Alphabetical Listing of Export Restricted Biological Items

There are two sets of regulations for export restricted biological items, the International Traffic in Arms Regulations (ITAR) from Dept. of State and the Export Administration Regulations from Dept. of Commerce. These items require export licenses to all countries. Licensing takes about 6 weeks. Fines are $250,000 to $1,094,010 per violation. See http://www.research.uci.edu/compliance/export-controls/index.html

These listed items are controlled for export regardless of quantity or attenuation, genetic elements or genetically modified organisms for such agents or "toxins", including small quantities or attenuated strains of select biological agents or "toxins" that are excluded from the lists of select biological agents or "toxins" by APHIS, CDC, or DHHS.

Under the ITAR, Biological agents and biologically derived substances specifically developed, configured, adapted, or modified for the purpose of increasing their capability to produce casualties in humans or livestock, degrade equipment or damage crops are controlled under CATEGORY XIV—TOXICOLOGICAL AGENTS, INCLUDING CHEMICAL AGENTS, BIOLOGICAL AGENTS, AND ASSOCIATED EQUIPMENT. Please note that there are proposed regulations on this category that if they become final will impact the listing of biologicals. See Part 121 United States Munitions List Category XIV http://www.pmddtc.state.gov/regulations_laws/itar.html

Certain precursor chemicals, Biosafety gear, and lab equipment are also export restricted see Categories 1 & 2 of the Commerce Control List http://www.bis.doc.gov/index.php/regulations/commerce-control-list-ccl and Part 121 United States Munitions List Category XIV.

Abrin
Aflatoxins
African horse sickness virus
African Swine fever virus
Andean potato latent virus (Potato Andean latent tymovirus)
Andes virus
Avian influenza (AI) viruses with high pathogenicity (HP), AI viruses that have an intravenous pathogenicity index (IVPI) in 6-week old chickens greater than 1.2; or AI viruses that cause at least 75% mortality in 4- to 8-week old chickens infected intravenously. Note: Avian influenza (AI) viruses of the H5 or H7 subtype that do not have either of the characteristics described in above should be sequenced to determine whether multiple basic amino acids are present at the cleavage site of the haemagglutinin molecule (HA0). If the amino acid motif is similar to that observed for other HPAI isolates, then the isolate being tested should be considered as HPAI and the virus is export restricted
Bacillus anthracis
Bluetongue virus
Botulinum toxins
Brucella abortus
Brucella melitensis
Brucella suis
Burkholderia mallei (Pseudomonas mallei)
Burkholderia pseudomallei (Pseudomonas pseudomallei)
Chapare virus
Chikungunya virus
Chlamydophila psittaci (formerly Chlamydia psittaci)
Choclo virus
Cholera toxin
Classical swine fever virus (Hog cholera virus).

Clavibacter michiganensis subspecies sepedonicus (syn. Corynebacterium michiganensis subspecies sepedonicum or Corynebacterium sepedonicum);
Clostridium argentinense (formerly known as Clostridium botulinum Type G) botulinum neurotoxin producing strains
Clostridium baratii, botulinum neurotoxin producing strains
Clostridium botulinum
Clostridium butyricum, botulinum neurotoxin producing strains
Clostridium perfringens, epsilon toxin producing types
Clostridium perfringens alpha, beta 1, beta 2, epsilon and iota toxins
Coccidioides immitis
Coccidioides posadasii
Cochliobolus miyabeanus (Helminthosporium oryzae)
Colletotrichum kahawae (Colletotrichum coffeanum var. virulans)
Conotoxins
SARS-associated coronavirus (SARS-CoV)
Coxiella burnetii
Crimean-Congo hemorrhagic fever virus
Dengue virus
Diacetoxyscirpenol toxin

