

# **Fiscal Year 2023 Budget Estimates**

## **Defense Technology Security Administration**



**April 2022**

**Defense Technology Security Administration  
Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide  
Fiscal Year (FY) 2023 Budget Estimates**

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

	<u>FY 2021 Actuals</u>	<u>Price Change</u>	<u>Program Change</u>	<u>FY 2022 Enacted</u>	<u>Price Change</u>	<u>Program Change</u>	<u>FY 2023 Request</u>
DTSA	37,460	985	860	39,305	1,455	-697	40,063

\*The total amount of the FY 2023 request reflects \$0.0 thousand for Overseas Operations Costs.

**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 (USDP) – develops and implements Department of Defense (DoD) policies on international transfers of defense-related information, goods, services, and technologies.<sup>1</sup>

The mission of DTSA is linked to the Secretary’s three priorities: defending the Nation, taking care of our people, and succeeding through teamwork. In defending the Nation, and in support of the 2021 Defense Planning Guidance (DPG) for FY23-27, DTSA prioritizes China as the preeminent pacing challenge while recognizing the range of challenges and threats to our Nation’s security from Russia, North Korea, Iran, and non-state actors and violent extremist organizations. To facilitate a more lethal force, DTSA protects the U.S. military’s critical information and technological advantages by controlling and limiting transfer of information and technology that – in the wrong hands – could prove potentially detrimental to the U.S. warfighter and broader U.S. national security interests. In this regard, DTSA pays particular attention to transfers that could result in 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. Related to this, DTSA plays a fundamental role in inhibiting the diversion of U.S.-produced, defense-related goods to terrorists, and states under United Nations sanctions or arms embargos, as well as to the military establishments of strategic competitors (China and Russia) and rogue states (Iran and North Korea). To facilitate strong alliances and attract new partners, DTSA plays an essential role in enabling security cooperation with allies and partners, conducting foreign disclosure reviews of classified information, supporting partner and ally interoperability with U.S. Armed Forces, and assisting in the enhancement of their military capabilities to address national security matters of mutual concern. To facilitate reforming the department for greater performance and affordability DTSA balances the safeguarding of critical defense information and technologies with fostering the health of the U.S. defense industrial base through four core functions: (1) conduct national security

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

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reviews of defense information and technology transfers; (2) work closely with allies and partners on cooperative endeavors that have an information and technology security dimensions; (3) develop and implement DoD policies related to defense information and technology release determinations, foreign disclosure of classified information, and exports; and (4) perform important security and information 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 reviewed and opposed 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.

**Culture**

DTSA professionals accomplish the mission through communication, partnership, and transparency. DTSA embodies the P.A.R.T.N.E.R. philosophy internally and in all interactions with USG, industry, international partners, and other stakeholders to achieve DoD's goals and objectives. DTSA is PROACTIVE in how we manage challenges and opportunities; ACCOUNTABLE - for ourselves and our organization; RESPECTFUL - to the culture, background, and dignity of all people; TRANSPARENT - knowing we are doing the right things; NETWORKED - because we invest in building relationships while strengthening existing alliances and attracting new partners; EMPOWERED - we fulfill our role in supporting our mission as a valued professionals; and REPRESENTATIVE - in how we portray ourselves and exemplify our organization. We will: 1) ensure critical U.S. military technological advantages are preserved; 2) build partner capability and capacity, and 3) preserve the U.S. industrial base.

**National Security Review of Defense Information and Technology Transfers**

There is widespread recognition that U.S. great power strategic competitors – China and Russia – and certain rogue states – Iran and North Korea – will go to extraordinary lengths to steal or otherwise obtain U.S. and western technology. DTSA advocates for effective technology security policy and exports 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 U.S. government (USG) departments, agencies, and industry, DTSA assesses defense information and technologies, and develops measures to prevent 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 national security risks of Direct Commercial Sales (DCS) and select Foreign Military Sales (FMS) and assists in managing those risks. DTSA plays a key role in risk management by developing technology security policies, identifying critical and emerging technologies that require export controls, drafting U.S export regulatory controls and adjudicating language within interagency control authorities, adjudicating export classification of equipment and technology, assessing the harm to U.S. national security with regard to

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potential violations of export laws and regulations, and supporting end-user checks. As the DoD agent, DTSA makes recommendations on export licenses for DCS (equipment, technology, data, and services) and provides end-user analysis on parties listed on Department of State, Commerce, Energy and the National Regulatory Commission export licenses. DTSA maintains close working relationships with industry to stay knowledgeable on latest and emerging technologies, to ensure our need to properly secure technologies and consider industry's needs to maintain their technology lead as well.

