

Ethics and Compliance

Briefing for Researchers

[Note: this document is intended to provide an alternate, text-based version of the University of California Ethics and Compliance Briefing for Researchers, available through the [UC Learning Center](#). Notes such as this will appear throughout this document, wrapped in brackets, further contextualizing the course material as it appears in this version.]

Slide 1: Ethics and Compliance Briefing for Researchers

Slide 1 Transcript:

Welcome to the University of California Ethics and Compliance Briefing for Researchers. This briefing is intended for all University extramurally funded researchers, such as yourself, including faculty and staff researchers, as well as postdoctoral scholars.

In this training, we'll summarize what is expected of you as a researcher at the University and the various obligations this role entails; we'll review how you can protect both your research and yourself through comprehensive disclosure and ethical behavior; and we'll provide guidance on reporting potential instances of non-compliance such as failures to disclose.

This training will help you:

Understand your responsibility to disclose conflicts of interest and conflicts of commitment and be familiar with UC's Standards of Ethical Conduct. Gain familiarity with UC's Whistleblower policies as well as how to identify and, if necessary, properly report potential instances of non-compliance.

Longstanding UC policies on conflict of interest and UC academic personnel policies on conflict of commitment are the bedrock for faculty disclosure requirements. While this training is designed to brief you on specific federal funding agency and California State disclosure requirements, we will also provide you with resources for you to access these UC specific policies that apply to all faculty, regardless of funding source.

To get started, click the Next button.

Slide 1 Text and Appearance:

University of California

Ethics and Compliance Briefing for Researchers

Topics:

- Ethical standards and values
- Whistleblower policies and procedures
- Research compliance
- Financial conflict of interest and related disclosure requirements



Slide 2: Autoplay Option

Slide 2 Transcript:

Before we go any further, let's quickly cover some important course features.

In consideration of learners who may be using assistive technologies, slides in this course will, by default, require you to manually start them by clicking a play button or by pressing the Control, Alt and P keys together.

If you'd like slides to automatically play as soon as you navigate to them, you may enable this by clicking the autoplay button, which is available in all slides. If at any point you'd like to return to the default manual play setting, just click the autoplay button again to turn that setting off.

For additional accessibility-related instructions, on topics such as screen reader navigation, keyboard navigation and more, please click the Accessibility Instructions button within this slide.

For additional instructions on other topics such as navigation, keyboard shortcuts, closed captions, accessing slide transcripts and course resources, please click the Additional Instructions button.

Or, click the Get Started button or the Next button to skip these instructions and jump directly into the course material.

Slide 2 Text and Appearance

In consideration of learners who may be using assistive technologies, slides in this course will, by default, require you to manually start them by:

- Clicking the slide's Play button
- Pressing Control + Alt + P keys

If you'd like slides to play automatically as soon as you navigate to them, turn on "autoplay" using the autoplay button found in all slides.

[Sample autoplay button and current autoplay status]

[Jump to Accessibility Instructions button]

[Jump to Additional Instructions button]

[Get started; jump to Ethical Standards button]

Autoplay Option

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Autoplay button
Autoplay is off

Accessibility Instructions Additional Instructions Get Started

Slide 2.1: Accessibility Instructions

Slide 2.1 Transcript:

Screen reader users: use screen reader commands to read through slides and course player controls, and to jump to various element types, including headings, buttons, links, lists and landmarks. You may need to Tab forward, or Shift Tab backward, into the slide Menu in order to be able to access the various slides within the Menu using your arrow keys.

All assistive technology users: use the Tab key to cycle focus forward through interactive slide elements and the course player controls, and the Shift and Tab keys together to cycle focus backward. When focus arrives on an interactive element, it will be surrounded by a magenta highlight box.

At the end of each slide is an interactive Back to Top button. It is hidden by default and will only become visible when it receives focus. Selecting it will return focus back to the start of the slide.

There are keyboard shortcuts, detailed in the Additional Instructions slide, you can use to navigate through this course more easily.

Available in all slides is a button that will jump you back to this slide, so you can revisit these instructions. If you do revisit this slide, you can use its Return button to jump back to the slide you were previously on.

Slide 2.1 Text and Appearance:

Screen Reader Users

- Use screen reader commands to read forward/backward through slides and course player controls, and to jump to various element types, including headings, buttons, links, lists and landmarks
- You may need to Tab or Shift + Tab into the slide Menu in order to be able to access the various slides within the Menu using your arrow keys

All Assistive Technology Users

- Use Tab key to cycle focus forward through interactive elements; Shift + Tab to cycle backward
- Focus indicated by a magenta highlight box
- Back to Top button returns focus to slide start

Keyboard Shortcuts

Keyboard shortcuts can be used to navigate the course more easily. These shortcuts are detailed in the Additional Instructions slide.

[Jump to Accessibility Instructions slide button] jumps you back to this slide

[Jump to Additional Instructions button]

[Get started; jump to Ethical Standards button]

Accessibility Instructions

Screen Reader Users

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All Assistive Technology Users

- Use Tab key to cycle focus forward through interactive elements; Shift+Tab to cycle backward
- Focus indicated by a **magenta highlight box**
- Back to Top button returns focus to slide start

Keyboard Shortcuts

Keyboard shortcuts can be used to navigate the course more easily. These shortcuts are detailed in the Additional Instructions slide.

a jumps you back to this slide

[Additional Instructions](#) [Get Started](#)

Slide 2.2: Additional Instructions

Slide 2.2 Transcript:

Use the NEXT button, or press Ctrl, Alt, Period to navigate forward to the next slide and the PREVIOUS button, or press Ctrl, Alt, Comma to navigate backwards to the previous slide. You may also use the slide menu on the left to jump directly to any slide.

Use the Pause button to pause a slide's audio. Use the Play button in the player controls to resume a slide's audio after it's been paused. Or, press Ctrl, Alt, P to play or pause a slide's audio.

Press Ctrl, Alt, M to mute or unmute course audio.

Many slides can be automatically restarted, so they replay from their beginning, by clicking the replay button in the player controls or by pressing Ctrl, Alt, R.

Press Control, Alt, T to toggle on and off accessible text, a feature that allows you to restyle text using HTML commands so that you can make it even more readable.

Use the Shift and ? keys together to open a pop-up panel that includes a rundown of these shortcuts, in case you'd like a reminder, as well as a switch for toggling the shortcuts off and on;

however, you may need to toggle your screen reader commands off in order to open this panel. Press the Escape key, or find the panel's close button, to close the panel.

To open a slide's transcript, click the slide's transcript button, seen here.

Use the provided X button to close slide transcripts and other slide pop-ups.

Use the closed captions button to toggle video captions off and on.

Be on the lookout for links within certain slides, directing to websites, policies, laws and other materials related to the slides' topics.

All of those linked resources can also be accessed through the Resources menu, available at any time in the course player controls, and through the Resources slide near the end of the course.

Available in all slides is a button that will jump you back to this slide, so you can revisit these instructions. You can also press the Control, Alt and I keys together to jump to this slide from any other slide. If you do revisit this slide, you can use its Return button to jump back to the slide you were previously on.

Lastly, please note that the appearance, availability and location of course player features described here pertains to the course as it appears when accessed through desktop browsers; experiences may vary when accessing the course through mobile platforms.

Slide 2.2 Text and Appearance:

[Next button] or press Control + Alt + Period to navigate to next slide

[Prev button] or press Control + Alt + Comma to navigate to previous slide

[Arrow pointing to slide menu] Use slide menu to jump directly to any slide

[Pause button] pauses slide audio

[Play button] plays slide audio after pause

Press Control + Alt + P to pause/play slide audio

Press Control + Alt + M to mute/unmute audio

[Replay button] or press Control + Alt + R to replay slide from its beginning

Press Control + Alt + T to toggle Accessible Text

Press Shift + ? to open shortcuts pop-up; Esc to close

[Transcript button] opens slide transcript

[Close button] closes slide transcripts/pop-ups

[Captions button] toggles video captions off/on

Be on the lookout for links

[Resources menu] view/download course materials

[Additional instructions button] jumps you back to this slide

Note: the appearance, availability and location of course player features described here pertains to the course as it appears when accessed through desktop browsers; experiences may vary when accessing the course through mobile platforms.

Additional Instructions

Return

NEXT > or press Control + Alt + Period to navigate to next slide

< PREV or press Control + Alt + Comma to navigate to previous slide

Use slide menu to jump directly to any slide

pauses slide audio

plays slide audio after pause

Press Control + Alt + P to pause/play slide audio

Press Control + Alt + M to mute/unmute audio

or press Control + Alt + R to replay slide from its beginning

Press Control + Alt + T to toggle Accessible Text

Press Shift + ? to open shortcuts pop-up; Esc to close

opens slide transcript

closes slide transcripts/pop-ups

toggles video captions off/on

Be on the lookout for [links](#)

Resources view/download course materials

jumps you back to this slide

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Slide 3: Ethical Standards

Slide 3 Transcript:

When we think of research, the scientific method, critical thinking, intricate processes and individual disciplines tend to be top of mind, and ethics should be as well. That's because, without the foundation that ethics provides, research efforts could easily collapse.

For instance, if a researcher acts dishonestly — such as by falsifying results or lying about methodology — their conclusions may not stand up to the scrutiny of peer review, and the results could contribute to public policy or public health decisions being made based on faulty data. Or if a researcher isn't transparent about sources of funding, they might be accused of bias or much, much worse. And if a researcher harasses colleagues, in addition to inflicting

damage on others and on the research environment, they could easily find themselves without the support of collaborators, their employers or their research community.

As members of the UC community, we must be committed to the highest ethical values and standards if we are to further our shared mission of teaching, research and public service. The principles of integrity, excellence, accountability and respect serve as the foundation of this commitment and are enshrined in the University of California's Statement of Ethical Values.

- Researchers have a special responsibility and must conduct themselves in the highest ethical manner. These principles are also echoed throughout the UC's Standards of Ethical Conduct and in particular, within the areas that guide research
- Researchers are expected to conduct themselves ethically, honestly and with integrity in all dealings
- Researchers are responsible for their actions and decisions, and are accountable to their fellow UC community members and to the University's stakeholders, including funders of sponsored research and the general public
- Researchers must treat their fellow community members, including graduate and undergraduate members of the research team, as well as other faculty, postdoctoral researchers, and staff, with respect and dignity
- Researchers are expected to be familiar with and comply with applicable laws and regulations, such as the various compliance areas and disclosure requirements we'll explore later in this course
- Researchers are expected to adhere to the policies regarding UC conflicts of interest and UC conflict of commitment and to seek official guidance, disclose and otherwise manage potential conflicts as necessary to maintain full transparency
- Researchers are expected to conduct their research ethically, with integrity and intellectual honesty at all times and with appropriate regard for human and animal subjects
- Researchers may use University resources only for activities on behalf of the University
- Researchers' financial reportings must be accurate, clear, complete and compliant with all applicable standards
- And researchers, just like all members of the UC community, are encouraged to report known or suspected improper governmental activities, which we'll discuss more in just a few slides

If you are unfamiliar with the University of California Statement of Ethical Values and Standards of Ethical Conduct, or it's been some time since you last reviewed them, we invite you to do so now before moving on, through either the link here or the link in the Resources menu. At the

very least, you should take a moment to download the Statement and Standards document so you can revisit it as necessary, or desired, during your time with UC.