Diagnostic & food testing kits containing: • Abrin; • Aflatoxins; • Botulinum toxins; • Cholera toxin; • Clostridium perfringens alpha, beta 1, beta 2, epsilon and iota toxins; • Conotoxin; • Diacetoxyscirpenol toxin; • HT-2 toxin; • Microcystin (Cyanginosin); • Modeccin toxin; • Shiga toxin; • Staphylococcus aureus enterotoxins, hemolysin alpha toxin, and toxic shock syndrome toxin (formerly known as Staphylococcus enterotoxin F); • T-2 toxin; • Tetrodotoxin; • Verotoxin and other Shiga-like ribosome inactivating proteins; Viscum Album Lectin 1 (Viscumin); or • Volkensin toxin
Dobrava-Belgrade virus
Eastern Equine Encephalitis virus
Ebolavirus (includes all members of the Ebolavirus genus)
Enterohaemorrhagic Escherichia coli (E Coli), Shiga toxin producing Escherichia coli (STEC) of serogroups O26, O45, O103, O104, O111, O121, O145, O157, and other shiga toxin producing serogroups Note: Shiga toxin producing Escherichia coli (STEC) is also known as enterohaemorrhagic E. coli (EHEC) or verocytotoxin producing E. coli (VTEC).
Equine Morbillivirus (Hendra Virus)
Foot-and-mouth disease virus
Francisella tularensis

"Genetic elements" or genetically modified organisms that contain nucleic acid sequences associated with the pathogenicity of the microorganisms controlled by 1C351.a to .c, 1C352, 1C354, items in this alphabetical list. "Nucleic acid sequences associated with the pathogenicity of any of the microorganisms controlled by 1C351.a to .c, 1C352, or 1C354" means any sequence specific to the relevant controlled microorganism that: in itself or through its transcribed or translated products represents a significant hazard to human, animal or plant health; or is known to enhance the ability of a microorganism controlled by 1C351.a to .c, 1C352, or 1C354, or any other organism into which it may be inserted or otherwise integrated, to cause serious harm to human, animal or plant health. "Genetically modified organisms" include organisms in which the genetic material (nucleic acid sequences) has been altered in a way that does not occur naturally by mating and/or natural recombination, and encompasses those produced artificially in whole or in part. "Genetic elements" include, inter alia, chromosomes, genomes, plasmids, transposons, and vectors, whether genetically modified or unmodified, or chemically synthesized in whole or in part.
"Genetic elements" or genetically modified organisms that contain nucleic acid sequences coding for any of the "toxins" controlled by 1C351.d or "sub-units of toxins" thereof.
Goatpox virus
Guanarito virus
Hantaan virus
Hendra virus (Equine morbillivirus)
Herpes virus (Aujeszky's disease)
Hog cholera virus (Swine fever virus)
HT-2 toxin
Immunotoxins containing: • Abrin; • Aflatoxins; • Botulinum toxins; • Cholera toxin; • Clostridium perfringens alpha, beta 1, beta 2, epsilon and iota toxins; • Conotoxin; • Diacetoxyscirpenol toxin; • HT-2 toxin; • Microcystin (Cyanginosin); • Modeccin toxin; • Ricin; • Saxitoxin; • Shiga toxin; • Staphylococcus aureus enterotoxins, hemolysin alpha toxin, and toxic shock syndrome toxin (formerly known as Staphylococcus enterotoxin F); • T-2 toxin; • Tetrodotoxin; • Verotoxin and other Shiga-like ribosome inactivating proteins; Viscum Album Lectin 1 (Viscumin); or • Volkensin toxin
Reconstructed 1918 Influenza virus
Japanese encephalitis virus