DTSA leads or plays a central role in a number of USG bodies that identify and manage risks tied to information and technology security. DTSA is responsible for the development and maintenance of the national policy and procedures for the *National Policy and Procedures for the Disclosure of Classified Military Information to Foreign Governments and International Organizations Policy* (NDP-1), which is approved by the Secretary of Defense. Exceptions to NDP-1 are vetted through the National Disclosure Policy Committee (NDPC), an interagency forum chaired by DTSA, which establishes the policy governing the disclosure of classified military information and materiel to foreign governments and international organizations. DTSA also plays a leading role in the oversight of technology exports for foreign space launches. In this regard, it develops license provisos and closely monitors launch preparation activities to ensure that unauthorized technology transfers do not occur. As the USDP representative for Committee on Foreign Investment in the United States (CFIUS) reviews, DTSA plays a key role in reviewing the defense-critical technology that could be transferred when U.S. companies or company assets are sold to foreign entities. DTSA also plays an essential role in developing and negotiating, on behalf of the USG, international agreements on classified information sharing with foreign governments and international organizations. Further, it reviews all patents involving classified or highly-sensitive 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. information and technology to make sure they are suitable for public release. With the passage of the Foreign Investment Risk Review Modernization Act (FIRRMA), DTSA's role in national security review of CFIUS cases has increased and will do so in the coming fiscal years. Because of expanded CFIUS authorities under FIRRMA, which is captured in the FY2019 NDAA under Section 1701, DTSA's technology security reviews are even more important to maintain the U.S.'s technological edge.

**International Engagements and Information Security Cooperation**

In an effort to Strengthen Alliances and Attract New Partners, DTSA works with international partners to protect critical defense-related information and technology, increase technology and information security cooperation, and enhance military interoperability. DTSA performs this function in a variety of ways. The DTSA, from leadership to action officer, conducts regular bilateral engagements with partners and allies to address technology security and export control matters of mutual importance. Some engagements are directly tied to Cooperative Technology Security Dialogues (CTSD), where DTSA provides advice and assistance to our international partners in improving technology security and export control policies processes, and procedures. DTSA's leaders also support a variety of interagency and intra-departmental bilateral engagements as the USG's classified military information and technology security subject matter experts.

Representatives from DTSA are also important and regular contributors 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)). DTSA is the OSD lead for the WA, MTCR, AG, and the NSG. This responsibility is codified in the DTSA charter (DoDD 5105.72, dated April 26, 2016). Additionally, DTSA

DTSA

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plays a central role in the development and maintenance of key treaties with defense trade or military technology security dimensions, such as the UK/AU Defense Trade Cooperation Treaties, and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO). Elements of DTSA collaborate routinely with foreign partners to design and maintain viable industrial security programs. Teams from DTSA regularly conduct security surveys in foreign countries. These engagements ensure that allies and partners have the capability to protect U.S. classified information to equivalent U.S. standards in accordance with bi-lateral General Security of Information or General Security of Military Information Agreements and provides information the National Disclosure Policy Committee (NDPC) in support of its reviews of Exceptions to National Disclosure Policy (ENDP). The surveys also provide information into cooperative technology security dialogues to identify areas in which DTSA can work with partners and Allies to improve information and technology security practices. DTSA also liaises with the Combatant Commands to advise and assist them with technology security matters as these commands work with partners and allies in their respective areas of responsibility. Lastly, DTSA's leaders regularly attend defense international trade shows to represent the USG's and DoD's interests in technology security 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 partners and allies. DTSA experts regularly contribute to U.S. export control laws, regulations, and policies; export control reform; commodity jurisdiction determinations; commodity classifications; and the USG Entities List. On behalf of the DoD, DTSA allows technology release waivers when it assesses the potential risk to U.S. national security is acceptable or that adequate protective measures can be put in place to reduce risk to an acceptable level. DTSA also leads technology release reviews for night vision equipment exported under the FMS program.

