



**FOREIGN ASSISTANCE
DATA REVIEW**

U.S. Department of State
Phase Two – Data Element Index
Winter 2016

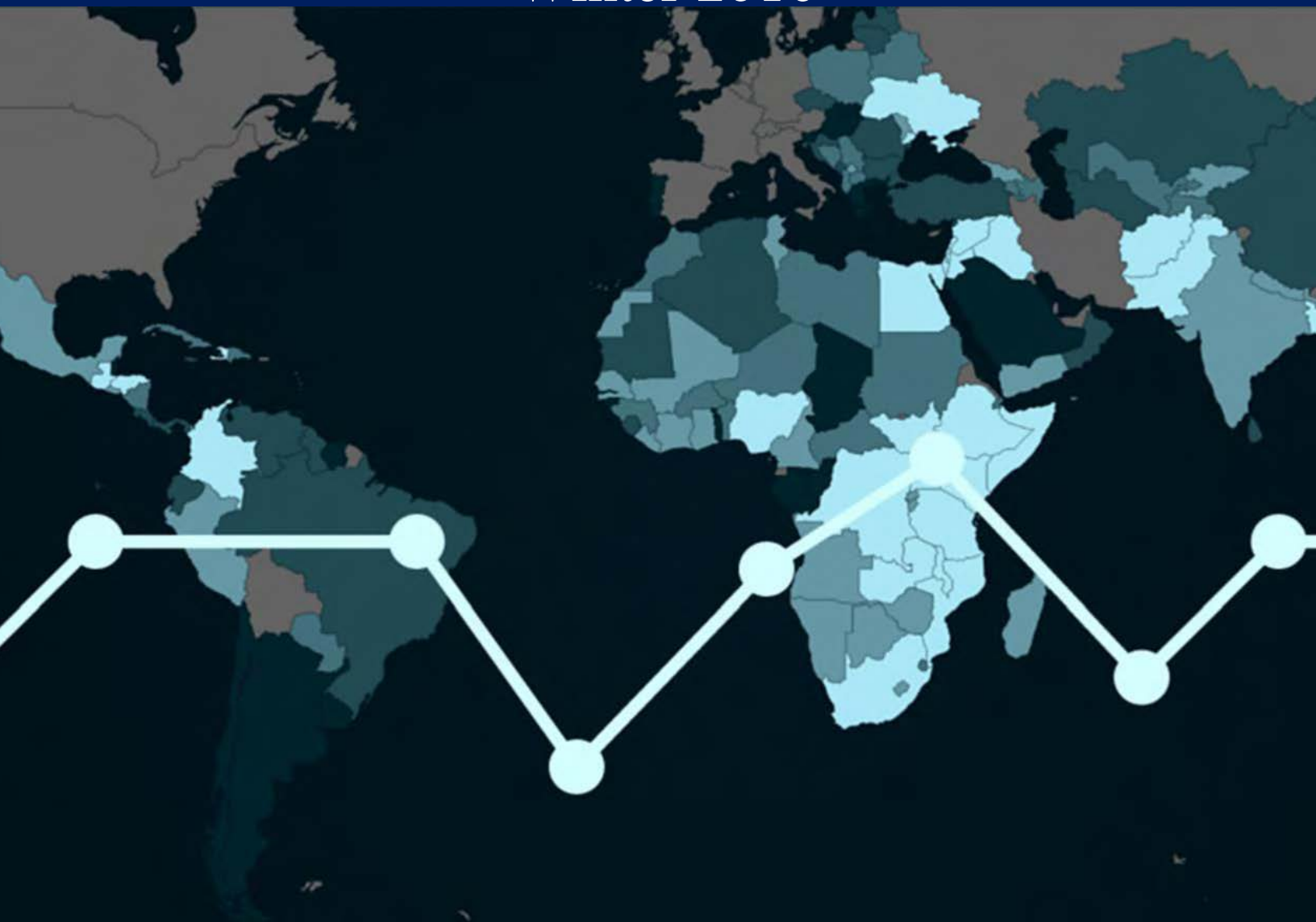


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Glossary

Allotment: An authorization to agency offices or bureaus to incur obligations within a specified amount.