Junin virus
Kyasanur Forest disease virus
Laguna Negra virus
Lassa virus
Louping ill virus
Lujo virus
Lumpy skin disease virus
Lymphocytic Choriomeningitis virus (LCV)
Lyssa virus (aka Rabies)
Machupo virus
Magnaporthe oryzae (Pyricularia oryzae)
Marburgvirus (includes all members of the Marburgvirus genus)
Medical products containing: • Abrin; • Aflatoxins; • Cholera toxin; • Clostridium perfringens alpha, beta 1, beta 2, epsilon and iota toxins; • Diacetoxyscirpenol toxin; • HT-2 toxin; • Microcystin (Cyanginosin); • Modeccin toxin; • Shiga toxin; • Staphylococcus aureus enterotoxins, hemolysin alpha toxin, and toxic shock syndrome toxin (formerly known as Staphylococcus enterotoxin F); • T-2 toxin; • Tetrodotoxin; • Verotoxin & other Shiga-like ribosome inactivating proteins; Viscum Album Lectin 1 (Viscumin); or • Volkensin toxin
Microcyclus ulei (syn. Dothidella ulei)
Microcystin (Cyanginosin)
Modeccin toxin
Monkeypox virus
Murray Valley encephalitis virus
Mycoplasma capricolum subspecies capripneumoniae ("strain F38").
Mycoplasma mycoides subspecies mycoides SC (small colony) (a.k.a. contagious bovine pleuropneumonia);
Newcastle disease virus
Nipah virus
Omsk hemorrhagic fever virus
Oropouche virus
Peronosclerospora philippinensis (a.k.a. Peronosclerospora sacchari);
Peste-des-petits ruminants virus
Phoma glycinicola (formerly Pyrenochaeta glycines)
Porcine herpes virus (Aujeszky's disease)
Porcine Teschovirus
Andean potato latent virus (Potato Andean latent tymovirus)
Potato spindle tuber viroid.
Powassan virus
Puccinnia graminis ssp. graminis var. graminis/Puccinia graminis ssp. graminis var. stakmanii (Puccinia graminis [syn. Puccinia graminis f. sp. tritici])

Puccinia striformis (syn. Puccinia glumarum)
Rabies virus and all other members of the Lyssavirus genus
Ralstonia solanacearum, race 3, biovar 2
Rathayibacter toxicus;
Reconstructed 1918 influenza virus
Ricin
Rickettsia prowazekii
Rift Valley fever virus
Rinderpest virus
Rocio virus
Sabia virus
Salmonella typhi
Severe acute respiratory syndrome-related coronavirus (SARS-related coronavirus)
Saxitoxin
Sclerophthora rayssiae var. zeae;
Seoul virus
Sheeppox virus
Shiga toxin
Shigella dysenteriae
Sin Nombre virus
St. Louis encephalitis virus
Staphylococcus aureus enterotoxins, hemolysin alpha toxin, and toxic shock syndrome toxin (formerly known as Staphylococcus enterotoxin F)
Suid herpesvirus 1 (Pseudorabies virus; Aujeszky's disease)
Swine fever virus (Hog cholera virus)
Swine vesicular disease virus
Synchytrium endobioticum;
T-2 toxin
Tetrodotoxin (TTX)
Tick-borne encephalitis complex viruses (Russian Spring-Summer encephalitis virus aka Far Eastern subtype) and (Siberian subtype, formerly West Siberian virus)
Thecaphora solani
Tilletia indica
Vaccines against items in this alphabetical list (ECCNs1C351, 1C353, or 1C354)
Variola virus (Smallpox virus)
Venezuelan Equine Encephalitis virus
Verotoxin & other Shiga like ribosome inactivating proteins
Vesicular stomatitis virus
Vibrio cholerae
Viscum Album Lectin 1 (Viscumin)
Volkensin toxin
Western equine encephalitis virus
Xanthomonas albilineans
Xanthomonas axonopodis pv. citri (Xanthomonas campestris pv. citri A) (Xanthomonas campestris pv. citri)
Xanthomonas oryzae pv. oryzae (syn. Pseudomonas campestris pv. oryzae); proteobacteria
Yellow fever virus
Yersinia pestis

Biological International Shipments or Hand carry Questions to Ask

Exports

1. Will this item be for a prohibited end use like creation of weapons of mass destruction or use by a foreign military?
    a. Yes, transaction must stop and alert campus export control and authorities.
    b. No, proceed to next step

2. What country is it shipping to? Is it an embargoed country?
   http://www.treasury.gov/about/organizational-structure/offices/Pages/Office-of-Foreign-Assets-Control.aspx
    a. Yes, this may be a prohibited export or an export license or general license may be required. (Cuba, Iran, North Korea, Sudan, Syria or the Balkans, Belarus, Burma (Myanmar), Central African Republic, Cote d'Ivoire (Ivory Coast), Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Iraq, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Somalia, Ukraine, Yemen or Zimbabwe)
    b. No, proceed to next step

