

**SUPPORTING STATEMENT FOR  
PAPERWORK REDUCTION ACT SUBMISSIONS**

**Application/License for Temporary Import of Unclassified Defense Articles  
OMB No. 1405-0013  
DSP-61**

**A. Justification**

1. The Directorate of Defense Trade Controls (DDTC), Bureau of Political-Military Affairs, U.S. Department of State, in accordance with the Arms Export Control Act (AECA) (22 U.S.C. 2751 *et seq.*) and the International Traffic in Arms Regulations (ITAR) (22 CFR Parts 120-130), has the principal missions of taking final action on license applications and other requests for defense trade transactions via commercial channels, ensuring compliance with the statute and regulations, and collecting various types of reports. By statute, Executive Order, regulation, and delegation of authority, DDTC is charged with controlling the export and temporary import of defense articles, the provision of defense services and the brokering thereof which are covered by the U.S. Munitions List (USML).

Under the AECA, the President is charged with the review of munitions license applications and technical assistance and manufacturing license agreement requests to determine, *inter alia*:

- Whether the transactions further U.S. foreign policy objectives, national security interests, and world peace;
- Eligibility of parties (*e.g.*, applicants, consignees, end-users) to participate in U.S. defense trade;
- Appropriate end-use of commodities subject to U. S. Government approval of munitions exports and transfers;
- Whether law enforcement concerns have been adequately addressed; and
- Whether appropriate offers or payment of political contributions, gifts, commissions, and fees, have been adequately addressed.

The statutory authority of the President to promulgate regulations with respect to the export and the temporary import of defense articles and the provision

of defense services was delegated to the Secretary of State by Executive Order 13637, as amended. These regulations are primarily administered by the Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Defense Trade and the Directorate of Defense Trade Controls, Bureau of Political-Military Affairs.

In accordance with Part 123 of the ITAR, any person who intends to temporarily import unclassified defense articles must obtain a license from DDTC prior to import. “Application/License for Temporary Import of Unclassified Defense Articles” (Form DSP-61) is used to obtain permission for the temporary import of unclassified defense articles covered by the USML.

2. DDTC uses the information provided by applicants to meet the mandate described in item 1 above. Form DSP-61 is used initially by DDTC to analyze the proposed temporary import for foreign policy and national security considerations. Depending on the complexity of the proposed temporary import, the application is forwarded to other Federal Government agencies for further review and recommendations. Discontinuation of the DSP-61 would make it extremely difficult to meet statutory and regulatory requirements concerning the control of commercial defense trade.

At U.S. ports, U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) officials utilize the information collected by Form DSP-61 to monitor temporary imports. Prior to import, the approved temporary importer will input relevant data into CBP’s electronic system(s). CBP will then validate the license and transmit the relevant shipment details to DDTC via an electronic data exchange, eliminating the need for traders to notify DDTC separately. CBP may delay shipments if they are thought to be defense-related and the relevant information has not been entered into CBP’s electronic system(s). If it is determined that the item(s) in question are covered by the USML, the item(s) will be detained or seized. If the shipment is seized and it is determined that Form DSP-61 was not submitted and approved, the shipper may be fined and/or charged with a crime.

3. Form DSP-61 must be submitted electronically via the electronic licensing subsystem (D-Trade) of the Defense Trade Application System, DDTC’s Web-based electronic form system. The electronic requirement (allowing for very few exceptions) was instituted in 2007. Before, all respondents had the option of using a paper DSP-61. Electronic licensing eliminates the inefficiencies of paper submissions (travel time, misplacement, etc.), and built-in features of the system inform the applicant of a range of possible application deficiencies, thereby reducing the possible necessity of re-submitting the application.

