

## 3 Army Planning, Programming, Budgeting, and Execution System Automated Systems

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### 3.1 ARMY PLANNING, PROGRAMMING, BUDGETING, AND EXECUTION SYSTEM DATA MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

The Army Planning, Programming, Budgeting, and Execution System Data Management System (PROBE)<sup>1</sup> is the official program and budget database of the Army and the authoritative source for Future Years Defense Program (FYDP), Budget, and Program Budget Guidance (PBG) data. By using a single set of source records, PROBE reports a consistent Army resource position to both the Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD) Defense Programming Database (DPD) and the Comptroller Information System (CIS). PROBE is the only comprehensive Army system that contains three types of resources:

- ◆ Forces
- ◆ Funds
- ◆ Manpower

Each PROBE position contains nine years of data for funds and manpower – PY-1, PY (Past or Prior Year), CY (Current Year), BY1, BY2, BY2+1, BY2+2, BY2+3, and BY2+4. Forces are projected through BY2+7.<sup>2</sup> See Figure 3-1 for an example based on the FY 02-03 Budget.

PROBE has two main sub-systems, the program system (usually referred to as “PROBE”) and a budget formulation system (BFS). BFS allows users to add budgetary information<sup>3</sup> to that contained in the PROBE program system to create reports required for the Army’s budget submissions to OSD. The PROBE program system interfaces with and provides information to the OSD DPD. The BFS interfaces with and provides information to the OSD CIS. In addition to providing automated information to OSD, PROBE also produces Program and Budget Guidance (PBG) reports for use within the Army.

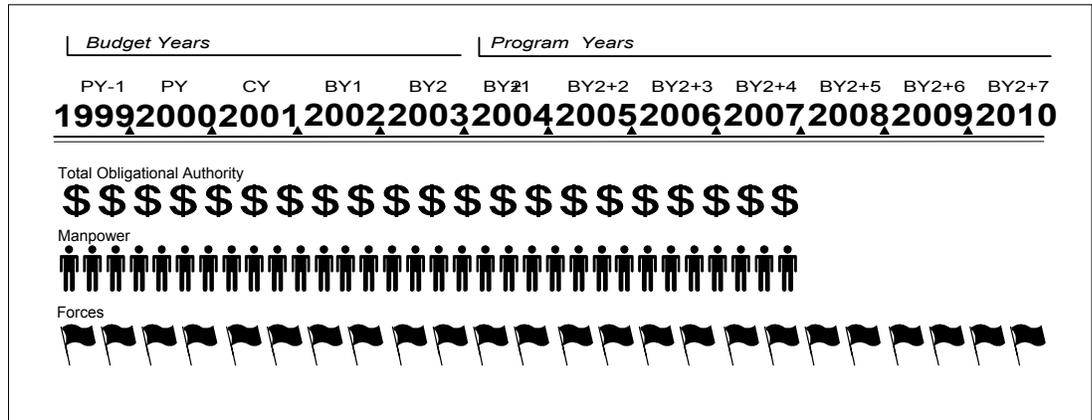
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<sup>1</sup> PROBE is the short name for the Army PPBES Data Management System; PROBE is not an acronym or abbreviation.

<sup>2</sup> Forces are not visible in internal reports or views. Forces information is only used to satisfy FYDP reporting requirements to OSD.

<sup>3</sup> Example of the budgetary information contained in BFS are budget plan, object class, obligation, expenditure tail, and financing plan information.

Figure 3-1. PROBE Data Structure



### 3.1.1 Uses

PROBE provides:

- ◆ Automated inputs to the DPD required by OSD in conjunction with the submission of the Program Objective Memorandum (POM), Budget Estimate Submission (BES), and President’s Budget (PB).
- ◆ Automated inputs to the OSD CIS required by OSD in conjunction with the Budget Estimate FYDP update.
- ◆ Internal management and decision support during program and budget development.
- ◆ Program and Budget Guidance to Army Major Commands (MACOMs), which provides each Army MACOM with resourcing levels for use in future program and budget development.

### 3.1.2 Significant data elements

#### 3.1.2.1 RESOURCE INFORMATION

- ◆ Management Decision Package (MDEP) Code
- ◆ Resource Organization/Command Code
- ◆ Resource Code
- ◆ Army Program Element
- ◆ Unit Identification Code

- ◆ Start Fiscal Year
- ◆ Nine years of values
- ◆ Treasury Code
- ◆ OSD Program Element
- ◆ Defense Mission Code
- ◆ Infrastructure Code
- ◆ Resource Identification Code

### 3.1.2.2 MANAGEMENT DECISION PACKAGE INFORMATION

- ◆ Staff Proponent
- ◆ MDEP POCs
  - ▶ Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Programs-Program Analysis and Evaluation Directorate POC
  - ▶ Office of the Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Army (Budget) POC
  - ▶ Functional POC
  - ▶ MACOM POC
- ◆ Title 10 Program Evaluation Group
- ◆ MDEP Title
- ◆ Description
- ◆ Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations and Plans Priority
- ◆ Priority

### 3.1.3 Validity and edits

The sum of program costs for each appropriation in the PROBE Database must equal the sum of program costs for each appropriation in the FYDP Database.

PROBE ensures that the appropriation totals match the Total Obligational Authority (TOA) and other unique control requirements as contained in the Defense Fiscal Guidance.

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PROBE also ensures that OSDPE, Budget Activity (BA), Budget Sub-Activity (BSA), RIC, and Treasury Code (TC) conform to OSD published tables.

PROBE performs relational edits to ensure that electronic files provided to the OSD CIS are compliant with diagnostic requirements published in the Financial Management Regulation, Volume 3. For example, PROBE ensures that the sum of direct and reimbursable object class equals the sum of direct and reimbursable obligations.

APE validity is determined by Army Management Structure Code (AMSCO) database, which is updated by DFAS-Indianapolis, at HQDA's direction.

### 3.1.4 System Proponent

The Program Budget Data Management Division, Program Analysis and Evaluation Directorate, Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Programs (ODCSPRO (DAPR-DPI)) is responsible for operation of the PROBE Database and its associated FYDP and BFS subsystems.

- ◆ ODCSPRO (DAPR-DPI) responsibilities include Army implementation of OSD Program Change Decisions, development of Program Change Requests, and interface of the OSD Name Edit System with the Army Management Structure. PAED is the OSD point of contact for FYDP matters and the automated budget data feed.
- ◆ The Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Army (Budget) (DASA (B)), Office of the Assistant Secretary of the Army (Financial Management and Comptroller), exercises operational control of PROBE during the Budget Estimate Submission and Budget Review cycles. This office is referred to as "ODASA(B)" in this chapter.

### 3.1.5 Update

Feeder system. PROBE relies upon feeder systems to provide the appropriation, force, and manpower detail data. These feeder systems, in turn, rely upon PROBE, directly or indirectly, to provide edit detail, which reflects the most current OSD budget and FYDP information. Depending on the agency sending the detailed data, PROBE updates may occur by electronic transfer, data diskette, or magnetic tape. Resource feeder systems to PROBE are discussed below. See Figure 3-2 below.

#### 3.1.5.1 MANPOWER:

Program and budget year manpower data is fed to PROBE by the Structure and Manpower Allocation System (SAMAS) for civilians and all military with the following exceptions:

- ◆ Military
  - ▶ Active military manpower costs are found in the Active Army Military Manpower Program (AAMMP) produced by the Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Personnel (ODCSPER).
  - ▶ Transients, trainees, holdees, students, and operating strength deviation manpower data is provided in hard copy format by manpower managers.
- ◆ Civilian
  - ▶ Prior year (actual execution) civilian manpower data (many years, full time permanent strength, and civilian pay dollars) is fed by electronic transfer from the Civilian Manpower Integrated Costing System (CMICS) which receives the source information from the Civilian Army Budgeting System (CABS).

#### 3.1.5.2 ARMY AND DEFENSE APPROPRIATIONS

- ◆ Military Pay, Army, (MPA), appropriation data is fed by electronic transfer from the MPA Financial Management System (MPA-FMS).
- ◆ Procurement (ACFT, MSLS, WTCV, AMMO, OPA)<sup>4</sup> and RDTE, appropriation data is fed by RFS.

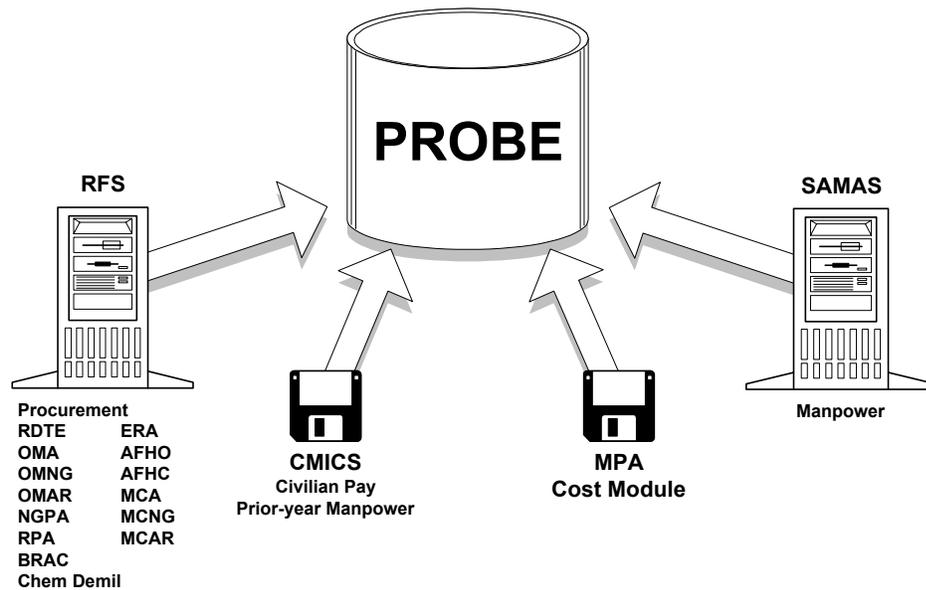
#### 3.1.5.3 DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY TRUST FUNDS

- ◆ Army trust fund (ATF) data is fed manually by various Army staff offices into the PROBE Database.

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<sup>4</sup> Aircraft, Missiles, Weapons and Tracked Combat Vehicles, Ammunition, and Other Procurement, Army.

Figure 3-2. PROBE's Major Feeder Systems



Note:

- AFHO – Army Family Housing (Operations)
- AFHC – Army Family Housing (Construction)
- CABS – Civilian Army Budgeting System
- CMICS – Civilian Manpower Integrated Costing System
- Chem Demil – Chemical Demilitarization
- ERA – Environmental Restoration, Army
- MPA Cost Module – Military Personnel, Army, Cost Module
- NGPA – National Guard Personnel, Army
- MCA – Military Construction, Army
- MCNG – Military Construction, National Guard
- MCAR – Military Construction, Army Reserve
- OMA – Operations and Maintenance, Army
- OMNG – Operations and Maintenance, National Guard
- OMAR – Operations and Maintenance, Army Reserve
- Procurement – Aircraft, Missiles, Weapons and Tracked Combat Vehicles, Ammo, and Other Procurement, Army
- RDTE – Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation
- RFS – Resource Formulation System
- RPA – Reserve Pay, Army
- SAMAS – Structure and Manpower Allocation System

Schedule. Major PROBE positions are updated three times per year in conjunction with the POM, BES and PB. It is a positional rather than a working database, as it reflects the decisions of the Army leadership rather than actions in progress or pending approval. It is updated differently according to the PPBES cycle. During POM development updates are focused on the MDEP field and are accomplished by Program Evaluation Groups (PEGs). During Budget development, updates are

focused primarily on Appropriation and APE fields and are accomplished by the appropriation sponsor personnel. Update files are separately designated for POM and Budget cycles; Base Files (BF) and POM Files (PF) during POM updates and Appropriation Files (AF) during Budget cycle updates. Biennially, in even numbered years, POM base files are created initially from the existing database by:<sup>5</sup>

- ◆ Removing Past Year (PY) and Past Year -1 (PY-1) columns (e.g. 1998 and 1999)
- ◆ Adding two new Program Year columns (e.g., 2006 and 2007) and extending values

Base files are updated annually by:

- ◆ Adding new and consolidated MDEPs
- ◆ Reflecting MACOM initiated zero-sum changes approved by HQDA.

Program and budget development files reflect decisions of:

- ◆ Program Evaluation Groups
- ◆ Planning Program and Budget Committee
- ◆ Senior Review Group
- ◆ Army Resources Board

Base, POM, and Appropriation files are used for internal Army management purposes. Following publication of the Army Resources Board (ARB) decisions, the database is reviewed for technical consistency, adjustments are made if necessary, and the FYDP position is created.

### 3.1.6 Reports and Other Outputs

The data feed by PROBE establishes the total Army position in the OSD Comptroller Information System (CIS) for each budget, and, normally three times a year, updates the OSD FYDP using difference (delta) reports.

After each OSD data call, PROBE generates the PBG for MACOMs and separate agencies. The PBG issued by PROBE differs in narrative detail from the Active Military and Civilian manpower guidance published by ODCSOPS (DAMO-FMP), but the SAMAS Database position is compared with that of PROBE prior to release of the SAMAS Manpower Addendum to the PBG.

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<sup>5</sup> The example provided is based on the PROBE update beginning in January 2000 to support development of POM FY 02-07.

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Other products of PROBE are the On-Line PROBE and the MDEP Dictionary, which supports Army Staff and authorized MACOM users.

### 3.1.7 Relationships

- ◆ FYDP Database
- ◆ Comptroller Information System (CIS) Database
- ◆ Resource Formulation System (RFS)
- ◆ Structure and Manpower Allocation System (SAMAS)
- ◆ Civilian Manpower Integrated Costing System (CMICS)
- ◆ Army Research, Development, and Acquisition Budget Update System (ARBUCS)

### 3.1.8 Access

Access to declassified PROBE data is available to OASA(FM&C) local area network (LAN) clients, ODCSPRO LAN clients, and via the Internet through the Data Analysis Query System Database (DAQSDB) called PROBE snapshots. Since PROBE is a classified database at the most detailed level, direct access is controlled. Action officers can review unclassified PROBE snapshot files, but can not make changes directly.

PROBE Snapshots: Declassified PROBE update positions are posted on DAQSDB using the following letter designations for both POM and budget files:

_e = master	_m = manpower End-strength position
_d = dollar position	_w = manpower (civilian) Workyear position
_c = civilian pay (memo)	_p = manpower(ES) audits/deltas
_a = dollar audits/deltas	_r = requested requirements
_cf = critical funding	_v = validated requirements

Using Microsoft® Query. Information on using Microsoft® Query to access PROBE data is available at the PAED Web site, <http://www.paed.army.mil>. Look for “MS Query Training” on the menu.

