

Fiscal Year 2025 Budget Estimates

Defense Technology Security Administration



March 2024

**Defense Technology Security Administration
Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide
Fiscal Year (FY) 2025 Budget Estimates**

**Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide Summary (\$ in thousands)
Budget Activity (BA) 4: Administration and Service-wide Activities**

	<u>FY 2023 Actuals</u>	<u>Price Change</u>	<u>Program Change</u>	<u>FY 2024 Estimate</u>	<u>Price Change</u>	<u>Program Change</u>	<u>FY 2025 Estimate</u>
DTSA	41,414	1,931	-1,623	41,722	1,040	-382	42,380

- FY 2023 includes \$0 in Overseas Operations Costs (OOC) Actuals. FY 2024 includes \$0 in OOC Estimate. FY 2025 includes \$0 for the OOC Budget Estimate. OOC were financed previously with former Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) funding.
- This DoD component is a budget line item in the Operation and Maintenance Defense-wide account and therefore, the FY 2024 Estimate does not reflect a CR adjustment. The overall Operation and Maintenance, Defense-wide account CR adjustment for FY 2024 may be found in the O-1 document.

I. Description of Operations Financed:

Mission, Responsibilities, and Core Functions

The Defense Technology Security Administration (DTSA) - a Field Activity under the authority, direction, and control of the Under Secretary of Defense for Policy (USD(P)) - develops and implements Department of Defense (DoD) technology security policies on international transfers of defense-related goods, services, and technologies.¹

The mission of DTSA is linked to the four Defense priorities within the 2022 National Defense Strategy: Defending the homeland, paced to the growing multi-domain threat posed by the People’s Republic of China (PRC); Deterring strategic attacks against the United States, Allies, and partners; Deterring aggression, while being prepared to prevail in conflict when necessary, prioritizing the PRC challenge in the Indo-Pacific, then the Russia challenge in Europe; and Building a resilient Joint Force and defense ecosystem. DTSA enables these priorities through integrated deterrence, campaigning, and building enduring advantages. Through integrated deterrence, DTSA protects the U.S. military’s critical technological advantages by controlling and limiting the transfer of information and technology that - in the wrong hands - could prove potentially detrimental to U.S. National Security interests. DTSA pays particular attention to transfers that could result in the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery, as well as conventional weapons and dual-use technology that could erode the U.S. warfighter’s technological advantage. DTSA assesses the risk of diversion of U.S.- produced, defense-related goods to countries and entities of concern, including terrorists, and helps develop mitigation measures, where possible, to reduce the risks of diversion or misuse. DTSA works with multilateral export control and nonproliferation regime members to identify and control critical technologies and to establish common licensing practices to prevent exports to military end-user and end-uses in countries of national security concern. DTSA plays an essential role in campaigning and working with international partners through bilateral technology security cooperative efforts to improve technology security practices and procedures that enable broader and deeper security cooperation. Further, DTSA executes foreign disclosure reviews of classified information in support of Ally and partner

¹ Visit <http://www.dtsa.mil/> for more information.

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interoperability with U.S. Forces to build an integrated deterrence, and thereby assists in the enhancement of their military capabilities to address national security matters of mutual concern. DTSA is playing a critical role in implementing Australia, United Kingdom, United States (AUKUS)-impacted regulations and process changes for technology release approval. Finally, in executing the foregoing responsibilities, DTSA does its utmost to build enduring advantages by balancing the safeguarding of critical defense information and technologies with fostering the health of the U.S. defense industrial base through four core functions: (1) conducting national security reviews of defense technology transfers; (2) working closely with allies and partners on cooperative endeavors that have a technology security dimension; (3) developing and implementing DoD policies related to defense technology exports, technology release processes, and foreign disclosure of classified information; and (4) performing important management functions for other U.S. Government (USG) agencies, as well as the DoD.

History

Established in the mid-1980s as a field activity under the Office of the Under Secretary of Defense for Policy, DTSA focused efforts on countering the Soviet Union's attempts to acquire technology that would improve its military capabilities. DoD officials considered such transfers – especially of dual-use technologies – a major threat to U.S. national security. With the fall of the Soviet Union, DTSA's role evolved. While retaining its mission to protect the U.S. military's technological edge in the most critical and sensitive areas, DTSA has increasingly been involved in reviewing the transfer of critical technologies to Allies and partners.

National Security Review of Defense Information and Technology Transfers

There is widespread recognition that the U.S.'s strategic competitors – China and Russia – and certain rogue states – Iran and North Korea – go to extraordinary lengths to steal or otherwise obtain U.S. and western technology. DTSA advocates for effective technology security policy and export controls as important elements in preserving U.S. technological advantages. The policies of past and present Administrations, as well as congressional oversight requirements, have intended to prevent the transfer of technologies that contribute to the military capabilities of our strategic competitors.

In partnership with other USG agencies and industry, DTSA assesses defense technologies and develops measures to prevent the diversion or proliferation of information and technology that could prove detrimental to U.S. National Security. DTSA accomplishes this function in several ways. It assesses the technology transfer risks associated with Direct Commercial Sales (DCS) and Foreign Military Sales (FMS), and assists in managing those risks. DTSA plays a key role in risk management by advising the development of technology control plans, drafting U.S. export regulatory controls, adjudicating export classification of equipment and technology, assessing harm to U.S. national security on potential violations of export laws and regulations, and supporting end-user checks. As the DoD lead for export control, DTSA makes recommendations on export licenses for DCS (equipment, technology, data, and services).

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DTSA leads or plays a central role in a number of USG bodies that identify and manage risks tied to technology exports. DTSA plays a leading role in the oversight of technology exports for foreign space launches of satellites and spacecraft with U.S. content. In this regard, it applies special export controls and physically monitors launch vehicle preparation activities to ensure that illegal technology transfers do not occur. As a key DoD stakeholder for the Committee on Foreign Investment in the United States (CFIUS), DTSA plays a leading role, on behalf of OUSD(P), in reviewing defense-critical technology that could be transferred when U.S. companies are sold to foreign owners. DTSA also plays an essential role in developing International Agreements on information and technology sharing. Further, it manages DoD's patent secrecy review program to prevent public release of patents involving sensitive or classified technologies. DTSA assists other agencies in assessing whether foreign purchasers of critical technology are complying with license requirements and supports USG enforcement efforts when license requirements are violated. Finally, DTSA reviews documents describing sensitive U.S. technology to make sure they are suitable for public release.