4. The Department of State is unaware of any other U.S. Government requirements that would cause U.S. industry to duplicate this reporting requirement.
5. Export control law and regulations are designed to safeguard U.S. Government foreign policy and national security interests and to further world peace. The law and regulations are applicable equally to large and small businesses or entities. Only registered exporters are required to complete the “Application/License for Temporary Import of Unclassified Defense Articles” (Form DSP-61) when temporarily importing an unclassified defense article.
6. The AECA and the ITAR established the frequency of information collection. The information required for the proper assessment of a proposed temporary import request is reviewed on a case-by-case basis and is specific to the transaction under consideration. Absent this reporting requirement, it would be extremely difficult for DDTC to meet its legally mandated responsibilities to ensure oversight of defense trade in furtherance of foreign policy objectives, national security interests, and world peace.
7. Respondents may have to report information to the Department more often than quarterly because they need approval on a case-by-case basis when seeking to temporarily import defense articles. The ITAR requires maintenance of records for a minimum period of five years from the expiration of the license or written approval.
8. The Department has published a notice in the Federal Register (79 FR 66759) in accordance with 5 CFR 1320.8(d) soliciting public comments on this collection and notifying the public that this collection has been submitted to OMB for review and approval. The Department did not receive any comments during the comment period.
9. No payment or gift has been or will be provided to any respondent.
10. Respondents are engaged in the business of exporting or temporarily importing defense articles/services or brokering thereof, have registered with DDTC pursuant to the ITAR (22 CFR Subchapter M), and correspondingly use the ITAR in the regular course of business. Thus, respondents would be familiar with §126.10 of the ITAR, which describes protection of confidentiality given to respondents’ information. Other than provisions for confidentiality or

nondisclosure included in the Freedom of Information Act, the ITAR, or other Federal regulations, no promises of confidentiality have been made to the respondent.

11. Form DSP-61 does not solicit any information regarding questions of a sensitive nature or matters commonly considered private.

12. The Department of State has reason to believe that the information that is required for the proposed temporary import is already available to U.S. industry in some form due to other needs and requirements (e.g., business transactional records, tax records, quality assurance and productivity, and legal issues posed by other federal laws). An estimated 1,671 annual responses are expected from 311 respondents. Frequency of response is on occasion. The estimated time that the respondent devotes to each submission is approximately 30 minutes.

Consequently, it can be reasonably assumed that the cost to industry in terms of money, time, and other resources is minimal. The estimated annual hour burden is 835 hours. According to the U.S. Department of Labor Bureau of Labor Statistics website ([www.bls.gov](http://www.bls.gov)), the weighted wage rate category for a “Compliance Officer” is estimated to be \$44.94 per hour (\$32.10 average wage x 1.4 multiplier). Therefore, the estimated annual burden hour cost to respondents “all occupations” is \$37,525 (835 annual burden hours x \$44.94).

13. There are no anticipated additional costs to respondents.

14. The 1,671 responses received by DDTC during CY 2013 accounted for approximately 1.3% of its budget of \$36 million. The estimated annualized cost to the Federal Government was \$468,000 for reviewing these applications. This estimated figure was determined by identifying the percentage constituted by these submissions of the overall DDTC licensing caseload.

15. Item 13(a) of form DS-83-I, “Number of Respondents,” has been adjusted from 240, the previously estimated number of registrants who temporarily import defense articles, to 311, the most recent estimate. Item 13(b), “Total Annual Responses,” has been adjusted from 1,500 to 1,671. Consequently, “Total Annual Hours Requested” (Item 13(c)) has been adjusted to 835. The revised respondent number is a more accurate figure taken directly from the DDTC database, while the reduced number of license applications appears to accord with the trend of decrease in defense trade licensing pursuant to Export Control Reform.

16. We will not publish relevant information.

17. DDTC is planning to display the expiration date for OMB approval of the information collection on the form.

18. The Department of State does not seek any exception to the statement, "Certification for Paperwork Reduction Act Submissions," of DS-83-I.

**B. Collections of Information Employing Statistical Methods**

This collection of information does not employ statistical methods.