To get ahead of material and technology requirements in a fast-paced operational environment, DTSA – in cooperation with the Department of State and other DoD components – develops strategic 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 materiel to foreign governments and international organizations. DTSA also provides guidance to DoD components in a variety of ways (e.g., export controls, DoD directives, 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 information security-related systems. First, it provides the Secretariat for the NDPC. Next, DTSA oversees all foreign personnel visits and assignments to DoD Components through the International Visits Program (IVP). Finally, DTSA operates and maintains five information technology systems that support the USG and DoD: USXPORTS interagency export licensing system; DoD Patent Application Review System (DPARS); Foreign Visits System; Spacelink system; and National Disclosure Policy System (NDPS).

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**Export Controls Directorate (ECD):**

<b><u>FY 2021 Actuals</u></b>	<b><u>FY 2022 Estimate</u></b>	<b><u>FY 2023 Estimate</u></b>
14,983	15,996	15,926

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 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 approximately 46,000 munitions and dual-use export license applications per year. ECD experienced a slight increase in license volume as a result of revisions to the Department of State's (DoS) International Traffic in Arms Regulations (ITAR) and the Department of Commerce's export Administration Regulations (EAR) and listed entities on the Commerce Department's Entity List.

ECD processes approximately 16,000 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. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, licensing timelines slowed during Fiscal Year 2020.

The annual case load of approximately 30,000 dual-use and Commerce-controlled munitions time-sensitive export license applications received from the Commerce Department continues to grow, 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 Commerce Department-regulated dual-use and munitions export license applications for submission to the Commerce Department based on recommendations provided by the Military Departments, the Joint Staff, and Defense Agencies. ECD defended 313 disputed technology transfer requests escalated to the Commerce Department-led dispute resolution process

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), and Wassenaar Arrangement (WA). In the process of reviewing technology transfers to other countries, ECD is often called upon to recommend solutions to complex

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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.

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 the majority of all 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 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 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 also 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.

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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 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, U.S. industry is unclear 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 426 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 67 notifications of possible export violations received from DoS.

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 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 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 concerns, 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.



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**International Engagement Directorate (IED):**

<b><u>FY 2021 Actuals</u></b>	<b><u>FY 2022 Estimate</u></b>	<b><u>FY 2023 Estimate</u></b>
7,354	7,633	8,020

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 and 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 technology transfer and provide mitigation strategies where possible, and to exploit opportunities to influence the U.S. interagency and foreign partners on technology security and foreign disclosure issues. IED leads the agency's engagement in the Department of Defense and in the interagency for the implementation of the National Defense Strategy (NDS) with regard to ensuring the technological advantage of the U.S. warfighter and engaging allies and partners concerning information and technology security.

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 at, 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 cooperative agreements with other nations. IED also spearheads OUSDP's work in development and implementation of Defense Trade Treaties with the UK and Australia.

IED is responsible for all of 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 OUSDP/IPSA and OUSDP/ISA, OUSDP's regional ASD-level components. IED has primary responsibility, in coordination with ECD, for all of DTSA's formal bilateral dialogues, for DTSA's input into OSD'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 Director and 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

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Export Control Reform Act (ECRA) of the FY 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-specific sanctions regimes, including but not limited to the Iran, North Korea, Syria Non Proliferation Act (INKSNA), country-specific UN sanctions regimes, other single-country USG actions.

In addition, IED is the Office of the Under Secretary of Defense for Policy's (OUSDP) 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 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 national strategy, and coordination of these and other related efforts with other DoD and interagency organizations. China and Russia will go to extraordinary lengths to steal or otherwise obtain U.S. and western technology. Effective technology security policy and exports controls to delay and counter our strategic competitors are important elements in preserving U.S. technological advantages.

IED plans and executes all of the 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; provide 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 with partner countries.

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IED's workload and accomplishments for a typical year are considerable. IED plans, coordinates, and executes more than 700 international engagements of varying types, some requiring overseas travel for the DTSA's Director. IED also conducts up to a dozen in-depth, analytical studies on country-specific and worldwide technology acquisition trends, over 1,000 reviews of Foreign Liaison Officer and Defense/Military Personnel Exchange MOAs, and over 6,000 patent security reviews in support of day-to-day licensing and information and technology transfer operations and review.