Slide 3 Text and Appearance:

- Ethical, honest conduct, with integrity in all dealings
- Accountable for actions and decisions, and to UC community members and stakeholders (including sponsors and public)
- Treat fellow community members with respect and dignity
- Be familiar with and comply with applicable laws and regulations, including compliance and disclosure requirements
- Adhere to policies regarding UC conflicts of interest and UC conflict of commitment; seek official guidance, disclose and otherwise manage potential conflicts as necessary to maintain full transparency
- Conduct research ethically, with integrity and intellectual honesty, and with appropriate regard for human/animal subjects
- Use University resources only for activities on behalf of the University
- Financial reportings must be accurate, clear, complete and compliant with all applicable standards
- Report known or suspected improper governmental activities

[University of California Statement of Ethical Values](#)



Ethical Standards

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[University of California Statement of Ethical Values](#)

Slide 4: UC Whistleblower Policies

Slide 4 Transcript:

We all want to work in an environment in which we feel valued and where our individual talents are recognized and utilized. Our ethical behavior in the workplace and knowing when to speak up greatly contribute to a positive work environment.

One of the most critical aspects of maintaining an ethical culture within the University of California is ensuring that we have an environment where employees come forward with any concerns or suspected wrongdoing. Employees are often aware when violations occur, yet they may be hesitant to report if they don't feel both encouraged and protected for doing so. The University maintains a series of policies, resources and trainings, such as this one, that encourage employees to raise concerns and feel confident that they can do so without fear of retaliation. There are two key University policies that address the issues around reporting wrongdoing and employee protections for those who report suspected wrongdoing: The Whistleblower Policy and the Whistleblower Protection Policy.

If you have any additional questions, please contact the Office of Ethics, Compliance and Audit Services or our Director of Investigations directly. Each location also has a Locally Designated Official, which you'll often hear abbreviated as LDO; these individuals are responsible for coordinating whistleblower reports. An LDO can speak to you about any concerns you may have.

The Whistleblower Policy encourages employees to come forward if they have concerns about suspected wrongdoing within our organization. The Office of Ethics, Compliance and Audit services also created an FAQ that outlines what to do if an employee you supervise makes a report to you. And if you are a supervisor, you are expected to listen, treat an employee with respect, document their account and, if you think an improper governmental activity is being alleged, refer them to the location's LDO.

Slide 4 Text and Appearance:

There are two separate UC policies related to whistleblowing:

- [UC Whistleblower Policy](#)
- [UC Whistleblower Protection Policy](#)

Contact your Locally Designated Official (LDO) if you have additional questions.

- LDO: Individual at your location responsible for coordinating whistleblower reports
- [UC Whistleblower websites and contacts by location](#)

Come forward if you suspect wrongdoing within our organization.

Supervisors:

- [Questions for supervisors about employee whistleblowers \(FAQ\)](#)
- Listen, treat employee with respect, document their account, refer to LDO if applicable



The slide features a light blue background with the title "UC Whistleblower Policies" in a large, bold, dark font at the top left. To the right of the title are three circular icons: a document with a checkmark, a person with a speech bubble, and a document with a checkmark. Below the title, the text reads "There are two separate UC policies related to whistleblowing:" followed by two bullet points: "• [UC Whistleblower Policy](#)" and "• [UC Whistleblower Protection Policy](#)". The next section says "Contact your Locally Designated Official (LDO) if you have additional questions." followed by two bullet points: "• LDO: Individual at your location responsible for coordinating whistleblower reports" and "• [UC Whistleblower websites and contacts by location](#)". The slide repeats the opening statement "Come forward if you suspect wrongdoing within our organization." and the "Supervisors:" section with its two bullet points.

Slide 5: Making a Whistleblower Report

Slide 5 Transcript:

The University has created a series of mechanisms to support a speak-up culture, and report ethical, policy or legal violations. Employees can report misconduct in a variety of ways, including through a systemwide Whistleblower hotline and a web-based reporting platform. Both options are available 24/7 and provide for anonymous reporting as well as translators, so that reports can be made in over 150 languages.

These mechanisms enable the University to identify warning signs for problem areas within the system, to conduct internal investigations on those matters and to take any appropriate remedial actions, including implementation of additional controls to prevent future misconduct.

Slide 5 Text and Appearance:

Report misconduct through UC Whistleblower Hotline:

- Phone number: 1-800-403-4744

- [Web portal for online reporting](#)
- 24/7 availability
- Anonymous reporting options
- Translators supporting over 150 languages

[UC Systemwide Whistleblower Information and Resources](#)

Making a Whistleblower Report

Report misconduct through UC Whistleblower Hotline:

- Phone number: 1-800-403-4744
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[UC Systemwide Whistleblower Information and Resources](#)

The slide features a background image of a person standing on a high-rise balcony overlooking a city. In the top right corner, there are three circular icons: a document, the letters 'a i', and a circular arrow.

Slide 6: Whistleblower Protection Policy

Slide 6 Transcript:

The Whistleblower Protection Policy creates a series of protections for individuals reporting misconduct to ensure that people can move forward without fear of being punished for disclosing misconduct.

The purpose of this section of the module is to ensure that employees are aware of how to report misconduct and their responsibilities to report. Employees have a responsibility to be candid and cooperate fully with investigations. Supervisors have a responsibility to elevate appropriate issues, and everyone has a responsibility for a positive work environment.

All employees play an important role in maintaining a speak-up culture. All employees have a responsibility to protect the University's good name by behaving ethically and identifying what is not appropriate conduct. It is important to report concerns of wrongdoing so the University has an opportunity to act and take any appropriate actions to correct a problem or address misconduct. There are a lot of different ways to report misconduct: through your supervisor,

campus leadership, human resources or your location's LDO, or through the Whistleblower hotline or website. Do the right thing and promote a speak-up culture within your departments and teams, and with colleagues.

Slide 6 Text and Appearance:

The [UC Whistleblower Protection Policy](#) creates a series of protections for individuals reporting misconduct to ensure they can do so without fear of punishment or retaliation.

Employees: be candid and cooperate fully with investigations.

Supervisors: elevate appropriate issues.

All UC employees: create a positive work environment.

UC employees may report misconduct through:

- Supervisor
- Campus leadership
- Human resources
- Location LDO
- Whistleblower hotline



The slide features a light gray background with a decorative border at the bottom consisting of vertical blue and white stripes. In the top right corner, there are three circular icons: a document with a checkmark, a circle containing the letters 'a' and 'i', and a circular arrow. The main title 'Whistleblower Protection Policy' is in a large, bold, dark font. Below the title, the policy description is in a smaller font. To the right of the description, the reporting methods are listed in a bulleted format. The text is organized into two columns, with the policy description on the left and the reporting methods on the right.

Whistleblower Protection Policy

The [UC Whistleblower Protection Policy](#) creates a series of protections for individuals reporting misconduct to ensure they can do so without fear of punishment or retaliation.

Employees: be candid and cooperate fully with investigations.

Supervisors: elevate appropriate issues.

All UC employees: create a positive work environment.

UC employees may report misconduct through:

- Supervisor
- Campus leadership
- Human resources
- Location LDO
- Whistleblower hotline

Slide 7: Misuse of University Resources

Slide 7 Transcript:

As stated in the University of California Standards of Ethical Conduct, University resources may be used only for activities on behalf of the University. They may not be used for private gain or personal purpose. The UC Faculty Code of Conduct, APM-015 and PPSM 82 further prohibit unauthorized use of University resources or facilities on a significant scale for personal, commercial, political or religious purposes.

Examples of the misuse of University resources include mismanagement of grants, which could constitute a misuse of University funds, or using a UC laboratory in the performance of a private company's research, which would be a misuse of University spaces and equipment. Other types of resource misuse are perhaps less obvious but by no means less serious.

Slide 7 Text and Appearance:

As established by UC Standards of Ethical Conduct, UC Faculty Code of Conduct (APM-015) and PPSM 82:

University resources may be used only for activities on behalf of the University.

University resources may not be used for personal, commercial, political or religious purposes.

Examples that **could** constitute misuse of University resources include:

Mismanagement of grants

Using UC laboratory in the performance of a private company's research without UC approval

Misuse of University Resources



As established by UC Standards of Ethical Conduct, UC Faculty Code of Conduct (APM-015) and PPSM 82:

University resources may be used only for activities on behalf of the University.

University resources may not be used for personal, commercial, political or religious purposes.

Examples that **could** constitute misuse of University resources include:

- Mismanagement of grants
- Using UC laboratory in the performance of a private company's research without UC approval



Slide 8: Export Controls

Slide 8 Transcript:

For reasons of national security and foreign policy, export control laws regulate the distribution of items, information, software and services to foreign nationals and foreign countries.

To ensure compliance in this area, you should contact and consult with your campus Export Control Office if your research involves any of the following: shipping or hand carrying items internationally; traveling internationally; sponsors that require publication and/or citizenship restrictions; purchasing equipment that is, or may be, controlled under export control laws; allowing a foreign person to access export controlled items, even if this access occurs within the U.S.; collaborating with foreign colleagues in foreign countries; work with a foreign military or undertaking any activities with persons in a sanctioned country, for example Cuba, Iran, North Korea, Syria or the Crimea region of Ukraine.

Slide 8 Text and Appearance:

Export control laws regulate distribution of items, information, software and services to foreign nationals and foreign countries.

Contact/consult with your [Export Control Office](#) if your research involves:

- Shipping or hand carrying items internationally
- Traveling internationally

- Sponsors that require publication and/or citizenship restrictions
- Purchasing equipment that is, or may be, controlled under export control laws
- Allowing a foreign person access to controlled items (even if the access occurs within U.S.)
- Collaborating with foreign colleagues in foreign countries
- Work with foreign military
- Undertaking activities with persons in a sanctioned country
 - E.g., Cuba, Iran, North Korea, Syria, the Crimea region of Ukraine

[UC Export Control Policy](#)

[U.S. Department of Treasury Sanctions Programs and Country Information](#)



Export Controls

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- Collaborating with foreign colleagues in foreign countries
- Work with foreign military
- Undertaking activities with persons in a sanctioned country
 - E.g., Cuba, Iran, North Korea, Syria, the Crimea region of Ukraine

[UC Export Control Policy](#) [U.S. Department of Treasury Sanctions Programs and Country Information](#)

Slide 9: Export Controls: Restricted Parties

Slide 9 Transcript:

The U.S. government restricts sharing non-public information and exports with restricted parties. A restricted party may be an individual or organization, including a research university or hospital, subject to these restrictions based on human rights violations, weapons proliferation, national security or U.S. foreign policy. Identifying these individuals and organizations is accomplished through restricted party screening. Screening is important because in most cases, such sharing and exports would require authorization from the federal government. When you contact your Export Control Office for assistance, they will advise you on completing screening,

the risks and applicable licensing requirements. In addition, screening is completed by various functions at your location in coordination with export control, such as accounts payable, sponsored projects and procurement. Exports and collaborations with restricted parties can result in violations.