### 3.1.9 References

- ◆ PROBE Users Guide, DACS-DPI, 1996.

- ◆ Management Decision Package (MDEP), A Procedures Guide, (Draft), 1998

## 3.2 INTEGRATED RESOURCE MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM

The Integrated Resource Management Information System (IRMIS) is a collection of unclassified, on-line applications (including developmental applications) and databases used throughout the PPBES cycle to manage, analyze, and update resources. IRMIS-based applications also create reports for internal management purposes and for submission to OSD.

IRMIS provides access and communications, as well as a common platform, databases, and database management system, for its applications. IRMIS linkages to Data Analysis Query System (DAQS) provide file transfer capability to users worldwide. IRMIS and DAQS support HQDA data calls to operating agencies during development of both the budget and the program.

Standard Query Language (SQL) Server,<sup>6</sup> the database management system used by IRMIS, provides users easy access to data tables and a common language with which to extract information. IRMIS ensures data integrity by using common tables, accessed by multiple applications, to provide common definitions and validate input. As part of OASA(FM&C) effort to ensure data integrity and consistency between the various Army PPBES systems, IRMIS obtains “official” resource data and validation tables from PROBE. IRMIS uses these PROBE data tables to create a starting position file for POM and budget updates. IRMIS also uses PROBE validation tables, such as the APE, MDEP, and RC Master Files, to ensure that all changes to resource records made by IRMIS applications will pass the PROBE integrity edits. IRMIS also provides data security by controlling system access and managing user privileges.

The following is a list of the sub-systems or applications that IRMIS contains:

- ◆ Anti-Deficiency Act Violation Tracking System (ADAVTS)
- ◆ Army Resource Controls (ARC)
- ◆ Civilian Army Budgeting System (CABS)
- ◆ Execution Analysis System (EAS) Report Generator
- ◆ Funds Control System (FCS)
- ◆ Military Personnel Army Financial Management Systems (MPA FMS)

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<sup>6</sup> SQL Server is a DBMS sold by Microsoft© Corporation.

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- ◆ ProEdit Windows
  - ◆ Program Budget Decision (PBD) Coordination System
  - ◆ ProMod LAN
  - ◆ Resource Formulation System (RFS)
  - ◆ Resource Management Enterprise Information System (RM-EIS)
  - ◆ OMA Ledger Control System
  - ◆ OP-32 System

IRMIS applications support different types of users. During program development, IRMIS supports Army PEGs by providing tools to change resource levels to reflect PEG, PPBC, and other Army leadership decisions. Operating agencies use IRMIS to provide POM and budget development input. During budget preparation, appropriation sponsors and ODASA(B) elements use IRMIS to adjust resources, develop manpower cost information, and develop budget justification materials. During development of the President's budget, IRMIS provides a tool to track and respond to PBDs.

### 3.2.1 Uses

Major functions include the following:

- ◆ Provide controls for budget (Army Resource Control System) and program development.
- ◆ Feeder system (Resource Formulation System) used to adjust dollar levels and update the PROBE Database (the "official" resource position of the Army)
- ◆ Manage Program Budget Decisions– Program Budget Decision Coordination System
- ◆ Develop civilian manpower cost exhibits – Civilian Army Budgeting System

### 3.2.2 Key data elements

See individual applications/sub-systems that comprise IRMIS.

### 3.2.3 Validity and edits

See individual applications/sub-systems that comprise IRMIS.

### 3.2.4 System Proponent

ODASA(B).

### 3.2.5 Reports and Other Outputs

- ◆ Budget Exhibits to OSD
- ◆ FYDP update to PROBE
- ◆ Justification Books to OSD
- ◆ Program Budget Decisions and guidance from OSD

### 3.2.6 Relationships

- ◆ PROBE
- ◆ DAQS

### 3.2.7 Access

IRMIS is accessible to OASA(FM&C) LAN clients

### 3.2.8 References

- ◆ Management Decision Package (MDEP), A Procedures Guide, (Draft), 1998
- ◆ "Integrated Resource Management Information System" in "Resource Formulation System." OASA(FM&C)  
[ftp://134.11.192.15/software/IRMIS/systems/RFS\\_PB.DOC](ftp://134.11.192.15/software/IRMIS/systems/RFS_PB.DOC). (12 Mar. 1997)

## 3.3 RESOURCE FORMULATION SYSTEM

The Resource Formulation System (RFS) is the central resource development application within IRMIS. It is used to analyze, manage, update dollar resources, and track changes to Army resource levels in support of PPBES events such as POM, BES, and PB development. Once changes have been made and controls met, RFS updates resource positions in the IRMIS Database, which then is used to update PROBE, the official Army program and budget database.

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RFS is used by PEGs during POM development (only PEGs may enter changes to Army resource levels during program development<sup>7</sup>) and by selected appropriation sponsors and analysts during budget development. In its budget development role, RFS supports the following appropriations:

- ◆ OMA, OMAR, OMNG
- ◆ RPA, NGPA
- ◆ MCA, MCAR, MCNG
- ◆ AFHO, AFHC
- ◆ ERA
- ◆ Procurement appropriations (ACFT, AMMO, MSLS, OPA, WTCV)
- ◆ RDT&E
- ◆ BRAC and Chem Demil

The MPA appropriation will be added later:

RFS begins with a resource position reflecting the last PPBES event (submission of the POM, BES, or PB). Using the IRMIS security functions, RFS permits authorized users to make adjustments to mutually exclusive groups of resources. For example, one user might access and change OMA, BA 1, resources, while a second might be responsible for OMA, BA 2, resources. Adjustments can “zero-sum” as resources are shifted from one operating agency to another or from one APE to another.

Overall resource levels can also increase or decrease consistent with Army decisions or OSD changes. RFS manages non-zero-sum changes by establishing control values for each set of resources. When non-zero sum changes are made, they must first be made to RFS control values, which are managed by a supervisor responsible for the larger set of resources.

RFS is designed to increase efficiency and accuracy by assisting analysts in making changes needed to reflect current resource decisions. RFS provides a graphical Windows screen using pick lists and other pop-up features. RFS contains a number of sophisticated edit routines to ensure accuracy and validity of the data entered. For example, RFS checks each APE entered by the user to ensure that it is valid. RFS also assists users by automatically calculating totals and variances. Additional timesaving features automatically distribute inflation funding or adjust

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<sup>7</sup> During POM development, PEGs establish a resource level for each assigned MDEP. As the process proceeds and the PPBC and succeeding Army leadership decision are made, the PEG is responsible for entering those decisions into the “database.”

inflation rates globally, eliminating the need to manually adjust each resource record.

RFS also requires the analyst to enter a reason for each change or set of changes. This audit trail of changes helps users understand the basis for the new resource levels. For example, changes could result from Army leadership decisions, new equipment fielding, changes to inflation, Congressional actions or a combination of these factors.

In addition to its ability to update resource levels, RFS provides SQL query capability.

### 3.3.1 Uses

- ◆ Manage and coordinate changes to Army resource levels; adjust allocations to APEs, operating agencies (OAs), and MDEPs.
- ◆ Establish and change Army resource level controls.
- ◆ Perform resource analysis.

Changes to resource positions in the IRMIS Database proceed through several user levels. During POM build, PEGs control authorizations, using levels as follows:

- ◆ *Analyst*—PEG member.
- ◆ *Submitter*—PEG administrator for programming or ODASA(B) analyst.
- ◆ *Reviewer*—ODASA(B) POC.
- ◆ *Approver*—ODCSPRO-PAED PEG POC or ODASA(B) team leader.
- ◆ *Applier*—Program Development Division's (ODCSPRO (DAPR-DPD)) program data system manager, who coordinates with Program Budget Data Management Division (ODCSPRO (DAPR-DPI)) the program updates of PROBE from RFS or ODASA(B) division or branch chief.

During budget development, appropriation sponsors and budget activity group analysts control authorizations. Slightly abbreviated from the levels for programming, user levels for budgeting are as follows:

- ◆ *Submitter* – can create work sets
- ◆ *Approver* – can approve work sets
- ◆ *Administrator* – can submit, approve, and apply work sets to database

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While the results of an analyst's workset may be visible to all other RFS users on the LAN, the IRMIS Database remains unchanged until the workset progresses through all levels and is finally applied. This provides for oversight and control to make sure that database changes receive thorough review before being applied. By altering the hierarchy of levels when appropriate, the control scheme retains flexibility to meet the requirements of a particular cycle.

### 3.3.2 Key data elements

- ◆ MDEP Code
- ◆ Command Code
- ◆ Appropriation
- ◆ Army Program Element
- ◆ Unit Identification Code
- ◆ Start Fiscal Year
- ◆ Nine years of values
- ◆ Treasury Code

### 3.3.3 Validity and edits

APEs, Resource Organization/Commands (ROCs), RCs, control values, MDEPs.

### 3.3.4 System Proponent

ODASA(B).

### 3.3.5 Update

Feeder system. RFS is the primary dollar update/feeder system to PROBE. It also feeds ARBUCS.

Schedule. RFS is used by the PEGs during POM development and appropriation sponsors during budget development. There are multiple updates during each of the three PPBES cycles: POM, BES, and PB.

### 3.3.6 Reports and Other Outputs

Electronic updates to IRMIS Database.

### 3.3.7 Relationships

- ◆ PROBE
- ◆ IRMIS (RFS is an application within IRMIS)
- ◆ Army Research, Development, and Acquisition Budget Update System (ARBUCS)
- ◆ Budget Exhibit OP-32 – Summary of Price and Program Change
- ◆ Program and Financing System (P&F)

### 3.3.8 Access

RFS is accessible to OASA(FM&C) LAN clients, ODCSPRO LAN clients, and Reserve Component appropriation sponsors via the Internet. It can accommodate unclassified and classified access.

### 3.3.9 References

- ◆ Management Decision Package (MDEP), A Procedures Guide, (Draft), 1998
- ◆ "Resource Formulation System." OASA (FM&C).  
[ftp://134.11.192.15/software/IRMIS/systems/RFS\\_PB.DOC](ftp://134.11.192.15/software/IRMIS/systems/RFS_PB.DOC) (12 Mar. 1997).

## 3.4 AUTOMATED SCHEDULE AND REPORTING SYSTEM WEB

Automated Schedule and Reporting System Web (ASARS Web) is an integrated data entry, analysis, and reporting tool. ASARS Web is designed for preparing, collecting, consolidating, and reporting budget schedule and exhibit information at the installation, MACOM and HQDA levels. ASARS Web is used for various data submissions to HQDA during the integrated program and budget process. Once schedules are packaged and submitted to HQDA, ASARS allows the designated HQDA program or budget officer to review, accept, or reject submission data, and make modifications and adjustments. Once justified and approved, the schedule or exhibit submission data are used to create exhibits for the Justification Books (JBOOKS). Each schedule or exhibit has a streamlined data entry screen for capturing dollar, quantity, and/or narrative information (where applicable).

The ASARS Web (budget schedules) covered the following schedules and exhibits for the FY03-07 POM and FY03 Budget:

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- ◆ Schedule 5, Workload
  - ◆ Schedule 10, Advisory and Assistance Services and Federally Funded Research and Development Centers
  - ◆ Schedule 11, Army Environmental Programs
  - ◆ Schedule 12, Currency Revaluation
  - ◆ Schedule 48, Army Family Housing Owned Inventory
  - ◆ Schedule 49, Army Family Housing Utilities
  - ◆ Schedule 51, Analysis of Leased Family Housing Units
  - ◆ Schedule 53 and 53A, Real Property Maintenance Activities
  - ◆ Schedule 62, Support of Other Nations
  - ◆ Schedule 75, Antiterrorism/Force Protection
  - ◆ Schedule 80, Automation
  - ◆ Schedule 31, Army Working Capital Fund
  - ◆ OP-53, Overseas Cost Report Instructions
  - ◆ PB-17, Relocation Expenses for Federal Employees Instructions
  - ◆ PB-25, Host Nation Support Report Instructions

A separate ASARS Web application supports the Army Working Capital Fund submissions.

### 3.4.1 Key data elements

See individual schedules and exhibits.

### 3.4.2 Validity and Edits

Special validations are used by ASARS Web to enforce the budget rules assigned to each budget schedule and exhibit. ASARS Web uses ProEdit, which is also used by PROBE.

### 3.4.3 System Proponent

ODASA(B).

### 3.4.4 Reports and Other Output

Input for the integrated program and budget process.

### 3.4.5 Relationships

PROBE

### 3.4.6 Access

Through DAQS Web, <http://www.daqs.army.mil>. Please note that ASARS Web currently only works on Internet Explorer 4.0 or higher.

## 3.5 WEBSCHEDULES

WebSchedules is a Web based application used by Army MACOMs to create and submit two Army PPBES Schedules:

- ◆ Schedule 1 – Command Requested Requirements and
- ◆ Schedule 8 – Command Requested Changes

NOTE: Schedule 1 will not be required for POM FY2003-2007.

Schedules 1 and 8 are normally submitted in the early January time frame for consideration in PEG deliberations at the beginning of POM development.

### 3.5.1 Schedule 1

Schedule 1 is used to identify requirements needed to support agency missions.

WebSchedules requirements are loaded into the Program Prioritization Profile (P3) for the requested requirement level. These requirements are reviewed by the PEG and Army leadership throughout the POM process.

### 3.5.2 Schedule 8

At the beginning of the integrated program-budget development process, HQDA requests MACOMs to align current Program and Budget Guidance (PBG) resources for technical or prioritization reasons and to identify requirements. The PBG is the official record of operating agency manpower and funding resource levels. MACOMs use Schedule 8 to request adjustments to current manpower and funding resources.

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Realignments affecting funds, if approved by the PEG, are submitted through RFS to update the PROBE database.

Schedule 8s affecting manpower are reviewed by the PEG and forwarded through to the Office of the Assistant Secretary of the Army (Manpower and Reserve Affairs) for approval. Approved manpower changes are entered into SAMAS, which updates PROBE manpower.

Both schedules identify resources at a detail level (MDEP, APE, RC, and CMD/ROC) for each of the program and budget years affected. Agencies also must identify affected resources by an issue number, issue name, and a justification. Manpower change requests require even more detail to identify the specific manpower resource that is affected by the change.

