

**VOLUME 1, CHAPTER 4: “STANDARD FINANCIAL INFORMATION
STRUCTURE”****SUMMARY OF MAJOR CHANGES**

Changes are identified in this table and also denoted by [blue font](#).

Substantive revisions are denoted by an asterisk (*) symbol preceding the section, paragraph, table, or figure that includes the revision.

Unless otherwise noted, chapters referenced are contained in this volume.

Hyperlinks are denoted by [***bold, italic, blue, and underlined font***](#).

The previous version dated [March 2019](#) is archived.

PARAGRAPH	EXPLANATION OF CHANGE/REVISION	PURPOSE
All	Updated missing and incorrect hyperlinks.	Revision
1.3 (040103)	Revised the Authoritative Guidance paragraph to include titles of the United States Code (U.S.C.) being referenced.	Revision
2.1 (040201)	Referenced U.S.C. to enhance the definition of the Business Enterprise Architecture.	Revision
2.6 (040206)	Updated the paragraph title to be consistent with the Office of the Deputy Chief Financial Officer Standard Financial Information Structure website.	Revision
4.3 (040403)	Updated the Department of Defense Component responsibilities.	Revision

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CHAPTER 4

STANDARD FINANCIAL INFORMATION STRUCTURE

1.0 GENERAL (0401)

1.1 Overview (040101)

The [*Standard Financial Information Structure*](#) (SFIS) is a comprehensive data structure that supports requirements for budgeting, financial accounting, cost/performance, interoperability, and external reporting needs across the Department of Defense (DoD) enterprise. It is a common business language that enables budgeting, performance-based management, and the generation of financial statements. SFIS standardizes financial reporting across DoD and allows revenues and expenses to be reported by programs that align with major goals, rather than basing reporting primarily on appropriation categories. It also enables decision-makers to efficiently compare programs and their associated activities and costs across DoD and provides a basis for common valuation of DoD programs, assets, and liabilities. The SFIS matrix that defines each data element is available on the SFIS resources web page.

1.2 Purpose (040102)

This chapter prescribes the requirements for SFIS and Standard Line of Accounting (SLOA)/Accounting Classification compliance for DoD business systems. SFIS and SLOA/Accounting Classification compliance provides a means for DoD business systems to meet statutory requirements and additional requirements implemented by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), and the United States Department of the Treasury (Treasury).

*1.3 Authoritative Guidance (040103)

1.3.1. Title 10, United States Code (U.S.C.), section 2222(e)(3) ([*10 U.S.C. § 2222\(e\)\(3\)*](#)), *Defense business systems: business process reengineering; enterprise architecture; management*, requires that the DoD [*Business Enterprise Architecture \(BEA\)*](#) include an information infrastructure that, at a minimum, enables DoD to:

1.3.1.1. Comply with all applicable law, including Federal accounting, financial management, and reporting requirements;

1.3.1.2. Routinely produce verifiable, timely, accurate, and reliable business and financial information for management purposes;

1.3.1.3. Integrate budget, accounting, and program information and systems; and

1.3.1.4. Identify whether each existing business system is a part of the business system environment outlined by the Defense BEA, will become a part of that environment with appropriate modification, or is not a part of that environment.

1.3.2. 10 U.S.C. § 2222(e)(3)(A) requires establishment of policies, procedures, [business](#) data standards, [business](#) performance measures, and [business](#) system interface requirements that are applied uniformly throughout DoD.

1.3.3. [31 U.S.C. § 902\(a\)\(3\)](#), *Authority and functions of agency Chief Financial Officer*, requires agencies to develop and maintain an integrated agency accounting and financial management system, including financial reporting and internal controls that:

1.3.3.1. Complies with applicable accounting principles standards and requirements, and internal control standards;

1.3.3.2. Complies with such policies and requirements as may be prescribed by the Director of OMB;

1.3.3.3. Complies with any other requirements applicable to such systems; and

1.3.3.4. Provides for:

1.3.3.4.1. Complete, reliable, consistent, and timely information which is prepared on a uniform basis and which is responsive to the financial information needs of agency management;

1.3.3.4.2. The development and reporting of cost information;

1.3.3.4.3. The integration of accounting and budgeting information; and

1.3.3.4.4. The systematic measurement of performance.

1.3.4. The [Federal Financial Management Improvement Act of 1996](#) (FFMIA) requires agencies to incorporate accounting standards and reporting objectives established for the Federal Government into their financial management systems so that all the assets and liabilities, revenues, expenditures or expenses, and the full costs of programs and activities of the Federal Government can be consistently and accurately recorded, monitored, and uniformly reported throughout the Federal Government.