It's important to know who you are engaging with during the course of your research and international collaborations. There are universities and research institutions that have been known to unfairly take intellectual property or divert academic research to further military technology development. The U.S. government expects researchers to be aware of these issues and practice due diligence, such as restricted party screening, to prevent aiding weapons proliferation.

Under the Fundamental Research Exclusion, or FRE, the results of basic and applied research conducted in the United States that will be shared broadly within the scientific community are excluded from export control laws, but this exclusion only applies to research results; it does not apply to items, technology, software or services.

So, contact your Export Control Office before engaging with international partners.

Slide 9 Text and Appearance:

The U.S. government restricts sharing non-public information and exports with Restricted Parties: Individuals or organizations subject to restrictions based on human rights violations, weapons proliferation, national security or U.S. foreign policy.

Before engaging with international partners, contact your Export Control Office so they can advise you on completing screening, the risks and applicable licensing requirements.

Exports and collaborations with restricted parties can result in violations.

It's important to know who you are engaging with during research and international collaborations. The U.S. government expects researchers to practice due diligence to prevent aiding in weapons proliferation.

The Fundamental Research Exclusion (FRE) exempts certain research results from export control laws — but only results; not items, technology, software and services.

Export Controls: Restricted Parties

The U.S. government restricts sharing non-public information and exports with **Restricted Parties**: Individuals or organizations subject to restrictions based on human rights violations, weapons proliferation, national security or U.S. foreign policy.

Before engaging with international partners, contact your Export Control Office so they can advise you on completing screening, the risks and applicable licensing requirements.

Exports and collaborations with restricted parties can result in violations.

It's important to know who you are engaging with during research and international collaborations. The U.S. government expects researchers to practice due diligence to prevent aiding in weapons proliferation.

The Fundamental Research Exclusion (FRE) exempts certain research results from export control laws — but only results; not items, technology, software and services.



Slide 10: Export Controls Examples

Slide 10 Transcript:

Let's consider some examples of researchers who may, or may not, need to consult with their local Export Control Office, based on the following factors:

First is Ann, from the Lawrence Berkeley National Lab. Ann works in robotics and, for her project, wants to purchase equipment that may be controlled under export control regulations.

Next, we have Niko, from UCLA. Niko studies artificial intelligence and is basing their current research on a study that was previously conducted at the University of Milan. The results of Niko's research will be published in an academic journal, in Italian as well as English.

After that there's Rose, from UC Irvine. Rose conducts medical research, in partnership with UC Irvine Health and has been asked to lead a tour of UC Irvine engineering and medical labs for a contingent of visiting foreign scholars, some of whom are members of a restricted entity.

Finally, we have Matt, an electrical engineering researcher at UC Santa Cruz. His latest project involves industry-provided, proprietary technology. Prior to receiving the technology, he was asked to sign a non-disclosure agreement. Additionally, Matt plans to have his student from Chile work with this technology.

So, who do you think needs to consult with their local Export Control Office?

If you guessed Ann, Rose and Matt, you'd be correct.

Ann would need to consult the Export Control Office since she may be purchasing controlled equipment for her project.

Rose would need to consult the Export Control Office before bringing foreign visitors from a restricted entity into areas, such as labs, that may contain controlled items.

Lastly, Matt. Matt's project involves proprietary technology that is not publicly available, so his Chilean student may need authorization to be involved.

Remember, if your work involves any of the following components, you should consult with your local Export Control Office:

- Shipping internationally
- International travel
- Sponsors who want publication and/or citizenship restrictions
- Purchasing equipment that is, or may be, controlled under export control laws
- Allowing foreign individuals access to controlled items, even if this occurs in the U.S.
- Collaborating with foreign colleagues in foreign countries or foreign militaries
- And undertaking any activities with persons in sanctioned countries or persons from restricted parties

Slide 10 Text and Appearance:

[Export Controls Examples video]

[Download video alternative description](#)



Slide 11: Disclosure Requirements

Slide 11 Transcript:

Now that we've explored these other areas of compliance, let's dive into the big remaining topic: disclosure requirements.

First, let's review how UC defines Conflicts of Commitment and Conflicts of Interest. A conflict of commitment occurs when a faculty member's outside activities interfere with the faculty member's professional obligations to the University of California.

A conflict of interest in research may exist if the investigator has a personal financial interest related to the research which could reasonably appear to directly and significantly affect the design, conduct and/or reporting of the research or that is in an entity whose financial interest could be affected by the research. You will see that the state and federal disclosure requirements we will cover all follow these basic COC and COI principles.

We'll start with a refresher on why disclosure is important, give an overview of UC's COC and COI policies, then examine Form 700-U, which relates to disclosure requirements established under the California Political Reform Act and the regulations of the Fair Political Practices Commission, also referred to as the FPPC, and finish by reviewing the disclosure requirements of some of the primary funders of sponsored research: specifically, the Public Health Service, or PHS, conflict of interest disclosure requirements; the National Institutes of Health, or NIH, Other Support and Foreign Components disclosure requirements; and the National Science Foundation, or NSF, disclosure requirements.

The safest, surest way to ensure compliance, and avoid penalty or other harmful outcomes, is to disclose everything appropriate and when unsure, to err on the side of disclosure. That is to say, if you know or even suspect that a source of support or a time commitment fits with any of the categories and associated thresholds we'll discuss, be safe and report it upfront. It is important to note that it is up to UC or the sponsor to determine if something is a conflict of interest or a conflict of commitment. Individuals should not take it upon themselves to make the determination. Doing so could cause you to under-disclose.

Slide 11 Text and Appearance:

- Form 700-U
- PHS & NIH
- NSF

Err on the side of disclosure



Disclosure Requirements

- Form 700-U
- PHS & NIH
- NSF

Err on the side of disclosure

The slide features a photograph of a laboratory with blue lighting, metal pipes, and hanging light fixtures. In the top right corner of the photo, there are three circular icons: a document, the letters 'a i', and a refresh symbol.

Slide 12: The Importance of Disclosure

Slide 12 Transcript:

Having income, support, associations or commitments that may, or may just appear, to conflict with your work is, in itself, neither wrong nor completely avoidable; however, evidence shows that it may, at the very least, create an appearance of impropriety that can undermine confidence in the conflicted individual, their organization, their methodology or their results. This is why proper and comprehensive disclosure is so important: so that you can ensure the integrity of your work and reputation in the eyes of the University, its funding sponsors, the scientific community and the general public.

Failure to disclose can result in: heightened scrutiny, jeopardized funding or opportunities, compromised integrity, legal prosecution, fines or grant forfeiture.

To address this need for transparency and the requirements of the various public institutions that provide UC with research funding, the University has established comprehensive and interrelated policies that work together to govern the conduct of researchers, or “investigators” as they’re commonly referred to, to guide their interactions with industry partners and other University-related activities and to ensure the integrity of their research results.

As a researcher, or investigator, it is your responsibility to understand:

- University policies and federal/state regulations
- Policies issued by sponsors of extramural research

- The various types of interests you'll need to account for, including potential financial conflicts of interest, conflicts of commitment and affiliations, foreign collaborations and foreign components
- The disclosure requirements applicable to each type of interest, and...
- How to manage conflicts by disclosing, eliminating, reducing and/or managing their sources

Slide 12 Text and Appearance:

An appearance of impropriety can undermine confidence in an individual, their organization, their methodology and/or their results.

Proper and comprehensive disclosure helps ensure integrity.

Failure to disclose can result in: heightened scrutiny, jeopardized funding/opportunities, compromised integrity, legal prosecution, fines or grant forfeiture.

As a researcher/investigator, it is your responsibility to understand:

- University policies and federal/state regulations
- Policies issued by sponsors of extramural research
- The various types of conflicts you'll need to account for, including financial conflicts of interest, conflicts of commitment and affiliation, foreign collaboration and foreign components
- Disclosure requirements applicable to each type of interest
- How to manage conflicts by disclosing, eliminating, reducing and/or managing their sources

The Importance of Disclosure

An appearance of impropriety can undermine confidence in an individual, their organization, their methodology and/or their results.

Proper and comprehensive disclosure helps ensure integrity.

Failure to disclose can result in: heightened scrutiny, jeopardized funding/ opportunities, compromised integrity, legal prosecution, fines or grant forfeiture.

As a researcher/investigator, it is your responsibility to understand:

- University policies and federal/state regulations
- Policies issued by sponsors of extramural research
- The various types of conflicts you'll need to account for, including financial conflicts of interest, conflicts of commitment and affiliation, foreign collaboration and foreign components
- Disclosure requirements applicable to each type of interest
- How to manage conflicts by disclosing, eliminating, reducing and/or managing their sources



Slide 13: UC Conflict of Commitment Policies

Slide 13 Transcript:

The University of California requires most faculty to submit an annual Conflict of Commitment, or COC, report indicating whether or not they have engaged in outside professional activities during the year.

Note that disclosure requirements apply during summer months; not just the nine-month academic year.

Outside professional activities are separated into three categories:

Category I

Category I includes activities that must be reported and must receive prior approval from the University before the faculty member engages in the activity. Examples of Category I activities include:

Teaching, research or administration of a grant at an institution other than the University of California, even if uncompensated

Directorships of labs, centers or programs at other institutions, even if uncompensated

Founding a company or assuming an executive or managerial role outside the University

Employment outside the University

Prior approval is also required if the faculty member wishes to engage a student in their outside financial interest

Category II

Category II also includes activities that must be reported. Category II activities are typically shorter-term outside professional activities that are outside the course and scope of University employment. Category II activities have a lesser potential for a conflict of commitment than do Category I activities. Category II activities require disclosure in annual reporting under this policy but do not require prior approval. Category II activities count toward the faculty member's maximum of 39 or 48 days of outside professional activities. See APM-025-8-b and Appendix C for definition of time limits.

Examples of Category II activities include but are not limited to:

Additional University-compensated teaching, including teaching for UNEX courses and programs, other continuing education programs run by the University and self-supporting UC degree programs

Consulting or testifying as an expert or professional witness

Providing outside consulting services or referrals or engaging in professional practice as an individual or through a single-member professional corporation or sole proprietorship

Serving on a board of directors outside of the University

Category III

Category III activities are within the course and scope of University employment. As such, they are unlikely to raise conflict of commitment issues. Category III activities do not require disclosure in annual reporting or prior approval under APM-025 and do not count toward the faculty member's maximum of 39 or 48 days of outside professional activities.

Disclosure forms are required even if faculty members have nothing to disclose. It is also important to note that disclosure requirements apply during summer months, not just the 9-month academic year.

Slide 13 Text and Appearance:

UC requires most faculty to submit an annual Conflict of Commitment (COC) report, including whether or not they've engaged in outside professional activities during the year.

Note that disclosure requirements apply during summer months; not just the nine-month academic year.

There are three categories of outside professional activities. Use the buttons here to explore them all:

[Category I button]

[Category II button]

[Category III button]

[UC Academic Personnel Policy](#)

[UC Outside Activities Tracking System \(OATS\)](#)

Category I Text and Appearance:

Category I activities must be reported and must receive prior approval from the University before the faculty member engages in the activity.

