Defense Primer: Planning, Programming, Budgeting and Execution (PPBE) Process

**Introduction**
Planning, Programming, Budgeting, and Execution (PPBE) is the Department of Defense (DOD) process for allocating resources. The annual process serves as the framework for DOD civilian and military leaders to decide which programs and force structure requirements to fund based on strategic objectives.

The department’s Defense Acquisition University (DAU) defines PPBE in part as “a formal, systematic structure for making decisions on policy, strategy, and the development of forces and capabilities to accomplish anticipated missions.” DOD Directive 7045.14 states the objective of PPBE “is to provide the DOD with the most effective mix of forces, equipment, manpower, and support attainable within fiscal constraints.”

The process is designed to produce DOD’s portion of the President’s annual budget request to Congress and updates to the department’s five-year spending plan known as the Future Years Defense Program, or FYDP (pronounced “fiddip”). The process is also one leg of a triad of acquisition-related decision support systems that includes the Joint Capabilities Integration and Development System (JCIDS) for developing requirements to address capability gaps and the Defense Acquisition System (DAS) for managing acquisition.

**Background**
In 1961, then-Secretary of Defense (SECDEF) Robert S. McNamara created the Planning, Programming, and Budgeting System (PPBS) to establish a framework for connecting strategic objectives with resources. In 2003, DOD renamed the system PPBE in part to emphasize the need to better manage the execution of budget authority provided by Congress. The Deputy Secretary of Defense assists the SECDEF in the overall PPBE leadership role by managing the process on a day-to-day basis.

PPBE is a calendar-driven process that, for any fiscal year cycle, typically begins more than two years before the expected year of budget execution. PPBE is part of DOD’s Resource Allocation Process, a timeline intended to show when actions associated with a particular fiscal year cycle are supposed to occur during a calendar year (see Figure 1). DOD makes a distinction between the execution phase of PPBE, also known as execution review, and the execution of congressional appropriations in the Resource Allocation Process figure. (For more information, see the Execution section below.)

**PPBE Phases**
The first three phases typically produce a specific product unique to that phase and year. The *planning* phase produces the Defense Planning Guidance (DPG), which details force development priorities. The *programming* phase generates a Program Objective Memorandum (POM), a funding plan for each military service and defense agency covering a five-year period that adjusts programs in the FYDP. The *budgeting* phase results in a Budget Estimate Submission (BES), which covers the first year of the POM and converts programs into budget terms for submission to Congress.

![Figure 1. DOD Resource Allocation Process](https://crsreports.congress.gov)
Programming
The programming phase is meant to analyze the anticipated effects of present-day decisions on the future force. The Director of the Cost Assessment and Program Evaluation (CAPE) Office leads this phase. The programming phase begins with the heads of each military service and defense agency developing a Program Objective Memorandum (POM), which describes proposed resource requirements (forces, manpower, and funding) for programs over five years. The POM prioritizes and adjusts programs in the FYDP. The POM can also describe the risks associated with underfunded or unfunded programs. Once each service submits a POM, CAPE leads the reviews of the programs, forecasts the resource requirements for the next five years, and updates the FYDP. As a result of this program review, the SECDEF can direct the services to make changes.

Budgeting
The Under Secretary of Defense (Comptroller)/Chief Financial Officer leads the budgeting phase, in which the military services complete a Budget Estimate Submission (BES) for the first year of the FYDP. Under guidance from the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), the Comptroller reviews the budget submissions to ensure appropriate funding and fiscal controls, phasing of the efforts over the funding period, and feasibility of execution within the budget year. During this phase, Comptroller analysts work with service counterparts to review budget requests and ensure they align with the unified defense budget. As a result of this budget review, the SECDEF can direct the services to make changes. The military services update their budgets to comply with the decision. The final product is intended for submission to OMB each December for inclusion in the President’s annual budget request to Congress, which is usually submitted in February.

Execution
The final phase, execution, also known as execution review, is intended to evaluate program results. The execution review occurs at the same time as the program review (to prioritize the programs that best meet strategic goals) and the budget review (to decide how much to spend on each program). Thus, execution review is intended to assess a program’s actual performance compared to its planned performance.

Other Key Players
While each phase has a designated leader, that person and their staff work in concert with many others during all phases of the PPBE process. Examples of key players in the process include

- **USD for Personnel and Readiness (P&R)** advises on all matters related to total force (active and reserve military, civilian, and contract support), including planning, requirements, readiness, workforce mix and balance, applicable personnel policies, and healthcare issues.

- **Deputy Chief Management Officer** provides administrative and managerial support to the deputy secretary’s senior governance bodies; helps the Chief Management Officer (CMO) to organize the business operations of the department.

- **USD for Intelligence (I)** advises on all matters related to intelligence, counterintelligence, security, sensitive activities, and other intelligence-related matters. The USD(I) is also a key player in the intelligence budget process (IPPBE).

- **DOD Chief Information Officer (CIO)** advises on major cyber investments, information technology (IT) resource allocations, and investment decisions, including recommending whether to continue, modify, or terminate IT investments.

### Relevant Statutes
- Title 10, U.S. Code, Section 151 – Joint Chiefs of Staff: composition; functions
- Title 10, U.S. Code, Chapter 9 – Defense Budget Matters
- Weapon Systems Acquisition Reform Act of 2009 (P.L. 111-23)

### CRS Products
- CRS In Focus IF10831, Defense Primer: Future Years Defense Program (FYDP)
- CRS In Focus IF10428, Intelligence Planning, Programming, Budgeting, and Evaluation (IPPBE) Process, by Michael E. DeVine

### Other Resources
- Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Instructions (CJCSI) 3100.01B and 8501.01B
- Defense Acquisition University, Acquisition Encyclopedia, Planning, Programming, Budgeting & Execution Process (PPBE)

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