International Engagements and Information and Technology Security Cooperation

In an effort to strengthen our network of allies and partners, DTSA collaborates with international partners to protect critical defense-related information and technology, increase security cooperation, and enhance military interoperability. DTSA performs this function in a variety of ways. DTSA's leadership conducts regular bilateral engagements with allies and partners around the world to address export controls and other elements of technology security in order to strengthen deterrence and gain advantages over strategic competitors. Often these engagements are directly tied to cooperative technology security programs, for which DTSA plays a principal role in representing the USG's national security interests. DTSA's leadership also supports a variety of interagency and intra-departmental bilateral engagements as the USG's technology security subject matter experts.

Representatives from DTSA represent the Department and are important and regular contributors, as part of official U.S. government delegations, to multilateral export control and non-proliferation regimes (i.e., Wassenaar Agreement (WA), Missile Technology Control Regime (MTCR), Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG), and Australia Group (AG)). Additionally, DTSA plays a central role in the development and maintenance of key treaties and arrangements with a trade or technology security dimension, such as the United Kingdom/Australia (UK/AU) Defense Trade Cooperation Treaties, the Arms Trade Treaty (ATT), the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), and the Australia-U.K.-United States (AUKUS) Strategic Partnership. Elements of DTSA work routinely with foreign partners to design and maintain viable industrial security programs. Teams from DTSA regularly conduct National Disclosure Policy Committee (NDPC) security surveys in foreign countries to help them protect U.S. sensitive and classified information. DTSA also liaises with the combatant commands to advise and assist them with technology export matters as these commands work with partners and allies in their respective areas of responsibility. Lastly, DTSA's leadership attends defense international trade shows to represent the USG's and DoD's interests in technology export and to assess the state of critical defense related technologies internationally.

DoD Export, Technology Release, and Foreign Disclosure Policy Determinations

DTSA shapes international and domestic policies and regulations that protect defense information and technology while facilitating security cooperation with Allies and partners. It does this in many ways. DTSA experts regularly contribute to U.S. export control laws, regulations, and

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policies, commodity jurisdictions determinations, commodity classifications, and the USG Entities List. On behalf of DoD, DTSA allows technology release waivers when it assesses the potential risk to U.S. national security is acceptable or adequate protective measures can be put in place to reduce risk to an acceptable level.

To get ahead of materiel and technology requirements in a fast-paced operational environment, DTSA - in cooperation with the Department of State and other DoD components - develops "anticipatory" technology-release policies. DTSA also plays a unique role in supporting key governmental bodies responsible for oversight of information and technology security. DTSA leads the development and implementation of National and DoD policies on, and authorities for, the disclosure of classified military information and material. It also provides guidance to DoD components in a variety of ways (e.g., export control-related directives and requirements, the Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement (DFARS), trade security controls, and demilitarization requirements).

Technology Security Management Functions

DTSA supports the USG and DoD by performing several management functions that support technology security-related systems. DTSA oversees the international visits program (DoD Directive 5230.20) that sets policy guidance for foreign personnel visits and assignments to USG organizations. DTSA operates and maintains four information technology systems that support the USG and DoD: USXPORTS interagency export licensing system; DoD Patent Application Review System (DPARS); Foreign Visits System; and the National Disclosure Policy System (NDPS).

Export Controls Directorate (ECD):

<u>FY 2023</u> <u>Actual</u>	<u>FY 2024</u> <u>Estimate</u>	<u>FY 2025</u> <u>Estimate</u>
16,316	16,987	17,327

The Export Controls Directorate (ECD) is the entry and exit point for all DoD actions related to the U.S. national security review of Department of State licensing related to direct commercial sales of defense articles, technical data and defense services, Department of Commerce (DoC) export licensing of dual-use items, and Department of Energy export licensing of nuclear energy-related technology and National Regulatory Commission (NRC) nuclear-controlled materials. The ECD provides DTSA's principal source of technical and regulatory insight, advice, and analysis on international transfers of defense-related items and other technology-related matters of national security interest.

ECD reviews over 52,000 munitions and dual-use export license applications and regulatory actions per year. ECD experienced a slight increase in license volume because of revisions to the Department of State's (DoS) International Traffic in Arms Regulations (ITAR) and the DoC's Export

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Administration Regulations (EAR) and listed entities on the DoC's Entity List. ECD participated, staffed, and consolidated DoD positions in more than 400 entity listings issued by the DoC through the End User Review Committee.

ECD processes approximately 16,500 munitions Direct Commercial Sales export license applications received from DoS. In accomplishing this significant responsibility, the directorate develops and adjudicates the DoD's final national security decision on munitions-related export license applications referred to the Department by the DoS. The directorate prepares and releases DoD decisions on recommendations the Military Departments, the Joint Staff, and Defense Agencies provide to ECD under mandated review timelines. ECD expeditiously analyzed and processed Ukraine licenses due to the Russian aggression toward the country. Requests for technology transfers to Israel were also prioritized and expeditiously processed to support actions against Hamas in support of Israel. Third party transfers from other nations of U.S. technologies were also reviewed, ensuring U.S. security interests for technology were addressed.

The annual caseload of approximately 33,700 dual-use and Commerce-controlled munitions time-sensitive export license applications received from the DoC continues to grow in complexity, primarily because of increased concern for China and policies created to address technology assisting their growth in areas of national security concern. In this regard, ECD develops and adjudicates the Department's final national security position on DoC-regulated dual-use and munitions export license applications for submission to the DoC based on recommendations provided by the Military Departments, the Joint Staff, and Defense Agencies. ECD defended 446 disputed technology transfer requests escalated to the DoC-led dispute resolution process and defended 26 escalated cases at the Assistant Secretary level with a 95 percent success rate. ECD also worked around 1,600 commodity classification requests staffed to DTSA by the DoC.

ECD supports the DTSA mission in several ways by providing the technical foundation to virtually every action or activity undertaken. As one of its core functions, ECD identifies technologies that are critical to the U.S.' military advantage and national security, including identifying and proposing regulations and policies to control critical and emerging technologies for the department to the interagency in line with the national strategy. This is particularly true with respect to DoD efforts to modernize, streamline, and synchronize the USG's export control systems and regulations, as well as international export control regimes, such as the Missile Technology Control Regime (MTCR), Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG), Wassenaar Arrangement (WA), and Australia Group (AG). In the process of reviewing technology transfers to other countries, ECD is often called upon to recommend solutions to complex technical problems affecting national security. This task requires ECD to document and convey clear and accurate positions on international transfers that protect the U.S. warfighting edge and mitigate technology security risks.