Examples of Category I activities include:

- Teaching, research, or administration of a grant at an institution other than the University of California, even if uncompensated
- Directorships of labs, centers or programs at other institutions, even if uncompensated
- Founding a company, or assuming an executive or managerial role outside the University
- Employment outside the University
- Prior approval is also required if the faculty member wishes to engage a student in their outside financial interest



The screenshot shows the top portion of a webpage titled "UC Conflict of Commitment Policies". It includes three icons in the top right: a document, the letters "ai", and a circular arrow. Below the title, there is a paragraph explaining that UC requires most faculty to submit an annual Conflict of Commitment (COC) report. A note specifies that disclosure requirements apply during summer months, not just the nine-month academic year. A key message states: "There are three categories of outside professional activities. Use the buttons here to explore them all:". Below this message are three buttons labeled "Category I", "Category II", and "Category III". The "Category I" button is highlighted. Underneath, there is a paragraph stating that Category I activities must be reported and require prior approval from the University. This is followed by a list of examples of Category I activities, which matches the list provided in the text above. At the bottom of the screenshot, there are two links: "UC Academic Personnel Policy" and "UC Outside Activities Tracking System (OATS)".

Category II Text and Appearance:

Category II activities: must be reported; typically short-term activities, outside course and scope of UC employment; require disclosure but not prior approval; count toward maximum of 39 or 48 days.

Examples of Category II activities include but are not limited to:

- Additional University-compensated teaching, including teaching for UNEX courses and programs, other continuing education programs run by the University and self-supporting UC degree programs
- Consulting or testifying as an expert or professional witness
- Providing outside consulting services or referrals or engaging in professional practice as an individual or through a single-member professional corporation or sole proprietorship
- Serving on a board of directors outside of UC



The screenshot shows the 'UC Conflict of Commitment Policies' page. It features a title, a brief overview of the COC report requirement, and a note about disclosure during summer months. Below this, there are three buttons for 'Category I', 'Category II', and 'Category III'. The 'Category II' button is highlighted. Underneath, the text describes Category II activities and provides examples. At the bottom, there are two links: 'UC Academic Personnel Policy' and 'UC Outside Activities Tracking System (OATS)'.

UC Conflict of Commitment Policies

UC requires most faculty to submit an annual Conflict of Commitment (COC) report, including whether or not they've engaged in outside professional activities during the year.

Note that disclosure requirements apply during summer months; not just the nine-month academic year.

There are three categories of outside professional activities. Use the buttons here to explore them all:

Category I Category II Category III

Category II activities: must be reported; typically short-term activities, outside course and scope of UC employment; require disclosure but not prior approval; count toward maximum of 39 or 48 days.

Examples of Category II activities include but are not limited to:

- Additional University-compensated teaching, including teaching for UNEX courses and programs, other continuing education programs run by the University and self-supporting UC degree programs
- Consulting or testifying as an expert or professional witness
- Providing outside consulting services or referrals or engaging in professional practice as an individual or through a single-member professional corporation or sole proprietorship
- Serving on a board of directors outside of UC

[UC Academic Personnel Policy](#) [UC Outside Activities Tracking System \(OATS\)](#)

Category III Text and Appearance:

Category III activities:

- Within course/scope of employment, so COC issues are unlikely
- Do not require disclosure in annual reporting or prior approval under APM-025
- Do not count toward maximum 39 or 48 days
- Disclosure forms are required even if you have nothing to disclose
- Disclosure requirements apply during summer months; not just the nine-month academic year

UC Conflict of Commitment Policies



UC requires most faculty to submit an annual Conflict of Commitment (COC) report, including whether or not they've engaged in outside professional activities during the year.

Note that disclosure requirements apply during summer months; not just the nine-month academic year.

There are three categories of outside professional activities. Use the buttons here to explore them all:

Category I

Category II

Category III

Category III activities:

- Within course/scope of employment, so COC issues are unlikely
- Do not require disclosure in annual reporting or prior approval under APM-025
- Do not count toward maximum 39 or 48 days
- Disclosure forms are required even if you have nothing to disclose
- Disclosure requirements apply during summer months; not just the nine-month academic year

Examples:

- Accepting honoraria for scholarly, intellectual, educational and/or outreach work within course/scope of employment
- Attending and presenting talks at university/academic colloquia and conferences
- Developing scholarly or creative works

[UC Academic Personnel Policy](#)

[UC Outside Activities Tracking System \(OATS\)](#)

Slide 14: Conflict of Interest Policies

Slide 14 Transcript:

Conflict of Interest, or COI, policies require University employees who are conducting research or other related activities to disclose certain financial interests, whether domestic or foreign. Though there are different reporting thresholds that apply depending on the context — for example, the context of whether the research is sponsored by a non-governmental sponsor or a governmental sponsor — financial interests may include anything of monetary value held by the employee, a spouse or registered domestic partner and dependent children, whether that value can be easily determined or not. Examples include:

- Income or payments for salaries
- Consulting fees and honorariums
- Holding a position such as founder, partner, employee or board member
- Having ownership interests such as stocks, bonds or stock options
- Travel funds or reimbursements
- Gifts such as food and beverage
- Loans and intellectual property interests

For information about the circumstances under which researchers must report financial interests, as well as the timing for reporting such interests, please visit the Research Policy Analysis and Coordination, systemwide Conflict of Interest page, linked here.

Slide 14 Text and Appearance:

Conflict of Interest (COI) policies require UC employees who are conducting research, or related activities, to disclose certain financial interests, whether foreign or domestic.

Examples of financial interests include:

- Income or payments for salaries
- Consulting fees and honorariums
- Positions such as founder, partner, employee or board member
- Ownership interests such as stocks, bonds or stock options
- Travel funds or reimbursements
- Gifts such as food and beverage
- Loans and intellectual property interests

Visit [UC Research Policy Analysis and Coordination, Conflict of Interest](#) for more information.



UC Conflict of Interest Policies

Conflict of Interest (COI) policies require UC employees who are conducting research, or related activities, to disclose certain financial interests, whether foreign or domestic.

Examples of financial interests include:

- Income or payments for salaries
- Consulting fees and honorariums
- Positions such as founder, partner, employee or board member
- Ownership interests such as stocks, bonds or stock options
- Travel funds or reimbursements
- Gifts such as food and beverage
- Loans and intellectual property interests

Visit [UC Research Policy Analysis and Coordination, Conflict of Interest](#) for more information.

Slide 15: California Political Reform Act

Slide 15 Transcript:

The California Political Reform Act requires certain state and local government officials, including designated University officials, to publicly disclose their personal economic interests, on the Form 700. It also generally requires University employees to recuse or disqualify themselves from participating in University decisions in which they have a personal financial interest.

The strict recusal rule does not apply to certain academic decisions made by UC employees with research and teaching responsibilities, but there are disclosure requirements that apply to Principal Investigators on research projects, as will be described on the slides that explain Form 700-U.

Slide 15 Text and Appearance:

The CA Political Reform Act requires certain state and local government officials, including designated University officials, to publicly disclose their personal economic interests on the Form 700.

It also generally requires University employees to recuse or disqualify themselves from participating in University decisions in which they have a personal financial interest.

The strict recusal rule does not apply to certain academic decisions made by UC employees with research and teaching responsibilities, but there are disclosure requirements that apply to Principal Investigators on research projects, as will be described on the slides that explain Form 700-U.



Slide 16: Form 700-U

Slide 16 Transcript:

The first disclosure process we'll review is the State of California's Form 700-U, also known as the Statement of Economic Interests for Principal Investigators.

All UC employees who have principal responsibility for a research project that receives funding from a nongovernmental entity are required to file a Form 700-U.

In that Form 700-U filing, Principal Investigators must disclose whether they have or do not have financial interests in the funding entity and, if they do, what the nature and value of those interests are.

However, support from certain entities is specifically exempted from triggering the Form 700-U disclosure requirement. Learn more about those entities through the webpage linked in this slide.

An individual Form 700-U filing must be made for each sponsor and for each research project. This means that if multiple sponsors support one of your research projects, you must file a separate Form 700-U for each of those sponsors. It also means that if one sponsor supports multiple research projects for which you are responsible, you must file a separate Form 700-U for each of those projects.

In this initial filing, you must report all qualifying investments in, and business positions with, the sponsor as of the date that the award is made, as well as reporting all qualifying income, gifts and travel payments received from the sponsor within the 12 months prior to the date that the award is made.

An “interim” Form 700-U must be filed within 30 days of the sponsor renewing their funding. In an interim Form 700-U filing, you must report all qualifying investments, business positions, income, gifts and travel payments held or received during the period between the date of the initial Form 700-U filing and the date of the project funding being renewed.

Slide 16 Text and Appearance:

[Form 700-U](#)

- a.k.a., Statement of Economic Interests for Principal Investigators
- UC employees with principal responsibility for a research project
- Principle Investigators (PI) MUST disclose financial interests in nongovernmental sponsors of research
- [Non-governmental entities whose support does not trigger a requirement for a PI to file a 700-U](#)
- Separate Form 700-U disclosure for each sponsor and each project

Initial filing:

- All qualifying investments in and business positions with sponsor as of date award is made

- All qualifying income, gifts and travel payments from sponsor within 12 months prior to date award is made

Interim filing:

- Submitted within 30 days of sponsor renewal
- All qualifying investments, business positions, income, gifts and travel payments held or received in period between initial Form 700-U filing and date of project funding renewal



Form 700-U   

- a.k.a., Statement of Economic Interests for Principal Investigators
- UC employees with principal responsibility for a research project
- Principle Investigators (PI) MUST disclose financial interests in nongovernmental sponsors of research
- Non-governmental entities whose support does not trigger a requirement for a PI to file a 700-U
- Separate Form 700-U disclosure for each sponsor and each project

Initial filing:

- All qualifying investments in and business positions with sponsor as of date award is made
- All qualifying income, gifts and travel payments from sponsor within 12 months prior to date award is made

Interim filing:

- Submitted within 30 days of sponsor renewal
- All qualifying investments, business positions, income, gifts and travel payments held or received in period between initial Form 700-U filing and date of project funding renewal

Slide 17: Form 700-U Reportable Financial Interests: Business Positions, Investments, Income

Slide 17 Transcript:

In order to comply with the Form 700-U requirements, you'll need to understand which financial interests must be reported and which do not, so let's review the thresholds and broad parameters of each category of relevant financial interest. For a more comprehensive detailing of each category, please refer to the official Form 700-U guidelines linked here and in the Resources menu.

First, you would need to disclose if you had a business position with the sponsoring entity, such as director, officer, partner, trustee, consultant, employee or a position of management.

Next, investments. You must disclose all investments held by you, your spouse or registered domestic partner, and your dependent children in the funding entity that have a value of \$2,000

or more. With investments, as with a few other of these categories, you are required to disclose the general value of the interest.

“Income” means any payment, or collection of payments, totaling \$500 or more received by you, your spouse or registered domestic partner from the funding entity during the previous 12 months. Again, you must disclose the general value of the income.

If you or your applicable family members do not hold any of these types of financial interests, you must affirm this in your Form 700-U filing.

