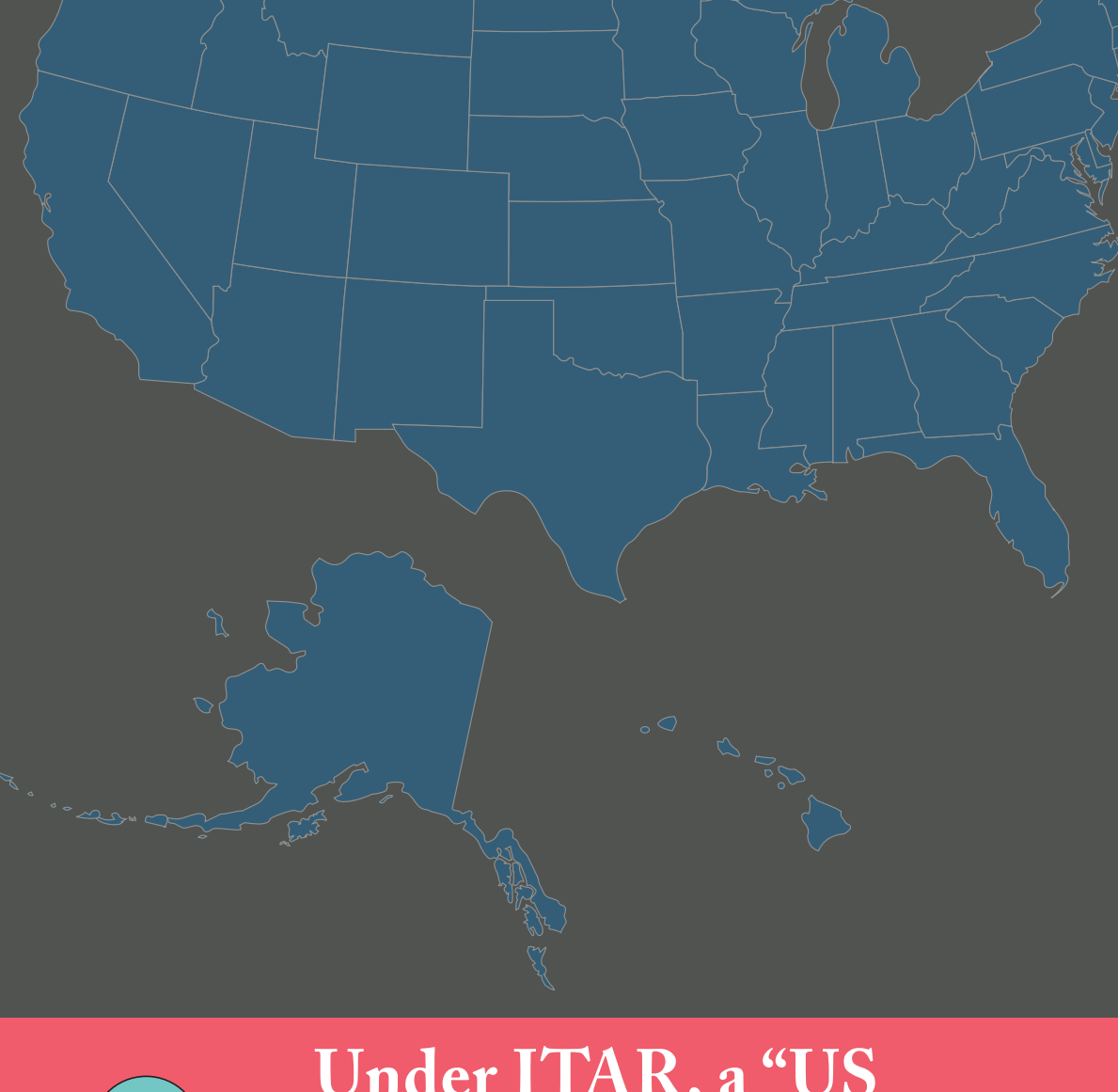


ITAR INTERNATIONAL TRAFFIC IN ARMS REGULATIONS

Controls the export and import of defense-related articles and services on the United States Munitions List (USML). Safeguards U.S. national security and further U.S. foreign policy objectives.