### 3.5.3 Uses

- ◆ Used by operating agencies and HQDA analysts to align resources and request additional resources.
- ◆ Supports HQDA management and control of the flow of data throughout the submission process, and
- ◆ Supports HQDA's validation processes ensuring accurate data capture

### 3.5.4 Significant Data Elements

- ◆ Resource Code (RC)
- ◆ Management Decision Package (MDEP)
- ◆ Resource Organization/Command (ROC)
- ◆ Army Program Element (APE)
- ◆ Issue number
- ◆ Justification
- ◆ Nine years of values

### 3.5.5 Validity and Edits

WebSchedules accesses PROBE definition tables to ensure the validity of MDEP, RC, APE, ROC and resourced (PBG) values.

### 3.5.6 System Proponent

ODCSPRO (DAPR-DPD).

### 3.5.7 Update

WebSchedules is only used one time per year at the beginning of program development to collect Major Command requirements and requests for reprogramming resources.

### 3.5.8 Reports and Other Outputs

WebSchedules provides various system reports and lists.

### 3.5.9 Relationships

- ◆ PROBE
- ◆ Resource Formulation System (RFS)
- ◆ Structure and Manpower Allocation System (SAMAS)
- ◆ Program Prioritization Profile (P3) Model

### 3.5.10 Access

WebSchedules is available through:

- ◆ DAQS Web at URL: <http://www.daqs.army.mil/>
- ◆ WebSchedules URL: <http://www.paed.army.mil/>

Access to the site requires a DAQS user ID and password.

### 3.5.11 References

Interview with ODCSPRO-PAED, Program Development Division (DAPR-DPD)

## 3.6 RESOURCE MANAGEMENT DATA WAREHOUSE

The Resource Management Data Warehouse (RMDW), still under development, is a centralized data store used to facilitate access and use of Program, Budget and Execution Resource data. The RMDW currently provides access to much the same data available on DAQSDB, DAQS Web, and PAED Web. However, in addition to “locked” positions, the RMDW provides the only access to current cycle

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RFS data.<sup>8</sup> In the near future, manpower and dollar execution data will also be added to the RMDW. This will enable users to run comparisons between programmed, budgeted, and executed positions. Currently, the major value added benefit of using the RMDW is the ease of accessing, aggregating, data drilling from highest to lowest levels, and graphing RFS information using Excel 2000 pivot tables. No programming knowledge is required to perform ad-hoc queries. Multiple positions may be compared by a number of different criteria.

The RMDW currently contains program and budget positions from FY98 to present, at the following levels of detail:

- ◆ Dollars by appropriation, APE, Command, and MDEP;
- ◆ Procurement system quantities,
- ◆ Military Construction (MILCON) dollars by project, and
- ◆ RDT&E dollars by project.

Generally, values are available for the nine standard PPBES years. However, MILCON projects are generally not identified at project level detail beyond the first year in the budget.

### 3.6.1 Uses

Quickly access, aggregate, and graph dollar and procurement system quantities.

### 3.6.2 Significant Data Elements

- ◆ Appropriation
  - Appropriation Category<sup>9</sup>
- ◆ Command
- ◆ Army Program Element (APE)<sup>10</sup>
  - Budget Activity (1 Character) (BA)
  - Budget Activity Group (2 Characters) (BAG)
  - Budget Sub-activity group (3 Characters) (SAG)

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<sup>8</sup> RFS allows dynamic access and updates of data as new positions are developed. RFS Worksets are applied to the database at different times prior to “locking” the data. Current data may not match Army Resource Control System controls. Users of current cycle data should be cautious about the intended use of RFS current cycle information.

<sup>9</sup> Appropriation categories are derived from aggregations of RCs.

<sup>10</sup> APE is the “atomic” level data element that crosswalks to the budget activity structure.

- ◆ Management Decision Package (MDEP)<sup>11</sup>
- ◆ Program Evaluation Group (PEG)
- ◆ Project
- ◆ Standard Study Number (SSN)
- ◆ Nine years of values

### 3.6.3 Validity and Edits

RMDW uses RFS data that provides validity checks and edits.

### 3.6.4 System Proponent

ODASA(B) (SAFM-BUC-F).

### 3.6.5 Update

The RMDW extracts RFS applied worksets to the current position on a nightly basis. This information is available for analysis the following morning.

### 3.6.6 Reports and Other Outputs

RMDW provides user defined reporting capability. Users may also request through the system proponent that the developer build standard reports and queries.

### 3.6.7 Relationships

Resource Formulation System (RFS)

### 3.6.8 Access

The RMDW is available through the OASA( FM&C) LAN and access to the site requires a user ID and password. Microsoft© Office 2000 is required on the client machine.

### 3.6.9 References

RMDW release notes provided by Veridian Information Solutions

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<sup>11</sup> Each MDEP is uniquely assigned to a PEG.

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## 3.7 STRUCTURE AND MANPOWER ALLOCATION SYSTEM

The Structure and Manpower Allocation System (SAMAS) is a force development automated information system and is the Army's *program and budget database of record* for all manpower and force structure actions. SAMAS records, maintains, and distributes force structure and manpower information for all 8500+ units in the Total Army including all Active Component, Army National Guard, Army Reserve, required but unresourced units, and pre-positioned Army War Reserve sets of equipment. SAMAS's integrated database has two views: manpower and force structure. This approach ensures that both views are always consistent, accurately reflecting the Army's current and projected force structure and the resulting manpower. The two main products of SAMAS are the Manpower Addendum to the Program and Budget Guidance and the Master Force.

### 3.7.1 Uses

SAMAS records Total Army Analysis and other Army leadership decisions that affect force structure and the MACOM implementation of those decisions. It serves as a repository for historical records to provide an audit trail of force structure changes over time. SAMAS produces myriad force structure and manpower reports and data needed by other Army processes and their supporting systems. Such processes include programming, budgeting, planning for individual training loads, acquisition of equipment, and logistics planning—all requiring force structure and manpower information to determine appropriate support levels.

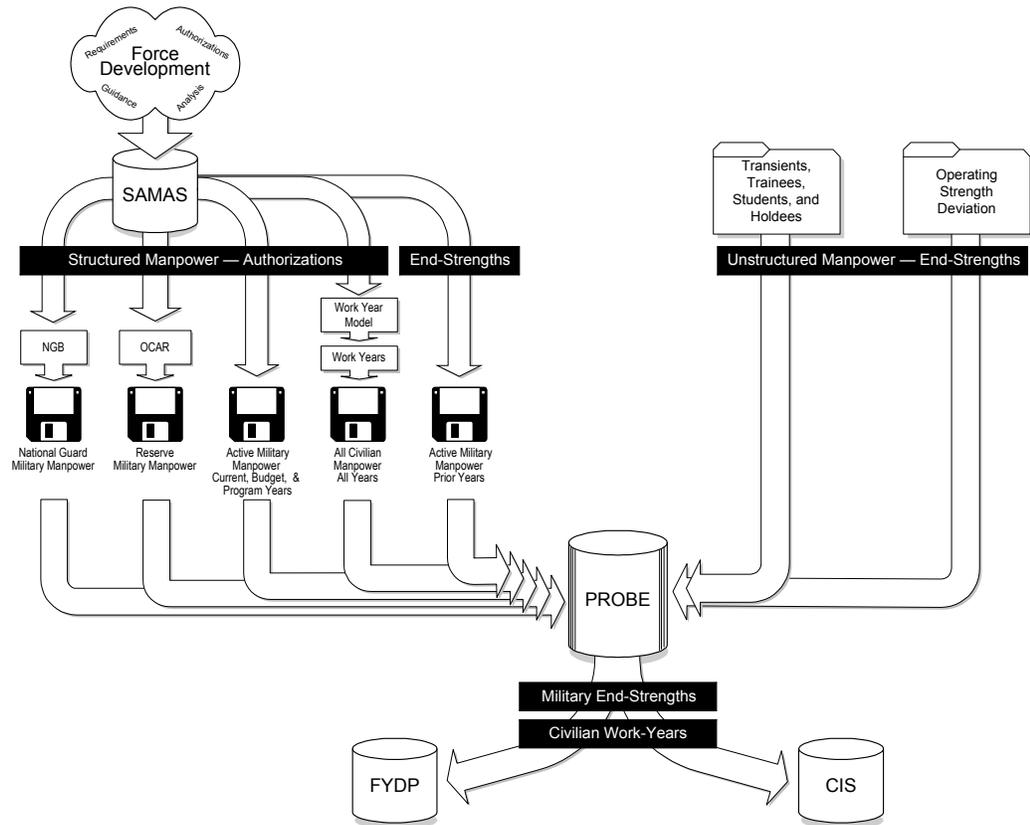
From an Army PPBES perspective, SAMAS is the critical link between force development planning and the program and budget. SAMAS tracks forces and organizations at UIC level of detail – information used by force developers to determine capabilities and make decisions. SAMAS also accounts for authorized manpower at UIC detail,<sup>12</sup> by fiscal year, identity, APE, and RC of the “pay” appropriation. This level of detail provides SAMAS the capability to report manpower (active military, reserve components, and civilian authorizations) information required to prepare and submit the program and budget<sup>13</sup> directly to PPBES automated systems. See Figure 3-3.

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<sup>12</sup> PPBES reporting does not require UIC. However, UIC information in PPBES databases has proven valuable for analysis of the force structure implications of APE manpower aggregations.

<sup>13</sup> Army budget and programming manpower exhibits normally display manpower in terms of end-strengths. To convert “structured” manpower spaces into end-strength, budget and programming systems record operating strength deviation, which is the difference between, structured spaces and operating strength. In addition, budget and program systems also record unstructured end-strengths such as transients, trainees, holdees, and students.

Figure 3-3. The Role of SAMAS in PPBES Manpower



### 3.7.2 Key data elements

Figure 3-4. Key Data Elements in SAMAS

	Force Structure	Manpower/Budget
Unit Identification Code (UIC)	✓	✓
Component	✓	✓
Effective Date	✓	
Standard Requirements Code (SRC)	✓	
Type Unit Code (TYPCO)	✓	
Assignment	✓	
Authorized Strength	✓	✓
Required Strength	✓	
Requirement Objective Code (ROBCO)	✓	
DA Master Priority List (DAMPL)	✓	
Action Code (ACTCO)	✓	
Phase	✓	
Resource Organization/Command (ROC)	✓	✓
Army Management Structure Code (AMSCO)	✓	✓
Management Decision Package (MDEP)	✓	✓
Fiscal Year (FY)		✓
Workyears		✓
Controlled*		✓
Civilian Type (C-Type)		✓

\*(AMHA, SOF, Medical, Technicians, SES)

### 3.7.3 System Proponent

ODCSOPS (DAMO-FMP).

### 3.7.4 Update

Feeder system. SAMAS obtains inputs from the Status of Resources and Training System (SORTS), PROBE, OASA(M&RA), DFAS, and the MACOMs.

- ◆ Location, mobilization information is imported from SORTS.
- ◆ MDEP information is imported from ODCSOPS-PAED.

- ◆ Manpower controls are obtained from OASA(M&RA).
- ◆ AMSCO data is imported from DFAS.
- ◆ MACOMs submit a Schedule 8 or an automated Force Structure Command Plan.

Schedule. Formal SAMAS manpower updates to PPBES occur three times a year in support of the POM, BES, and PB. The Manpower Addendum to the PBG is also produced three times a year in conjunction with these events.

Process. SAMAS is a dynamic system with on-going changes to its database. Major updates are event driven by Total Army Analysis (TAA), Command Plan, Management of Change (MOC) window, Schedule 8, and PEG decisions. Minor changes continuously occur as authorization documents, MTOEs or TDAs, are updated to reflect new equipment fieldings or other organizational changes.

Three times per year, in support of the POM, BES, and PB, SAMAS reports active and reserve component authorized military and civilian authorizations to PROBE. SAMAS provides unstructured strengths and operating strength deviation. PROBE uses this information to report Army end-strengths to OSD and Congress.

### 3.7.5 Reports and Other Outputs

SAMAS provides:

- ◆ The Force Structure Master Force (M-Force) four times a year.
- ◆ Active military, reserve component, and all civilian manpower authorizations to PROBE in D1 record format three times a year in support of the POM, BES, and PB.<sup>14</sup>
- ◆ Manpower addendum to the PBG sent to the MACOMs three times a year.
- ◆ Authoritative reimbursable manpower data.
- ◆ The baseline against which Centralized Documentation (CENDOC) authorization documents are submitted during the MOC window.
- ◆ Civilian manpower base file, audit file, and bottom line files sent to CMICS for purposes of civilian costing.
- ◆ The repository for Total Army Analysis decisions.

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<sup>14</sup>SAMAS updates PROBE several additional times in support of preliminary database updates to actual POM, BES, and PB positions which are used for PEG and other staff analysis.

- 
- ◆ A repository for historical records to provide an audit trail of changes in SAMAS over time.
  - ◆ Force Products, which include military Force Structure and Manpower information, are provided to the following additional systems or organizations:
    - The Army Authorization Documents System (TAADS)
    - Requirements Documentation System (RDS)
    - Concepts Analysis Agency (CAA)
    - Status of Resources and Training System (SORTS)
    - Army Materiel Command Logistics Support Activity (AMC LOGSA)
    - Army Stationing and Installation Plan (ASIP)
    - Operating Tempo (OPTEMPO)
    - Personnel Management Authorization Document (PMAD)

### 3.7.6 Relationships

- ◆ PROBE
- ◆ Civilian Manpower Integrated Costing System (CMICS)
- ◆ Personnel Management Authorization Document (PMAD)
- ◆ The Army Authorization Documents System (TAADS)
- ◆ Training Resource Model (TRM)
- ◆ Force Builder
- ◆ DES
- ◆ Decision Resource Data
- ◆ Army Stationing and Installation Plan (ASIP)
- ◆ Status of Resources and Training System (SORTS)

### 3.7.7 Access

SAMAS is accessible through the ODCSOPS classified LAN.