1.3.5. The [Government Performance and Results Act of 1993](#) (GPRA), as amended by the [GPRA Modernization Act of 2010](#), requires annual performance reporting that links performance planned to performance achieved.

1.3.6. The [OMB Circular A-123, Appendix D](#), provides FFMIA compliance guidance including the requirement for agencies' financial management systems to reflect an agency-wide financial information classification structure that is consistent with the United States Standard General Ledger (USSGL). Application of the USSGL at the transaction level means that each time an approved transaction is recorded in a financial management system, it must generate the appropriate general ledger accounts for posting the transaction according to the rules defined in the USSGL guidance. OMB Circular 123, Appendix D was incorporated into Chapter 3.

1.3.7. The OMB, [Office of Federal Financial Management](#) requires, within each department or agency, accounting classification elements and definitions to be standardized to ensure uniform and efficient accounting treatment, classification, and reporting.

1.3.8. The Treasury Bureau of the Fiscal Service publishes the USSGL which is updated annually in the [Treasury Financial Manual](#) (TFM). The TFM Volume 1, Supplements includes the latest USSGL Bulletin and seven major sections that comprise the Treasury USSGL guidance: (I) Chart of Accounts, (II) Accounts and Definitions, (III) Account Transactions, (IV) Account Attributes for USSGL Proprietary Account and Budgetary Account Reporting, (V) Crosswalks to Standard External Reports for Governmentwide Treasury Account Symbol Adjusted Trial Balance System (GTAS) Reporting, (VI) Crosswalks to Reclassified Statements for Reporting, and (VII) GTAS Validations and Edits for Reporting. The USSGL standardizes federal agency accounting and supports the preparation of standard external reports required by the OMB and Treasury.

2.0 DEFINITIONS (0402)

*2.1 Business Enterprise Architecture (040201)

The BEA is the enterprise architecture for the DoD business mission area [that guides and constrains implementation of interoperable Defense business system solutions as required by 10 U.S.C. § 2222](#). The BEA defines the DoD business transformation priorities, the business capabilities required to support those priorities, and the combinations of enterprise systems and initiatives that enable those capabilities. It is used to determine compliance for systems reviewed by the Defense Business Council (DBC) and includes the SFIS requirements. The BEA structure/framework was developed using a set of integrated DoD Architecture Framework products to include the All View, Operational View, Systems and Services View, and Technical Standards View. It includes activities, processes, data, information exchanges, business rules, system functions, system data exchanges, terms, and linkages to laws, regulations, and policies.

2.2 Financial Management System Types (040202)

This paragraph defines DoD financial management system types in the current environment for purposes of SFIS and SLOA/Accounting Classification compliance. See [the Glossary](#) for a complete definition of a financial management system [and Chapter 3 for definitions of a financial system and a mixed system](#).

2.2.1. [Target Accounting System](#). A target accounting system is configured to post transactions to an internal USSGL compliant subsidiary or general ledger and does not have a system retirement plan and date.

2.2.2. [Target Financial Business Feeder System](#). A target financial business feeder system does not qualify as a target accounting system and does not have a retirement plan and date. The system creates or processes transactions with financial impacts and exchanges accounting data with another business feeder system(s) and/or accounting system(s).

2.2.3. Legacy Accounting System. A legacy accounting system is configured to post transactions to an internal subsidiary or general ledger and has a retirement plan and date.

2.2.4. Legacy Financial Business Feeder System. A legacy financial business feeder system does not qualify as an accounting system and has a retirement plan and date. The system creates or processes transactions with financial impacts and exchanges accounting data with another business feeder system(s) and/or accounting system(s).

2.3 Investment Review Process (040203)

DoD implemented a business systems investment review process through the DBC. The Chief Management Officer (CMO) established the DBC as the principal subsidiary governance body to the Deputy's Management Action Group (DMAG) for defense business operations. The DBC also assumes the role of the Department's Investment Review Board (IRB) for Defense Business Systems investments. A primary goal of the IRB process is to facilitate development and implementation of integrated business systems across DoD business functions and capabilities; thereby providing a framework for effective investment decision-making and enabling the Department's senior leadership to guide investments to maximize the impact to the warfighter. SFIS/SLOA is a critical part of this process.