Slide 17 Text and Appearance:

Business position

- E.g., director, officer, partner, trustee, consultant, employee, management position

Investments in the funding entity

- Held by you, your spouse (or registered domestic partner) or dependent child
- Value of \$2,000 or more
- Must disclose general value

Income from funding entity

- Any payment, or collection or payments, totaling \$500 or more
- Received by you or your spouse (or registered domestic partner)
- Received within previous 12 months
- Must disclose general value

Form 700-U Reportable Financial Interests:
Business Positions, Investments, Income

Business position	Income from funding entity
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• E.g., director, officer, partner, trustee, consultant, employee, management position	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Any payment, or collection or payments, totaling \$500 or more
Investments in the funding entity <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Held by you, your spouse (or registered domestic partner) or dependent child• Value of \$2,000 or more• Must disclose general value	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Received by you or your spouse (or registered domestic partner)• Received within previous 12 months• Must disclose general value

Slide 18: Form 700-U Reportable Financial Interests: Loans, Gifts and Travel Payments

Slide 18 Transcript:

Loans received or outstanding are reportable if they total \$500 or more from a single lender. However, some loans may not need to be reported. Check the Form 700-U guidelines for more information in this regard.

Gifts are defined as anything of value that you receive without you having provided something of at least equal value in return. Individual gifts, or a collection of gifts from the same source, totaling \$50 or more must be reported, even if the gift is received but never put to use, such as if you accepted tickets to a sporting event but did not attend it.

Public employees can only receive a certain amount of gifts from a single reportable source within a calendar year. For the calendar years of 2021 and 2022, that limit is \$520; however, the limit may be increased in the future, so make sure to check the most recent Form 700-U and FPPC guidelines for the current gift limit. Commonly reportable gifts include food, beverages, travel and accommodations — including those provided when you attend a convention, conference, meeting or social event by invitation of the gift giver — as well as tickets or passes, wedding presents and more.

Travel payments include advances and reimbursements for travel and related expenses, including lodging and meals. A travel payment totaling \$50 or more for which you did not provide services equal to or greater than the value of the payment must be disclosed as a gift, and with the disclosure, you must provide a description of the gifted travel payment, the travel location and the date the gift was received. Gifts of travel are included in the gift limit mentioned previously. A UC employee may not receive gifts totaling more than the gift limit from a single source during the calendar year, and both gifts of travel and other kinds of gifts will count toward that limit.

A travel payment may be reportable as income rather than as a gift if you provided services that were equal to or greater in value than the travel payments received. In such a case, the income thresholds would apply, meaning you must disclose any income, including income in the form of travel payments or reimbursements, totaling \$500 or more from a single source. Additionally, you, the filer, would carry the burden of proving the payments were income rather than gifts, and you would need to describe the services you provided in exchange for the payments. You would not, however, be required to disclose the dates for travel payments that are considered income.

Check out the FPPC fact sheet, [linked here](#) and in the resources menu, for more information on all of these topics.

And once again, if you or your applicable family members do not hold any of these types of financial interests, you must affirm that in your Form 700-U filing.

Slide 18 Text and Appearance:

Loans

- Totaling \$500 or more from a single lender
- Review Form 700-U guidelines for information on non-reportable loans

Gifts

- Anything of value you receive without having provided something of at least equal value in return
- Individual gifts, or a collection of gifts from the same source, totaling \$50 or more
 - Even if gift is received but not used
- **Gift limit:** Max value of gift(s) one can receive from a single source within a calendar year
 - 2021–2022: \$520
 - Check most recent Form 700-U for current limit

Travel Payments

- Advances or reimbursements for travel-related expenses, including lodging and meals
- Travel payments must be separately reported on the 700-U, as either:
 - Gifts, if PI did not provide services that were equal to or greater in value than the payments received
 - Must provide description
 - Gift limits apply
 - Income, if PI did provide services that were equal to or greater in value than the payments received
 - Income thresholds apply
 - Burden of proving payments were income rather than gift

[FPPC Local Fact Sheet: Limitations and Restrictions on Gifts, Honoraria, Travel and Loans](#)

Form 700-U Reportable Financial Interests: Loans, Gifts and Travel Payments



Loans

- Totalling \$500 or more from a single lender
- Review Form 700-U guidelines for information on non-reportable loans

Gifts

- Anything of value you receive without having provided something of at least equal value in return
- Individual gifts, or a collection of gifts from the same source, totaling \$50 or more
 - Even if gift is received but not used
- **Gift limit:** Max value of gift(s) one can receive from a single source within a calendar year
 - 2021–2022: \$520
 - Check most recent Form 700-U for current limit

Travel Payments

- Advances or reimbursements for travel-related expenses, including lodging and meals
- Travel payments must be separately reported on the 700-U, as either:
 - Gifts, if PI did not provide services that were equal to or greater in value than the payments received
 - Must provide description
 - Gift limits apply
 - Income, if PI did provide services that were equal to or greater in value than the payments received
 - Income thresholds apply
 - Burden of proving payments were income rather than gift

[FPCC Local Fact Sheet: Limitations and Restrictions on Gifts, Honoraria, Travel and Loans](#)

Slide 19: PHS: Conflict of Interest Disclosure

Slide 19 Transcript:

Next, let's review the Public Health Service, or PHS, conflict of interest disclosure requirements that apply to investigators seeking or receiving research funding or support from NIH or another Public Health Service agency; for example, the CDC, FDA and AHRQ.

Other entities may adopt the PHS requirements as well, and if you receive funding from one of those entities, these disclosure requirements would similarly apply. Included within this slide is a list of entities that have adopted the PHS conflict of interest regulations.

Investigators seeking or receiving PHS support are required to disclose significant financial interests related to their institutional responsibilities, including, unless specifically exempted, significant financial interests held by their spouse, or registered domestic partner, and dependent children. Let's unpack that statement a bit.

An investigator, in this case, is not only the PI but includes any individual responsible for the design, conduct or reporting of the results of work performed or to be performed within a sponsored project.

Institutional Responsibilities refers to teaching/education, research, outreach, clinical service, and University and public service on behalf of UC which are in the course of your UC appointment and/or employment: that is to say, institutional responsibilities essentially means your field. It may not always be obvious which of your financial interests relate to these

responsibilities, which is one of the reasons UC recommends erring on the side of disclosure, just to be safe, as failure to file a complete disclosure could be grounds for discipline pursuant to UC policy or even federal law.

Once an investigator submits their disclosure of significant financial interests, it will be reviewed by the Conflict of Interest Office, often with input from the investigator or Institutional Substantive Review Committee, often abbreviated as ISRC, who will then determine, based on the relationship of the investigator's significant financial interests to their institutional responsibilities, which Interests constitute a financial conflict of interest. If a financial conflict of interest is identified, the Designated Official, or ISRC, will recommend to the Chancellor, or in the case of Lawrence Berkeley National Lab, the Lab Director, or in the case of Agricultural & Natural Resources, the Vice President, or to the Chancellor's authorized designee subsequent steps to manage or eliminate the conflict. In such cases, the required management plan must be implemented and communicated to PHS before the University's expenditure of the PHS funds awarded for the research project or before the investigator begins work on the project, because ultimately, PHS will determine if the management plan is appropriate and whether the funds will still be awarded in light of the conflict.

Slide 19 Text and Appearance:

- Applies to investigators seeking or receiving research funding or support from NIH or another Public Health Service agency (e.g., CDC, FDA, AHRQ)
- [List of Sponsors that Follow Public Health Services \(PHS\) Conflict of Interest Disclosure Requirements](#)

Investigators seeking or receiving support must disclose significant financial interests (SFI) related to their Institutional Responsibilities.

- May include SFI held by spouse (or registered domestic partner) or dependent children
- **Investigator:** any individual responsible for design, conduct or reporting of work performed within a sponsored project
- **Institutional Responsibilities:** teaching/education, research, outreach, clinical service, and University and public service on behalf of UC which are in the course of your UC appointment and/or employment
- **Err on the side of disclosure**
- Local official or committee will review disclosure and, if necessary, recommend subsequent steps to manage or eliminate an identified conflict

[UC Conflict of Interest Contacts and Resources](#)

[UC PHS-COI Policy](#)

PHS: Conflict of Interest Disclosure



- Applies to investigators seeking or receiving research funding or support from NIH or another Public Health Service agency (e.g., CDC, FDA, AHRQ)
- [List of Sponsors that Follow Public Health Services \(PHS\) Conflict of Interest Disclosure Requirements](#)

Investigators seeking or receiving support must disclose significant financial interests (SFI) related to their Institutional Responsibilities.

- May include SFI held by spouse (or registered domestic partner) or dependent children
- **Investigator:** any individual responsible for design, conduct or reporting of work performed within a sponsored project
- **Institutional Responsibilities:** teaching/education, research, outreach, clinical service, and University and public service on behalf of UC which are in the course of your UC appointment and/or employment
- **Err on the side of disclosure**
- Local official or committee will review disclosure and, if necessary, recommend subsequent steps to manage or eliminate an identified conflict

[UC Conflict of Interest Contacts and Resources](#)

[UC PHS-COI Policy](#)

Slide 20: PHS Timing and Process of Disclosures

Slide 20 Transcript:

For new projects, investigators are required to submit their disclosure of significant financial interests no later than at the time of the application for PHS funding. Additionally, investigators must disclose newly acquired or discovered significant financial interests within 30 days of the acquisition or discovery. And it's worth re-emphasizing that these disclosures must include all significant financial interests related to the entirety of your institutional responsibilities, not just those interests related to the specific PHS-funded research that prompted the filing.

Investigators are also required to resubmit annually throughout the period of the award a disclosure of all of their significant financial interests, including those that were previously reported and not identified as a financial conflict of interest by the local Designated Official or ISRC.

Furthermore, before joining an ongoing PHS-funded research project, new investigators must submit their disclosure of significant financial interests.

Each UC location implements its own procedures for how investigators submit their disclosure of significant financial interests. Consult with your local Research Compliance office in order to learn more about how you should submit your disclosures.

Slide 20 Text and Appearance:

- **New projects:** significant financial interests disclosure submitted no later than time of application for PHS funding
- **Newly acquired or discovered SFI:** must be disclosed within 30 days of acquisition/discovery
- Must **resubmit annually** throughout period of award
 - Including previously reported interests even if no conflict identified
- **New investigators:** must submit SFI disclosure before joining ongoing PHS-funded project
- Each UC location implements own submission procedures

[Campus Offices Supporting the Research Enterprise](#)

PHS: Timing and Process of Disclosures

- **New projects:** significant financial interests disclosure submitted no later than time of application for PHS funding
- **Newly acquired or discovered SFI:** must be disclosed within 30 days of acquisition/discovery
- Must **resubmit annually** throughout period of award
 - Including previously reported interests even if no conflict identified
- **New investigators:** must submit SFI disclosure before joining ongoing PHS-funded project
- Each UC location implements own submission procedures

[Campus Offices Supporting the Research Enterprise](#)

Slide 21: PHS Significant Financial Interests (SFI)

Slide 21 Transcript:

So, what constitutes a significant financial interest within the PHS guidelines?

Title 42, Chapter I, Part 50 of the Code of Federal Regulations defines a financial interest as anything of monetary value, including but not limited to: salary or other payments for services, equity interests and intellectual property rights. And again, unless specifically stated otherwise, this includes interests held not only by you but also those held by your spouse, or registered domestic partner, and your dependent children. However, salary, royalties and other

remuneration paid to you by the University of California are exempt from these disclosure requirements. View the Federal Regulations, linked here and in the Resources menu, to learn more about other government- and education-related sources of income that are similarly exempt, but keep in mind that foreign-based sources of income, even if government or education related, are never exempt and must always be reported. Note that PHS disclosure requirements do not apply to Phase 1 Small Business Innovation Research, SBIR, and Small Business Technology Transfer, STTR, programs.