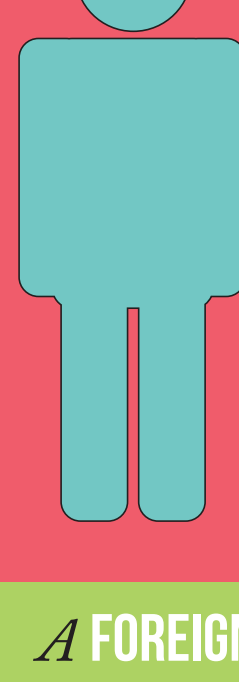


Does not apply to information related to general scientific, mathematical, or engineering principles commonly taught in schools or in the public domain.

Department of State Directorate of Defense Trade Controls (DDTC) interprets and enforces the International Traffic in Arms Regulations.

Physical Enforcement of the import and export laws of the United States is performed by U.S. Homeland Security Investigations Special Agents (formerly U.S. Customs)

ITAR applies to items identified under the Invention Secrecy Act.



Under ITAR, a "US person" who wants to export USML items to a "foreign person" must obtain authorization from the U.S. Department of State before the export can take place.

A "U.S. PERSON" can be

- a U.S. citizen;
- a permanent resident who does not work for a foreign company, a foreign government, or a foreign governmental agency/organization;
- a political asylee;
- a part of the U.S. government, or
- a corporation, business, organization, or group that is incorporated in the United States under U.S. law.

A FOREIGN PERSON is any person who is not a lawful permanent resident of the U.S. and includes foreign governments and organizations.



FOREIGN PERSON

Invention Secrecy Act of 1951

Designed to prevent disclosure of new inventions and technologies that, in the opinion of selected federal agencies, present a possible threat to the national security of the United States.

In 1951, this act permanently replaced previous defense-related patents issued temporarily during duration of World War 1 and World War 2.

Arms Export Control Act

AECA gives the President of the United States the authority to control the import and export of defense articles and defense services.

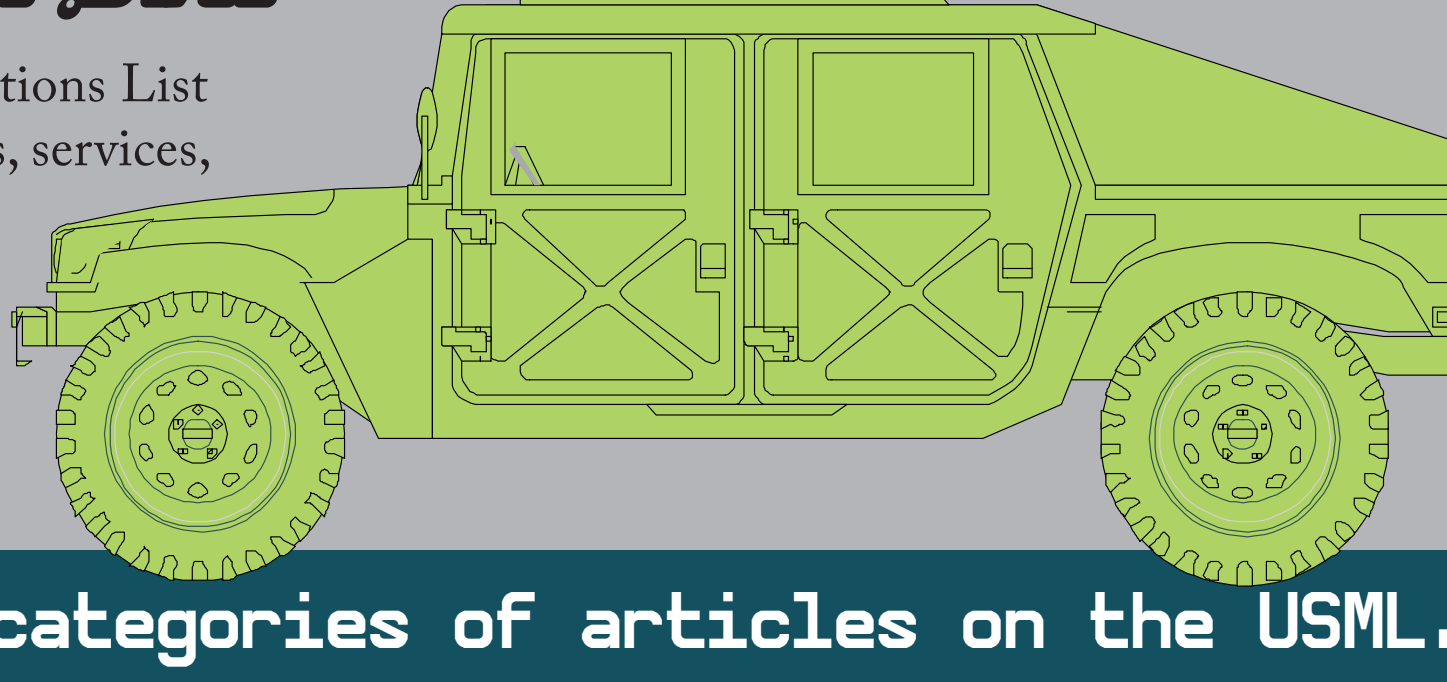
When the President is aware of the possibility of violations of the AECA, the law requires a report to Congress on the potential violations.