3. Perform Restricted Party Screening on Visual Compliance or the US Government Consolidated Export Control Lists, is there a match on the name or address? http://export.gov/ecr/eg_main_023148.asp
    a. Yes, this may be a prohibited export or an export license or general license may be required. Contact Export Control for further review.
    b. No, proceed to next step

4. What is the export classification of the item? ECCN or USML category
   http://www.bis.doc.gov/policiesandregulations/ear/index.htm
   http://www.pmddtc.state.gov/regulations_laws/itar.html
   Any of the listed items on the following pages of this document or on the ITAR USML will require an export license to all countries.

5. Is the item listed as requiring an export license?
    a. Yes, Contact Export Control and we will file licenses and advise on any available exceptions. Licensing takes a minimum of 6 weeks to obtain from the US government and must be in place prior to the export.
    b. No, proceed with shipment according to dangerous goods shipping requirements, if applicable.

6. What is the schedule B or HS code for the item?
   https://uscensus.prod.3ceonline.com/ or http://hts.usitc.gov/
   This is required on the international shipping invoice for customs clearance.

7. Are there related limitations or issues, such contract terms, payment issues (e.g., with letters of credit); intellectual property rights (material transfer agreements), internal business policies, conflict of interest rules, foreign export and import laws, or hazardous materials or other safety-related regulations?

Contact Export Control for Export Reviews and Licensing at tel: 949-824-0445 or 949-824-0012
exportcontrol@research.uci.edu

International shipping legal requirements http://www.research.uci.edu/compliance/export-controls/exporter/international-shipping.html

Short videos on export restricted biologicals and international shipping are on the export website
http://www.research.uci.edu/compliance/export-controls/basics/education/index.html

United States Import Permits for Infectious or Toxic Agents

Certain items may require an import permit from CDC, USDA APHIS or USFWS. Export Control can advise on filing requirements for these agencies' permits and import/export declarations for wildlife, which include Chinese Hamster Ovary Cells and specimens from wildlife.

CDC Etiologic Agent Import Permit Program (EAIPP) http://www.cdc.gov/od/eaipp/

Items Requiring Permits:

Infectious biological agent

A microorganism (including, but not limited to, bacteria (including rickettsiae), viruses, fungi, or protozoa) or prion, whether naturally occurring, bioengineered, or artificial, or a component of such microorganism or prion that is capable of causing communicable disease in a human.

Infectious Substance: Any material that is known or reasonably expected to contain an infectious biological agent.

Vectors

Any animals(vertebrate or invertebrate) including arthropods or any noninfectious self-replicating system (e.g., plasmids or other molecular vector) or animal products (e.g., a mount, rug, or other display item composed of the hide, hair, skull, teeth, bones, or claws of an animal) that are known to transfer or are capable of transferring an infectious biological agent to a human.

Bats: All live bats require an import permit from the CDC and the U.S. Department of Interior, Fish and Wildlife Services. The application for a CDC import permit for live exotic bats is on this website.

Snails: Snail species capable of transmitting a human pathogen require a permit from CDC.

- USDA Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) permits are required for infectious agents of livestock & biological materials containing animal material. Tissue culture materials & suspensions of cell culture grown viruses or other etiologic agents containing growth stimulants of bovine or other livestock origins are controlled by the USDA due to the potential risk of introduction of exotic animal diseases into the U.S. USDA/APHIS at (301) 734-7834 (http://www.aphis.usda.gov/permits/index.shtml)
- U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service permits are required for certain live animals, including bats. Please call 1-800-344-WILD for further information (http://www.fws.gov/le/businesses.html).

- Individuals wishing to import select agents and toxins must be registered with CDC's Select Agent Program for the select agent(s) and toxin(s) listed on the import permit application. Also, In accordance with 42 CFR Part 73.16(a), an APHIS/CDC Form 2 must be completed and submitted to the CDC Select Agent Program & granted approval prior to the shipment of the select agents or toxins under the import permit. Additional information can be found at www.cdc.gov/od/sap.