Defense Primer: Future Years Defense Program (FYDP)

Background
The primary mechanism for the Secretary of Defense to request, allocate, track, and expend DOD funds is known as the Planning, Programing, Budgeting, and Execution (PPBE) process. The Future Years Defense Program (FYDP) is an annually compiled catalogue that summarizes the forces, resources, and programs associated with DOD operations. The FYDP is typically completed during the programming phase of the PPBE process, and is generally updated during the budgeting phase to reflect DOD’s final funding decisions presented in the annual Presidential Budget Request (PBR).

The FYDP captures resource management decisions related to projected activities associated with (DOD). By grouping funding into programs (rather than activities as shown in the annual budget justification documents) the FYDP reflects the allocation of resources to major strategic efforts over a multiyear period.

Formally approved by the Secretary of Defense, the FYDP projects DOD funding, manpower, and force structure needs over a 5-year period. The FYDP depicts the allocation of defense resources in the two previous fiscal years and the current fiscal year and it provides force structure estimates for eight years. For example, the FY2017 FYDP reflected FY2015 and FY2016 appropriations, the current budget year estimate (FY2017) as part of the 5-year program (FY2017-2021), and the estimated force structure through FY2024 (Figure 1).

Section 221 of Title 10, United States Code, requires the Secretary of Defense to submit the FYDP to Congress in conjunction with the President’s annual budget request. The FYDP is generally submitted to the congressional committees with jurisdiction over defense matters. Note that while the data structure of the FYDP is unclassified, the actual FYDP data is classified.

FYDP Organization and Content
The FYDP is structured as a database which links DOD resources (or inputs) to programs (or outputs). As such, the FYDP can serve to compare or crosswalk the Department’s output-focused internal review structure with the input-focused congressional review structure. The FYDP tracks the three broad categories of resources available to the DOD as its inputs:

- **Total Obligatory Authority (TOA)** – Appropriated funding, in thousands of dollars;
- **Manpower** – Military endstrength and civilian full-time equivalent work years; and
- **Forces** – Identified as either items of equipment or combat units.

FYDP outputs are currently grouped under eleven Major Force Programs (MFPs). An MFP is an aggregation of the resources (TOA, Manpower, and Forces) necessary to achieve DOD’s objective or plans. Currently, six of the MFPs are considered combat force programs and five are considered support programs.

- **MFP 01** - Strategic Forces
- **MFP 02** - General Purpose Forces
- **MFP 03** - Command, Control, Communications, Intelligence, and Space
- **MFP 04** - Mobility Forces
- **MFP 05** - Guard and Reserve Forces
- **MFP 06** - Research and Development
- **MFP 07** - Central Supply and Maintenance
- **MFP 08** - Training, Medical, & Other Personnel Activities
- **MFP 09** - Administration and Associated Activities
- **MFP 10** - Support of Other Nations
- **MFP 11** - Special Operations Forces
  
  *Combat force programs

**FYDP Structure**
The FYDP database allows a user to identify, sort, and display DOD plans and programs in three dimensions: component (military service or defense agency), MFP, and appropriation title (e.g., military personnel, procurement, military construction). See Figure 2.

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**PPBE Process**
For more information CRS In Focus IF10429, Defense Primer: Planning, Programing, Budgeting and Execution Process (PPBE), by Lynn M. Williams.

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**Figure 1. FY2017 FYDP**

![FY2017 FYDP Diagram](image-url)

**Source:** DOD Directive 7045.14. Figure created by CRS.

**Note:** A full FYDP was not provided with the DOD’s FY2018 budget request.

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Program Elements

Each DOD component submitting data to the FYDP assigns FYDP resources (TOA, Manpower, and Forces) to an MFP using a unique Program Element code or PE. The eleven MFPs comprise thousands of PEs. Each PE is a unique alphanumeric code that identifies functional or organizational entities and their related resources. PEs may have a narrow focus (such as Navy F/A-18 squadrons) or broad focus (such as Air Force long-range strategic planning).

PEs enable a user to identify allocations such as the total resources (TOA, Manpower, and Forces) assigned to a program, the weapon systems and support systems within a program, specified resources in logical groupings, or selected functional groupings of resources. See Figure 3 for an example of a PE.

Resource Identification Codes

Each FYDP resource is identified by fiscal year as TOA, Manpower, or Forces using a Resource Identification Code (RIC). The RIC is a four-digit code that specifies the type of resource assigned to each PE. For example, TOA RICs range from 0300 to 0999 and are used to identify appropriation accounts in the President’s budget. TOA RICs generally correlate to standard account codes assigned by the U.S. Treasury.

Manpower RICs range from 0000-0299 and are used to identify officer, enlisted and civilian manpower in each of the DOD components. Manpower RICs also exist for U.S. direct hire, foreign direct hire, or foreign indirect hire civilian personnel.

Force RICs range from 1000 to 9999 and are used to identify hardware items (such as missiles), weapons systems (such as an aircraft or ship), or organizations (such as a brigade or squadron). For example RIC 1230 represents an Army Air Assault Battalion and RIC 2646 represents a DDG-51 Arleigh Burke-class destroyer.

Unlike PEs, RICs are not visible in DOD’s budget submission to Congress. Instead, the budget documents generally identify the resource in plain text.

Relevant Statutes

Title 10, U.S. Code, Chapter 9 - Defense Budget Matters

Other Resources


ACQuipedia, Future Years Defense Program (FYDP), Defense Acquisition University, September 29, 2016

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