### 3.7.8 References

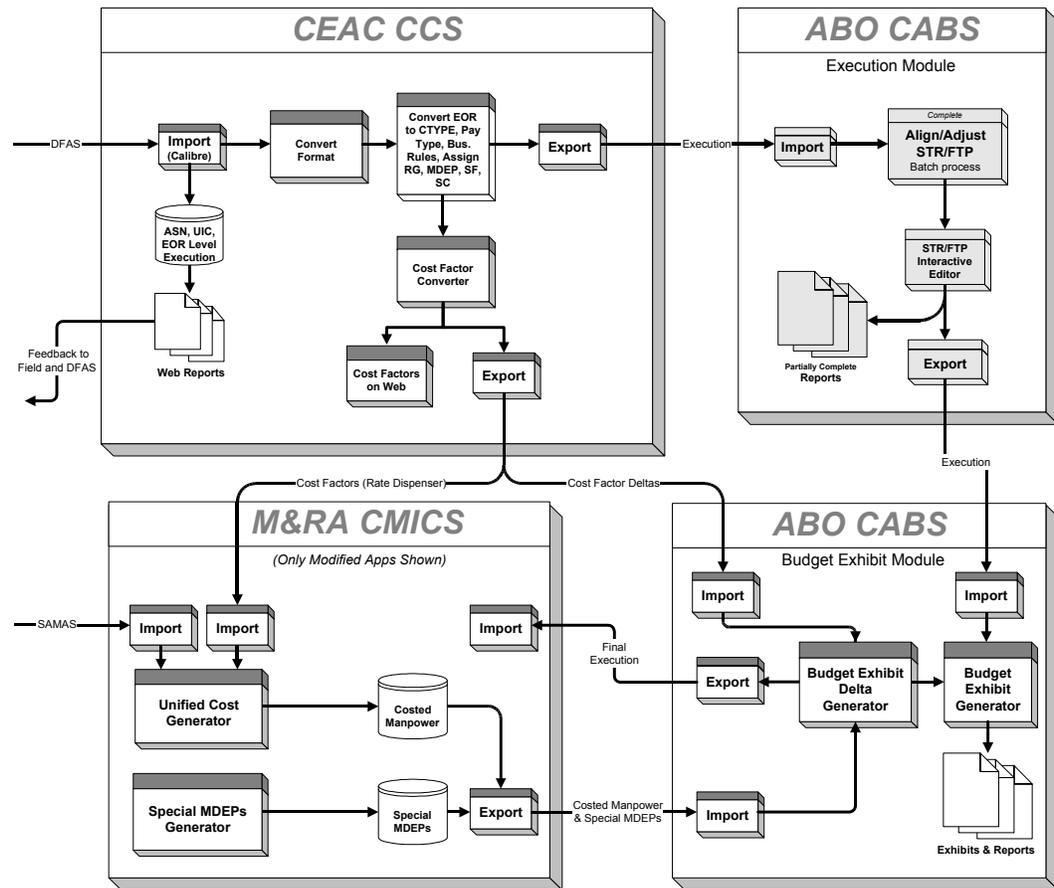
How the Army Runs: A Senior Leader Reference Handbook. 1999-2000. U.S. Army War College, Carlisle Barracks, PA 17013-5050.

## 3.8 CIVILIAN MANPOWER OBLIGATIONS RESOURCES

The Civilian Manpower Obligation Resources (CMORE) system has been replaced by three systems as shown in Figure 3-5.

- ◆ Civilian Costing System (CCS)
  - Calculates civilian pay rates for estimating civilian costs in the budget and program years by using DFAS execution information and applying pay raises as well as changes in foreign currency rates. The CCS system is owned and operated by the Cost and Economic Analysis Center (CEAC).
  - Provides WWW access to the finance and accounting execution information used to develop civilian rates.
- ◆ Civilian Manpower Integrated Costing System (CMICS) – Costs civilian pay for the budget and program years by applying CCS rates to manpower (workyears) provided by SAMAS and passing the cost estimates to ABO and PROBE. The CMICS system is owned and operated by OASA(M&RA).
- ◆ Civilian Army Budget System (CABS)
  - Converts finance and accounting civilian pay execution data into budget level information required for civilian costing. The CABS produces prior year civilian pay, workyear, and full-time permanent strength information. This information is reviewed and reconciled each quarter by the Civilian Personnel Working Group (CPWG) consisting of representatives from ODASA(B), OASA(M&RA), CEAC and Reserve Components. The prior year data is then provided to CMICS, which incorporates it in various screens and reports. CMICS, in turn, forwards the prior year data to the PROBE database for inclusion in OSD required reports.
  - Develops budget exhibits using finance and accounting, CCS, and CMICS information. The CABS system is owned and operated by ODASA(B) (SAFM-BUC-F).

Figure 3-5. Systems Replacing CMORE



### 3.9 CIVILIAN MANPOWER OBLIGATION DATA SYSTEM

The Civilian Manpower Obligation Data (CMOD) System has been replaced. The CMOD functions that corrected and smoothed raw civilian pay finance and accounting execution data have been incorporated into CCS. The CMOD functions that added budget level detail to the execution data has been incorporated into CABS. These functions are described under the sections on CCS and CABS below.

### 3.10 CIVILIAN COSTING SYSTEM

The Civilian Costing System (CCS) has two major purposes:

- ◆ It establishes civilian pay rates for program and budget years based upon

- ▶ analysis of financial execution data from the Defense Finance and Accounting Service (DFAS),
  - ▶ future adjustments to Army organizations obtained from the SAMAS database,
  - ▶ pay raises and foreign currency rates from OSD fiscal guidance, and
  - ▶ changes in benefits and civilian personnel policy from OASA(M&RA).
- ◆ It improves the integrity of civilian personnel accounting data by increasing visibility of the data using Web based applications that support access by operating agencies and installations.

CCS incorporates functions, previously contained in the CMOD system, to analyze and adjust prior year civilian cost accounting data from DFAS. CCS processes accounting data provided in the Defense Finance and Accounting Service CSCFA-218 Report by converting and aggregating accounting data into information required for budget reporting of civilian pay. For example, CCS converts Element of Resource detail into civilian types (CTYPE) and categories of pay.

CCS performs initial adjustments of prior year civilian strength and workyears to ensure consistency with other manpower data. CCS uses prior year data along with fiscal guidance about budget and program year pay raises and foreign currency conversion rates to generate future year pay rate estimates. CCS estimates manpower information from data reported in the accounting system. Workyear information is calculated from reported work hours.

CCS also receives monthly, civilian pay, execution data from DFAS and publishes this information on the World Wide Web. This information is accessible by operating agencies and installations that may check it for anomalies and make corrections through coordination with the supporting DFAS finance office.

### 3.10.1 Uses

CCS produces civilian pay rates for each budget and program year at resource organization code (ROC), civilian type (CTYPE), and rate group level of detail. ROC represents the organizational level at which HQDA distributes civilian manpower resources. CTYPE represents aggregations of pay plans and is used for civilian manpower management. Whereas ROC and CTYPE are recognized Army-wide data structures, rate groups are unique to civilian costing.

Beginning with POM 03-07, a new rate group structure has been adopted as shown below:

- ◆ Rate Group 1 – Army Management Headquarters Activities (usually has the above-average civilian pay cost)

- 
- ◆ Rate Group 2 – Base Operations (usually has below-average civilian pay cost)
  - ◆ Rate Group 3 – Mission O&M and all other resources not specifically identified to one of the other rate groups.
  - ◆ Rate Group 4 – All RDTE not covered in Rate Group 1
  - ◆ Rate Group 5 – All Military Construction not covered in Rate Group 1
  - ◆ Rate Group 6 – All Army Working Capital Fund not covered in Rate Group 1 or 2

To accommodate over 250 ROCs, 15 CTYPES, and 6 Rate Groups; CCS produces over 6000 civilian pay rates<sup>15</sup> to support civilian costing in the nine years of PPBES data resident in the PROBE database. Each of the pay rates is further disaggregated into the various budgetary components of civilian pay:

- ◆ Basic compensation (also called B-comp)
- ◆ Cash awards
- ◆ Other compensation
- ◆ Overtime pay
- ◆ Holiday pay
- ◆ Basic benefits
- ◆ Former employee compensation.
- ◆ Severance pay

These rates are used by CMICS to calculate civilian pay costs in the future, do on-line affordability analysis, and make civilian manpower adjustments.

In addition to civilian pay rate development, CCS provides WWW access to the accounting data that underlay civilian manpower costing. Army operating agencies and installations are able to access this data and more easily identify anomalies and take corrective action. In this way, CCS provides a tool to systematically improve the accuracy of civilian cost data.

CCS users include:

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<sup>15</sup> The CEAC rate report #364A, 8/15/00 contains 686 rows of rate data. Each row displays eight years of data – FY 2000-2007. The base year – FY 1999, from which the budget and program rates are calculated is not shown.

- ◆ HQDA staff analysts;
- ◆ OASA(M&RA) manpower analysts;
- ◆ MDEP and PEG points of contact; and
- ◆ Operating agency, ROC, and installation budget and manpower analysts.

### 3.10.2 Significant Data Elements

- ◆ Element of Resource (EOR)
- ◆ Civilian Type (CTYPE)
- ◆ Army Management Structure Code (AMSCO)
- ◆ Rate Group
- ◆ Resource Organization/Command (ROC)
- ◆ Operating Agency (OA)
- ◆ Workyears
- ◆ Full Time Permanent Strengths
- ◆ Civilian Pay Categories

### 3.10.3 Validity and Edits

CCS uses certified accounting reports (218 data).

### 3.10.4 System Proponent

Army Cost and Economic Analysis Agency (CEAC), a field operating agency of the OASA(FM&C).

### 3.10.5 Update

Cost factors are normally updated twice per year.

- ◆ January or February. Cost factors for budget and program years are developed for the POM (in May) and also used for development of BES (in September).
- ◆ December. When the new pay raise information is available, budget and out-years are inflated to include the new pay raise information for PB submission in February.

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### 3.10.6 Reports and Other Outputs

- ◆ Civilian Cost Factors (Rates) Reports
- ◆ World Wide Web publication of civilian pay accounting information
- ◆ Electronic civilian cost factor table to Civilian Manpower Integrated Costing System (CMICS)
- ◆ Electronic prior year information to Civilian Army Budgeting System (CABS)

### 3.10.7 Relationships

- ◆ Civilian Army Budgeting System (CABS)
- ◆ Civilian Manpower Integrated Costing System (CMICS)
- ◆ PROBE

### 3.10.8 Access

CCS developed civilian pay rates are available at <http://www.ceac.army.mil/rates/default.htm>

## 3.11 CIVILIAN MANPOWER INTEGRATED COSTING SYSTEM

The Civilian Manpower Integrated Costing System (CMICS) is the automated system used by HQDA to cost civilian manpower and initiate changes to civilian manpower. CMICS uses civilian workyears and end-strength from SAMAS (the Army's official database for manpower), civilian cost factors from CCS, civilian manpower execution information from CABS, TOA from RFS, and manual input to estimate budget and program year civilian manpower costs.

CMICS calculates the direct cost of civilian manpower at MDEP, ROC and APE level of detail and displays these costs for each year of the program and budget along with the relevant workyears, end-strength, and available dollars. This information allows the HQDA analyst to perform an affordability analysis determining whether there are enough funds in the MDEP, Operating Agency, and APE to pay for the assigned civilians.

CMICS also calculates the indirect costs of civilian manpower – that part of civilian cost not directly related to workyears. The Army has four categories of indirect civilian costs:

- ◆ Voluntary separation incentive program (VSIP). The costs associated with incentives for civilians who voluntarily separate. (MDEP=VX01 in budget years; included in ZC12 in POM years)
- ◆ VSIP/VERA 15% tax. The Army's estimate of the tax due to Office of Personnel Management for employees that accept both a VSIP bonus and who retire using voluntary early retirement authority (VERA). (MDEP=VX03 in budget years; included in ZC12 in POM years)
- ◆ Civilian Illness and Injury Compensation (CIIC). All costs paid to the Department of Labor (DOL) for compensation and medical costs for employee work injuries or work-related illnesses for Army civilians two fiscal years after DOL has made payment to employees. (MDEP=VINJ)
- ◆ Unemployment compensation. Mandatory legal requirement to reimburse the DOL for unemployment compensation costs incurred for Army civilians. (MDEP=VUPC)

CMICS developed civilian costs are input electronically to PROBE for historical reference and to CABS for use in preparation of the multiple budget documents.

CMICS produces worksets of proposed changes to civilian manpower in the program and budget years. These worksets are forwarded electronically to OASA(M&RA) who has approval authority. CMICS has multiple levels of authority and responsibility and ensures coordination and approvals are obtained for all proposed changes. Upon final approval by OASA(M&RA), the changes are forwarded to SAMAS for incorporation into the SAMAS database.

### 3.11.1 Uses

CMICS provides the PEG administrators, as well as budget, program, and manpower analysts, with tools to make on-line changes to civilian manpower and align civilian manpower with available funds. CMICS does not change funding levels. If an analyst decides to solve a manpower-funding misalignment by changing the available funding level, he must use the Resource Formulation System. If funds are not available, he must move manpower to another area where funding is available.

Because CMICS is an on-line system, when an analyst reduces unaffordable civilian manpower, CMICS immediately re-costs the civilian manpower. The analyst can then determine if his changes eliminated the unaffordable manpower problem or if additional reductions are necessary. In this way, the analyst can use CMICS as a decision support tool and make optimal adjustments to civilian manpower levels.

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### 3.11.2 Significant Data Elements

- ◆ Management Decision Package (MDEP)
- ◆ Civilian Type (CTYPE)
- ◆ Army Program Element (APE)
- ◆ Resource Organization/Command (ROC)
- ◆ Rate Group

### 3.11.3 Validity and Edits

CMICS uses program and budget manpower values from SAMAS, the official database for Army manpower, thereby ensuring consistency in manpower data.

CMICS has relational checks that ensure the relationship between workyears and end-strengths is appropriate at all times.

### 3.11.4 System Proponent

OASA(M&RA).

### 3.11.5 Update

CMICS is used to update civilian manpower and develop civilian manpower costs three times a year in support of the POM, BES, and PB.

### 3.11.6 Reports and Other Outputs

- ◆ Worksets to change civilian manpower to the Structure and Manpower Allocation System (SAMAS)
- ◆ Civilian manpower costs to:
  - PROBE
  - Civilian Army Budgeting System (CABS)
- ◆ Various user defined reports

### 3.11.7 Relationships

- ◆ PROBE
- ◆ Civilian Army Budgeting System (CABS)

- ◆ Structure and Manpower Allocation System (SAMAS)
- ◆ Civilian Costing System (CCS)

### 3.11.8 Access

The user accesses CMICS through a local area network on which CMICS is installed.

## 3.12 CIVILIAN ARMY BUDGETING SYSTEM

The Civilian Army Budgeting System (CABS) has two major functions.

- ◆ The CABS execution module adds detail to finance and accounting information and produces the final version of the prior year's civilian manpower and civilian manpower cost information needed to support program and budget requirements.
- ◆ The CABS budget exhibit module produces the civilian manpower related Army budget exhibits required for submission to OSD.