2.4 SFIS Business Rules (040204)

The SFIS business rules specify how SFIS data elements must be implemented and are the primary mechanism that drives SFIS compliance. The SFIS business rules dictate compliance requirements such as syntax, storage, derivation and usage.

2.5 SFIS Compliance Checklist (040205)

The SFIS Compliance Checklist is based on the SFIS business rules and is used to document compliance with the SFIS business rules. The Checklist provides the Office of the Secretary of Defense leadership, DoD Component program managers, and other financial and operations managers with a means for determining whether their accounting and financial business feeder systems comply with SFIS requirements. DoD Components use the Checklist as a tool to assess and gauge the level of a financial system's compliance with SFIS requirements.

*2.6 SFIS Values Library [Service](#) (040206)

The SFIS Values Library [Service](#) houses allowable SFIS values for specific SFIS data elements. Systems must be compliant with the value lists as outlined in the data elements authoritative source. The SFIS Values Library [Service](#) can be located on the [OUSD\(C\)/Chief Financial Officer SFIS webpage](#).

2.7 Standard Data (040207)

Standard data relates to information that is transmitted, processed, maintained, and/or accessed in a standard format. It is a structured communication medium that is exchanged within and between entities and other groups for business transactions. The standards describe structures that emulate documents; e.g., purchase orders to automate purchasing. The standard data is also used to refer to the implementation and operation of systems and processes for creating, transmitting, and receiving information. It simplifies the aggregation of data, limiting crosswalks and mapping procedures.

2.8 SLOA/Accounting Classification (040208)

The DoD SLOA/Accounting Classification is a subset of the SFIS data standard elements. The SLOA/Accounting Classification is comprised of the minimum SFIS data elements that must be exchanged for business events that have an accounting impact at any point from the initial commitment to the final posting in the appropriate general ledger. This includes commitments, obligations, expenditures, and disbursements. The SLOA accommodates Treasury reporting requirements for daily cash reporting.

3.0 COMPLIANCE REQUIREMENTS (0403)

3.1 SFIS (040301)

3.1.1. SFIS compliance is required for all target accounting systems and target financial business feeder systems that comprise the target environment, as identified in the [Component's](#) Functional Strategy and Organization Execution Plan that support financial transactions. SFIS is also considered for legacy accounting systems and legacy financial business feeder systems on a case-by-case basis. SFIS provides an enterprise-wide standard for categorizing financial information along several dimensions to support financial management and financial reporting functions; enable decision-makers to efficiently compare similar programs and activities across DoD; and provide a level of detail required for information retrieval and auditability. SFIS is aligned to federal-wide standards, at summary levels, for federal-level financial statements.

3.1.2. [Systems](#) must meet all applicable SFIS Business Rules. SFIS data element transactions are required to be posted to the financial accounting system using the required USSGL accounts and accounting standards. DoD Component program managers are required to use the SFIS checklist to determine SFIS compliance and to guide implementation and configuration efforts.

3.2 SLOA/Accounting Classification (040302)

3.2.1. The DoD SLOA/Accounting Classification is a subset of SFIS data elements that is used to ensure accurate accounting transactions and interoperability between systems. The SLOA/Accounting Classification requirement is applicable for all systems that process business events with accounting impacts between the time of commitment through disbursement. This includes, but is not limited to, accounting, contract writing, logistics, civilian pay, military pay,

travel, medical, and transportation. Target systems must send, receive, capture, store, and maintain the SLOA/Accounting Classification data constructed as discrete data. Further, systems must meet all applicable SFIS Business Rules.

3.2.2. For legacy accounting systems and legacy financial business feeder systems that have a retirement plan and date, the implementation of SFIS and SLOA/Accounting Classification is considered on a case-by-case basis depending upon its impact on audit readiness.

3.3 Interoperability of Data between Systems (040303)

Systems that support the financial management purchasing process such as contracts, intergovernmental orders, and payroll for audit readiness purposes must be interoperable with SLOA/Accounting Classification data elements. Supporting transactions are required to be posted to the target accounting system using proper USSGL accounts and accounting standards. A transaction broker and translation service may be used for legacy systems with a retirement plan and date to translate non-SFIS data elements to SFIS data elements. A transaction broker may be used to reduce the number of interfaces, thereby reducing the cost to maintain the interfaces and minimizing the number of interfaces subject to changes in interface controls to support auditability.