The ECD technical staff consists of senior engineers, scientists, subject matter experts and licensing analysts who contribute to maintaining and promoting the U.S. military's advantages on the battlefield. In addition, the knowledge and expertise residing in ECD influences and helps shape DoD's technology security policies. To effectively accomplish the DTSA mission in a timely manner, ECD scientists and engineers must be experts on both domestic and foreign defense-related technology and capabilities. They must also be highly proficient at applying their technical knowledge in a manner consistent with the USG's policy and regulatory framework, as well as a variety of multilateral forums concerned with technology security. The foregoing requires ECD's engineers and scientists to integrate contributions from DoD and other USG stakeholders in developing viable technical solutions for managing technology transfer risks. Finally, they must convey their analysis and recommendations on complex technical subjects in understandable terms to a broad audience.

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ECD is the technical lead for DTSA regarding all national security reviews of transactions filed with the Committee on Foreign Investment in the United States (CFIUS), which involve the purchase of U.S. companies (that provide products, services, or technologies with U.S. national security or defense applications) by a foreign entity. The basis for many decisions regarding these sales hinges on the technical nature and importance of the commodity in question, which the ECD scientists and engineers provide, ECD collaborates with IED, as the DTSA CFIUS lead, to ensure other relevant policies are considered and staffing is completed within the deliberation process.

ECD also protects U.S. space-related technological advantages and prevents the diversion or proliferation of this critical technology. ECD promotes the U.S. space industry's competitiveness in the international marketplace by providing responsive services that support the U.S. space industry's export license requests. ECD performs post-licensing oversight of both DoS and DoC exported spacecraft, satellites, or related items if they are to be launched using a foreign space launch vehicle.

ECD maintains a technically qualified and readily available staff of engineers who can respond quickly to the industry's demands for space monitoring services. ECD deploys its space monitors when the DoS Directorate of Defense Trade Controls (DDTC) imposes special export controls (SECs) on space-related export authorizations. SECs are imposed when a satellite (or related items) is exported for launch in a foreign country that is neither a member of NATO nor a major non-NATO ally of the U.S. (or by the nationals of such a country). In cases where SECs are mandated, the applicant must reimburse the U.S. Government for all monitoring costs. In the event of a launch failure (e.g., crash), a separate mandatory license is required for the conduct of investigations and analysis. Export licenses for evaluating launch failures in such cases also require reimbursement from the industry.

Although SECs are not required for the launch of U.S.-origin satellites, spacecraft, and components from or by nationals of a country that is a member of NATO or a major non-NATO ally, such export controls may nonetheless be applied. SECs include physical monitoring and the development of Technology Transfer Control Plans (TTCPs). ECD reviews and approves these industry plans to ensure the launch campaign is carried out within DoS or DoC authorizations or limitations and prevents the unauthorized transfer of U.S. space technology.

ECD is DoD's lead in the Department of State's commodity jurisdiction (CJ) process, which determines the proper regulatory jurisdiction for controlled technology and defense services. Further, ECD leads DoD's commodity classification reviews regarding munitions articles controlled under the EAR to determine the appropriate export control classification number (ECCN) for an item or technology. The ECCN determines licensing policy. The ECD also spearheads DoD efforts in developing and drafting U.S. regulatory export control language regarding proposed changes to the ITAR and EAR. Finally, it heads the DoD's efforts in assessing the potential harm to U.S. national security resulting from export violations.

ECD plays an important role in adjudicating or otherwise resolving important USG or DoD export control and technology transfer issues. Frequently, the U.S. industry is still determining whether the Department of State, or the Department of Commerce, has regulatory jurisdiction over a defense article that may be subject to the ITAR or the EAR. As a result, the directorate annually develops and adjudicates the Department's final determination on an average of 280 Commodity Jurisdiction requests received from DoS. In addition, ECD annually develops and adjudicates the Department's final "harm to national security" decisions on an average of 21 notifications of possible export violations received from DoS.

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ECD leads the DoD process for review of changes to the ITAR and EAR. In this capacity it proposes and provides the DoD's decisions on changes to rules and regulations of the ITAR and EAR, to include export control parameters, licensing policies and licensing exemptions (e.g., exports not requiring an individual U.S. Government license authorization), based on recommendations provided by the Military Departments, the Joint Staff, and defense agencies.

The Department, interagency, and the U.S. high-tech business industry frequently seeks guidance from ECD staff for its regulatory and direct commercial sales licensing expertise and experience. For example, ECD serves as the Department's export licensing experts on a variety of technology security teams that address major DoD defense and cooperative programs. These programs require the expertise – and often considerable time - of DTSA's subject matter experts. ECD also provides the DoD with expertise on export licensing in interagency and international forums to concerning individual licensing actions, commodity jurisdictional determinations, and violations of the Arms Export Control Act (AECA).

In the interagency and international arena, ECD represents the Department in USG forums that deliberate dual-use and military-related license decisions that fall within the scope of the Wassenaar Arrangement (WA), Australia Group (AG), Missile Technology Control Regime (MTCR), and Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG). In support of U.S. policies to stem the proliferation of controlled goods and technology to foreign countries and entities of concern, and on behalf of the Department, ECD reviews open-source and intelligence reporting and recommends foreign entities for inclusion on the U.S. Department of Commerce's Entity List. The Entity List places a significantly higher burden on high-risk foreign parties seeking access to controlled U.S. technologies and goods. ECD is the Department's focal point for developing and disseminating final decisions to approve parties for addition on the USG's Validated End-User Program, which confers favorable license-free treatment to trusted foreign companies. ECD also serves the Department by maintaining a comprehensive repository of export information to include licensing trends, industry technology roadmaps, technical specifications, historical data, and supply chain information. This information is useful for developing export control policy, establishing technology security thresholds, and supporting Federal law enforcement agencies in pursuing violations of export control laws and interdicting illicit reports.