CFDA: Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance

DATA Act: Digital Accountability and Transparency Act. The Digital Accountability and Transparency Act of 2014 requires all Federal agencies to use common standards for financial data and to expand the amount of data made available to the public

F: Department of State, Office of U.S. Foreign Assistance Resources

FADR: Foreign Assistance Data Review. The working group established to examine and address the Department's foreign assistance data environment

FAIN: Federal Award Identification Number. The unique ID assigned by each Federal agency to each financial assistance award

FAH: Foreign Affairs Handbook

FAPD: Foreign Assistance Policy Directive

FFATA: Federal Funding Accountability and Transparency Act of 2006

Fiscal Year (FY): A year for accounting purposes for the U.S. government. The fiscal year starts on October 1 and ends on September 30th of each year. For example, FY 15 is October 1, 2014 through September 30, 2015

GAO: Government Accountability Office

GFMS: Global Financial Management System

Implementing Mechanism: This is a funding agreement that supports a set amount of foreign assistance activities. This term is often synonymous with "Award," "Agreement," and "Instrument"

OMB Bulletin No. 12-01: Guidance on Collection of U.S. Foreign Assistance Data. This bulletin provides information on the statutory requirement to provide foreign assistance data from all U.S. government agencies. It provides the detailed data requirements and instructions for agencies on how to submit the required data

OMB Circular A-11: Provides guidance on preparing, submitting, and executing the budget for the U.S. government

SAMS: State Assistance Management System

Treasury Account: This term refers to appropriations accounts established by Congress, which provide funds for specific authorities and time frames

Phase Two – Foreign Assistance Data Review Data Element Index

FADR Background

The Department of State (the Department) captures foreign assistance data from budget planning and allocation through obligation and disbursement in multiple budget, financial, and program management systems. However, the Department does not fully utilize these systems to track or report on foreign assistance programs or funds at a beneficial level for recent transparency, congressional, and management purposes. The Foreign Assistance Data Review (FADR) Working Group was chartered in September 2014 to understand and document these issues and recommend a path forward.

Phase One of the FADR produced a [Findings Report](#) published in December 2015 outlining three recommendations to help the Department improve its ability to track and report on foreign assistance activities. The recommendations are to be implemented in the following three phases:

- Phase Two includes establishing a standard set of data elements and definitions for a Department-wide foreign assistance management business model;
- Phase Three will identify foreign assistance system requirements needed to collect and provide the identified Phase Two data elements;
- Phase Four includes implementing integrated system solutions.

FADR Phase Two

The goal of Phase Two was to identify an approach to enable accurate, streamlined, and standardized foreign assistance tracking and reporting of key data across the approximately 26 bureaus working with foreign assistance funds. The FADR Working Group (the Working Group) approached this goal by convening a series of meetings, beginning in late 2015 and continuing well into 2016 to discuss ways to standardize data elements and processes across the Department. As a result of these discussions, the Working Group concluded that a standard set of key data elements, captured in the FADR Data Element Index (the Index), should be defined and implemented across the Department¹.

This report provides a summary of the process the Working Group undertook as it explored the most appropriate way to standardize foreign assistance data tracking and reporting across the Department. The following sections lay out the methodology and assumptions about scope used throughout Phase Two, and highlight the importance of completing Phase Two, including the expected impact of the Index on Phases Three and Four. At the end, the report also describes the structure of the Index and provides the Index itself.

¹ The Index is referred to as the “FADR Data Dictionary” in internal documents; however, for public release, the Department is producing the content as an index for transparency purposes, and has changed the name accordingly.

Approach to Standardization

In order to identify gaps and determine the best method for standardizing foreign assistance data management and reporting, the Working Group first considered options for standardizing both business processes and foreign assistance management terminology. The Working Group considered the potential opportunities and risks associated with instituting a single standard business process across the Department. It also looked at ways that terminology was shared and where a common language might enhance reporting capabilities. Ultimately, the Working Group determined that the desired outcome could be achieved by focusing on standardizing the output of the business processes, which are the data elements themselves.

In order to assess business processes, the Working Group reviewed the existing bureau-specific and department-wide processes for capturing and tracking this data. Building on discussions from FADR Phase One, multiple bureaus provided detailed presentations or shared materials related to their bureau-specific data tracking processes and systems. These included complete bureau-specific systems for program and grants tracking across multiple offices, as well as office-tailored cuff records that use spreadsheet macros to calculate funds obligated across types of appropriations and benefitting countries, as well as samples of fiscal data collected or listed in documentation. The Working Group member participation in these demonstrations varied; however, samples of processes and best practices were shared among the group as they became available and used for reference throughout the process.

Over the course of these presentations and discussions, the Working Group found bureaus track data beyond the information available in central Department systems based on type of funding, country, or a host of other filters. The commonality across the bureau-specific processes was that each process:

- 1) Addressed unique bureau requirements, and
- 2) Filtered data using a cross section or level of specificity not captured by or easily pulled from enterprise-wide systems.

The Working Group established it is highly unlikely a single standard business process could sufficiently meet bureau needs. It became clear that attempting to introduce a single process would not only be more costly and time consuming but may also unnecessarily impact processes designed to address other bureau-specific needs. There is no “one size fits all” approach to foreign assistance management at the Department of State.

