

2 Office of the Secretary of Defense Planning, Programming, and Budgeting System Supporting Systems

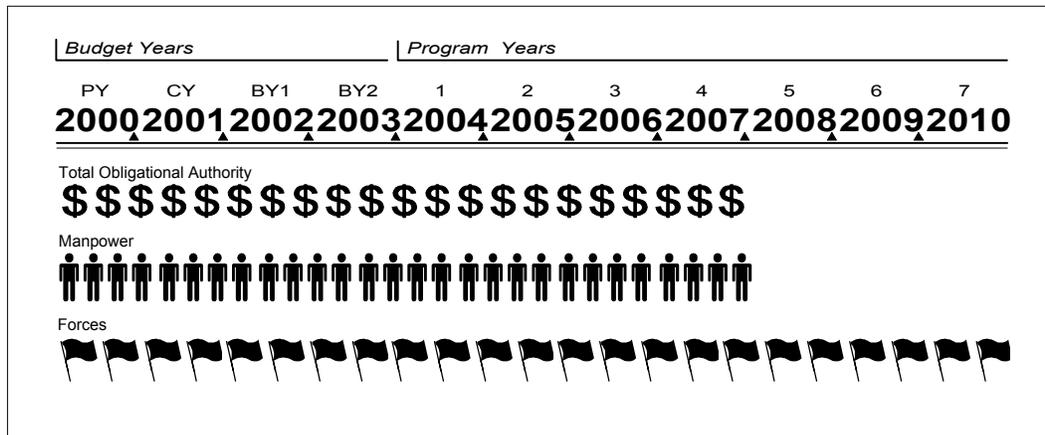
2.2 FUTURE YEARS DEFENSE PROGRAM

The Future Years Defense Program (FYDP) is part of the Defense Programming Database. The FYDP is the official and only comprehensive DoD-wide dataset that associates three types of resources: (1) forces,¹ (2) TOA (funds), and (3) end-strength² (manpower) with programs approved by the Secretary of Defense. See Figure 2-1 for an example. Updates of the FYDP are coincident with the submission of the POM, BES, and PB, and for major restructures of the FYDP itself. In the POM and BES FYDP submissions, acceptable update years are limited to the budget years and programming years (generally six years for TOA and manpower, and nine years for forces). In the PB FYDP submission, acceptable update years include the most recent prior year of the budget cycle to the end of the programming cycle (generally 8 years for TOA and manpower, and 11 years for forces).

Figure 2-1. FYDP for the President's Budget, FY02-03

¹ Forces information only reports programmatically significant Army units unlike manpower and TOA information for which comprehensive information is provided.

² Although military manpower contained in the FYDP nominally represents end-strength, future year manpower numbers are based on authorizations plus estimates of unstructured spaces (trainees, transients, patients, prisoners, and students). Civilian numbers reflect work years.



It is organized into eleven major defense programs, published as the Summary and Program Element Detail Volume. Specialized annexes for construction, procurement, and RDT&E appropriations are published in conjunction with the Detail Volume. The annexes contain additional information about procurement systems, research projects, and construction projects.

A historical FYDP for Fiscal Years (FY) 1962 through the Prior Year (PY) is published periodically. The historical FYDP updates information no longer shown in the active FYDP for transfers, rescissions, re-appropriations, and other adjustments to TOA which might occur to multi-year appropriations, as well as to reflect actual accounting obligations.

Each Military Service, selected Defense Agencies, and joint commands provide feeder information to the FYDP Database. The single source of Army input is the PROBE Database managed by the Program Budget Data Management Division (DAPR-DPI), Program Analysis and Evaluation Directorate (PAED) of the Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Programs (ODCSPRO).

2.2.1 Uses

- ◆ Congressional Oversight. A data file copy of the President's Budget FYDP is provided by OSD to the General Accounting Office, where it is made available to the Congressional Budget Office and Congressional committees as required by 10 USC 221.³ The submission is made at or about the same time the President's budget is submitted.
- ◆ Controls. The FYDP becomes the financial and manpower controls for the Military Services and Defense Agencies for each of the budget and program years. Funds information is shown by appropriation detail. Manpower end-strength is shown by type. Normally the budget submissions

³ Formerly required under 10 USC 114(a) before being transferred to current section.

match funding and manpower levels contained in the FYDP unless OSD approved changes are made.

- ◆ Analysis. As a program view of Defense resources, the FYDP displays resources in terms of missions, outputs and capabilities rather than only appropriation requirements or budget execution. It has specific conventions for the submission of data that include:
- ◆ Manpower end-strengths are displayed in the program elements where the personnel work, such as mission (tactical unit) Program Element (PE) or garrison, school, training center, or headquarters (Table of Distribution and Allowances) PE. Military pay appropriations are then displayed in the same PE as end-strength by use of costing models, which apply the various pay groups by rate against averaged end-strengths of each PE.
- ◆ Construction dollars are spread by project to the PE of the predominant customer supported. For example, child care centers, training ranges, depots, and headquarters facilities would all have different OSD Program Elements (OSDPE).
- ◆ Procurement dollar program elements show the mission, output, or capability supported by the system being procured. For example, the TOA associated with procurement of trucks would be identified by the different PEs of the divisions and brigades and other elements to which the trucks are expected to be distributed.

Because program elements are shared among the Military Services and Defense agencies to the greatest extent practicable, Office of the Under Secretary of Defense (Comptroller), (OUSD (C)), Program Analysis and Evaluation Directorate (OSD PAED) and congressional committees are able to conduct extensive cross service analysis of resources by program elements.