International Engagement Directorate (IED):

<u>FY 2023 Actual</u>	<u>FY 2024 Estimate</u>	<u>FY 2025 Estimate</u>
7,352	8,932	9,111

Composed primarily of foreign affairs, foreign disclosure, and security specialists (civil servants, military officers, and contractor personnel), the International Engagement Directorate (IED) works with other DoD Components, the National Security Council, several USG Departments and Agencies, international partners, multilateral organizations, academia, and industry on information and technology security policy and implementation matters. IED, as the focal point for DoD policy on disclosure of classified military information and technology security, provides strategic analysis of the risks related to technology transfer and provides mitigation strategies where possible to influence the U.S. interagency and foreign partners on

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technology security and foreign disclosure issues. IED leads the agency's engagement in the Department of Defense and the interagency for the implementation of the National Defense Strategy (NDS) regarding ensuring the technological advantage of the U.S. warfighter, and engaging allies and partners concerning information and technology security to strengthen deterrence and gain advantages over strategic competitors.

As directed or delegated by treaty, law, regulation, DoD Directive, or DoD Instruction, all of which are equally binding in terms of implementation, IED leads the DoD's efforts in a wide variety of technology security, foreign disclosure, and export control matters. In the international arena, IED provides policy and subject-matter expertise in a number of multilateral and export control forums. IED represents the Department and oversees DoD input into the Australia Group (Export Controls for Chemical and Biological Agents), Missile Technology Control Regime (MTCR), Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG), and the Wassenaar Arrangement (Export Controls for Conventional Arms and Dual-Use Goods and Technologies). IED leads the Department's efforts in activities related to Section 123 of the Atomic Energy Act, which addresses U.S. civil nuclear cooperation agreements with other nations. IED also spearheads OUSD(P)'s work in development and implementation of Defense Trade Cooperation Treaties with the UK and Australia and the Australia-U.K.-U.S. Strategic Partnership (AUKUS).

IED is responsible for all DTSA's bilateral engagements. IED's desk officers serve as the principal DoD coordinators concerning technology security matters for DoD contact with foreign governments, international organizations, other federal and intergovernmental agencies, interagency working groups industry, and other DoD Components. IED is also responsible for all DTSA coordination with OUSD(P)/IPSA, OUSD(P)/ISA, OUSD(P)/HD&HA, OUSD(P)/Space Policy, and OUSD(P)'s regional ASD-level components. IED has primary responsibility, in coordination with ECD, for all DTSA's formal bilateral dialogues, for DTSA's input into OUSD(P)'s bilateral engagement, and for coordinating with OSD(A&S), OSD(I&S), and OSD(R&E) on bilateral issues. IED is DTSA's primary POC for OSD(A&S)'s Declaration of Principles (DOP) working groups and for input on technology security issues in meetings of the National Armaments Directors, as well as the Director, DSCA.

IED partners with DTSA's Export Control Directorate (ECD) and other stakeholders in the Department, to identify critical and emerging technologies that require protection via export controls and foreign direct investment reviews, consistent with the authorities provided under the Export Control Reform Act (ECRA) of the Fiscal Year 2019 National Defense Authorization Act. DTSA is focused on strengthening technology protections and is a key player in the USG effort to identify and address current technology protection gaps, particularly with respect to China and Russia.

IED manages the Department's national security reviews of patent applications for sensitive, and classified defense-related technology and provides the Department's recommendations on secrecy orders to the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office. In a related vein, IED manages classified foreign patent applications covered under the "NATO Agreement for the Mutual Safeguarding of Secrecy of Inventions Relating to Defense and for which Applications for Patents Have Been Made" and related bi-lateral agreements.

IED also plays an important role for the Department in contributing to USG decisions on sanctioning violators of U.S. export regulations and helping to determine which business entities (U.S. and foreign companies and individuals) should be restricted from purchasing sensitive or classified defense technology. IED plays a central role in U.S. export denial consultations with foreign partners. IED plays a coordinating role in country-

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specific sanctions regimes, including but not limited to Iran, North Korea, Syria Non-Proliferation Act (INKSNA), country-specific UN sanctions regimes, and other single-country USG actions.

In addition, IED is the OUSD(P)'s lead for all national security reviews of transactions filed with the Committee on Foreign Investment in the United States (CFIUS), which involve the purchase of U.S. companies (that provide products, services, or technologies with U.S. national security or defense applications) by a foreign entity. IED also plays an essential part in the Department's and the USG's outreach to foreign partners on the establishment of national foreign investment review processes.

IED is responsible for the China and Russia strategic competition portfolios related to technology security, the critical and emerging technologies list and national strategy, and coordination of these and other related efforts with other DoD and interagency organizations. Because China and Russia go to extraordinary lengths to steal or otherwise obtain U.S. and western technology, effective technology security policy and export controls to delay and counter our strategic competitors are essential elements in preserving U.S. technological advantages.

IED plans and executes all of DTSA's bilateral international engagements including the Cooperative Technology Security Dialogues (CTSD) to increase technology security cooperation, advise, and assist partners to improve their domestic technology security practices and procedures, protect U.S. origin defense technology and classified military information (CMI), and enhance military interoperability. CTSD is associated with the DoD Institution Capacity Building (ICB) Program initiatives in which IED experts advise and assist other countries' defense and security establishments regarding technology security practices, procedures, and policies, and is a mechanism to work with foreign partners to protect sensitive indigenous and U.S.-origin military technologies. CTSD helps to build USG confidence in partner nations' technology protection and export control capabilities; provides crucial information on technology security practices, procedures, and policies; and bolsters partners' institutional capacity, and thus the CTSD is a key enabler of greater security cooperation to strengthen our network of allies and partners.

IED's workload and accomplishments for a typical year are considerable. IED plans, coordinates, and executes more than 300 bilateral international engagements of varying types, some requiring overseas travel for the DTSA Director. In addition to bilateral international engagements, IED plans, coordinates, and executes over 280 engagements involving multilateral export control and non-proliferation regimes for which DTSA is responsible on behalf of the DoD. IED also conducts over 500 engagements with the foreign policy and national security interagency including engagements requiring the DTSA Director's participation, over 1,600 reviews of Foreign Liaison Officer and Defense/Military Personnel Exchange Memoranda of Agreement (MOAs), and over 4,000 patent security reviews in addition to day-to-day licensing, as well as information and technology transfer operations reviews.

