulation, 41 CFR 109.

41 CFR 109-1.53 defines HRP as property that, because of its potential impact on public health and safety, the environment, national security interests, or proliferation concerns, must be controlled and disposed of in other than the routine manner. To mitigate proliferation risks, organizations in possession of DOE property must safeguard HRP throughout the property lifecycle (acquisition, utilization, and disposition).

### Where does HRP come from?

HRP can originate from anywhere. It can be purchased as a one-of-a-kind specialty item or ordered commercially off-the-shelf (COTS) from an online or big box store. It could be an item modified from its original state or something fabricated entirely from raw materials. Many HRP items are dual use, meaning they have a civilian and military application. Even an item that is considered broken, inoperable, or scrap (in a base component material) could still be considered HRP.

### How can HRP be identified?

Identifying HRP can be very challenging, and in most cases, this determination requires a technical subject matter expert with years of training. However, many strategic HRP commodities have construction, design, or performance characteristics that can aid in the identification process.

#### The following characteristics may indicate HRP:

- Corrosion-resistant material of construction
- Ruggedized construction
- Lightweight
- High strength
- High powered or high speed
- Special markings (e.g., electrostatic discharge labels)
- Special packaging (e.g., nuclear "N" stamp)
- Shipping labels (e.g., shock sensors and labels)
- Unusually high value per unit
- Military appearance or specs

Simply stated, **HRP** is an item that comes with significant proliferation risks and requires additional protective measures to ensure these items are properly managed.

#### These items are **ALWAYS** HRP:

- Especially Designed or Prepared (EDP)/Trigger List items for nuclear applications
- Military equipment
- Nuclear weapons and their components
- Development and production equipment associated with any of the above

### Examples of physical, design, performance, and other HRP indicators



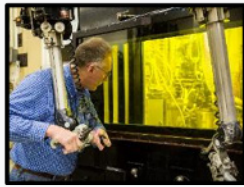
Every DOE employee has an obligation to help safeguard HRP!





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### Common Examples of HRP across the DOE/NNSA complex



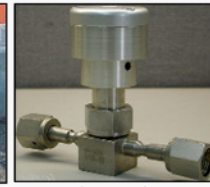
Remote Manipulators



Heat Exchangers



Chemical Reaction Vessels



Corrosion Resistant & Bellows Seal Valves



Pulse Amplifiers



Triggered Spark Gaps



Radio Equipment



Pressure Transducers



Photomultiplier Tubes



Body Armor



Infrared Cameras



High Speed Cameras

### What is not HRP?

Although HRP can be found at every site across the DOE complex, a large percentage of DOE/NNSA property is not considered HRP. These are generally low-technology items that have no strategic or proliferation value.

### How do you manage HRP?

According to 41 CFR 109, property cannot leave a DOE site without a proper HRP review. Once HRP is identified, it must be marked, tagged, and tracked until final disposition. Marking and tracking HRP is critical because some HRP has restrictions that require special authorizations before foreign nationals are granted physical and/or visual access. In addition, most HRP has specific disposition requirements such as demilitarization (or other forms of destruction), end-use/end-user agreements, restricted party screening, or export restriction notices.

### Who to contact if you have questions about HRP?

NNSA's Export Control Review, Compliance, and Interdiction Program (NA-242) is the primary point of contact for HRP expertise. However, your local property management professionals should be the first people you contact with HRP-related questions. If you do not know your respective property or HRP representatives, please visit the HRP website contact page for specific-site information or contact NNSA's NA-242 HRP subject matter experts to assist. HRP contacts can be found at <https://hrp.doe.gov/Home/Contacts>.

### Examples that are **NOT** HRP

- Commercial automotive parts
- Bicycles
- Office furniture
- Basic hand and garden tools
- Kitchen appliances
- Ladders
- Cables and ropes
- Propane bottles
- Pulleys
- Common hand tools

Additional information about HRP specific training, resources, technical reach-back points of contact, and tools can be found on the HRP website at <https://hrp.doe.gov>