



Updated January 27, 2020

# 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

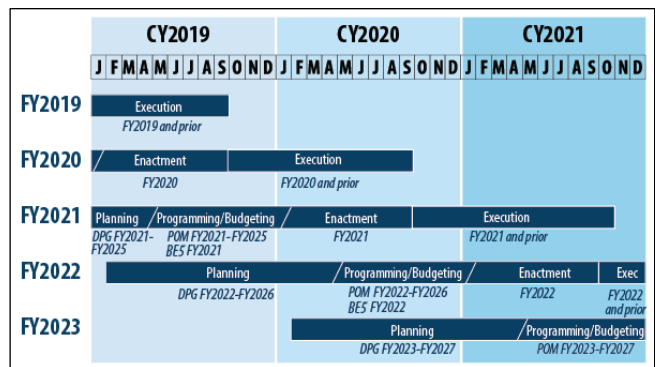
In 1961, then-Secretary of Defense (SECDEF) Robert S. McNamara created the Planning, Programming, and Budgeting System (PPBS) to establish a framework for connecting strategic objectives with resources. In 2003, DOD renamed the system PPBE in part to emphasize the need to better manage the execution 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**  
(by month and calendar year, and fiscal year)



**Source:** CRS graphic based on DOD references.

**Notes:** CY is calendar year; FY is fiscal year. Execution as shown is based on appropriations available for one year.

## Planning

The Under Secretary of Defense for Policy leads the planning phase. The Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS) also plays a significant role in the process, in accordance with responsibilities as the principal military advisor to the SECDEF under 10 U.S.C. §151. The CJCS’s role is, in part, to advocate for solutions to department-wide requirements. The phase involves reviewing the President’s National Security Strategy (NSS), the SECDEF’s National Defense Strategy (NDS), and the CJCS’s National Military Strategy (NMS) to ensure the resulting Defense Planning Guidance (DPG) aligns with the Administration’s policy goals and takes into account potential threats, force structure, readiness posture, and other factors. The DPG, developed with input from the CJCS, military services, and combatant commanders, contains guidance for the services and helps inform their Program Objective Memorandums (POMs).

## 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 Research and Engineering (R&E)** advises SECDEF on all DOD research, engineering, and technology development activities and programs; serves as the DOD chief technology officer with the mission of advancing technology and innovation for the military services and DOD.
- **USD for Acquisition and Sustainment (A&S)** establishes policy for all DOD elements relating to acquisition (including system design, development, and production, and procurement of goods and services) and sustainment.

- **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

DOD Directive 7045.14, *The Planning, Programming, Budgeting, and Execution (PPBE) Process*

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)*

*Acknowledgment:* This primer was originally authored by Lynn M. Williams, former CRS Specialist in Defense Readiness and Infrastructure.

**Brendan W. McGarry**, Analyst in US Defense Budget

**IF10429**

## Disclaimer

This document was prepared by the Congressional Research Service (CRS). CRS serves as nonpartisan shared staff to congressional committees and Members of Congress. It operates solely at the behest of and under the direction of Congress. Information in a CRS Report should not be relied upon for purposes other than public understanding of information that has been provided by CRS to Members of Congress in connection with CRS's institutional role. CRS Reports, as a work of the United States Government, are not subject to copyright protection in the United States. Any CRS Report may be reproduced and distributed in its entirety without permission from CRS. However, as a CRS Report may include copyrighted images or material from a third party, you may need to obtain the permission of the copyright holder if you wish to copy or otherwise use copyrighted material.