IED, through the office of the Assistant Director, is the Executive Director of the National Disclosure Policy Committee (NDPC) and carries out the foregoing mission and responsibilities through the NDPC Executive Secretariat also resident in IED. First, it formulates, coordinates, and publishes the National Disclosure Policy (NDP-1). As the Executive Secretariat for the USG's NDPC, it runs day-to-day operations and provides administrative support to it. Through the NDPC, IED also carries out the responsibilities of the Secretary of Defense for U.S. national policy governing the disclosure

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of classified military information and materiel to foreign governments and international organizations. It provides DoD's liaison with foreign government national and designated security authorities for this and other purposes. In support of government and commercial international activities, IED develops security policies and associated arrangements. IED also develops and negotiates on behalf of the USG, international security agreements with foreign governments and international organizations. IED also serves as the USD(P) and DoD Fourth Estate Foreign Disclosure Office (FDO). In this role, IED reviews all foreign military sale congressional notifications; various intelligence arrangements; and cooperative research, development, test, and evaluation initiatives to ensure that the requisite disclosure authority is in place to support the execution of these efforts.

IED also works with foreign governments and international organizations to assess their capability and intent to protect classified information and to develop mutual protective security policy and practices to strengthen deterrence and gain advantages over strategic competitors. To this end, IED develops, negotiates, and concludes general, special, and industrial security agreements with foreign partners. These legally binding agreements codify a foreign governments or an international organization's capability and intent to protect shared classified information. In addition, IED conducts on-site security surveys of a foreign government and international organization's security laws, regulations, policies, and practices to ensure foreign governments and international organizations have the ability to protect shared classified information equivalent to U.S. security standards. It provides liaison between the DoD and security officials of allied and other friendly nations on matters of mutual concern and represents the DoD's security interests in international organizations, meetings, and conferences. Examples of this responsibility include co-chairing the U.S.-Canada Security and Technology Sharing Subcommittee and representing the U.S. at the Multinational Industrial Security Working Group (MISWG).

IED also provides international industrial security policy oversight and guidance to the Undersecretary of Intelligence and Security (I&S) and the Defense Counterintelligence and Security Agency (DCSA) as the Cognizant Security Office for the U.S. National Industrial Security Program (NISP). IED is also the principal U.S. delegate to the MISWG, which develops common measures for the protection of classified information with regard to non-NATO Multinational Defense Programs and international industrial security matters.

NATO security matters are a significant part of the IED's portfolio. IED represents the Secretary of Defense in his capacity as the USG-wide Security Authority for NATO Affairs (USSAN) and is the executive agent for the development and USG-wide implementation of policies and procedures for the protection of NATO classified information through USSAN Instruction. IED represents the U.S. at NATO Security Committee and NATO Archives Committee meetings, at NATO's security-related working groups, and leads the formation of the U.S. position on NATO security matters. IED implements NATO security regulations, develops the U.S. position on NATO Security Agreements with Partnership for Peace and other aspirant countries and for NATO member nation COSMIC TOP SECRET and ATOMAL sub-registries. IED also exercises policy oversight over the Central United States Registry (CURS), which provides security compliance and accountability oversight for NATO classified materials provided to the United States and for NATO communications and information systems (CIS) employed by U.S. Departments and Agencies to control NATO classified documents worldwide. IED implements NATO security regulations, develops the U.S. position on NATO Security Agreements with Partnership for Peace countries, and leads the formation of the U.S. position on NATO security matters.

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IED provides foreign disclosure and international programs security policy guidance and oversight to the Military Services, the Defense Acquisition University (DAU), the Defense Counterintelligence and Security Agency (DCSA) Center for Development of Security Excellence (CDSE), and the Defense Security Cooperation University (DSCU) on training courses pertaining to foreign disclosure policy and international security procedures.

IED manages DTSA's active participation in the DoD Security Cooperation Workforce process. In particular, IED ensures that all eligible DTSA personnel fulfill in a timely manner the necessary DoD security cooperation subject matter requirements and certifications.

For the DoD, IED drafts, coordinates, and promulgates policies and procedures governing the conduct of activities (e.g., foreign visitors, personnel exchanges, cooperative programs, intelligence engagements, coalition operations and planning) that involve the sharing of classified military information and materiel with foreign governments and international organizations through the issuance of DoD Directive 5230.11. IED also advises and provides policy advice and guidance to the DoD Components on the security aspects of security assistance, armaments cooperation, and other international activities.

For the DoD, IED is responsible for oversight of the International Visits Program (IVP) which sets policies and procedures for visits and assignments of foreign nationals to DoD Components. IED drafts, coordinates, and promulgates policies and procedures governing the conduct of activities that involve visits and the assignment of foreign nationals to DoD Components through the issuance of DoD Directive 5230.20 and implemented through the Foreign Visits System (FVS). IED is also responsible for receiving, reviewing, coordinating, and approving proposed memorandum of agreement (MOA) text for negotiations and conclusion of the Defense Personnel Exchange Program (DPEP), Military Personnel Exchange Program (MPEP), Administrative Personnel and Exchange Program (APEP) and Foreign Liaison Officer (FLO) agreements with a foreign government. IED also develops and negotiates special security provisions for international acquisition programs (e.g., cooperative research and development, security assistance, and reciprocal procurement). IED provides technology release and foreign disclosure process oversight, coordination, and synchronization of the DoD's high-priority requests for releasing classified or sensitive defense-related technology. IED ensures transparent, timely, and well-informed guidance and decisions on information or technology transfers using established technology release and foreign disclosure processes.

In supporting senior leaders' guidance, IED screens, performs triage, and tracks technology release and foreign disclosure actions that merit the attention of the DoD's senior leaders through the Arms Transfer and Technology Release Senior Steering Group (ATTR SSG). Based upon senior leader guidance, IED develops, coordinates, and promulgates strategic export policy decision documents for foreign military sales, direct commercial sales, and Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment cooperative programs with applicable DoD components, Executive Branch agencies, nations, and U.S. companies. IED serves as the Executive Secretariat to the ATTR SSG to create a more agile, predictive, and strategic forum for technology security and foreign disclosure (TSFD) issues. IED provides guidance and direction to DoD's TSFD processes to support the protection of critical U.S. technologies; provide proactive, collaborative, and strategic policy development; ensure unity of effort on DoD arms transfer objectives; and ensure that release considerations are balanced with building allied and partner-nation capability objectives. The intent is to "get ahead of the power curve" so that the Department can quickly react to emergent requirements when they arise. IED also enables the expedited

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I. Description of Operations Financed: (Cont.)

review of technology transfers by providing guidance to the DoD’s technology release and foreign disclosure community on staffing release requests through applicable processes in the most efficient and effective way. IED conducts outreach efforts to engage the DoD technology release and foreign disclosure community to make aware of senior leader guidance and interests. IED supports several Senior Integration Groups (SIGs) that have time-sensitive technology release and disclosure review requirements for urgently needed technology in support of ongoing operations.