IED, through the office of the Assistant Director, is the United States Designated Security Authority (DSA) responsible for establishing and overseeing security policy and procedures for international programs. In this capacity, the DSA develops, negotiates, and concludes general security agreements, industrial security agreements, and special security agreements in consonance with Department of State C-175 Authority. The DSA also acts as the principal U.S. representative to the NATO Security Committee and conducts primary liaison with the NATO Office of Security and, for matters associated with NATO security policy, with the U.S. Mission to NATO and the U.S. Delegation to the NATO Military Committee.

IED, through the office of the Assistant Director, is the Executive Director of the National Disclosure Policy Committee (NDPC) 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 National Disclosure Policy Committee (NDPC), it runs day-to-day operations for this body and provides administrative support for it. Through the NDPC, IED also carries out the responsibilities of the Secretary of Defense for U.S. national policy governing the disclosure 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 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 practice. To this end, IED develops, negotiates, and concludes general, special, and industrial security agreements with foreign partners. These legally-binding agreements codify the foreign government's or international organization's capability and intent to protect shared classified information. In addition, IED conducts on-site security surveys of foreign government and international organization 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).

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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, and 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 (CUSR), 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.

One final responsibility merits mention. 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.

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, armament 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. Lastly, IED develops and negotiates special security provisions for international acquisition programs (e.g., cooperative research and development, security assistance, and reciprocal procurement).

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**I. Description of Operations Financed: (Cont.)**

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.

IED identifies and develops strategic policies regarding critical and emerging technologies, and technology security and protection for the Secretary and Deputy Secretary of Defense. 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 on 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. Consistent with U.S. policy and national security objectives, the ATTR SSG 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 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 aware of senior leader guidance and interests. IED also performs two unique and specialized functions: (1) It staffs and provides final disposition of Electronic Warfare (EW) information assurance waiver requests required for providing EW capabilities to partners and allies; and (2) It also 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.

**Management Directorate (MD):**

<b><u>FY 2021 Actuals</u></b>	<b><u>FY 2022 Estimate</u></b>	<b><u>FY 2023 Estimate</u></b>
8,620	8,539	8,274

The Management Directorate (MD) is responsible for issues relative to human capital, finance, contracts, security, information, information technology, cybersecurity, facilities, internal management controls, fraud prevention, 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.

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The MD staff consists of experts in audit readiness, finance, security, human resources, contracts, Information Technology (IT), business operations, and intelligence. These people provide the necessary professional, technical, and administrative guidance and actions to plan, align, use, and protect all of DTSA's resources. MD has wide-ranging responsibilities. It protects DTSA's workforce and resources through a comprehensive internal controls and fraud prevention program, security program, including robust physical, and personnel, information assurance/cyber, antiterrorism/force protection, travel/personal security, communications security, operations security, and special security. MD also provides critical intelligence to inform recommendations on export licenses for DCS (equipment, technology, data, and services) and provides end-user analysis on parties listed on Department of State, Commerce, Energy and the National Regulatory Commission export licenses.

MD safeguards DTSA's resources from fraud, waste and abuse through use of strict Internal Management Control and Fraud Prevention Programs. Based on guidance from the Director, DTSA, MD plans, programs, and executes DTSA's financial resources. MD provides oversight of DTSA's acquisition and support contract requirements.

Administratively, MD provides guidance to the broader organization by publishing, monitoring, and updating DTSA's administrative instructions, standard operating procedures, and policy memorandums related to MD programs through continuous process improvement. Additionally, MD manages DTSA's personnel administration, personnel security, physical security, evaluation, recognition, management internal controls and other support programs for both military members and civilian employees.

**Security Policy Automation Network (SPAN):**

<b><u>FY 2021 Actuals</u></b>	<b><u>FY 2022 Estimate</u></b>	<b><u>FY 2023 Estimate</u></b>
4,833	4,841	5,480

The Security Policy Automation Network (SPAN) is a group of automated systems and applications that support U.S. technology security objectives. DTSA operates and maintains five primary SPAN systems mission applications.

1. USXPORTS (classified) and USXlite (unclassified) provides 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 current 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.

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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. The 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 the 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 will begin leveraging DPARS in FY22.

All commercial, and unclassified, SPAN systems have been scheduled for cloud hosting environments during fiscal year 2021. Classified SPAN systems are scheduled for cloud migration in late FY22/early 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.