Although CMICS develops civilian costs for the budget and program years, it does not develop actual costs obligated in the current or prior years. Similarly, although SAMAS is the official source of all Army program and budget year manpower data, it does not contain actual strengths or workyears executed in the current or prior years. Therefore, in order to complete the civilian manpower information set required by Army PPBES databases as well as by OSD and Congress, the CABS execution module develops prior year civilian manpower and civilian manpower costs, based on execution data, at the needed level of detail.

CABS uses accounting data processed by the CCS as the basis for developing the prior year data. CCS makes initial adjustments of civilian strength and workyears to correct anomalies. This adjusted information becomes the cost and manpower base line for estimating future year civilian pay rates. CABS uses the CCS adjusted data and performs additional analysis needed to distribute the execution data to the MDEP level of detail.

The CABS budget exhibit module is the automated tool used to produce the Army's budget exhibits on civilian costs. Using costs developed in CMICS for the program and budget years and execution year costs developed in CCS, CABS displays civilian pay costs by appropriation, fiscal year, and cost categories as required by OSD budget guidance. CABS also is the Army's database of record for execution year civilian manpower workyears and end-strengths.

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### 3.12.1 Uses

The CABS execution module develops civilian manpower and civilian manpower cost information used by:

- ◆ CABS budget exhibit module to prepare budget exhibits, and
- ◆ CMICS for display of prior year information and for PROBE updates.

The CABS budget exhibit module produces the Army budget exhibits for civilian manpower costs to support the BES and PB submission. CABS is responsible for updating all execution year civilian manpower and costs in CMICS which uses the information to update the PROBE database. The execution year civilian manpower information is used by PROBE to support budget and program related manpower reports required by OSD.

### 3.12.2 Significant Data Elements

- ◆ Appropriation
- ◆ Management Decision Package (MDEP)
- ◆ Resource Organization/Command (ROC)
- ◆ Civilian Types (CTYPE)
- ◆ Civilian pay categories
- ◆ Dollars
- ◆ Workyears
- ◆ Full Time permanent strength

### 3.12.3 Validity and Edits

CABS uses controls at appropriation and budget activity level of detail to ensure consistency with certified accounting reports.

CABS uses execution year workyear and end-strength control totals established by the OASA(M&RA) ensuring that manpower and budget reports reflect consistent civilian manpower data.

### 3.12.4 System Proponent

ODASA(B).

### 3.12.5 Update

The CABS execution module is updated one time per year in conjunction with the certification of prior year finance and accounting data. The CABS budget exhibit module updates occur twice per year in conjunction with development of the BES and PB.

### 3.12.6 Reports and Other Outputs

- ◆ Budget Exhibit OP-8 – Civilian Personnel Costs
- ◆ Budget Exhibit OP-8 – Civilian Personnel Costs (Part 2 Reimbursable Pay) (submitted with the BES only)
- ◆ Budget Exhibit OP-9 – Analysis of Changes in Workyear Costs
- ◆ Budget Exhibit OP-32 – Summary of Price and Program Change - Civilian manpower cost related object classes only
- ◆ Budget Exhibit PB-22 – Management Headquarters - Civilian manpower and manpower costs only
- ◆ Budget Exhibit PB-31C – Direct Hire Personnel Summary
- ◆ Budget Exhibit PB-31R – Civilian Personnel Budget Calculations
- ◆ Budget Exhibit PB-53 – Budgeted Military and Civilian Pay Raise Amounts - Civilian manpower and manpower costs only
- ◆ PROBE – Execution year civilian workyear and end-strength

### 3.12.7 Relationships

- ◆ Civilian Manpower Integrated Costing System (CMICS)
- ◆ Training Resource Model (TRM)
- ◆ Program and Financing (P&F) System
- ◆ OP-32

### 3.12.8 Access

CABS is an IRMIS-based application and is accessible through the OASA(FM&C) LAN. Access is limited to ODASA(B) (SAFM-BUC-F).

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## 3.13 CONSTRUCTION APPROPRIATION PROGRAMMING, CONTROL, AND EXECUTION SYSTEM

The Construction Appropriation Programming, Control, and Execution System (CAPCES) is a U.S. Army Corps of Engineers automated system used to manage DoD military construction projects and, for projects associated with Army appropriations, provide information into Army PPBES. It contains project resource and program data at line item level of detail for the following appropriations and accounts:

- ◆ Military Construction, Army (Active),
- ◆ Army Family Housing Construction,
- ◆ Army Non-Appropriated Funds Construction,
- ◆ Base-Closure, Army,
- ◆ Minor Military Construction, Army,
- ◆ Defense Medical Construction,
- ◆ Energy Conservation Improvement Program, and
- ◆ Army Working Capital Funds (Defense Finance and Accounting Center)

CAPCES is the authoritative automated source of current project information for construction programs.<sup>16</sup> The Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff, Installation Management (OACSIM), in coordination with the Army Corps of Engineers, has responsibility for maintaining the database with current project status for the Military Construction, Army, and the Army Family Housing Construction Appropriations. MACOMs and Army installation staffs have read-only access to CAPCES and can produce reports.

CAPCES helps users maintain current and historical records about construction projects, issue direction to field operating offices, manage project evolution during the planning and programming cycles, and defend military programs. CAPCES active database contains nine years of cost information as follows:

- ◆ Past year,

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<sup>16</sup> CAPCES updates PROBE during key PPBES events such as the POM submission, BES, and PB submission. However, military construction data in PROBE reflects the summary information as of the event whereas information in CAPCES reflects current and more detailed information.

- ◆ Current year,
- ◆ Budget Year 1,
- ◆ Budget Year 2 (BY2),
- ◆ BY2+1
- ◆ BY2+2,
- ◆ BY2+3
- ◆ BY2+4, and
- ◆ BY2+5

Individual projects are identified by a unique, unchanging, identification number. This project identification number allows the CAPCES database to track changes in project funding levels as funds are adjusted during Army and OSD reviews as well as Congressional mark-ups. Project level information is maintained in CAPCES for projects funded in the prior, current, and first budget year. Projects scheduled for funding in BY2 and the program years are normally grouped into “wedges.” Program year military construction projects in PROBE are identified in MDEPs, which identify types of programs supported, and the general level of funding support. Funds associated with groups of future construction projects are usually designated as “HQDA Withhold” and not assigned to a MACOM until specifically allocated to separate projects. Some high visibility projects scheduled for funding in years beyond the budget are separately identified in CAPCES, RFS, and PROBE. Examples of such projects are those directed by law or initiated as a result of litigation.

Specific budget actions affecting MILCON projects, based on individual Program Decision Memorandums (PDM), are maintained and exchanged electronically with the Army's RFS for Army-wide distribution via the World Wide Web.

### 3.13.1 Uses

CAPCES currently is the only data source for information that updates RFS for the active Army military construction appropriations. During the POM process, PEGs report active Army military construction appropriation funding to OACSIM, where the information is entered into CAPCES and into RFS, which, in turn, updates PROBE. Currently, there is no automated interface between CAPCES and RFS.

During each update of the FYDP, CAPCES generates the detailed information used to provide OSD the electronic records needed to produce the Army portion of the C-1 Military Construction Programs report. The C-1 information is more detailed than that shown in the FYDP. FYDP construction information is shown

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by appropriation (Resource Identification Code) and OSD program element that identifies the general nature of the program. The C-1 contains project level detail. For example, the FYDP could identify \$1 million for construction supporting infantry divisions; whereas the C-1 could identify two projects, one a barracks for \$600,000 and one, a maintenance facility for \$400,000, as well as the location of each.

CAPCES prepares the budget exhibits in the active Army military construction appropriations justification book submitted in conjunction with the BES to OSD and the PB to Congress.

CAPCES provides the Corps of Engineers with a major module called the Design Directive Network (DIRNET) that is used for the creation, dissemination, reporting, and maintenance of design and construction project work directives.

### 3.13.2 Significant Data Elements

- ◆ Management Decision Package (MDEP)
- ◆ Project Identification
- ◆ Location
- ◆ Type
- ◆ Cost by Year

### 3.13.3 Validity and Edits

CAPCES ensures that the total funded level of each construction appropriation conforms to ODASA(B) issued controls during PROBE updates of the POM, BES, and PB.

CAPCES has security edits that limits change authority to selected offices by types of changes. For example, one office in OACSIM has authority to initiate project entry into CAPCES but another has authority to make changes reflecting congressional action.

### 3.13.4 System Proponent

OACSIM.

### 3.13.5 Update

Feeder system. Initial input is normally loaded from the (DD Form) 1391 Processor system into CAPCES. Projects are entered into the 1391 Processor system by the MACOM or other proponent to facilitate project evaluation and prioritization.

The 1391 Processor system contains very detailed information about the project and various segments of the project. CAPCES summarizes the project detail and adds information needed for PPBES. Information added by CAPCES includes the unique project ID and the fiscal years in which the project is scheduled to receive funds. Since CAPCES normally does not identify individual projects in budget year 2 or the program years, CAPCES aggregates program year projects into groups and identifies the MDEP under which projects will be programmatically managed.

Initial project input into CAPCES also can result from new projects directed by OSD PDM or by congressional action. These projects can be manually entered into CAPCES and, when adequate design information is available to prepare a DD Form 1391, the project can be subsequently added to the 1391 Processor system.

Schedule. CAPCES is updated continuously throughout the year. During the development of the POM and budget, CAPCES is used to update RFS in support of each POM file, and once each for the BES and PB.

Process. During the integrated resource formulation process, adjustments to CAPCES data reflect decisions made by the different decision-making bodies (PEG, PPBC, SRG, and ARB). Analysis of alternatives is performed using CAPCES, rather than RFS, because MCA projects cannot be simply scaled up or down (changed in an incremental fashion) by adjusting dollar resources in the same way as some appropriations.

### 3.13.6 Reports and Other Outputs

- ◆ Manual updates to the Resource Formulation System (RFS)
- ◆ Justification books (Congressional justification material) in support of the BES and PB.
- ◆ Electronic files used as the basis for updating the DoD C-1 (Military Construction Programs).
- ◆ Program design changes and other design and construction project work directives.

### 3.13.7 Relationships

- ◆ PROBE
- ◆ Resource Formulation System (RFS)
- ◆ Program and Fund Distribution Control System (PFDCS)

- 
- ◆ Corps of Engineers Funds Management System (CEFMS)
  - ◆ USACE's Functional Repository for Enterprise Data (FRED)
  - ◆ DD Form 1391 Processor system
  - ◆ Design Directives Network (DIRNET)

### 3.13.8 Access

CAPCES is accessible through the Corps of Engineer Programming, Administration, and Execution (PAX) System. (<http://www.webpax.net/>)

### 3.13.9 References

- ◆ Interview with OACSIM.
- ◆ WWW page: CAPCES  
<http://www.hq.usace.army.mil/cemp/capces/capces.htm>

## 3.14 PROGRAM PRIORITIZATION PROFILE MODEL

The Program Prioritization Profile (P3) Model supports analysis of programming requirements versus programmed resources. The P3 Model is a web-based application that interfaces with the Army's Data Analysis Query System database (DAQSDB). It is used by: the ODCSPRO-PAED; ODASA(B); the Office of the Chief, Army Reserves (OCAR) PA&E Division; the National Guard Bureau (NGB); and the Program Evaluation Groups (PEG). P3 provides the following major capabilities to the PEGs:

- ◆ Maintain program requirements in central database on DAQSDB
- ◆ View/produce reports comparing requirements to current funding
- ◆ Generate funding scenarios for meeting TOA guidance
- ◆ Generate automated 1-n list
- ◆ Produce standard briefing charts (MDEP Profiles)

At the beginning of the program development cycle, the P3 Model develops a total requirements list based on values already existing in the PROBE database and new requirements developed by HQDA staff agencies and Major Commands. As PEGs validate these requirements, the P3 Model captures the value of the validated requirements.

Using the P3 Model, authorized users can assign priorities to core MDEPs and to unfinanced requirements thereby establishing a critical funding level. The P3 Model can also access the currently funded database maintained in PROBE. In this way, P3 Model is able to compare

- ◆ Total requested requirements,
- ◆ Validated requirements,
- ◆ Critical funding, and
- ◆ Current funding

Because the P3 Model links MDEPs to Army Programming Guidance Memorandum (APGM) tasks, it is able to display how programmed resources support APGM requirements. The P3 Model can also establish multiple funding scenarios (models for effectively resourcing PEG MDEPs). This allows for the analysis of various constraints and capabilities. The resulting resource decisions are reviewed by the Army Staff and ultimately OSD and become an integral part of FYDP.

### 3.14.1 Uses

The P3 Model provides a means of streamlining the resource allocation process and ensures a consistent, justifiable methodology for program prioritization throughout the PEGs. This allows the Army PEGs, OCAR, and NGB to achieve improvement in readiness and overall effectiveness of the Army, by providing consistent prioritization to all resource decisions.

### 3.14.2 Data Elements

- ◆ Management Decision Package (MDEP)
- ◆ Appropriation
- ◆ Command
- ◆ Army Program Element (APE)
- ◆ Army Programming Guidance Memorandum (APGM) Objectives, Sub-Objectives, and Tasks
- ◆ Priorities
- ◆ Funding positions
- ◆ Nine years of values (e.g., FY99, FY00, FY01, FY02, FY03, FY04, FY05, FY06, FY07)

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### 3.14.3 System proponent

ODCSPRO (DAPR-DPD).

### 3.14.4 Update

Feeder System. PROBE provides the current and historical resource positions for P3.

Schedule. P3 is used during POM development to distribute available resources to requirements based upon a set of consistently applied priorities.

Process. Baseline scenarios are created, by inputting (manually or exporting from an outside file) Requested, Validated, and Critical Requirement values for each MDEP Element. The PEGs then create a series of ‘what if’ funding scenarios, in order to analyze various funding constraints and situations, by allocating certain percentages or dollar amounts to the MDEP Elements. From this analysis, the PEGs can provide information on MDEP program prioritization and resource allocation.

### 3.14.5 Reports and other outputs

- ◆ Management Decision Package (MDEP) Profile Report
- ◆ Management Decision Package (MDEP) Priority (1-N) List
- ◆ Requirements Report
- ◆ Category-Element Report
- ◆ Group-Element Report
- ◆ Rolled Data Report
- ◆ Army Programming Guidance Memorandum (APGM) Report
- ◆ Baseline Comparison Report

### 3.14.6 Relationships

- ◆ PROBE/DAQSDB: P3 accesses and displays data from PROBE snapshots maintained on DAQSDB.
- ◆ RFS: P3 is capable of exporting funding scenario deltas to D0 record format which can be manually uploaded to the Resource Formulation System as a workset to be applied to PROBE.