Mission Support Office (MSO):

FY 2023 <u>Actual</u>	FY 2024 <u>Estimate</u>	FY 2025 <u>Estimate</u>
15,442	12,241	12,310

Mission Support Office (MSO) is responsible for human capital, finance, contracts, information technology, cybersecurity, facilities and logistics, and general administrative support services to the Director, DTSA, and the other directorate line organizations of DTSA. Proper execution of these services ensures DTSA fulfills its technology and information security mission and meets its strategic goals.

The MSO staff consists of experts in financial management, human resources, contract administration, Information Technology (IT), and business operations. MSO provides the necessary professional, technical, and administrative guidance, and actions to plan, align, use, and protect all of DTSA’s resources. MSO has wide-ranging responsibilities. MSO leads the development, integration, and sustainment of the National Disclosure Policy System (NDPS); the Defense Patent Application Review System (DPARS); the Foreign Visit System (FVS); and the interagency’s single information technology program for licensing, USXPORTS.

MSO implements the DTSA Human Capital Strategy and is responsible for the hiring and retention of a specialized and highly technical workforce. MSO implements DTSA’s work force, training and development, and incentive awards programs. MSO also directs the implementation of military personnel assignments and actions, training and development, and incentive awards programs, coordinating and expediting priority requests with MILPERS through Washington Headquarters Services (WHS).

MSO manages DTSA’s annual budget cycle to include planning, programming, budgeting, and execution of all operations and maintenance funds. MSO manages DTSA’s participation in all exercises relating to the President’s Budget and the Program Objectives Memorandum (POM) and identifying manpower requirements. MSO also provides oversight of DTSA’s acquisition and support contracts administration.

MSO manages DTSA’s space and facilities requirements based on known and/or anticipated changes in personnel resources, rigid budget constraints, diversification in organization or functions, and future requirements.

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I. Description of Operations Financed: (Cont.)

Administratively, MSO provides guidance to the broader organization by publishing, monitoring, and updating DTSA's administrative instructions, standard operating procedures, and policy memorandums related to the MSO programs through continuous process improvement.

Application Management Systems (AMS) is a group of automated systems and applications that support U.S. technology security objectives. DTSA operates and maintains five primary AMS system mission applications. Catastrophic failures of the aging AMS applications this year and associated impact of processing transactions supporting allies and partners have demonstrated the need to replace these 1990s systems while keeping them operational in the short-term.

1. USXPORTS (classified) and USXlite (unclassified) provide case management and adjudication of munitions and dual-use license applications submitted by U.S. exporters. They are adjudicated by the Departments of Defense, Treasury, Energy, and Homeland Security, and ultimately approved or disapproved by the Departments of State (DoS), Commerce (DoC), or Energy (DoE). The Export Licensing Information System Advisor (ELISA) is a USXPORTS adjunct application that allows U.S. exporters to obtain the status of their dual-use and munitions license applications.

Under the previous Presidential administration's initiative on Export Control Reform, USXPORTS became the platform-of-choice for unifying and modernizing the USG's electronic export licensing system. DTSA is the USG Executive Agent for USXPORTS.

The DoD, DoS, and DoE are fully on-line and using USXPORTS. The DoC is partially on-line, and the National Security Staff (NSS) directed DoC to continue its transition to USXPORTS. DTSA continues to upgrade USXPORTS through enhancements that support the export licensing adjudication processes, to include flexibility to process license applications in a telework environment.

2. The Spacelink is an IT application that supports DTSA's statutory Space Monitoring mission. The application is a web-based, collaborative tool used by the DoD and U.S. Industry to share and review documentation associated with foreign space launches of U.S. technology (i.e., satellites and/or their components).
3. The Foreign Visits System (FVS) consists of a suite of three IT applications used to request, adjudicate, and confirm visits by foreign nationals to DoD and DoD contractor facilities within the continental U.S.
4. The National Disclosure Policy System (NDPS) records the U.S. Government's National Disclosure Policy Committee decisions on exceptions to national disclosure policy.
5. The DoD Patent Application Review System (DPARS) is a web-based case management tool used by Military Departments to review and adjudicate technology-based U.S. patent applications. The DoD provides receive secrecy order recommendations to the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office for U.S. patent application that have a military application. DHS began leveraging DPARS in FY22.

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I. Description of Operations Financed: (Cont.)

Classified AMS systems are scheduled for cloud migration in late early/mid FY23. USG personnel oversee contractor support for SPAN applications in the areas of software/hardware upgrades, operations and maintenance, life cycle documentation, and federal archiving of electronic records. USG personnel also oversee infrastructure support for DTSA's networks/cloud environments, servers, databases, cybersecurity, and Risk Management Framework (RMF) certification and accreditation.

Research Analysis and Intelligence Dissemination (RAID):

FY 2023 <u>Actual</u>	FY 2024 <u>Estimate</u>	FY 2025 <u>Estimate</u>
469	996	1,016

The Research and Analysis and Intelligence Directorate (RAID) is responsible for proactively analyzing and assessing strategic-level technology security issues and advance policies which mitigate diversion or proliferation risks to preserve U.S. military technological advantages. RAID anticipates technological 'game changers' and avoid blind spots that ultimately ensures national survival.

The RAID staff consists of experts in intelligence, foreign affairs, and security who contribute to maintaining, promoting, and protecting U.S. military and technological advantage by leveraging their analytic expertise to impede National Defense Strategy (NDS) – identified strategic competitors' efforts to erode U.S. technological edge, disrupt alliances, and distort international trade. Additionally, these experts monitor and conduct network analysis of entities and governmental agencies' attempts to acquire sensitive U.S. technologies and proliferation, diversion of those technologies through front companies or other means.

RAID safeguards DTSA's equities through the identification of technologies with future military or intelligence applications or national security implications. Conduct regional and transnational strategic intelligence analysis, identify proliferation, diversion, and networks concerns. More specifically, the RAID intelligence function directly supports DTSA's overall mission, vision, and all strategic goals.

RAID is the internal intelligence analytic focal point that contributes to each DTSA directorate's mission success by informing them of current and past technology transfer trends, global threats, and uniquely tailoring analyses to satisfy specific internal intelligence requirements related to state and non-state actors, companies, and personalities. RAID is regionally and technologically agnostic, providing the analytic flexibility and agility to cover diverse regions and technologies as DTSA's mission requires.