**Executive Operations:**

<b><u>FY 2021 Actuals</u></b>	<b><u>FY 2022 Estimate</u></b>	<b><u>FY 2023 Estimate</u></b>
1,670	2,296	2,363

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 warfighter, DTSA works with DoD components and industry in identifying critical

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**I. Description of Operations Financed: (Cont.)**

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 mitigate 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 in order 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.

**Fiscal Year (FY) 2023 Overseas Operations Costs funding accounted for in the Base budget include:**

- Operation INHERENT RESOLVE (OIR) [\$0 thousand].
- Operation European Deterrence Initiative (EDI) [\$0 thousand].
- Other theater requirements and related missions [\$0 thousand].

**II. Force Structure Summary:**

Not Applicable.



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

	<b>FY 2022</b>							<b>FY 2023 Request</b>
	<b>FY 2021 Actuals</b>	<b>Budget Request</b>	<b>Congressional Action</b>			<b>Current Enacted</b>		
			<b>Amount</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Appropriated</b>			
<b><u>A. BA Subactivities</u></b>								
Defense Technology Security Agency	<u>\$37,460</u>	<u>\$39,305</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>0.00%</u>	<u>\$39,305</u>	<u>\$39,305</u>		<u>\$40,063</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$37,460</b>	<b>\$39,305</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>0.00%</b>	<b>\$39,305</b>	<b>\$39,305</b>		<b>\$40,063</b>

\*Overseas Operations costs accounted for in the base budget: \$0.0 thousand.

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

<b><u>B. Reconciliation Summary</u></b>	<b><u>Change FY 2022/FY 2022</u></b>	<b><u>Change FY 2022/FY 2023</u></b>
<b>BASELINE FUNDING</b>	<b>\$39,305</b>	<b>\$39,305</b>
Congressional Adjustments (Distributed)	0	
Congressional Adjustments (Undistributed)	0	
Adjustments to Meet Congressional Intent	0	
Congressional Adjustments (General Provisions)	0	
<b>SUBTOTAL APPROPRIATED AMOUNT</b>	<b>39,305</b>	
Fact-of-Life Changes (2022 to 2022 Only)	0	
<b>SUBTOTAL BASELINE FUNDING</b>	<b>39,305</b>	
Supplemental	0	
Reprogrammings	0	
Price Changes		1,455
Functional Transfers		0
Program Changes		-697
<b>CURRENT ESTIMATE</b>	<b>39,305</b>	<b>40,063</b>
Less: Supplemental	0	
<b>NORMALIZED CURRENT ESTIMATE</b>	<b>\$39,305</b>	<b>\$40,063</b>

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

<b>FY 2022 President's Budget Request (Amended, if applicable)</b> .....	<b>\$39,305</b>
1. Congressional Adjustments .....	\$0
a) Distributed Adjustments.....	\$0
b) Undistributed Adjustments .....	\$0
c) Adjustments to Meet Congressional Intent.....	\$0
d) General Provisions .....	\$0
<b>FY 2022 Appropriated Amount</b> .....	<b>\$39,305</b>
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
<b>FY 2022 Baseline Funding</b> .....	<b>\$39,305</b>
4. Reprogrammings (Requiring 1415 Actions).....	\$0
a) Increases .....	\$0

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

b) Decreases .....	\$0
<b>Revised FY 2022 Estimate.....</b>	<b>\$39,305</b>
5. Less: Item 2, Supplemental Appropriation and Item 4, Reprogrammings .....	\$0
a) Less: Supplemental Funding.....	\$0
<b>FY 2022 Normalized Current Estimate .....</b>	<b>\$39,305</b>
6. Price Change .....	\$1,455
7. Functional Transfers .....	\$0
a) Transfers In .....	\$0
b) Transfers Out.....	\$0
8. Program Increases.....	\$338
a) Annualization of New FY 2022 Program .....	\$0
b) One-Time FY 2023 Increases .....	\$0
c) Program Growth in FY 2023 .....	\$338
1) IT Contract Support Services .....	\$115
The increase is due to DTSA migrating current applications to the cloud environment which requires upfront cost for the long term benefit. (FY 2022 Baseline: \$5,255 thousand)	
2) Management Professional Support Services .....	\$100

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

Increase due to required certification training for Patents and Licensing mission requirements.  
 (FY 2022 Baseline: \$0 thousand)