### 3.14.7 Access

The P3 Application is available through DAQS Web at URL:

<http://www.p3.army.mil>

Access to the site requires a DAQS user ID and password. Users with only a DAQS user ID and password can access the Army Requirement Position Reporting module. Access to the P3 Requirements Management System module requires a valid P3 user ID and password obtained through a PEG administrator.

### 3.14.8 References

Software User's Manual, Program Prioritization Profile (P3) Web Applications: Army Requirement Position Reporting and P3 Requirements Management System, January 2000.

## 3.15 ARMY RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, AND ACQUISITION PLAN

The Research, Development, and Acquisition Plan (RDA Plan) is a 15-year plan for developing and producing technologies and materiel to support Army modernization, which focuses on integrating new doctrine, training, organization, and equipment to develop and field warfighting capabilities. The plan converts materiel requirements from an unconstrained planning environment to a balanced but truncated RDA program that is both technically and fiscally achievable. Conforming to force structure guidelines, the plan seeks to maximize warfighting capabilities and supporting infrastructure within resources expected to be available.

The Army RDA Plan takes the form of a priority list of program increments and funding streams for RDT&E and procurement over the 15-year planning period. The Training and Doctrine Command (TRADOC) provides annual input to the plan by applying its Warfighting Lens Analysis (WFLA) to PB. Guided by the national military strategy, Defense Planning Guidance (DPG), Army Materiel Plan (AMP), and other key guidance documents, TRADOC calculates current warfighting (battlefield) requirements (capabilities) using WFLA techniques, and matches them to materiel solutions in the RDT&E and procurement programs.

The Army Materiel Command (AMC) performs an analogous function in determining requirement for research, development, and acquisition science and infrastructure (S&I). Supporting warfighting, modernization, and HQDA high visibility programs, S&I requirements are defined, ordered in priority, and managed by materiel developers' labs, research, development, and engineering (RDE) centers, and support activities. Each year during October and February, AMC reviews the requirements jointly with other materiel developers. These include the Corps of Engineers (COE), Medical Research and Materiel Command (MRMC), Space and Strategic Defense Command (SSDC), and the Army Research Institute

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(ARI). The review integrates and sets priorities for requirements and reconciles funding allocations. AMC records the results in the Science and Infrastructure RDA Plan (SIRDAP), which it forwards and briefs to HQDA each February.

HQDA divides TRADOC and AMC programs, as approved by the senior Army leadership, into increments (entire programs often form an entire increment) and then determines an integrated ranking for the approved increments. The consolidated list of program increments in 1–*n* priority and their funding streams form the RDA Plan.

The plan receives an update each February on receipt of the TRADOC and AMC products and is “locked” in the spring after completing the biennial POM (or POM update) and in September after preparing BES.

The first 6 years of the RDA Plan form the start point of the RDA portion of the POM. The final 9 years compose the Extended Planning Period (EPP). The RDA Plan also informs the TAA process of RDA programs planned for Army modernization.

### 3.15.1 Uses

The Research, Development, and Acquisition Plan is the authoritative source of Army priorities for the procurement and RDT&E appropriations. The RDA Plan is maintained in a stand-alone database in ODCSPRO-FD. It contains FYDP and EPP data and priorities, as well as other detailed information to support the needs of the primary users.

### 3.15.2 Data Elements

The data elements used in the RDA Plan are shown by the Procurement and RDT&E appropriation in Figure 3-6.

Figure 3-6. Data Elements in the RDA Plan

Data Element	Procurement	RDT&E
SSN	✓	
Program Element		✓
Project		✓
Dollar Resources	✓	✓
Quantity	✓	
FY	✓	✓
Level	✓	✓
MDEP	✓	✓
Cross Reference	✓	✓

### 3.15.3 System proponent

ODCSPRO (DAPR-FDR).

### 3.15.4 Update

The RDA Plan is updated in conjunction with the POM and BES. It is also updated in February with TRADOC and AMC input.

### 3.15.5 Reports and other outputs

RDA Plan

### 3.15.6 Relationships

While there is no direct linkage between the RDA Plan database and other systems, it does use data from the following systems:

- ◆ Management Decision Package (MDEP) Dictionary
- ◆ Resource Formulation System (RFS)

### 3.15.7 Access

The RDA Plan is accessible to clients on the ODCSPRO LAN.

### 3.15.8 References

- ◆ Interview with DAPR-FDR.

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- ◆ How the Army Runs: A Senior Leader Reference Handbook. 1999-2000. U.S. Army War College, Carlisle Barracks, PA 17013-5050.

## 3.16 ARMY MODERNIZATION REFERENCE DATA

The Army Modernization Reference Data (AMRD) serves two purposes.

- ◆ It is a collection of primary source reference documents designed to support materiel system fielding.
- ◆ It is designed as a “bookshelf” of references on force modernization materiel systems for use by commanders, staffs, and support agencies MACOMs and lower echelons (corps, divisions, and installations) to quickly answer everyday questions.

The AMRD replaces the DA Pamphlet 5-25, Army Modernization Information Memorandum (AMIM).

### 3.16.1 Uses

AMRD data can be used for the planning, programming, and budgeting of resources to operate and support the fielding and sustainment of newly developed, major product-improved, and selected displaced items of equipment.

Specifically, AMRD can be used to answer questions related to:

- ◆ Structuring. The Master Force (M-Force) and Basis of Issue Plan (BOIP) files contain the effect of materiel system fielding on the organizational structure of the gaining organization and its direct support/general support structure.
- ◆ Manning. Information in the BOIP file shows the effect of materiel system fielding on the personnel authorized to the gaining organization and its direct support/general support structure by grade and skill.
- ◆ Equipping. BOIPs and Materiel Fielding Plans (MFPs) can be used to show the effect of materiel system fielding on: major end items (with all components of the end item); associated support items of equipment; test, measurement and diagnostic equipment; special tools and test equipment; maintenance floats; and all authorized common items of the gaining organization and its direct/general support structure.
- ◆ Training. Integrated Logistic Support Plans (ILSPs) and System Training Plans (STRAPs) display the effect of materiel system fielding on: institutional and modernization training; organizational training support materials, training devices and training systems, training ammunition, facilities of the gaining organization, and its direct/general support structure.

- ◆ Sustaining. MFPs, BOIPs and ILSPs show the effects of materiel system fielding on: organization-level combat support and combat service support personnel, support equipment, facilities, spares, software and supplies of the gaining command, and its direct/general support structure.
- ◆ Deploying. Transportability data shows the effect of materiel system fielding on the transportation modes required to deploy the gaining organization and its direct/general support structure.
- ◆ Stationing. ILSPs show the effect of materiel system fielding on: organizational and training facilities, support infrastructure for the gaining organization, and its direct/general support structure.

### 3.16.2 Key Data Elements

NA

### 3.16.3 Validity and Edits

NA

### 3.16.4 Systems Proponent

ODCSPRO (DAPR-FDR).

### 3.16.5 Update

Feeder Systems. Unclassified sources are identified on the AMRD CD and web site. There is no data on the AMRD CD or web site that is created by AMRD.

Schedule. The AMRD is updated, compiled and distributed annually on CD-ROM (July) and quarterly on the World Wide Web (July, October, January, and April).

### 3.16.6 Reports and Other Outputs

AMRD stores and displays authoritative data on selected HQDA-approved force modernization materiel systems and provides read-only access to the data. AMRD contains information on those Line Item Numbers (LINs) that have an impact on modernization. The focus of AMRD, however, is on the intensively managed HQDA LINs within ODCSPRO because they affect modernization and readiness.

### 3.16.7 Relationships

TBD

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### 3.16.8 Access

AMRD is accessible on the World Wide Web to authorized users.  
<http://www.amrd.net>

## 3.17 EQUIPMENT DISTRIBUTION SCHEDULING SYSTEM

The Equipment Distribution Scheduling System (EDSS) is an automated repository for modernization equipment distribution plans from the Force Modernization Master Plan. It is designed to be used by HQDA and the Army elements in the field concerned with planning, programming, and budgeting resources to operate and support the fielding of new and displaced materiel systems. EDSS will contain a comprehensive list of organizations, activities, and/or units that are scheduled to receive an item of equipment, less training ammo/munitions, to include the date that the equipment will be delivered. Distribution plans may have to be changed based on budget adjustments, changes in guidance or priorities, and other such factors. Efforts are underway to streamline the EDSS system and make it an unclassified system. The system is accessible presently on the ODCSPRO classified LAN. The system proponent is ODCSPRO (DAPR-FDR).

## 3.18 ARMY RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, AND ACQUISITION BUDGET UPDATE COMPUTER SYSTEM

The Army Research, Development, and Acquisition Budget Update Computer System (ARBUCS) is used by the Army acquisition appropriations managers to satisfy their incumbent responsibility to the Assistant Secretary of the Army for Acquisition, Logistics, and Technology (ASA(ALT)) for supporting the Army systems acquisition process. ARBUCS is composed of three major components: (1) ARBUCS database, (2) ARBUCS client-server application, and (3) WARBUCS web-based application.

### 3.18.1 Uses

The ARBUCS client-server application was designed to handle all updates to research, development, and acquisition (RDA) funding in support of the PPBES process. Its role has been reduced to, basically, handling the updates to the funding data for the National Guard and Army Reserve in support of the PIR. However, the future calls for quantity changes from C-Forms and P-Forms to be funneled back through the ARBUCS database to other PPBES databases, such as RFS.

ARBUCS allows all RDA community members to access the RDA budget positions at the same time. One of the goals for ARBUCS is to capture OMA re-

sources associated with Acquisition Category (ACAT) systems so that Program Managers can eventually begin managing the total life cycle costs for their systems. The RDA community is defined as follows:

- ◆ ODCSPRO Force Development Directorate
- ◆ ODASA(B) appropriation sponsors
- ◆ All of OASA(ALT)
- ◆ Program Evaluation Groups responsible for RDA resources
- ◆ Program Executive Officers (PEO), Deputies for Systems Acquisition (DSA), Program Managers (PM), and the Army Materiel Command and its Major Subordinate Commands

ARBUCS is designed to provide added value in a number of different ways, as shown below:

- ◆ Single database, consistent data analyses
- ◆ Through Acquisition Information Management (AIM) System, data available can easily support other initiatives
- ◆ Facilitate request of data calls from the system proponent
- ◆ Flexible, export reports or data to any Microsoft© Office application
- ◆ Quickly communicate with all users
- ◆ Privileges determine user tools
- ◆ Capture OMA appropriation as it pertains to Acquisition Category (ACAT) system
- ◆ Support funding requirements for other RDAISA<sup>17</sup> systems such as C-Forms, P-Forms, R-Forms, and Smart Charts.
- ◆ Provides concurrent access to multiple Budget Scenarios (cycles)
- ◆ Capability to compare different scenarios or cycles
- ◆ Produces reports in Microsoft© Word for easy review, printing, saving, and sending

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<sup>17</sup> The United States Army Research, Development, and Acquisition Information Systems Activity (USARDAISA) is a part of the Army Acquisition Executive Support Agency (AAESA), a Field Operating Agency of the Assistant Secretary of the Army for Acquisition, Logistics, & Technology (ASA(ALT)).

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- ◆ Capability to import or export files
  - ◆ Ability to connect to external databases
  - ◆ Shred dollars down to the system or Program Manager level

ARBUCS supports the following appropriations

- ◆ Procurement
- ◆ RDT&E
- ◆ OMA

### 3.18.2 Key data elements

- ◆ Management Decision Package (MDEP)code
- ◆ Standard Study Number (SSN)
- ◆ Office of the Secretary of Defense Program Element (OSDPE)
- ◆ Project code
- ◆ Acquisition Category (ACAT)
- ◆ Program Control Number (PNO)
- ◆ Dollar
- ◆ Quantity

### 3.18.3 Validity and Edits

N/A.

### 3.18.4 System Proponent

OASA(ALT).

### 3.18.5 Update

Feeder System. ARBUCS is a feeder system to RFS, which feeds PROBE, and OSD PPBS automated systems. PROBE also provides feedback to ARBUCS. RFS is a feeder system to ARBUCS as is the ODCSPRO-FD system. ARBUCS provides the quantity data that is used to develop the P-1, R-1 and P-1R exhibits in RFS and submit them to OUSD(C).

Schedule. ARBUCS is the initial database of entry for procurement and RDT&E quantities during the integrated POM-BES formulation process. RFS is the initial database of entry for dollars. To keep both systems linked and consistent, ARBUCS provides routine quantity updates to RFS and receives routine dollar updates from RFS during the Program/Budget cycles.

ARBUCS maintains the relationship between systems (PNOs) and items (SSNs and projects) which allows dollars to be gathered at the PM level to be used, among other things, in support of the General Officers Steering Committee.

The ARBUCS Unfinanced Requirement (UFR)/Issue module was developed for HQDA to help automate the data collection process and follow-on reporting requirement for UFRs and congressional Add issues. ARBUCS supports a collaborative process with electronic submission.

### 3.18.6 Reports and Other Outputs

- ◆ P-Forms
- ◆ R-Forms
- ◆ POM Volume 4: Modernization and Investment (C-Forms)
- ◆ Congressional Appeals
- ◆ Data for Smart Charts
- ◆ What-if analyses
- ◆ OMA support costs for ACAT systems
- ◆ Historical data
- ◆ General Officer Steering Committee (GOSC) Review

### 3.18.7 Relationships

- ◆ PROBE
- ◆ Resource Formulation System (RFS)
- ◆ OSD PPBS Systems

### 3.18.8 Access

ARBUCS is accessible by ASA(ALT) appropriation managers and staff, as well as Army Deputies for System Acquisition (DSAs), Program Executive Officers (PEOs), Program Managers (PMs), and Army Major Commands (MACOMs).

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Through a windows-based interface, users are presented data for review and/or update depending upon their individual access privileges and the phase of the PPBES process. Through menus, an ARBUCS user is provided a collection of ad hoc editing, querying and reporting tools. In addition to these functions, the system furnishes numerous custom-tailored reports and data extracts, as well as dynamic on-line data presentations for use by other PPBES support systems.

WARBUCS is available on the Web at URL: <https://apps.rdaisa.army.mil/warbucs/>. WARBUCS is an integrated component of the Acquisition Information Management (AIM) service. It is recommended for those users who need "read only" access to the ARBUCS database through a web-based interface. It is designed primarily with the PEO and PM users in mind but can be used by all levels of the acquisition community to query the ARBUCS database. It features a standard and dynamic querying capability and the capability to download standard and custom data extracts.