Under the regulations, a significant financial interest means one or more of the following interests of the investigator, and their spouse and dependent children, related to the investigator's institutional responsibilities:

- With regard to any publicly-traded entity, domestic or foreign, a significant financial interest exists if the combined value of any payments received from the entity in the 12 months preceding the disclosure along with the value of any equity interest in the entity as of the date of disclosure, when aggregated, exceeds \$5,000. Payments may include salary, consulting fees, honoraria and the like. The value of equity interest is determined by public prices or other reasonable measures of fair market value.
- With regard to any non-publicly-traded entity, a significant financial interest exists if the value of any compensation, or other payments, received from the entity in the 12 months preceding the disclosure, when aggregated, exceeds \$5,000 or when any equity interest in the entity is held. And again, this includes compensation received from any foreign non-publicly-traded entity.
- A significant financial interest also includes intellectual property rights and interest, such as copyrights or patents that generate income exceeding \$5,000 during the 12 months preceding disclosure; however, royalties received from the University of California Regents are excluded.

Lastly, travel, and do note that the following definition only applies to the investigator as the recipient; in the case of travel, their family members aren't also included: sponsored travel or travel reimbursements made to or on behalf of the investigator by a for-profit or non-profit entity would be considered significant financial interests, except in the case of travel reimbursed or paid for by a U.S. federal, state or local government agency, a U.S. institution of higher education, or a research institute, academic medical center or hospital affiliated with an institution of higher education. Note that your location's COI policy will specify the thresholds and details that apply to travel disclosures.

Slide 21 Text and Appearance:

- **Anything of monetary value:** e.g., salary/payments for services, equity interests and IP rights
 - Unless otherwise stated, includes interests held by your spouse (or registered domestic partner) and dependent children
 - Salary, royalties and remuneration paid to you by UC are exempt
 - [Code of Federal Regulations Title 42, Chapter I, Part 50](#)
- PHS disclosure requirements do not apply to Phase 1 SBIR and STTR programs
- **Publicly-traded entity (domestic or foreign):** SFI exists if combined value of payments received in preceding 12 months along with equity interest exceed \$5,000
- **Non-publicly-traded entity:** SFI exists if value of any compensation or other payments received in preceding 12 months exceeds \$5,000 or if any equity interest in entity held
- **Intellectual property rights and interest** (e.g., copyrights or patents) that generate income exceeding \$5,000 in preceding 12 months (royalties from UC Regents are exempt)
- **Travel (investigator only):** travel sponsored/reimbursed by a for-profit or non-profit entity
 - Certain government agencies and academic/research institutions are exempt

PHS: Significant Financial Interests (SFI)



- **Anything of monetary value:** e.g., salary/payments for services, equity interests and IP rights
 - Unless otherwise stated, includes interests held by your spouse (or registered domestic partner) and dependent children
 - Salary, royalties and remuneration paid to you by UC are exempt
 - [Code of Federal Regulations Title 42, Chapter I, Part 50](#)
- PHS disclosure requirements do not apply to Phase 1 SBIR and STTR programs
- **Publicly-traded entity (domestic or foreign):** SFI exists if combined value of payments received in preceding 12 months along with equity interest exceed \$5,000
- **Non-publicly-traded entity:** SFI exists if value of any compensation or other payments received in preceding 12 months exceeds \$5,000 or if any equity interest in entity held
- **Intellectual property rights and interest** (e.g., copyrights or patents) that generate income exceeding \$5,000 in preceding 12 months (royalties from UC Regents are exempt)
- **Travel (investigator only):** travel sponsored/reimbursed by a for-profit or non-profit entity
 - Certain government agencies and academic/research institutions are exempt

Slide 22: NIH: Other Support Disclosure Part 1

Slide 22 Transcript:

If research receives NIH funding, or funding from another sponsor that has adopted the NIH requirements, its senior investigators and other key personnel are also required to disclose “Other Support.” This broad term, Other Support, includes any resources provided to a researcher in support of and/or related to any of their active and pending research endeavors, regardless of whether or not the provided resources have monetary value, regardless of whether the provided resources or research work are based at the institution the researcher identifies for the grant and regardless of whether the source of the support is foreign or domestic. Examples of forms of support that would need to be disclosed include but are not limited to, financial support for laboratory personnel or use of staff, travel or living expenses, use of lab space and provision of high-value materials that are not freely available, such as biologics, chemicals, model systems, technology, etc. — pretty much anything provided that supports and/or relates to any of a filer’s current or planned research work needs to be disclosed.

Senior investigators and key personnel are also required to report all their current projects and research activities that require a time commitment, and they must report the positions and scientific appointments they hold that are relevant to the proposed project, whether those appointments be domestic or foreign, full-time, part-time or voluntary, and whether or not remuneration is received.

The purpose of these requirements is to ensure openness and transparency in research and to allow the sponsoring entity the opportunity to ensure that there are no overlaps in budget or scientific purpose, that the investigator is able to provide sufficient commitment to the proposed project — that is to say, that a conflict of commitment does not, or would not, exist — and that funding awarded to the proposed project is both necessary and not applied to other projects’ purposes. And as always, it’s strongly recommended that you err on the side of disclosure when deciding whether or not a resource or commitment fits within these reporting parameters.

Slide 22 Text and Appearance:

- Applicable if research receives funding from NIH or sponsor who has adopted NIH requirements
- Senior investigators and key personnel are required to disclose all “other support”: all resources provided in support of and/or related to their active and pending research endeavors

- Regardless of: monetary value; where resources/support are provided; domestic/foreign source; including in-kind contributions; consulting if conducting research as part of the consulting agreement
- Must also report:
 - All current projects/activities that require a time commitment
 - Positions and scientific appointments relevant to proposed project
 - Regardless of: domestic/foreign; full-, part-time or voluntary; remuneration received

[NIH FAQs: Other Support and Foreign Components](#)

[Upcoming Changes to the Biographical Sketch and Other Support Format Page for Due Dates on or after May 25, 2021](#)

NIH: Other Support Disclosure Part 1

- Applicable if research receives funding from NIH or sponsor who has adopted NIH requirements
- Senior investigators and key personnel are required to disclose all "other support": all resources provided in support of and/or related to their active and pending research endeavors
 - Regardless of: monetary value; where resources/support are provided; domestic/foreign source; including in-kind contributions; consulting if conducting research as part of the consulting agreement
- Must also report:
 - All current projects/activities that require a time commitment
 - Positions and scientific appointments relevant to proposed project
 - Regardless of: domestic/foreign; full-, part-time or voluntary; remuneration received

[NIH FAQs: Other Support and Foreign Components](#)

[Upcoming Changes to the Biographical Sketch and Other Support Format Page for Due Dates on or after May 25, 2021](#)

Slide 23: NIH: Other Support Disclosure Part 2

Slide 23 Transcript:

Other Support disclosures are to be provided whenever NIH requests them, which usually occurs as part of the "Just-in-Time" procedures for grant applications.

Effective May 25, 2021:

The new Other Support page separates funded projects from in-kind contributions.

And as of May 25, 2021, NIH requires the following:

The Program Director or PI and other senior/key personnel must certify the accuracy of the information submitted by signing the Other Support form prior to submission.

Submission to NIH of supporting documentation, which includes copies of contracts, grants or any other agreement specific to senior/key personnel foreign appointments and/or employment with a foreign institution for all foreign activities and resources that are reported in Other Support. If the contracts, grants or other agreements are not in English, recipients must provide translated copies.

And UC must immediately notify NIH of undisclosed Other Support. That is, when a recipient organization, UC in our case, discovers that a PI or other Senior/Key personnel on an active NIH grant failed to disclose Other Support information outside of Just-in-Time or the RPPR, as applicable, the recipient must submit updated Other Support to the Grants Management Specialist named in the Notice of Award as soon as it becomes known.

For more information and further clarification on this topic, as well as on the NIH policies for both Other Support and Foreign Components, the topic of the next slide, check out the NIH Frequently Asked Questions page and the Reminders of NIH Policies on Other Support and on Policies related to Financial Conflicts of Interest and Foreign Components page, both of which are linked here and in the Resources menu.

Slide 23 Text and Appearance:

Disclosures are to be provided whenever NIH requests them.

- Usually occurs as part of “Just-in-Time” procedures

As of May 25, 2021:

- The new Other Support page separates funded projects from in-kind contributions
- Program Director/PI and Other Senior/Key Personnel must certify the accuracy of the information submitted by signing the Other Support form prior to submission
- NIH requires submission of supporting documentation, including copies of contracts, grants or any other agreement specific to senior/key personnel foreign appointments and/or employment with a foreign institution, for all foreign activities and resources reported in Other Support
- UC must immediately notify NIH of undisclosed Other Support

[NIH FAQs: Other Support and Foreign Components](#)

[Upcoming Changes to the Biographical Sketch and Other Support Format Page for Due Dates on or after May 25, 2021](#)

NIH: Other Support Disclosure Part 2



Disclosures are to be provided whenever NIH requests them

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- UC must immediately notify NIH of undisclosed Other Support

[NIH FAQs: Other Support and Foreign Components](#)

[Upcoming Changes to the Biographical Sketch and Other Support Format Page for Due Dates on or after May 25, 2021](#)

Slide 24: NIH: Foreign Components

Slide 24 Transcript:

Recipients of NIH grants, or of grants from sponsors who have adopted the NIH disclosure requirements, are also required to determine whether any aspect of their funded activities constitute a foreign component — defined as the existence of any significant scientific element or segment of the project that exists outside the United States — and if so, to seek approval from the sponsor prior to including the foreign component in the funded project.

Examples of foreign components include: 1) performance of work by any researcher, including a grant recipient, conducted in a foreign location, whether or not grant funds are expended for this specific purpose; and/or 2) performance of work in a foreign location by a researcher employed or paid for by a foreign organization, again, whether or not grant funds are expended.

If an activity does not meet the definition of being a foreign component because the activity is being conducted in the United States but it is nonetheless being supported by a non-U.S. entity, that would need to be reported as Other Support. It is your professional responsibility to completely and accurately disclose all external financial interests and support, affiliations, activities and relationships with any foreign entities. Doing so is the only way we can help you navigate the complex disclosure requirements and protect your research from delays or even being unfunded or defunded.

In this age of multinational research, complying with the Foreign Component and Other Support disclosure requirements is especially critical, so again, please check out the linked FAQ and Reminder of NIH Policies pages, or contact your local sponsored projects office, if you need more information on these topics or further assistance in ensuring you are compliant.