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RAID provides support to ECD and IED through recurring reviews of approximately 46,000 munitions and dual-use license applications per year. RAID analyzes over 500 USXPORTS munitions and dual-use cases each week for any derogatory information related to the end-users, consignees, intermediary parties, or individuals involved. RAID seeks to uncover broader illicit technology transfer trends in diverse regions, and those involving various state and non-state entities. The number of cases requiring review of intelligence reporting continues to expand in tandem with America's adversaries' interest in obtaining controlled U.S. technology, articles, and services.

RAID analyses directly shape the regulatory and policy environment, ensuring technology security, information security, and foreign disclosure requirements are met. RAID is responsible for ensuring potential technology transfers risks are highlighted, considered, and addressed. RAID also helps influence policy through daily highlighting and distribution of relevant and current intelligence, garnered from various intelligence sources, and tailored to the diverse requirements of individual members from DTSA's regionally (IED) and technology (ECD)-focused directorates.

RAID, in support of U.S. policies to impede the proliferation of controlled goods and technology for foreign countries, entities of concern (state and non-state), plays a significant role on behalf of the Department. RAID reviews open source, raw, and finished intelligence reporting and recommends foreign entities for inclusion on the Department of Commerce Entity List. The Entity List places a higher responsibility on high and critical risk foreign parties seeking to procure USG's controlled technologies and goods.

RAID supports engagements with U.S. Allies and partners to increase interoperability and build partner capacity to protect critical technology and information.

RAID provides valuable intelligence on the status and capability of our allies' and partners' capabilities. This enables DTSA's components to appropriately address any concerns or issues with the country, and/or help guide conversations with foreign delegations.

RAID supports the denial or approval of USXPORTS cases through the interagency Operating Committee (OC) and Advisory Committee on Export Policy (ACEP) processes. RAID disseminates relevant classified intelligence to committee members for reference in articulating their positions on various cases. RAID also researches specific derogatory intelligence supporting DOD OC and ACEP positions, bolstering DOD's arguments for denials where appropriate.

RAID raises intelligence awareness through reporting provided in the Daily Read Book, as well as pre-travel intelligence briefings, directly provided by RAID subject matter experts, or through coordination with the intelligence community.

RAID is responsible for updating the USXPORTS Repository as new derogatory intelligence reporting is discovered, maintaining the most up-to-date reporting available to inform DTSA and interagency partner's licensing decisions. Currently, RAID updates the Repository on an ad-hoc basis, balancing in-depth analyses with the necessity of returning positions in a timely manner.

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I. Description of Operations Financed: (Cont.)

Administratively, RAID provides guidance to the broader organization through the management of DTSA's information, communication, controlled unclassified information, and personnel security programs.

Executive Operations:

<u>FY 2023 Actual</u>	<u>FY 2024 Estimate</u>	<u>FY 2025 Estimate</u>
1,835	2,566	2,617

Consistent with U.S. policy, national security objectives, and Federal laws and regulations, the DTSA Director is responsible for protecting the U.S.'s advantages in military technology. The DTSA Director and Deputy Director accomplish this responsibility through direct support to the National Defense Strategy. To protect the technological superiority of our warfighters, DTSA works with DoD components and industry in identifying critical technologies that are key to current and future warfighting capabilities. DTSA oversees the development and implementation of the DoD technology security policies for international transfers of these defense-related goods, services, classified information, and technology. DTSA strengthens alliances by working with international partners in coordination with the Departments of State and Commerce and others, to control and prevent the transfer of critical technologies to strategic competitors and/or adversaries such as China, Russia, Iran, and North Korea. DTSA supervises the control, and mitigates the risk, of information and technology transfers to key partners and allies to ensure that they are not detrimental to U.S. security. DTSA identifies and mitigates transfers that would result in the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery. One of the fundamental pillars of the National Defense Strategy is to harness innovative technologies from our industries to build and maintain a more lethal, resilient, and rapidly innovative force. DTSA implements policies and processes that promote the health of the United States' defense industrial base. The DTSA also has active and robust programs for legislative liaison and public affairs, for which the Executive Office is responsible.

II. Force Structure Summary:

Not Applicable.

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III. Financial Summary (\$ in Thousands):

	FY 2023 <u>Actuals</u>	Budget <u>Request</u>	FY 2024		Current <u>Estimate</u>	FY 2025 <u>Estimate</u>
			<u>Congressional Action</u>			
			<u>Amount</u>	<u>Percent</u>		
<u>A. BA Subactivities</u>						
Defense Technology Security Agency	\$41,414	\$41,722	\$0	0.00%	\$41,722	\$42,380
Total	\$41,414	\$41,722	\$0	0.00%	\$41,722	\$42,380

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III. Financial Summary (\$ in Thousands): (Cont.)

<u>B. Reconciliation Summary</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>Change</u>
	<u>FY 2024/FY 2024</u>	<u>FY 2024/FY 2025</u>
BASELINE FUNDING	\$41,722	\$41,722
Congressional Adjustments (Distributed)	0	
Congressional Adjustments (Undistributed)	0	
Adjustments to Meet Congressional Intent	0	
Congressional Adjustments (General Provisions)	0	
Fact-of-Life Changes (2024 to 2024 Only)	0	
SUBTOTAL BASELINE FUNDING	41,722	
Supplemental	0	
Reprogrammings	0	
Price Changes		1,040
Functional Transfers		0
Program Changes		-382
CURRENT ESTIMATE	41,722	42,380
Less: Supplemental	0	
NORMALIZED CURRENT ESTIMATE	\$41,722	\$42,380

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III. Financial Summary (\$ in Thousands): (Cont.)

FY 2024 President's Budget Request (Amended, if applicable)	\$41,722
1. Congressional Adjustments	\$0
a) Distributed Adjustments.....	\$0
b) Undistributed Adjustments	\$0
c) Adjustments to Meet Congressional Intent.....	\$0
d) General Provisions	\$0
2. Supplemental Appropriations	\$0
a) Supplemental Funding.....	\$0
3. Fact-of-Life Changes.....	\$0
a) Functional Transfers.....	\$0
b) Technical Adjustments	\$0
c) Emergent Requirements.....	\$0
FY 2024 Baseline Funding	\$41,722
4. Reprogrammings (Requiring 1415 Actions).....	\$0
a) Increases	\$0
b) Decreases	\$0

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III. Financial Summary (\$ in Thousands): (Cont.)

