Tim Muller, M.S., CBSP 272-5993



• **Export control laws** ("ECL") are U.S. federal laws and regulations that regulate the export of strategically important products, services and technologies to foreign persons.

Foreign person(s)

- Any foreign government
- Any foreign corporation or organization that is not incorporated or organized to do business in the U.S.
- Any individual who is not a U.S. citizen or lawful permanent resident of the U.S. (green card holder)





• What is an export?

 Transfer of controlled technology, information, equipment, software or services to a foreign person <u>in the U.S. or abroad</u> by any means. (e.g. shipping outside the US, visual inspection or written oral disclosure)

• Why do we have these laws?

- Restrict exports of goods and technology that could aid our adversaries militarily
- Prevent proliferation of weapons of mass destruction
- Prevent terrorism
- Comply with U.S. trade agreements and sanctions



Federal Agencies

- <u>State Department</u>: International Traffic in Arms Regulations (**ITAR**)
 - Military technologies

- <u>Commerce Department</u>: Export Administration Regulations (EAR)
 - Dual use technologies with civilian or military applications (e.g., biologicals, chemicals, satellites, software, computers)
 - EAR's list of controlled technologies is called the Commerce Control List (CCL)
 - Bureau of Industry and Security (BIS) website
- <u>Treasury Department</u>, Office of Foreign Assets Control (**OFAC**)
 - Prohibits certain transactions with countries subject to boycotts, trade sanctions and embargoes (e.g., Balkans, Burma, Cuba, Iran, Iraq, Liberia, Libya, North Korea, Sudan, Syria, and Zimbabwe)



- Impact of Export Controls on Research
- If a research project involves controlled technologies, the researcher <u>may be</u> required to obtain a government license before:
 - Sending or taking equipment, chemicals or technologies subject to EAR or ITAR outside the U.S.
 - Allowing Foreign researchers or students participating in research subject to EAR or ITAR (known as a "deemed export")





- General Rule: UNM faculty and employees may not send or take export-controlled equipment, chemicals or technologies to foreign persons without a license from the U.S. Government, unless an exclusion applies.
- The majority of research at UNM will be covered under an exclusion to the Export Control Law requirements
 - >Public Domain Exclusion (ITAR, EAR)
 - Education Exclusion (ITAR, EAR)
 - Employment Exclusion (ITAR only)

Fundamental Research Exclusion (ITAR, EAR)



- Public Domain Exclusion (ITAR, EAR)
- No license is required to export or transfer information and research results that are generally available to the interested public through:
 - Libraries, bookstores, or newsstands
 - Trade shows, meetings, seminars in the U.S. open to the public
 - Published in certain patent applications
 - Websites accessible to the public.

Note: the public domain exclusion applies to information and research results -- <u>not physical equipment, substances, etc</u>.



- Education Exclusion (ITAR, EAR)
- No license is required to transfer information to students, including students who are foreign nationals, concerning general scientific, mathematical or engineering principles commonly taught in school, colleges or universities
- Employment Exclusion (ITAR)

- No license is required to share information subject to export control laws with a foreign national if the foreign national:
 - Full-time, bona-fide employee of the University
 - Not a national of certain countries of concern
 - Has a permanent address in the U.S. while employed at the University
 - Has been informed in writing not to transfer the information to other foreign nationals



- Fundamental Research Exclusion
- <u>No license is required</u> for fundamental research, defined as basic or applied research in science or engineering
 - At an accredited institution of higher learning in the U.S.; and
 - Resulting information is ordinarily published and shared broadly in the scientific community
- Fundamental research is distinguished from research where the results are restricted for proprietary reasons





- > The Fundamental Research Exclusion Is Void if:
- The University accepts any contract clause in the sponsored research contract that:
 - Gives the sponsor the right to withhold from publication information resulting from the research
 - Forbids the participation of foreign nationals





Export Control Exclusion Screening Form

- This form needs to be completed
- Certain answers will trigger a review for export control issues
- Your research may fall under an exclusion

NUNM	EXPORT CONTROL EXCLUSION SCREENING FORM			
working on your proposal/gran the Export Control Exclusion S	wer the following questions Yes or No and return to the Contract t/contract/agreement. For more information, go to: <u>http://rese</u> reening Tip Sheets <u>http://research.unm.edu/esportcontral/Tips</u>	urchunm.e	Administr du/exports	ator (CGA)
Proposal Title:	Funding Agency/Institutionc			
PI:	Funding Agency/Institutions			
PreAward Tracking Numbers_	Previous # (If continuation):	twious # (If continuation): Est. Start Date:		
Fun	damental Research Exclusion	Yes	No	Unknow
Will the information be published and shared broadly in the scientific community?				
Are there any proprietary or U. in the contract?	5. government publication or access dissemination restrictions			
U.S. citizens only in the contra				
Will there be any foreign natio project? Provide the name and	nuls and/or persons holding dual citizenship involved with the d nationality of each individual if known or when availables			
Is any portion of the project by (SubAwardees, Collaborator; If "Yes," where?	sing conducted at a site other than UNM? , Consultants, Other [select one]].			
Will items and/or materials be If "Yes," what? where? and t				
Is travel outside the US anticip If "Yes," where?	atod?			
Edu	cational Information Exclusion			
Exclusion Screening Tip Sheet				
Are courses about this informa-	tion listed in published course catalogs?			
	d or Discussed Within the Project Documentation sated, please include a brief description.			
Encryption Software? (If yes, f	I out the "Checklist for Encryption Software" form)		-	-
Select Agents? If "Yes," what	sit?		<u> </u>	-
Trade Secrets?				-
Sanctioned or Embargoed cour	tries?		-	-
ITAR (International Traffic in Arms Regulation) or Munitions List? # "Yes,"#				-
EAR (Export Administration Re	gulations) or export control? If "Yes," #		-	-
	IMPORTANT NOTICE TO PI Consequence of Non-Compliance			
following: Civil penalties u each violation; and/or Imp	export control laws can result in severe penalties to the <i>i</i> p to \$500,000 for each violation; Criminal penalties can risonment for up to 10 years.	be applied	up to \$1	,000,000
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following: Civil penalties u each violation; and/or Imp Pl Signature: Print Pl Name; Received By (Pre Award CGA); For Internal Office Use Onl Date submitted to export@un	export control laws can result in severe penalties <i>to the i</i> p to \$500,000 for each violation Criminal penalties can risoement for up to 10 years. 	be applied	up to \$1	,000,000
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nd reliable information available as of the date indicated above.



Violations of Export Control Laws

- Civil penalties up to \$500,00 for each violation
- Criminal penalties up to 1,000,000 for each violation
 - Prison
 - Loss of exporting privileges
- 2009 Dr. John Roth, University of Tennessee
 - Illegally exported military research technical data
 - Violation of Arms Export Control Act
 - Sentenced to 48 month in prison
- 2004 Dr. Thomas Butler, Texas Tech
 - Illegally exported Yersinia pestis without a license & committed other crimes
 - Sentenced to 24 month in prison

 Dr. Butler agreed to pay a \$37,400 civil penalty / loss of exporting privileges for 10 years



HSC Export Control

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Website: http://hsc.unm.edu/research/export_control.html

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