Slide 24 Text and Appearance:

- Applicable if project receives funding from NIH or sponsor who has adopted NIH requirements
- Must seek sponsor approval to include foreign component in funded project
- Foreign component defined as: existence of any significant scientific element or segment of project that exists outside the United States
 - E.g., performance of work by any researcher conducted in foreign location; performance of work in a foreign location by researcher employed or paid for by foreign organization
 - Regardless of whether or not grant funds are expended
- If activity does not meet this definition because it is conducted in United States but still supported by non-U.S. entity, it must be reported as Other Support

[NIH FAQs](#)

[Reminders of NIH Policies](#)

[Campus Offices Supporting the Research Enterprise](#)



The slide features a light gray background with a dark gray header area. The title "NIH: Foreign Components" is in a large, bold, dark font. To the right of the title are three circular icons: a document, the letters "a" and "i" in separate circles, and a speech bubble. Below the title is a bulleted list of five items, with the third item having a sub-bullet. At the bottom, there are three columns of text, each with a link icon and text in a smaller, dark font.

NIH: Foreign Components

- Applicable if project receives funding from NIH or sponsor who has adopted NIH requirements
- Must seek sponsor approval to include foreign component in funded project
- Foreign component defined as: existence of any significant scientific element or segment of project that exists outside the United States
 - E.g., performance of work by any researcher conducted in foreign location; performance of work in a foreign location by researcher employed or paid for by foreign organization
 - Regardless of whether or not grant funds are expended
- If activity does not meet this definition because it is conducted in United States but still supported by non-U.S. entity, it must be reported as Other Support

[NIH FAQs](#) [Reminders of NIH Policies](#) [Campus Offices Supporting the Research Enterprise](#)

Slide 25: National Science Foundation (NSF) Disclosure of Significant Financial Interests

Slide 25 Transcript:

The final set of disclosure requirements we'll review pertain to the National Science Foundation, commonly abbreviated as NSF.

Under the NSF guidelines — linked here and in the Resources menu — investigators are required to disclose all significant financial interests they hold, as well as those held by their spouse or registered domestic partner and dependent children, that would reasonably appear to be affected by proposed or ongoing NSF-funded research or educational activities, or in entities that would reasonably appear to be affected by such activities. This narrower focus is one of the key differences between PHS and NSF requirements: recall that PHS, by comparison, requires disclosure of any significant financial interest related to the entirety of your institutional responsibilities.

Within the NSF guidelines, the term “investigator” refers to any person involved in the proposed project who is responsible for the design, conduct or reporting of research or other educational activities funded, or proposed for funding, by NSF. The term “significant financial interests” refers to anything of monetary value — including but not limited to, salary or other payments for services, such as consulting fees and honoraria; equity interests, like stocks, options and ownership interest in a business; and intellectual property rights, such as patents, copyrights and royalties from such rights, but there are some exceptions to this definition and the categories described within it. Let's explore those further in the next slide so you better understand what financial interests might not need to be reported. But of course, as always, it's recommended you err on the side of disclosure to help keep yourself, your research and the UC safe.

Visit the page linked to in this slide to learn further details of what is considered a significant financial interest.

Slide 25 Text and Appearance:

- Investigators are required to disclose all significant financial interests held by them, their spouse (or registered domestic partner) and dependent children that would reasonably appear to be affected by NSF-funded research or educational activities
 - And interests in entities that would reasonably appear to be affected by NSF-funded activities
- Investigator: any person involved in project who is responsible for design, conduct or reporting of research/activities funded by NSF

- Significant financial interest: anything of monetary value: e.g., salary; other payments for services; equity interests; intellectual property rights
 - Some exemptions exist (see next slide)

[UC Disclosure of Financial Interests and Management of Conflicts of Interest, National Science Foundation Awards Policy](#)

[NSF Proposal & Award Policies & Procedures Guide \(PAPPG\)](#)

National Science Foundation (NSF)
Disclosure of Significant Financial Interests

- Investigators are required to disclose all significant financial interests held by them, their spouse (or registered domestic partner) and dependent children that would reasonably appear to be affected by NSF-funded research or educational activities
 - And interests in entities that would reasonably appear to be affected by NSF-funded activities
- Investigator: any person involved in project who is responsible for design, conduct or reporting of research/activities funded by NSF
- Significant financial interest: anything of monetary value: e.g., salary; other payments for services; equity interests; intellectual property rights
 - Some exemptions exist (see next slide)

[UC Disclosure of Financial Interests and Management of Conflicts of Interest, National Science Foundation Awards Policy](#)

[NSF Proposal & Award Policies & Procedures Guide \(PAPPG\)](#)

Slide 26: NSF: Significant Financial Interest Exceptions

Slide 26 Transcript:

The term “significant financial interest” generally means anything of monetary value — so under the NSF guidelines, investigators are essentially required to disclose anything of monetary value they, their spouse or registered domestic partner, or their dependent children hold that would reasonably appear to be affected by the proposed or ongoing NSF-funded activities — but there are also some exceptions to this definition and rule.

For one, your UC salary, as well as any royalties or other remuneration received from UC, are not considered significant financial interests.

Neither is any ownership interest in an organization that is an applicant for Phase I support under the Small Business Innovation Research Program, or SBIR, or Small Business Technology Transfer Program, abbreviated as STTR.

Income from seminars, lectures or teaching engagements sponsored by public or non-profit entities is not considered a significant financial interest, nor is income from service on advisory committees or review panels for public or non-profit entities.

If an equity interest, when aggregated for the investigator, their spouse or dependent children, does not exceed \$10,000 in value, per entity, as determined by public prices or other reasonable measures of fair market value, and does not represent more than a 5% ownership interest, it is not considered a significant financial interest.

And finally, payments received from a single source are not considered a significant financial interest, and do not need to be disclosed, if the total value of all payments received by the investigator, their spouse and dependent children from that source within the prior 12 month period is not expected to exceed \$10,000, again, per entity. Forms of payment include but are not limited to: salary, honoraria, royalties, reimbursements, dividends, loans and more.

Everything else of monetary value related to the research needs to be reported, and keep in mind the common refrain: err on the side of disclosure.

Slide 26 Text and Appearance:

Significant financial interest: anything of monetary value

Exceptions:

- UC salary and any royalties or other remuneration received from UC
- Ownership interest in an org. that is an applicant under Small Business Innovation Research Program (SBIR) or Small Business Technology Transfer Program (STTR)
- Income from seminars, lectures or teaching engagements sponsored by public or non-profit entities
- Income from service on advisory committees or review panels for public or non-profit entities
- Equity interest, when aggregated for investigator and applicable family, that does not exceed \$10,000 in value, per entity, and does not represent more than 5% ownership interest
- Payments received from single source, when aggregated for investigator and applicable family within prior 12 months, total value not expected to exceed \$10,000

Err on the side of disclosure

NSF: Significant Financial Interest Exceptions



Significant financial interest: anything of monetary value

Exceptions:

- UC salary and any royalties or other remuneration received from UC
- Ownership interest in an org. that is an applicant under Small Business Innovation Research Program (SBIR) or Small Business Technology Transfer Program (STTR)
- Income from seminars, lectures or teaching engagements sponsored by public or non-profit entities
- Income from service on advisory committees or review panels for public or non-profit entities
- Equity interest, when aggregated for investigator and applicable family, that does not exceed \$10,000 in value, per entity, and does not represent more than 5% ownership interest
- Payments received from single source, when aggregated for investigator and applicable family within prior 12 months, total value not expected to exceed \$10,000

Err on the side of disclosure

Slide 27: NSF: Disclosing Current and Pending Support

Slide 27 Transcript:

Current and pending support information must be separately provided through the use of an NSF-approved format, for each individual designated as senior personnel on a NSF proposal. Current and pending support includes all resources made available to an individual in support of and/or related to all of their research efforts, regardless of whether or not they have monetary value. Current and pending support also includes in-kind contributions, such as office or laboratory space, equipment, supplies, employees, students and so on. In-kind contributions not intended for use on the project or project being proposed also must be reported.

Current and pending support information must be provided for a project, for ongoing projects and for any proposals currently under consideration from whatever source, irrespective of whether such support is provided through the proposing organization or is provided directly to the individual.

The total award amount for the entire award period covered, including indirect costs, must be provided, as well as the number of person-months, or partial person-months, per year to be devoted to the project by the individual.

Concurrent submission of a proposal to other organizations will not prejudice its review by NSF, if disclosed. If the project, or any part of the project, now being submitted has been funded

previously by a source other than NSF, information must be provided regarding the last period of funding.

NSF's revised current and pending support requirements went into effect June 1st, 2020. As of October 5th, 2020, you must use an NSF approved format and submission portal for creating and submitting your current and pending support and your biographical sketch. Read the NSF Current and Pending FAQs, linked here, for more detailed information on what will be required.

Slide 27 Text and Appearance:

Current and pending support information must be:

- Provided through an NSF-approved format
- Provided for a project, for ongoing projects and for any proposals currently under consideration, whatever the source

[NSF: FAQ on Current and Pending Support](#)

These disclosures should include:

- All resources made available to an individual in support of and/or related to their research efforts
 - Regardless of monetary value
- In-kind contributions: e.g., office/lab space, equipment, supplies, employees, students, etc.
 - Even those not intended for use on the project
- Total award amount for the entire award period covered
 - Including indirect costs
- Person-months, or partial person-months, per year to be devoted to the project
- If previously funded by a source other than NSF, information regarding last period of funding

NSF: Disclosing Current and Pending Support



Current and pending support information must be:

- Provided through an NSF-approved format
- Provided for a project, for ongoing projects and for any proposals currently under consideration, whatever the source

[NSF: FAQ on Current and Pending Support](#)



These disclosures should include:

- All resources made available to an individual in support of and/or related to their research efforts
 - Regardless of monetary value
- In-kind contributions: e.g., office/lab space, equipment, supplies, employees, students, etc.
 - Even those not intended for use on the project
- Total award amount for the entire award period covered
 - Including indirect costs
- Person-months, or partial person-months, per year to be devoted to the project
- If previously funded by a source other than NSF, information regarding last period of funding

Slide 28: NSF: Timing and Process of Disclosures

Slide 28 Transcript:

Disclosures of significant financial interests and, if applicable, current and pending support, are required to be submitted with your proposal documentation and re-submitted with your annual progress reports and/or renewal documentation.

All investigators are also required to file an updated disclosure of financial interests if, during the course of an ongoing NSF-funded project, they acquire a new significant financial interest that would reasonably appear to be affected by their NSF-funded activities.

Disclosures of current and pending support are reviewed by NSF. Disclosures of significant financial interests are reviewed internally, either by the University Reviewing Official or an Independent Substantive Review Committee, to determine the potential impact to the associated project. If it is determined that a direct and significant impact could occur, the ISRC will recommend how to proceed and what, if any, conditions or restrictions should be put in place to manage or eliminate the conflict. This recommendation will be made to the relevant Chancellor or their designee, or in the case of Lawrence Berkeley National Lab, the Lab Director and in the case of ANR, the Vice President, or to the location's official designee.

Each UC location is empowered to implement its own disclosure process for NSF funding, so check with your local sponsored projects office to learn more about disclosure procedures at

your location or if you have any questions about any aspect of the disclosure requirements or processes.

Slide 28 Text and Appearance:

Disclosures of significant financial interests and current and pending support (if applicable) must be submitted with proposal documentation...

And re-submitted with annual progress reports and/or renewal documentation.

Investigators must file an updated disclosure of financial interests if they acquire a new SFI that would appear affected by funded activities.



NSF: Timing and Process of Disclosures

Disclosures of significant financial interests and current and pending support (if applicable) must be submitted with proposal documentation...

