



# Defense Primer: Future Years Defense Program (FYDP)

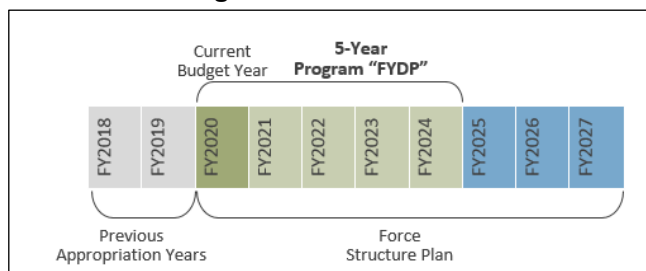
## Background

The Future Years Defense Program (FYDP) is a projection of the forces, resources, and programs to support Department of Defense (DOD) operations. The FYDP is compiled every year and typically completed during the *programming* phase of the Planning, Programming, Budgeting, and Execution (PPBE) process. The program is updated during the *budgeting* phase to reflect DOD’s final funding decisions presented in the annual President’s budget request.

The FYDP captures resource management decisions for projected DOD activities associated with normal, peacetime operations. Grouping funding by programs—rather than activities, as depicted in the annual budget justification documents—the FYDP reflects the planned allocation of DOD resources to major strategic efforts over a multiyear period.

The FYDP projects DOD funding, manpower, and force structure needs over a five-year period. The program is typically depicted with defense resources for the two previous fiscal years and force structure estimates for the three subsequent fiscal years. For example, the FY2020 FYDP reflects FY2018 and FY2019 appropriations, the current budget year estimate (FY2020) as part of the five-year program (FY2020-FY2024), and the estimated force structure through FY2027. See **Figure 1**.

**Figure 1. FY2020 FYDP**



Source: CRS graphic based on DOD Directive 7045.14.

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 budget request. The FYDP is generally submitted to the congressional committees with jurisdiction over defense matters. 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 12 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 six 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

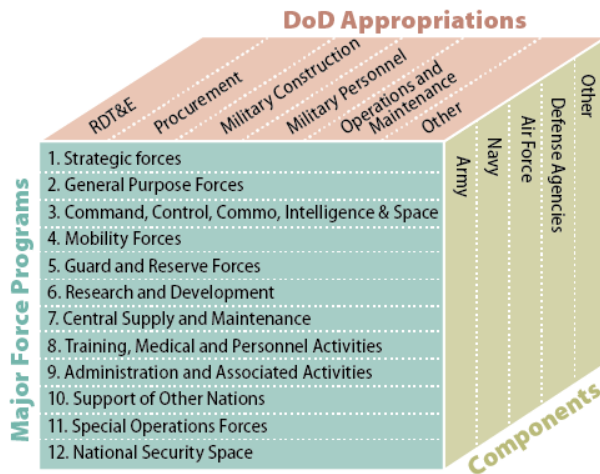
**MFP 12** - National Security Space

\*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, and military construction). See **Figure 2**.

**Figure 2. FYDP Structure**



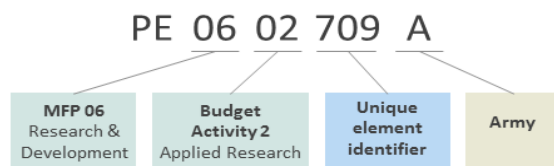
**Source:** CRS graphic based on Defense Acquisition University illustration.

**Program Elements**

Each DOD component submitting data to the FYDP assigns resources to an MFP using a unique *program element* code or *PE*. The 12 MFPs include 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 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.

**Figure 3. Program Element for Night Vision Technology: PE0602709A**



**Source:** CRS graphic.

The first two characters identify the MFP that contains the PE (in this case, MFP 06 - Research and Development). The third and fourth characters have special uses within certain MFPs. Within MFP 06, these characters indicate a specific DOD research and development funding category (in this case, applied research). The fifth through seventh characters provide the unique identification for that specific element. The alphabetical suffix identifies the component responsible for that PE. Commonly referenced PE suffixes are:

- **A** – Army
- **BB** – Special Operations Command
- **C** – Missile Defense Agency
- **DZ** – Office of the Secretary of Defense

- **F** – Air Force
- **J** – Joint Staff
- **M** – Marine Corps
- **N** – Navy

**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 request. TOA RICs generally correlate to standard account codes assigned by the Department of the Treasury.

Manpower RICs range from 0000 to 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

**CRS Product**

For more information, see CRS In Focus IF10429, *Defense Primer: Planning, Programming, Budgeting and Execution (PPBE) Process*, by Brendan W. McGarry.

**Other Resources**

DOD Directive 7045.14, *The Planning, Programming, Budgeting, and Execution (PPBE) Process*, January 25, 2013 – note that this directive superseded and canceled DOD 7045.7-H, *Future Years Defense Program (FYDP) Structure*, April 2004.

FYDP Structure Handbook, “Department of Defense Future Years Defense Program (FYDP) Structure: Codes and Definitions for All DOD Components,” February 2014.

ACQuipedia, *Future Years Defense Program (FYDP)*, Defense Acquisition University

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