3) Mark Center..... \$123  
 Due to increased building maintenance requirements by WHS contract.  
 (FY 2022 Baseline: \$1,881 thousand)

9. Program Decreases .....\$-1,035

a) Annualization of FY 2022 Program Decreases .....\$0

b) One-Time FY 2022 Increases .....\$0

c) Program Decreases in FY 2023 ..... \$-1,035

1) Civilian Pay - Pay grade restructure..... \$-802  
 Efficiencies were identified by conducting a manpower review which resulted in a restructuring in pay grades.  
 (FY 2022 Baseline: \$29,491 thousand; 138 FTEs)

2) Compensation and Benefits ..... \$-117  
 One less compensable day in FY 2023. The number of compensable days for FY 2022 is 261 days (2,088  
 hours), and for FY 2023 is 260 days (2,080 hours).  
 (FY 2022 Baseline: \$29,491 thousand; 138 FTEs)

3) DFAS Support ..... \$-19  
 Efficiencies identified due to the new accounting support contract which will identify and implement more  
 streamlined processes; resulting in less DFAS involvement for corrective actions.  
 (FY 2022 Baseline: \$931 thousand)

4) Studies, Analysis, & Evaluations ..... \$-44  
 Efficiencies taken during the award of our new National Disclosure Policy Committee (NDPC) contract  
 resulted in a cost savings.  
 (FY 2022 Baseline: \$234 thousand)

5) Supplies and Other Services..... \$-31

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

Reduction due to efficiencies identified.  
(FY 2022 Baseline: \$939 thousand)

6) Training and Development ..... \$-22  
Efficiencies were found and priorities adjusted to meet certification requirements for high priority SMEs.  
(FY 2022 Baseline: \$100 thousand)

**FY 2023 Budget Request ..... \$40,063**

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**IV. Performance Criteria and Evaluation Summary:**

Technology Security Actions (TSAs) represent work accomplished by the 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 include CFIUS, dual-use and munitions licensing, and patent reviews. Such actions accounted for represent the application of resources to achieve all mission, regulatory, 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 review of a license is measured and tracked daily.

Percent of Munitions and Dual-Use Licenses referred back to regulatory agencies within statutory timelines. In FY 2022 and FY 2023, 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.

<b>FY 2021 <u>Actuals</u></b>	<b>FY 2022 <u>Estimate</u></b>	<b>FY 2023 <u>Estimate</u></b>
99%	100%	100%

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**V. Personnel Summary:**

	<u>FY 2021</u>	<u>FY 2022</u>	<u>FY 2023</u>	<u>Change FY 2021/ FY 2022</u>	<u>Change FY 2022/ FY 2023</u>
<b>Active Military End Strength (E/S) (Total)</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Officer	8	8	8	0	0
<b>Reserve Drill Strength (E/S) (Total)</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Officer	15	15	15	0	0
Enlisted	6	6	6	0	0
<b>Civilian End Strength (Total)</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>0</b>
U.S. Direct Hire	128	138	138	10	0
<b>Total Direct Hire</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>0</b>
Reimbursable Civilians	3	3	3	0	0
<b>Civilian FTEs (Total)</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>0</b>
U.S. Direct Hire	131	138	138	7	0
<b>Total Direct Hire</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>0</b>
Reimbursable Civilians	1	3	3	2	0
<b>Average Annual Civilian Salary (\$ in thousands)</b>	<b>207.8</b>	<b>213.7</b>	<b>215.9</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>2.2</b>
<b>Contractor FTEs (Total)</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>-3</b>	<b>-2</b>

**Personnel Summary Explanations:**

**Civilian FTEs (Total):**

**Changes from FY 2021 to FY 2022:** The change in U.S. Direct Hire reflects a net difference between calculated actual FTEs at the end of FY 2021 and the authorized increase of twelve (12) Full-time-Equivalents (FTE) in order to process additional technology security actions. DTSA's requirement for highly experienced subject matter experts (SMEs) results in a much higher aged population leading to a low retention rate affiliated with retirements. We require all of the authorized FTEs in order to properly execute our mission. DTSA does not possess hiring authority.



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**V. Personnel Summary: (Cont.)**

DTSA utilizes WHS processes and timelines, resulting in an inability to hire personnel until a billet is fully vacated and attributing to a much lower calculated final FTE.