And re-submitted with annual progress reports and/or renewal documentation.

Investigators must file an updated disclosure of financial interests if they acquire a new SFI that would appear affected by funded activities.

Slide 29: Resources

Slide 29 Transcript:

We've covered a lot in this training, so make sure to download, save, bookmark and re-reference as needed all the links, documents and other materials provided throughout this course, which are shared here as well. There's even an equivalent Course Resources web page, a link to which you'll find here and in the Resources menu, that serves as a repository of all these same links, in case you need to find them again outside the course.

Don't hesitate to reach out to your local Research Compliance office or Office of the President if you would like any further clarification or assistance.

One more note: during the course of this briefing, you may have realized that you've made an honest disclosure mistake in the past and that you'd like to rectify the situation. The best place to start is with your Sponsored Projects Office. They can look at your past disclosures and help determine if an error indeed occurred. If you have a question about past conflict of commitment disclosures, your department can help you determine if you need to amend a report.

Slide 29 Text and Appearance:

[Course Resource Webpage](#)

[UC Statement of Ethical Values](#)

[UC Whistleblower Policy](#)

[UC Whistleblower Protection Policy](#)

[UC Whistleblower websites and contacts by location](#)

[UC Whistleblower FAQ for Supervisors](#)

[UC Whistleblower Reporting Hotline Web Portal](#)

[UC Systemwide Whistleblower Information and Resources](#)

[Export Control UC Campus Contacts](#)

[UC Export Control Policy](#)

[U.S. Dept. of Treasury Sanctions Programs](#)

[UC Academic Personnel Policy](#)

[UC Outside Activities Tracking System \(OATS\)](#)

[UC Conflict of Interest \(COI\) Policies & Guidance](#)

[UC Conflict of Interest Contacts and Resources](#)

[Form 700-U](#)

[Entities whose support does not trigger 700-U](#)

[FPPC Fact Sheet: Gifts, Honoraria, Travel and Loans](#)

[Sponsors that follow PHS COI requirements](#)

[UC PHS-COI Policy](#)

[Campus Offices Supporting the Research Enterprise](#)

[Federal Regulations Title 42, Chapter I, Part 50](#)

[NIH FAQ: Other Support and Foreign Components](#)

[Upcoming Changes to the Biographical Sketch and Other Support Format Page for Due Dates on or after May 25, 2021](#)

[UC Financial Interest and COI, NSF Awards policy](#)

[NSF Awards Policies & Procedures \(PAPPG\)](#)

[NSF: FAQ on Current and Pending Support](#)



The screenshot shows a webpage titled "Resources" with the subtitle "Course Resource Webpage". In the top right corner, there are three circular icons: a document, the letters "ai", and a speech bubble. The page contains a grid of 18 links, with the link "Upcoming Changes to the Biographical Sketch and Other Support Format Page for Due Dates on or after May 25, 2021" highlighted in blue.

UC Statement of Ethical Values	Sponsors that follow PHS COI requirements
UC Whistleblower Resources	UC PHS-COI Policy
Export Control Resources	Campus Offices Supporting the Research Enterprise
UC Academic Personnel Policy	Federal Regulations Title 42, Chapter I, Part 50
UC Outside Activities Tracking System (OATS)	NIH FAQ: Other Support and Foreign Components
UC Conflict of Interest (COI) Policies & Guidance	Upcoming Changes to the Biographical Sketch and Other Support Format Page for Due Dates on or after May 25, 2021
UC Conflict of Interest Contacts and Resources	UC Financial Interest and COI, NSF Awards policy
Form 700-U	NSF Awards Policies & Procedures (PAPPG)
Entities whose support does not trigger 700-U	NSF: FAQ on Current and Pending Support
FPPC Fact Sheet: Gifts, Honoraria, Travel and Loans	

Slide 30: Attestation of Completion

Slide 30 Transcript:

You're almost done, but in order for you to fully satisfy this training requirement, you need to attest to having taken this course in full and having engaged with all the required material.

By selecting the Yes button here, you attest that you've fulfilled your ethics and compliance for researchers training requirement.

No Response:

You must engage with all the required material within this briefing and attest to having done so in order to complete the training and satisfy your training requirement. Please go back and visit any material you may have skipped, other than the instructions slides, and then click the Yes button in the Attestation of Completion.

Yes Response:

Are you sure you wish to attest to completion of this course?

Click the Yes button here to confirm your attestation of completion, or visit any slides you may have missed and then return back here to attest to completion.

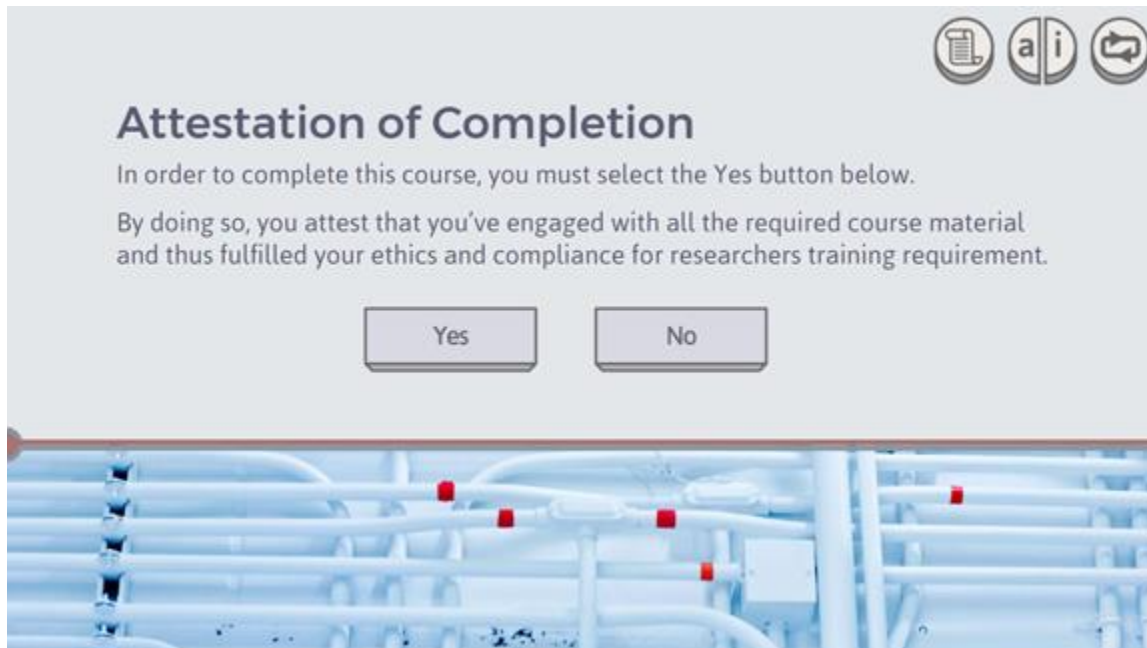
All slides contain required material, except the following:

- Autoplay Instructions
- Accessibility Instructions
- Additional Instructions

Slide 30 Text and Appearance:

In order to complete this course, you must select the Yes button below.

By doing so, you attest that you've engaged with all the required course material and thus fulfilled your ethics and compliance for researchers training requirement.



No Response

You must engage with all the required material within this briefing and attest to having done so in order to complete the training and satisfy your training requirement. Please go back and visit any material you may have skipped, other than the instructions slides, and then click the Yes button in the Attestation of Completion.



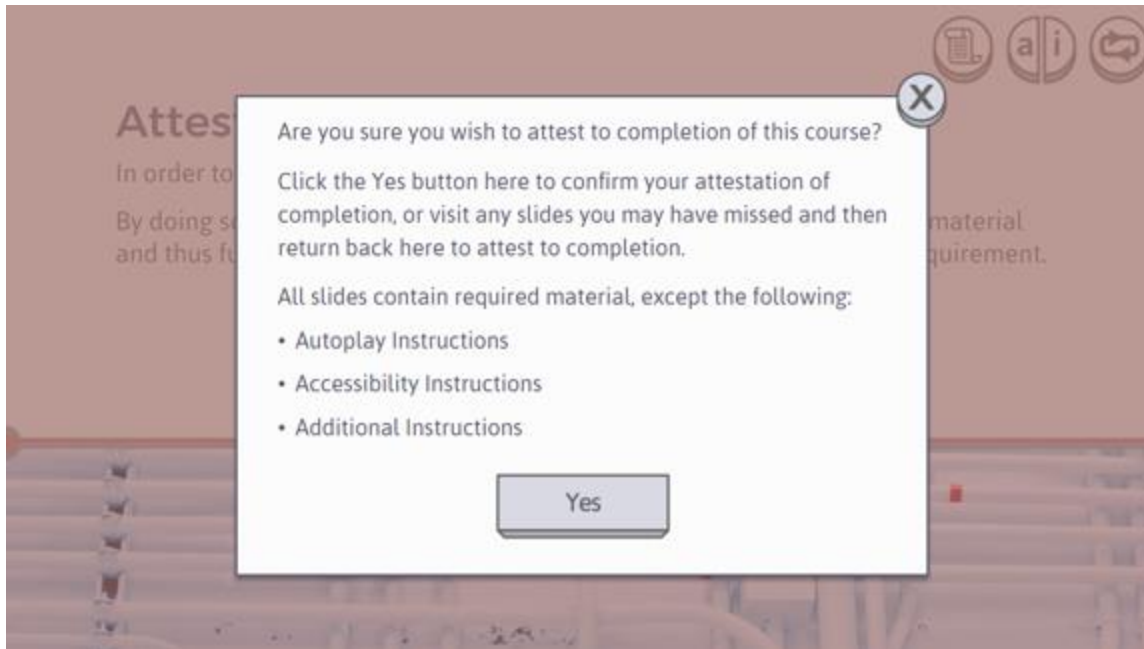
Yes Response:

Are you sure you wish to attest to completion of this course?

Click the Yes button here to confirm your attestation of completion, or visit any slides you may have missed and then return back here to attest to completion.

All slides contain required material, except the following:

- Autoplay Instructions
- Accessibility Instructions
- Additional Instructions



Slide 31: End of Training

Slide 31 Transcript:

You have completed the University of California's Ethics and Compliance Briefing for Researchers. On behalf of the University, we thank you for your contributions to the research and scientific communities and to your commitment to the highest ethical standards in the furtherance of our mission of teaching, research and public service.

If you are employed at Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory, please note that you will be required to take an additional, short training on similar topics to those covered in this course, due to the Lab's Department of Energy affiliation and the DoE's unique requirements.

You may exit the training by clicking the exit button or by closing this browser window.

Slide 31 Text and Appearance:

Thank you for your contributions to the research and scientific communities and to your commitment to the highest ethical standards in the furtherance of our mission of teaching, research and public service.

Note to LBNL employees: You will be required to take an additional, short training on similar topics due to the Lab's Department of Energy (DoE) affiliation and the DoE's unique requirements.

[Exit Course button]



End of Training

Thank you for your contributions to the research and scientific communities and to your commitment to the highest ethical standards in the furtherance of our mission of teaching, research and public service.

Note to LBNL employees: You will be required to take an additional, short training on similar topics due to the Lab's Department of Energy (DoE) affiliation and the DoE's unique requirements.

Exit Course