THE BERRY AMENDMENT

Requires the Department of Defense to give preference in procurement to domestically produced, manufactured, or home-grown products, most notably food, clothing, fabrics, and specialty metals.

United States Munitions List

The United States Munitions List (USML) a list of articles, services, and related technology designated as defense- and space-related by the United States federal government.



There are 21 categories of articles on the USML.

1. Firearms, Close Assault Weapons and Combat Shotguns
2. Guns and Armament
3. Ammunition/Ordnance
4. Launch Vehicles, Guided Missiles, Ballistic Missiles, Rockets, Torpedoes, Bombs, and Mines
5. Explosives and Energetic Materials, Propellants, Incendiary Agents, and Their Constituents
6. Surface Vessels of War and Special Naval Equipment
7. Ground Vehicles
8. Aircraft and Related Articles
9. Military Training Equipment and Training
10. Personal Protective Equipment
11. Military Electronics
12. Fire Control, Range Finder, Optical and Guidance and Control Equipment
13. Materials and Miscellaneous Articles
14. Toxicological Agents, Including Chemical Agents, Biological Agents, and Associated Equipment
15. Spacecraft and Related Articles
16. Nuclear Weapons Related Articles
17. Classified Articles, Technical Data, and Defense Services Not Otherwise Enumerated
18. Directed Energy Weapons
19. Gas Turbine Engines and Associated Equipment
20. Submersible Vessels and Related Articles
21. Articles, Technical Data, and Defense Services Not Otherwise Enumerated

The **FEDERAL ACQUISITION REGULATION**, is the basic rulebook for government contracts. Considered the Bible for federal government contracting, the FAR's primary purpose is to provide uniform policies and procedures for acquisition by which the U.S. federal government acquires goods and services.

FAR

Federal Acquisition Regulation

53 PARTS

Sections 1-51 of the FAR establish policies, requirements, exceptions, practices and procedures to guide the acquisition workforce to perform their duties. The last two sections provide standard solicitation and contract clauses and forms.

DFAR

Department of Defense FAR Supplement

Contains requirements of law, DoD-wide policies, delegations of FAR authorities, deviations from FAR requirements, and policies and procedures that have a significant effect on the public. Must be accompanied with a FAR.



Truth in Negotiation Act of 1962



Protects the U.S. Government from paying inflated prices in contracts that lack adequate price competition.

- Contractors must provide Govt. with cost and pricing data that supports their proposals.
- Places Govt. on equal footing with contractor during negotiations
- Does not obligate Govt to disclose anything to contractor