In order to gain access to either ARBUCS or WARBUCS, a potential user must first apply for an ARBUCS User Account at URL: <https://apps.rdaisa.army.mil/warbucs/>. In addition, once approved for access, an ARBUCS client-server user must also download the ARBUCS application software.

### 3.18.9 References

RDAISA information.

## 3.19 ARMY RESOURCE CONTROL SYSTEM

The Army Resource Control System (ARC) is used by the Army Budget Office to establish the total, direct TOA for each Army appropriation. These total values are known as the appropriation controls and it is the responsibility of ABO to ensure that the Army appropriation controls are consistent with OSD data sets and that changes can be justified to OSD, OMB and Congress. ARC maintains a control value for each Army appropriation for each program and budget year.

During development of the POM, ARC records, (in the aggregate), program year changes to appropriation initiated by the PEGs and other Army decision making bodies and documented in RFS. ARC is updated to agree with the changes recorded in RFS. Once the Army submits the POM to OSD, ARC becomes the controlling database. Changes to appropriations are initiated in ARC. ODASA(B) (SAFM-BUC-F), in response to Army, OSD (PBDs and PDMs), congressional, and other actions, posts changes to appropriations in ARC at the appropriation level. ODASA(B) then directs appropriation sponsors and PEGs to make detailed changes to RFS that reflect the ARC changes and that align RFS to ARC appropriation controls.

ARC identifies changes by (cycle) version and issues/issue numbers. Version identifies a major event in the current cycle that usually results in the publishing of an interim PROBE position. For example, recording Program Decision Memorandum changes can result in a separate version during the BES cycle. Issues/Issue numbers discretely identify the reason for a change. Examples of issues include Army initiated reprogramming and changes in congressional marks. ARC maintains control for all Army appropriations for the nine years period reflected in the PROBE database.

ARC also generates and provides to PROBE specific controls for each appropriation for each PROBE budget update cycle. PROBE uses ARC cycle controls to validate appropriation feeds and ensure the publication of balanced PROBE snapshot positions for Secretariat, ARSTAF and MACOM use.

### 3.19.1 Uses

- ◆ Maintain controlling values for all Army appropriations.
- ◆ Track reasons for dollar changes to appropriations.

### 3.19.2 Significant Data Elements

- ◆ Appropriation
- ◆ Version
- ◆ Issue number
- ◆ Issue title
- ◆ Nine years of values

### 3.19.3 Validity and Edits

ARC accesses IRMIS common definition tables to ensure the validity of RC, and issue codes.

### 3.19.4 System Proponent

ODASA(B) (SAFM-BUC-F).

### 3.19.5 Update

ARC is updated throughout the budget cycles of the fiscal year

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### 3.19.6 Reports and Other Outputs

- ◆ Summary and detailed appropriation reports
- ◆ Audit trail reports

### 3.19.7 Relationships

- ◆ Resource Formulation System (RFS)
- ◆ Ledger Control System (LCS)
- ◆ Program Budget Decision (PBD) Coordination System

### 3.19.8 Access

ARC is available through the OASA(FM&C) LAN and access to the site requires a user ID and password:

- ◆ Write authority is maintained by ODASA(B) (SAFM-BUC-F).
- ◆ Appropriation sponsors have read only authority.

### 3.19.9 References

Interview with ODASA(B) (SAFM-BUC-F)

## 3.20 OMA LEDGER CONTROL SYSTEM

The Operation and Maintenance Appropriation (OMA) Ledger Control System (LCS) is a Windows based application that is part of IRMIS. The OMA LCS maintains OMA control values for the nine standard PPBES years at the sub-activity group (SAG) level of detail. The system begins with starting values that equal the end position from the previous PPBES cycle (POM, BES, or PB) and identifies each change that affects OMA obligational authority. The resulting audit trail of OMA changes is used for a variety of purposes.

During program development, RFS is the controlling system and OMA LCS matches RFS values. During the development of the POM, PEGs change OMA resources and document those changes in RFS at MDEP, APE and Command level of detail. Those changes are summarized into SAG sub-totals, identified by an issue code that reconciles to the RFS issue, and manually entered into the OMA LCS.<sup>18</sup> Each entry is also identified by a category code and J-book descrip-

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<sup>18</sup> Separately, changes are summarized by appropriation and entered into the Army Resource Control (ARC) system, which establishes control of all Army appropriations.

tion that help categorize the entry for aggregation into budget exhibit OP-5, Detail by Sub-Activity.

During development of the BES and PB, the controlling system for appropriation values is the Army Resource Control (ARC) System. ARC maintains controls at appropriation total and reflects changes from Army, OSD (Program Budget Decisions, and Program Decision Memoranda), congressional, and other actions. For each ARC change affecting OMA, the OMA LCS is manually updated at SAG level of detail and J Book information is added as described above. System edits require the OMA LCS issue code to equal the ARC issue code to facilitate reconciliation and maintain inter-appropriation control. Budget activity directors access OMA LCS, review changes, and post each OMA LCS change into RFS at the APE, MDEP, and Command level of detail.

### 3.20.1 Uses

The OMA LCS is used to

- ◆ Control OMA resources,
- ◆ Maintain an audit trail of changes that can be used to explain changes to HQDA staff and commands,
- ◆ Facilitate the preparation of budget exhibit OP-5, Detail by Sub-Activity, that requires identification and categorization of changes between budget positions
- ◆ Reconcile OMA values with ARC and RFS, and
- ◆ Communicate changes with Budget Activity Directors who must make resource distribution decisions and enter those decisions into RFS.

### 3.20.2 Significant Data Elements

- ◆ Sub-Activity Group (SAG)
- ◆ Issue Code
- ◆ Category
- ◆ J Book Description
- ◆ Version
- ◆ Nine years of values

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### 3.20.3 Validity and Edits

OMA LCS edits the SAG against PROBE definition tables to ensure the validity of codes used. The system uses Issue Codes from a common table also used by ARC. OMA LCS values are manually reconciled to ARC and RFS to ensure data integrity.

### 3.20.4 System Proponent

ODASA(B) (SAFM-BUO-C-F).

### 3.20.5 Update

OMA LCS is continuously updated. Positions are locked three times per year to support development of the

- ◆ POM
- ◆ BES
- ◆ PB

OMA LCS version positions are also developed that support budget intermediate positions published in “Appropriation Files.” Appropriation file positions reflect events such as receipt of changes in the Program Decision Memorandum, Program Budget Decisions, decisions by Army resource groups such as the PPBC and Army Resource Board, or other significant events.

### 3.20.6 Reports and Other Outputs

- ◆ OMA Issue Summary
- ◆ OMA Issue Detail
- ◆ OMA SAG Summary
- ◆ OMA SAG Detail
- ◆ OMA J-Book Summary
- ◆ OMA J-Book Detail

### 3.20.7 Relationships

- ◆ Resource Formulation System (RFS)
- ◆ Army Resource Control System (ARC)

### 3.20.8 Access

The OMA LCS System application is accessible to authorized clients on the OASA(FM&C) LAN. Authorized clients are

- ◆ ODASA(B) (SAFM-BUO-C-F) members – Write Authority
- ◆ OMA Budget Activity Directors – Read Authority

Although access to OMA LCS is restricted, the information that it contains is posted at greater levels of detail in RFS.

### 3.20.9 References

Interview with ODASA(B) (SAFM-BUO-C-F)

## 3.21 FUNDS CONTROL SYSTEM

ODASA(B) and appropriation sponsors use the Funds Control System (FCS) to initiate distribution of funds to Army operating agencies. Appropriation sponsors request and coordinate funds distribution using FCS. FCS has several other major functions:

- ◆ Maintains detailed information about appropriation changes from the PB submission through the appropriation close.<sup>19</sup> FCS will shortly have the capability to maintain information about OSD withholds of procurement and research and development appropriations.
- ◆ Prepares the OMA Funding Letter, which provides guidance to Army operating agencies for the obligation of current year OMA funds.

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<sup>19</sup> Appropriations normally “close” five years following expiration of the period of availability. FCS was developed in 1995 and used to manage the OMA appropriation. Additional appropriations have been subsequently added. Appropriation information is only available for closed years if the open years were initially included in FCS.

FCS is used to manage the following Army appropriations:

- ◆ Operations and Maintenance, Army
- ◆ Military Personnel, Army
- ◆ Army Family Housing, Operations
- ◆ Army Family Housing, Construction
- ◆ Military Construction, Army
- ◆ Procurement of Weapons and Tracked Combat Vehicles, Army
- ◆ Aircraft Procurement, Army
- ◆ Procurement of Ammunition, Army
- ◆ Missile Procurement, Army
- ◆ Other Procurement, Army
- ◆ Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation, Army

Appropriation information is uploaded into the FCS from the PROBE database PB position. The appropriation sponsors then have responsibility for entering congressional changes, aligning appropriations with the Joint Conference Report and the appropriation act. The appropriation act establishes the available funding level (consistent with OSD funds control guidance) for distribution to operating agencies using PBAS, the official DoD system for funds distribution. By maintaining audit trail information about changes in each appropriation, FCS is able to prepare requests for reprogramming.

FCS facilitates funds distribution by electronically coordinating appropriation sponsor requests. FCS is linked with the FM e-mail system and notifies a designated set of addresses, depending on the appropriation, of that an FCS request has been initiated. Requests for funds distribution detail is based upon the appropriation group.

<b>Appropriation Group</b>	<b>Request Detail</b>
Operations and Maintenance	3 position budget sub-activity group
Military Pay	Budget activity group
Military Construction	Project
Procurement	Budget line item
Research, Development, Test and Evaluation	Project and Program Element

Upon approval of the appropriation request, the Budget Execution Policy and Funds Control Division (ODASA(B) (SAFM-BUC-E)) inputs the funds distribution into PBAS and annotates the FCS that the distribution has been completed.

### 3.21.1 Uses

- ◆ Funds distribution requests
- ◆ Reprogramming
- ◆ OMA Funding Letter development and publication
- ◆ Congressional tracking
- ◆ OSD procurement withhold tracking

### 3.21.2 Significant Data Elements

- ◆ Appropriation
- ◆ Operating Agency
- ◆ Sub-activity group, project, program element
- ◆ Fiscal Years

### 3.21.3 Validity and Edits

FCS accesses IRMIS common definition tables to ensure the validity of significant data elements.

### 3.21.4 System Proponent

ODASA(B) (SAFM-BUC-E).

### 3.21.5 Update

FCS is a dynamic system and is updated throughout the year.

### 3.21.6 Reports and Other Outputs

- ◆ Requests for funds distribution
- ◆ OMA Funding Letter
- ◆ Report of Programs (DD Form 1416)
- ◆ Base for Reprogramming Action (DD Form 1414)

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### 3.21.7 Relationships

- ◆ Integrated Resource Management Information System (IRMIS)
- ◆ PROBE
- ◆ Resource Formulation System (RFS)
- ◆ E-mail

### 3.21.8 Access

FCS is an IRMIS based system available through the OASA(FM&C) or the OASA(ALT) LAN. Access to the application requires a user ID and password.

### 3.21.9 References

Interview with ODASA(B) (SAFM-BUC-E)

## 3.22 PROGRAM BUDGET DECISION COORDINATION SYSTEM

The Program Budget Decision (PBD) Coordination System supports the development of the Army responses to PBDs. The System begins by identifying an ODASA(B) point of contact responsible for each PBD. It is the responsibility of the ODASA(B) POC to formulate and coordinate the Army position and provide electronic input (Word documents) and other information to the PBD Coordination Team (PBDCT) of the ODASA(B) (SAFM-BUC-F). The PBDCT enter the information into the PBD Coordination System. When a PBD is received from OSD, the PBD Coordination System establishes a suspense schedule to meet OSD submission requirements. The PBD Coordination Team loads the electronic Word document file that contains the PBD into PBD Coordination System. The team enters PBD values into a database, an integral part of the PBD Coordination System. The POC prepares Executive Summaries and the Army's Response in electronic Word files that are also loaded into the system. The system uses Adobe Acrobat PDF format to integrate the schedule, the PBD, PBD values, the Executive Summary and the Army Response, signed by the ASA (FM&C), into a consolidated report. This report is available on a password protected Web site. In addition to tracking all PBD documents and information, the PBD Coordination System tracks individual and aggregate financial impacts by appropriation.

There is a direct link between the PBD Coordination System and the Army Resource Control system to ensure appropriation values are consistent and match the OSD TOA control amounts.

### 3.22.1 Uses

- ◆ Manage and track PBDs,
- ◆ Summarize individual and aggregate financial PBD impacts,
- ◆ Provide internal Army reports needed for PBD coordination, and
- ◆ Establish a PBD suspense schedule.

### 3.22.2 Significant Data Elements

- ◆ Resource Code (Appropriation)
- ◆ Program Budget Data Number
- ◆ Seven years of values

### 3.22.3 System Proponent

ODASA(B) (SAFM-BUC-F).

### 3.22.4 Update

The PBD Coordination System is updated throughout the PBD cycle (Fall-Winter of each year).

### 3.22.5 Reports and Other Outputs

- ◆ Summary and detailed appropriation reports
- ◆ Audit trail reports

### 3.22.6 Relationships

- ◆ Army Resource Control System (ARC)
- ◆ Integrated Resource Management Information System (IRMIS)

### 3.22.7 Access

The PBD Coordination System is available through the OASA(FM&C) LAN and access to the site requires a user ID and password. Access is only available to ODASA(B) (SAFM-BUC-F).

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### 3.22.8 References

Interview with ODASA(B) (SAFM-BUC-F)

## 3.23 OP-32 SYSTEM

The OP-32 System produces the OP-32, Summary of Price and Program Change Budget Exhibit, for OMA, OMAR, and OMNG. The exhibits are produced twice per year in support of the BES and the PB.

The OP-32 budget exhibit displays funds by object class/EOR functional “line items” at the budget sub-activity group (SAG) level of detail for the prior, current, and budget years.<sup>20</sup> The exhibit displays the line item value changes from one fiscal year to the next and separates the changes into three categories:

- ◆ Foreign currency rate difference,
- ◆ Price growth, and
- ◆ Program growth.

The OP-32 must be consistent with execution year values by EOR and budget sub-activity (SAG) level as reported by DFAS. Values in the OP-32 must also be consistent with information contained in other budget exhibits that display:

- ◆ Civilian pay, including foreign national indirect hire,
- ◆ Defense working capital supplies and materials purchases
- ◆ Defense working capital equipment purchases
- ◆ Locally purchased fuels
- ◆ Contract consultants

To ensure consistency with other budget exhibits, the systems administrator can establish control values in “Uneditable Fields.”