Revised FY 2024 Estimate	\$41,722
5. Less: Item 2, Supplemental Appropriation and Item 4, Reprogrammings	\$0
a) Less: Supplemental Funding	\$0
FY 2024 Normalized Current Estimate	\$41,722
6. Price Change	\$1,040
7. Functional Transfers	\$0
a) Transfers In	\$0
b) Transfers Out.....	\$0
8. Program Increases.....	\$0
a) Annualization of New FY 2024 Program	\$0
b) One-Time FY 2025 Increases	\$0
c) Program Growth in FY 2025.....	\$0
9. Program Decreases	\$-382
a) Annualization of FY 2024 Program Decreases	\$0
b) One-Time FY 2024 Increases	\$0
c) Program Decreases in FY 2025	\$-382
1) Civilian Compensation.....	\$-297

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III. Financial Summary (\$ in Thousands): (Cont.)

The decrease reflects a change in the average annual rate. Each year, civilian compensation rates are developed based on detailed execution and cost factor analysis. These rates are created and implemented with the paramount purpose of accurately forecasting cost estimates for the civilian workforce. The average annual rate change is the result of these rate changes combined with the fluctuations in composition of civilian pay types and funding alignment to budget execution.
(FY 2024 Baseline: \$30,776 thousand; 138 FTEs; +0 FTEs)

2) Operations Support \$-85

The decrease reflects in the overall operations support in realigning budget such as WHS rent Bill, DFAS support, Other Intra-government, other contract and IT contract support).
(FY 2024 Baseline: \$7,640 thousand; 0 FTEs; +0 FTEs)

FY 2025 Budget Request \$42,380

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IV. Performance Criteria and Evaluation Summary:

Technology Security Actions (TSAs) represent work accomplished by DTSA. A typical TSA represents a unit of work, which allows for the tracking and analysis of our business activity. On average, DTSA processes 130,000 actions annually, to including Committee on Foreign Investment in the United States (CFIUS), dual-use and munitions licensing, and patent reviews. Such actions accounted for represent the application of resources to achieve all mission, regulatory, and statutory goals and objectives. Some TSAs are devoid of precise performance or time measurement. For example, the development of an International Agreement may take months of work, negotiation, and coordination before actual implementation, where the license review is measured and tracked daily.

Percent of Munitions and Dual-Use Licenses referred to regulatory agencies within statutory timelines. In FY 2024 and FY 2025, DTSA will adjudicate 100% of Munitions and less than 98% of Dual-Use export license applications received from the Departments of State and Commerce within prescribed statutory and regulatory timelines.

<u>FY 2023 Actual</u>	<u>FY 2024 Estimate</u>	<u>FY 2025 Estimate</u>
99%	100%	100%

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V. Personnel Summary:

	<u>FY 2023</u>	<u>FY 2024</u>	<u>FY 2025</u>	<u>Change FY 2023/ FY 2024</u>	<u>Change FY 2024/ FY 2025</u>
Active Military End Strength (E/S) (Total)	7	8	8	1	0
Officer	7	8	8	1	0
Reserve Drill Strength (E/S) (Total)	21	21	21	0	0
Officer	15	15	15	0	0
Enlisted	6	6	6	0	0
Civilian End Strength (Total)	117	141	141	24	0
U.S. Direct Hire	114	138	138	24	0
Total Direct Hire	114	138	138	24	0
Reimbursable Civilians	3	3	3	0	0
Civilian FTEs (Total)	117	141	141	24	0
U.S. Direct Hire	114	138	138	24	0
Total Direct Hire	114	138	138	24	0
Reimbursable Civilians	3	3	3	0	0
Average Annual Civilian Salary (\$ in thousands)	241.1	223.0	227.3	-18.1	4.3
Contractor FTEs (Total)	43	43	43	0	0

Personnel Summary Explanations:

Civilian FTEs (Total):

Changes from FY 2023 to FY 2024: The changes reflects hiring lag due to personnel turnover and recruiting hard to fill the critical positions. Since the close of FY 2023, DTSA was able to hire at least 10 more civilians.

Changes from FY 2024 to FY 2025: No changes to report.

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V. Personnel Summary: (Cont.)

Average Annual Civilian Salary: The increase from FY 2023 to FY 2024 and FY 2024 to 2025 is attributed to the composite rate adjustment for civilian pay raises.

Contractor FTEs (Total):

Changes from FY 2023 to FY 2024: No changes.

Changes from FY 2024 to FY 2025: No changes.

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VI. OP 32 Line Items as Applicable (Dollars in thousands):

	FY 2023 Program	Change from FY 2023 to FY 2024		FY 2024 Program	Change from FY 2024 to FY 2025		FY 2025 Program
		Price Growth	Program Growth		Price Growth	Program Growth	
101 EXEC, GEN'L & SPEC SCHEDS	27,482	1,382	1,912	30,776	895	-297	31,374
0199 TOTAL CIVILIAN PERSONNEL COMPENSATION	27,482	1,382	1,912	30,776	895	-297	31,374
308 TRAVEL OF PERSONS	456	10	-50	416	9	-1	424
0399 TOTAL TRAVEL	456	10	-50	416	9	-1	424
672 PRMRF PURCHASES	2,044	298	24	2,366	-48	-35	2,283
696 DFAS FINANCIAL OPERATION (OTHER DEFENSE AGENCIES)	751	6	-234	523	24	-13	534
0699 TOTAL OTHER FUND PURCHASES	2,795	304	-210	2,889	-24	-48	2,817
914 PURCHASED COMMUNICATIONS (NON-FUND)	1	0	3	4	0	0	4
920 SUPPLIES & MATERIALS (NON-FUND)	53	1	-14	40	1	0	41
932 MGT PROF SUPPORT SVCS	614	14	-2	626	13	0	639
935 TRAINING AND LEADERSHIP DEVELOPMENT	155	3	-17	141	3	0	144
960 OTHER COSTS (INTEREST AND DIVIDENDS)	1	0	0	1	0	0	1
987 OTHER INTRA-GOVT PURCH	960	21	-294	687	14	-30	671
989 OTHER SERVICES	3,302	73	-1,140	2,235	47	-2	2,280
990 IT CONTRACT SUPPORT SERVICES	5,595	123	-1,811	3,907	82	-4	3,985
0999 TOTAL OTHER PURCHASES	10,681	235	-3,275	7,641	160	-36	7,765
9999 GRAND TOTAL	41,414	1,931	-1,623	41,722	1,040	-382	42,380