2.2.2 Key data elements

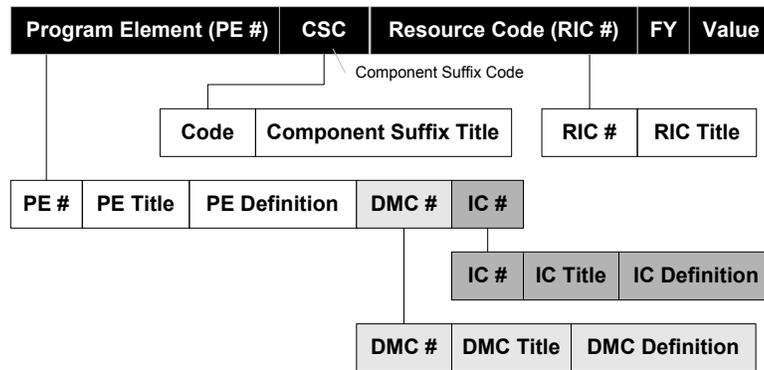
The FYDP Database⁴ is updated with four data elements as shown below:

- ◆ OSDPE. The OSDPE identifies organizations, functions, systems, contingency operations, or anything else that is programmatically significant to DoD. See Figure 2-2.
 - Component suffix (CS) code. The component code is a three-character suffix integral to the OSDPE that identifies the DoD component (Military Service, Defense Agency, or joint command) that has management responsibility for the resources.

⁴ Definitions of FYDP data codes are published in DOD 7045.7-H, FYDP Handbook, and are described in more detail in the data structures portion of this volume.

- Defense Mission Categories (DMC) code. The Defense Mission Category Code is a five character code that is derived from the OSDPE (if you know the OSDPE, you can derive the DMC) that aggregates OSDPEs into combat, combat support, and other support categories
- Infrastructure Code (IC). The Infrastructure Code is a five-character code that, like the DMC, is derived from the OSDPE. The infrastructure code aggregates OSDPEs in seven infrastructure categories accounting for approximately 46 percent of Defense TOA.
- ◆ Resource Identification Code (RIC). The RIC identifies categories of resources such as Treasury Code for funds, component and category of personnel for manpower, and type of unit for forces
- ◆ Fiscal Year (FY). The FY is the year in which funds are appropriated, manpower limitations apply, or forces are operational. Fiscal years run from October 1 to September 30 of the next year.
- ◆ Value. The value represents dollars, individuals, or units. Current dollars are reported in thousands while manpower and forces are reported by individuals and units.

Figure 2-2. FYDP Database Structure



2.2.3 Validity and edits

OSDPEs and RICs are managed by the OSD PAED and are subject to validity checks. Valid codes are published in the DOD 7045.7-H, FYDP Handbook. Changes and additions to RICs and PEs may be requested by the Military Services or Defense Agency through its FYDP point of contact (POC): DAPR-DPI for the Army. Approved changes are published in a Program Change Decision (PCD) and included in the next update of the FYDP Handbook.

2.2.4 System Proponent

The OSD proponent is the OSD PAED.

The Army proponent is DAPR-DPI, which also acts as the database and system administrator responsible for Army input to the FYDP Database. Responsibility for functional database management depends on the nature of the update.⁵ Program Development Division of Army PAED (DAPR-DPD) is the functional database manager for submission of Army input for the POM FYDP. The Budget Formulation Division, Office of the Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Army (Budget) (ODASA(B)), Office of the Assistant Secretary of the Army (FM&C) is the database manager for submission of Army input to support the BES and PB FYDPs. This division is referred to as SAFM-BUC-F in this chapter.

2.2.5 Updates

Feeder system. The Army's PROBE Database system creates all change records to support FYDP Database updates. Updates are submitted as changes to the previous submission.

Schedule. The FYDP Database is updated three times a year in conjunction with the submission of the POM, the BES, and the PB.

Process. Each Army FYDP update reflects extensive staff coordination and a decision making process involving the Army leadership.

In addition to meeting controls established by OSD, the Army coordinates its update with other Military Services and Defense Agencies for areas such as:

- ◆ Defense Agency and joint manpower
- ◆ National Foreign Intelligence Program
- ◆ Joint Military Intelligence Program
- ◆ Defense Health Program Civilian Manpower
- ◆ Non-Army TOA (e.g., Environmental Restoration Act funds)

2.2.6 Reports and Other Outputs

The FYDP is the major report published from the FYDP Database. The FYDP displays funding, manpower, and forces aggregated in various ways. For example, some displays show resources by Military Service while others show funds by appropriations. The FYDP shows resources for the PY through BY2+4 for man-

⁵ The functional database manager determines the update schedule, manages controls, and designates the agencies allowed to submit changes.

power and funds. It displays forces for PY through BY2+7. See Figure 2-1. The Historical FYDP shows a historical perspective of DoD resources beginning in 1962 and extending through the PY.

2.2.7 Relationships

The FYDP Database is related to the following OSD databases:

- ◆ Comptroller Information System Database
- ◆ Automated Procurement Programs Database
- ◆ Automated RDT&E Programs Database
- ◆ Automated Construction Program Database

2.2.8 Access

The FYDP Database is classified Secret. Access is through the SIPRNet.

2.2.9 References

- ◆ Office of Management and Budget Circular A-11, Preparation and Submission of Budget Estimates.
- ◆ DoD 7000.14-R, FMR, Volume 2A, Budget Presentation and Formulation, June 2000, Section 0105, Budget Automation Requirements.
- ◆ DOD 7045.7-H, FYDP Handbook, 2000.