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MEMORANDUM FOR COMMANDER, UNITED STATES SPECIAL OPERATIONS
COMMAND (ATTN: ACQUISITION EXECUTIVE)
COMMANDER, UNITED STATES TRANSPORTATION
COMMAND (ATTN: ACQUISITION EXECUTIVE)
DEPUTY ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE ARMY
(PROCUREMENT)
DEPUTY ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE NAVY
(ACQUISITION AND PROCUREMENT)
DEPUTY ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE AIR FORCE
(CONTRACTING)
DIRECTORS OF THE DEFENSE AGENCIES
DIRECTORS OF THE DOD FIELD ACTIVITIES

SUBJECT: Guidance on the Export and Import of Government-Issued Personal Protective
Equipment

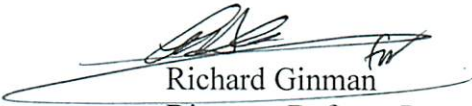
Reference: Director, Defense Procurement and Acquisition Policy Memorandum,
“Contracting and Contractor Related Guidance for Afghanistan,” dated July 29, 2014

This memorandum clarifies and provides further guidance regarding the temporary
import/export of Government-issued Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) discussed in the
attachment to the reference.

The attachment to the reference states that the Department of State, Office of Defense
Trade Controls Policy (DDTC), has worked out an interim agreement with U.S. Customs and
Border Protection (C&BP) to reduce/eliminate delays arising from contractors not filing the
correct export/import documentation associated with PPE (body armor, helmet, protective mask,
and canister). This interim agreement allows hand-carried PPE that was exported improperly
since August 1, 2012, to be re-imported when such articles are included under a Form DSP-73
(Application/License for Temporary Export of Unclassified Defense Articles) applied for under
this policy. DDTC published an Industry Notice on November 26, 2014, that provides links to
specific guidance/procedures and Frequently Asked Questions (<http://www.pmdt.state.gov/>).

Export exemptions for Government-issued PPE that are controlled under the International
Traffic in Arms Regulations (ITAR) may be claimed in accordance with ITAR provisions,
provided those items are filed in accordance with the ITAR, including those entries filed in the
Automated Export System (AES). Regardless of which exemption is claimed, an electronic
filing with CBP must be completed prior to the contractor's departure with the equipment so that
upon return both the contractor and CBP will have a record of the export. Contractors may not
export any United States Munitions List (USML) items without a record of the export, and
therefore must either claim an exemption or obtain a license for these items.

As noted in DFARS Clause 252.225-7048, Export-Controlled Items, paragraph (b), the contractor is required to consult with the Department of State regarding any questions relating to compliance with the ITAR. Additional guidance on the ITAR, including contact information, is provided at Procedures Guidance and Information subpart 225.79, Export Control. My point of contact for this memorandum is Mr. Bill Reich at william.f.reich2.civ@mail.mil or 703-256-7009.



Richard Ginman
Director, Defense Procurement
and Acquisition Policy