Using DFAS execution year data, the system is able to automatically calculate the historical percentage of each Army Program Element (by Command) by EOR. The system uses this information to distribute the budget year values to each budget year at the OP-32 line item detail. The system then compares values between years and uses OSD published inflation and foreign currency rates to automatically assign between year changes to the appropriate category (foreign currency rate difference, price growth, and program growth).

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<sup>20</sup> OP-32 lines are aggregations of elements of resource. Much of the additional detail that EORs contain, in comparison to OMB object classes, is needed to produce the OP-32.

Appropriation analysts may adjust editable values based on their analyses of program and other changes that occurred between years.

### 3.23.1 Significant Data Elements

- ◆ Line Item
- ◆ Appropriation
- ◆ Army Program Element (APE)
- ◆ Command (CMD)
- ◆ MOR (Mission, Base Operations)
- ◆ Prior Year, Current Year, Budget Year 1, and Budget Year 2 Values

### 3.23.2 Validity and Edits

Line item, appropriation, APE, and CMD conform to RFS and PROBE tables. Inflation rates are entered by the system administrator and comply with OSD budget guidance. APE total values are compared with APE total values to ensure consistency. Civilian manpower line items are consistent with OP-8 and OP-9 budget exhibits.

### 3.23.3 System Proponent

ODASA(B) (SAFM-BUC-F).

### 3.23.4 Update

Feeder system.

- ◆ CABS provides prior and execution year civilian costs.
- ◆ CMICS provides budget year civilian costs.
- ◆ RFS provides appropriation and budget sub-activity level control totals.

Schedule.

- ◆ Budget development. OP-32 is updated to reflect resource changes that occur during development of the Budget Estimate and President's budget.

### 3.23.5 Reports and Other Outputs

- ◆ OP-32 Budget Exhibit (paper)

- 
- ◆ Electronic data file to the OSD Operations and Personnel System

### 3.23.6 Relationships

- ◆ Resource Formulation System (RFS)
- ◆ Civilian Manpower Integrated Costing System (CMICS)
- ◆ Civilian Army Budgeting System (CABS)
- ◆ OSD Operations and Personnel System

### 3.23.7 Access

OP-32 System application is accessible to authorized clients on the OASA(FM&C) LAN.

### 3.23.8 References

- ◆ OP 32 System Users Manual
- ◆ DoD 7000.14-R, Financial Management Regulation, Volume 2A Chapter 3, Section 304, Operations and Maintenance Appropriation Submission Formats, June 2000.
- ◆ Interview with ODASA(B) (SAFM-BUC-F).

## 3.24 PROGRAM AND FINANCING SYSTEM

The Program and Financing (P&F) System is a Windows based application that produces information for selected Program and Financing (P&F) Schedules<sup>21</sup> required as part of the BES and the PB. P&F Schedule is the official budget submission. All other submission formats are justification material. The P&F System uses common IRMIS databases for source information to ensure data consistency between the P&F Schedules and exhibits developed and submitted in appropriation justification books

P&F Schedules contain a budget plan, obligation plan (for multi-year appropriations), expenditure plan, object classification displays for each appropriation, and a personnel summary manpower funded by the appropriation. The budget plan shows resources by the fiscal year in which the funds are appropriated while the obligation plan shows funds by the year in which they are obligated. The expenditure plan shows anticipated resource outlays by fiscal year. For single year appropriations, the budget and obligation plans are the same. However, for multi-year

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<sup>21</sup> The P&F System creates information only for Army TOA Accounts. Army PAED develops information for non-Army TOA accounts such as the Ainsworth Library.

appropriations, the budget and obligation plans are separate. A multi-year obligation plan shows obligation of appropriations by year throughout the “life” of the appropriation for each appropriated fiscal year. For example, obligations from the FY 2000 Aircraft Procurement, Army, appropriation and the FY 2001 Aircraft Procurement, Army, appropriation that occur in FY 2001 are shown in the FY 2001 column of the obligation plan. Adding to the complexity of the information is the requirement to show total direct program obligational authority, reimbursable authority, budget authority, and outlays by fiscal year.

The Budget Plan portion of the P&F Schedule can be divided into three specific sections. The first section displays the Direct and Reimbursable TOA program by Budget Activity. The second section identifies the source of the Direct and Reimbursable TOA – balances forward from prior year appropriations (in multi-year appropriations only), transfers from other accounts, and federal and non-federal reimbursable orders received, and the amount of Congressional appropriation requested, called Budget Authority. The third section identifies the integral pieces of Budget Authority for the prior and current years – initial appropriation, rescissions and supplementals.

The P&F Schedules consist of the formats

- ◆ PB-1, Summary of Budget Estimates,
- ◆ PB-1A, Fiscal Guidance Track – TOA in Millions of Dollars,
- ◆ PB-3, Current Year Reprogramming/Transfers Between Appropriations,
- ◆ PB-4, Schedule of Civilian and Military Personnel

### 3.24.1 Uses

Appropriation sponsors use the P&F System to create selected data for each Army TOA Account. The data, once finalized, is passed to PROBE. PROBE combines the P&F System data with

- ◆ P&F data for non-Army TOA accounts (e.g. Trust Funds, Receipt Accounts, Gift Funds and Defense funds for which Army has administrative responsibility)
- ◆ Manpower data, and
- ◆ Outyear budget estimates.

Once the data is complete, PROBE submits the Army’s P&F data electronically to the OSD Comptroller Information System.

P&F Schedule data comes from multiple sources. All prior year dollar values are input into the system from DFAS data. Current and budget year budget plan, di-

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rect funded, program by activities information are input into the P&F System manually using RFS budget entries as a guideline. Current year and budget year, obligation plan direct funded, program by activities information is manually input into the P&F System using RFS budget records and historical obligation rates for each year of a multi-year appropriation. Reimbursable, financing, and object classification (except civilian pay) data input requires manual input. Civilian pay information is provided electronically from CABS for appropriation sponsors to enter manually.

### 3.24.2 Significant Data Elements

- ◆ Budget Plan
- ◆ Treasury Code
- ◆ Component Suffix
- ◆ Budget Activity
- ◆ Budget Sub-Activity

### 3.24.3 Validity and Edits

RFS edits the significant data elements listed above against definition tables to ensure the validity of codes used.

### 3.24.4 System Proponent

ODASA(B) (SAFM-BUC-F).

### 3.24.5 Update

Feeder systems:

- ◆ RFS provides appropriation and budget sub-activity level control totals.
- ◆ CABS provides object class information for civilian pay object classifications
- ◆ DFAS reports provide prior year execution information.

Schedule:

- ◆ P&F Schedules are submitted with the BES.
- ◆ The Execution Year Update is accomplished in November after the end-of-year execution reports are available.

- ◆ P&F Schedule data is updated for PBD changes and are reconciled to the PB.

### 3.24.6 Reports and Other Outputs

- ◆ Appropriation worksets to PROBE for submission of the Army P&F data to OSD CIS.
- ◆ Various system user and edit reports

### 3.24.7 Relationships

As described above.

- ◆ PROBE
- ◆ Resource Formulation System (RFS)
- ◆ Civilian Army Budgeting System (CABS)
- ◆ Comptroller Information System

### 3.24.8 Access

The P&F System application is accessible to authorized clients on the OASA(FM&C) LAN. The software application can be downloaded from the LAN and runs locally accessing protected databases in IRMIS. The system proponent grants access to the IRMIS database. Designated representatives of appropriation sponsors are provided access to their respective appropriation data.

### 3.24.9 References

- ◆ P&F System Users Manual
- ◆ DoD 7000.14-R, Financial Management Regulation, Volume 2A, Chapter 1, Section 01050, Automation Requirements for Submission of Biennial Budget Estimates Submissions.
- ◆ OMB Circular A-11, Preparation and Submission of Budget Estimates.
- ◆ Interview with ODASA(B) (SAFM-BUC-F).

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## 3.25 MILITARY PERSONNEL, ARMY – FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

The Military Personnel Army (MPA) – Financial Management System (FMS) supports the mission of the Military Personnel Division (SAFM-BUO-M) of ODASA(B) provide centralized management of the MPA appropriation. The MPA FMS provides automated support of MPA appropriation programming, budgeting, and funds execution.

The MPA-FMS is composed of three sub-systems:

- ◆ Budget Preparation Sub-system – used to formulate and justify detailed cost estimates by pay grade and pay type for the six budget activities within MPA. It is used to cost MPA during program development. During the BES and PB development, the budget preparation sub-system costs MPA and prepares the MPA justification materials. The Budget Preparation Sub-system costs MPA for each year of the program and budget.
- ◆ Accounting Sub-system – used to record and report monthly obligations for MPA. The system facilitates the conversion of Defense Joint Military Pay System (DJMS) disbursement data into obligations required for DFAS accounting records.
- ◆ Execution Sub-system – used to create the annual obligation plan at the beginning of the year and facilitate a monthly analysis of actual execution versus plan. It is also used to analyze anomalies between the DFAS financial system data and the ODCSPER manpower system data. The execution system is composed of four major modules:
  - Obligation Plan – develops a plan at the beginning of the fiscal year that projects expected manyears and obligations by month.
  - Obligation Back-up – used to input updated manpower and execution data from DJMS. The information is used by other modules for reports and analysis.
  - Annual Review and Analysis – compares current updated DJMS data with the original obligation plan to support analysis to determine MPA funds available or required for reprogramming.
  - Monthly Review – compares monthly DJMS obligations and workyears versus obligation plan information from personnel systems to support analysis of anomalous execution data.

### 3.25.1 Uses

The MPA-FMS is used to

- ◆ Manage execution of the MPA appropriation and identify reprogramming issues,
- ◆ Cost the MPA program and prepare MPA budget exhibits, and
- ◆ Prepare obligation information for the Defense Finance and Accounting Service.

### 3.25.2 Significant Data Elements

- ◆ Project Codes – Project codes are a 5 character data elements reported in DJMS. The project code crosswalks to the MPA Army Management Structure Code and provides detailed information needed for costing and budgeting military pay.
- ◆ Grades
- ◆ Dollars
- ◆ Workyears
- ◆ End-strengths
- ◆ Prior year, Current Year, Budget Year (BY) 1, BY 2, BY 2 +1, BY 2 +2, BY 2 +3, BY 2 +4

### 3.25.3 Validity and Edits

NA

### 3.25.4 System Proponent

ODASA(B) (SAFM-BUO-M).

### 3.25.5 Update

Updates to MPA-FMS are based on the subsystem.

- ◆ Budget Preparation Sub-system – three times per year in support of the
  - Program Objective Memorandum,
  - Budget Estimate Submission, and

- 
- President's Budget.
  - ◆ Accounting Sub-system – monthly.
  - ◆ Execution Sub-system – Annually for preparation of the obligation plan module; monthly for all other modules.

### 3.25.6 Reports and Other Outputs

- ◆ BES and PB Justification Books
- ◆ Obligation Plan
- ◆ Monthly Obligation Report
- ◆ Other system defined reports

### 3.25.7 Relationships

- ◆ Defense Joint Military Pay System (DJMS) – Monthly disbursement data is electronically input into Accounting Sub-system of MPA-FMS. However, the interface between other MPA-FMS Sub-systems and DJMS requires manual re-entering of the data.
- ◆ Enlisted Loss Inventory Model – Computation of Manpower Program by Linear Programming (ELIM-COMPLIP) – MPA-FMS receives military strength projections and losses through the ODCSPER, from the Army Active Military Manpower Program (AAMMP) a report generated by the ELIM-COMPLIP. The two systems are not linked electronically.
- ◆ P&F System – MPA-FMS develops the MPA appropriation reflected in the P&F System. The two systems are not linked electronically.

### 3.25.8 Access

MPA-FMS is part of IRMIS and is available through the FM LAN. Access to the site requires a user ID and password. Current access is limited to BUO-M.

### 3.25.9 Reference

Interview with ODASA(B) (SAFM-BUO-M)

## 3.26 INTERNAL REVIEW REPORTING SYSTEM

The Internal Review Reporting System is an Internet-based application that allows the Army's nearly 300 Internal Review (IR) offices around the world to enter their audit data and synopsis reports for the semiannual reporting period and

generate reports. IR personnel have the additional capability to update any previously entered information. Users access the system using a standard web browser running on their local workstation.

IR offices have always maintained work logs. Those logs are now kept on the website. The system eliminates the need to re-enter data that is already maintained in the work logs, and reports are generated automatically. All of the data is stored centrally in a backend database server located on the DAQS server at HQDA. The application employs a password system to protect the security of the data.

Each MACOM and installation can insert and update the Audit data and Synopsis Reports for their organization for the current reporting period. Organizations can also view reports on their own data. MACOMs have the additional capability to view reports, insert data, and update data for organizations that fall within their individual commands. After a predefined period, the data for the reporting period is locked. At that time, no organization can enter or update data for that reporting period; however, reports can still be generated from this data.

### 3.26.1 Uses

- ◆ Maintain work logs.
- ◆ Manage IR activities including audits, consulting and advisory services, audit compliance, and follow-up.
- ◆ Prepare the HQDA required semi-annual Report

### 3.26.2 Significant Data Elements

- ◆ Type of audits and activities
- ◆ Organization
- ◆ Report periods
- ◆ Synopses

### 3.26.3 Validity and Edits

Input data is automatically validated before entry is considered complete. Data validation includes ensuring that all required fields contain data.

### 3.26.4 System Proponent

OASA(FM&C), Office of the Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Army for Financial Operations.

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### 3.26.5 Update

The IR Semi-Annual Reporting System is updated throughout the year. Data is locked twice per year.

### 3.26.6 Reports and Other Outputs

- ◆ Synopsis Reports
- ◆ Various system defined standard reports

### 3.26.7 Relationships

DAQS Web <http://www.daqs/army.mil>

### 3.26.8 Access

The IR System is available through the World Wide Web. Access to the site requires a user organization and password.

Access to the site is at URL:

<http://www.daqs.army.mil/internalreview>

Access may also be made through links at IR Home Page at URL:

<http://www.daqs.army.mil/IR/IR.htm> (Select “Internal Review Semi-Annual Reporting Data”)

Access may also be made through links at the ASA (FM&C) Home Page at URL:

<http://www.asafm.army.mil> (Select “Internal Review”, then “Internal Review Semi-Annual Reporting Data”)

### 3.26.9 Reference

Material provided by the OASA(FM&C), Office of the Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Army for Financial Operations.