3.4 Defense Departmental Reporting System SFIS Trial Balance (040304)

Target accounting systems must interface with the Defense Departmental Reporting System using an SFIS Compliant Trial Balance. The SFIS Compliant Trial Balance must meet all necessary USSGL and DoD financial reporting requirements.

4.0 ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES (0404)

4.1 Office of the Under Secretary of Defense (Comptroller) (040401)

The Office of the [Under](#) Secretary of Defense (Comptroller) (OUSD(C)):

4.1.1. Serves in a leadership role and establishes policy for the development of DoD enterprise business and financial systems to include SFIS implementation across DoD.

4.1.2. Is responsible for providing stewardship for SFIS financial data elements, and serves as a primary representative on the DMAG and DBC (reference paragraph [040203](#)).

4.1.3. Provides business and financial system insight on all issues presented at committee/board meetings and serves as the primary office of responsibility for actions stemming from the DMAG and the IRB.

4.1.4. Is responsible for publishing and maintaining the SFIS resources repository.

4.1.5. Works with DoD Components and Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) integration teams to properly implement SFIS.

4.2 Office of the Chief Management Officer (040402)

The [Office of the Chief Management Officer \(OCMO\)](#) established the new role of the DoD Chief Data Officer [within the Office of the Chief Information Officer](#) to lead the extraction and analysis of data to support business reform as well as lead the operation of a DoD-wide data governance body to oversee the preparation, extraction, and provision of common, transparent enterprise data throughout the business enterprise, including coordination on all data standards, to include SFIS, cost management, and overall data management.

*4.3 DoD Components (040403)

DoD Components are responsible for:

[4.3.1. Implementing SFIS for all applicable systems and ensuring interoperability between systems that have a financial impact. This includes asserting compliance with SFIS by using the Compliance Checklist for SFIS and maintaining their systems consistent with SFIS requirements.](#)

[4.3.2. Ensuring that all financial management systems \(as defined in the Glossary\) provide complete, reliable, consistent and timely budgetary and proprietary transaction-level information in accordance with SFIS; and are recorded in general ledgers of the accounting systems of record to produce auditable budgetary, proprietary, and managerial cost accounting reports for use by external and internal stakeholders.](#)

4.4 Defense Finance and Accounting Service (040404)

The Defense Finance and Accounting Service is responsible for maintaining the SFIS values library and ensuring all service provider applications and enterprise systems are compliant with SFIS.

5.0 SFIS RESOURCES (0405)

The SFIS web page contains several resources that define the SFIS requirements and provides tools to assist with compliance including the following:

[5.0.1. SFIS Matrix \(SFIS data elements, definitions, examples, business rules, syntaxes, primary stewards, authoritative sources, required reports, and Extensible Markup Language Schemas\).](#)

[5.0.2. SFIS Compliance Checklist.](#)

[5.0.3. SFIS/Standard Line of Account/Accounting Classification.](#)

[5.0.4. SFIS Values Library Service.](#)

[5.0.5. SFIS Enterprise Resource Planning Standard Configurations.](#)

5.0.6. DoD USSGL Transaction Library.

5.0.7. DoD Standard Chart of Accounts Implementation Guidance.

5.0.8. DoD Chart of Accounts Tie-Points Standard.

5.0.9. Defense Departmental Reporting System Chart of Account Guidance and Account Attribute Alignment Guidance

5.0.10. Archived DoD Chart of Account Guidance.

5.0.11. Authoritative Guidance Pertaining to SFIS (External Links).

Table 4-1. SFIS Compliance Summary

Financial Management System Type	SFIS Compliance Requirement
Target Accounting System	SFIS DoD SLOA/Accounting Classification DoD USSGL Transaction Library DoD Standard Chart of Accounts
Target Financial Business Feeder System (processes business events with accounting impacts between the time of commitment through disbursement)	SFIS DoD SLOA/Accounting Classification
Legacy Accounting System	SFIS and DoD SLOA/Accounting Classification are considered on a case-by-case basis
Legacy Financial Business Feeder System (creates or processes transactions with financial impacts and exchanges accounting data with other business feeder systems or accounting systems)	SFIS and DoD SLOA/Accounting Classification are considered on a case-by-case basis