
FTE (Full-Time Equivalent)

Reflects the total number of regular straight-time hours (i.e., not including overtime or holiday hours) worked by employees divided by the number of compensable hours applicable to each fiscal year. Annual leave, sick leave, and compensatory time off and other approved leave categories are considered to be “hours worked” for purposes of defining FTE employment.

Full Funding

The provision of budgetary resources to cover the total estimated cost of a program or project at the time it is undertaken (regardless of when the funds will actually be obligated). Full funding generally pertains to the acquisition of capital assets, such as the construction of Navy ships or buildings to house federal agencies. (For a distinction, *see* Incremental Funding. *See also* Multiple-Year Authority *under* Duration *under* Budget Authority; Multiyear Budget Planning.)

The term full funding can sometimes refer to the appropriation of the total amount authorized by law. A program is said to be “fully funded” when the appropriation equals the authorized level or when appropriations are sufficient to cover service for all eligible persons or organizations.

Functional Classification

A system of classifying budget authority, outlays, receipts, and tax expenditures according to the national needs being addressed. Each concurrent resolution on the budget allocates budget authority and outlays among the various functions.

Each budget account appears in the single budget function (for example, national defense or health) that best reflects its major purpose, an important national need. A function may be divided into two or more subfunctions, depending upon the complexity of the national need addressed. (*See also* Budget Activity.)

(For a presentation of the functional classification for the fiscal 2006 budget, *see* app. IV. For a distinction, *see* Object Classification. *See also* Agency Mission; Budget Activity; Subfunction.)