**Changes from FY 2022 to FY 2023:** No changes to report.

**Average Annual Civilian Salary:** The increase from FY 2021 to FY 2022 is attributed to a 1% calculated composite rate for civilian pay raises. The change from FY 2022 to FY 2023 is attributed to manpower grade restructuring along with a civilian pay raise adjustment.

**Contractor FTEs (Total):**

**Changes from FY 2021 to FY 2022:** FY 2021 included two one-time requirements for the Institute for Defense Analysis (IDA) and the O&M Group for IT process management support consisting of 8 contractor FTEs no longer required in FY 2022. FY 2022 identified a requirement for onsite Defense Agency Initiatives (DAI) Financial support adding back 2 contractor FTEs along with an increase to Cloud migration and IT support for another 3 contractor FTEs. A total net reduction of 3 contractor FTEs between FY 2021 and FY 2022.

**Changes from FY 2022 to FY 2023:** Efficiencies were identified in our IT applications support to offset Cloud Migration efforts reducing contractors by 3 FTEs however, additional DAI helpdesk support is anticipated adding 1 contractor FTE reducing contractors by a net 2 FTEs from FY 2022 to FY 2023.

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

	FY 2021 Program	Change from FY 2021 to FY 2022		FY 2022 Program	Change from FY 2022 to FY 2023		FY 2023 Program
		Price Growth	Program Growth		Price Growth	Program Growth	
101 EXEC, GEN'L & SPEC SCHEDS	27,222	618	1,651	29,491	1,217	-919	29,789
<b>0199 TOTAL CIVILIAN PERSONNEL COMPENSATION</b>	<b>27,222</b>	<b>618</b>	<b>1,651</b>	<b>29,491</b>	<b>1,217</b>	<b>-919</b>	<b>29,789</b>
308 TRAVEL OF PERSONS	79	2	137	218	5	-5	218
<b>0399 TOTAL TRAVEL</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>218</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>-5</b>	<b>218</b>
672 PRMRF PURCHASES	0	0	0	0	0	2,044	2,044
696 DFAS FINANCIAL OPERATION (OTHER DEFENSE AGENCIES)	822	85	24	931	51	-33	949
<b>0699 TOTAL OTHER FUND PURCHASES</b>	<b>822</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>931</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>2,011</b>	<b>2,993</b>
914 PURCHASED COMMUNICATIONS (NON-FUND)	39	1	-39	1	0	2	3
915 RENTS (NON-GSA)	1,901	57	-77	1,881	40	-1,921	0
920 SUPPLIES & MATERIALS (NON-FUND)	43	1	6	50	1	-26	25
925 EQUIPMENT PURCHASES (NON-FUND)	41	1	-42	0	0	0	0
932 MGT PROF SUPPORT SVCS	54	2	-56	0	0	100	100
933 STUDIES, ANALYSIS & EVAL	187	6	41	234	5	-44	195
934 ENGINEERING & TECH SVCS	1,130	34	-1,164	0	0	0	0
935 TRAINING AND LEADERSHIP DEVELOPMENT	0	0	100	100	2	-22	80
959 OTHER COSTS (INSURANCE CLAIMS/IINDMNTIES)	0	0	1	1	0	-1	0
960 OTHER COSTS (INTEREST AND DIVIDENDS)	0	0	1	1	0	-1	0
987 OTHER INTRA-GOVT PURCH	294	9	-50	253	5	29	287
989 OTHER SERVICES	465	14	410	889	19	-15	893
990 IT CONTRACT SUPPORT SERVICES	5,183	155	-83	5,255	110	115	5,480
<b>0999 TOTAL OTHER PURCHASES</b>	<b>9,337</b>	<b>280</b>	<b>-952</b>	<b>8,665</b>	<b>182</b>	<b>-1,784</b>	<b>7,063</b>
<b>9999 GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>37,460</b>	<b>985</b>	<b>860</b>	<b>39,305</b>	<b>1,455</b>	<b>-697</b>	<b>40,063</b>

\*The FY 2023 Program Growth column includes a realignment of costs for space at the Mark Center from line 915 (Rent (Non-GSA)) to line 672 (PRMRF Purchases), with a net program increase of \$123K. Washington Headquarters Services (WHS) requested that all Mark Center tenants use line 672 in the FY 2023 budget for consistency across agencies. DTSA had previously captured these costs in line 915 of the OP-32.