While the Working Group could not achieve a foreign assistance management business process singularity, FADR Phase Two continued to discern other ways to produce standardized foreign assistance data that could be implemented across the Department. The bureau-specific tracking systems capture key data fields with varying levels of specificity. While this meets each bureau’s immediate needs, it does not allow for the resulting data to be linked and compared across the Department for broader reporting and tracking purposes, nor can the Department use reports from these systems to consistently and accurately pull and compare key data points across programs. Incorporating a standard set of data elements into existing bureau processes will enable necessary standardization without restricting processes that address specific bureau foreign assistance

management needs. The Working Group concluded that improved department-wide reporting and tracking of programs is mostly dependent on the ability to consistently and accurately pull and compare key data points across Department programs. In this way, bureaus can continue to use the processes best aligned with their needs while still producing standardized foreign assistance data. The Working Group decided that this more flexible approach is the one the Department must take in order to meet its internal and external data reporting and tracking needs. Once the Working Group reached a consensus on the approach, it moved on to determine methods for identifying, organizing, and communicating key fields for standardization.

Methodology

Subsequent Phase Two efforts used an iterative process for selecting key fields, agreeing on standard attributes and definitions for those fields, and understanding whether the selected fields were already being captured or could be captured in enterprise-wide systems. The Working Group took a collaborative and inclusive approach to gaining consensus on all aspects of the work, including determining the exact scope of the phase, the final deliverable, and the operations of the Working Group itself.

Meeting Structure and Participation

Participating bureaus and offices met frequently between January 2016 and May 2016 to complete the first draft of the Index. The first several Phase Two meetings focused on clarifying the scope and purpose of Phase Two. These initial meetings also determined the nature and format of the Index. The Office of U.S. Foreign Assistance Resources (F) and the Office of Management Policy, Rightsizing and Innovation (M/PRI) gathered ideas and feedback from participating bureaus, analyzed inputs, and suggested potential approaches. F and M/PRI coordinated the cross-departmental group meetings, organized the research and analysis required, and circulated meeting minutes, revised versions of the Index, and supporting materials each week. Between June 2016 and September 2016, the Working Group worked virtually to refine the Index. This secondary review process gave Working Group representatives the opportunity to consult further with their bureau counterparts and provide additional revisions to the various components of the Index, such as fine-tuning definitions.

Scope of Phase Two

The Working Group adopted several assumptions on scope when selecting data fields and developing standardized definitions. These included:

- Data elements were not eligible for incorporation into the Index unless they were tracked and reported by more than one bureau;
- Phase Two would not explore the costs or technical constraints of standardizing the selected fields;
- Phase Two would not finalize any crosswalks required to compare data elements across different enterprise wide systems. This would be developed in a later phase.

Identifying Standard Fields

An iterative process was used to suggest, discuss, research, review, and select the final list of data

elements for inclusion in the Index. With each progressive meeting, the group discussed advantages and challenges of adopting each field and debated its attributes. The Working Group reviewed the Index each time the Group met, and with each iteration the Group fine-tuned and refined the organization of the Index, the definitions, and titles of the elements. More than 15 iterations were required to gain general consensus within the Group, and in some cases the Group discussed fields multiple times to accommodate the needs and understanding of each bureau.

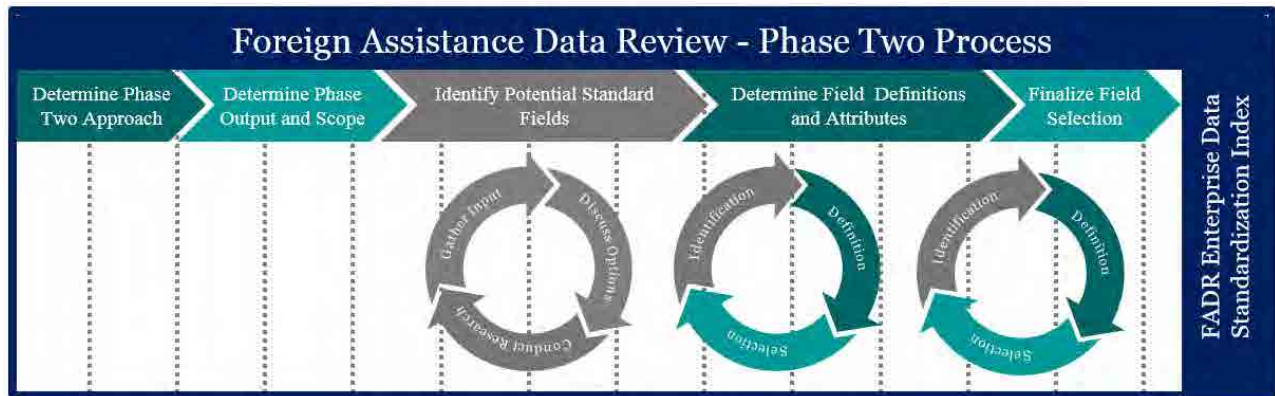
The Working Group reviewed the Department's internal and external data reporting and tracking needs to identify potential fields for standardization. External reporting requirements analysis included reviewing key fields required by the Digital Accountability and Transparency Act (DATA Act), Federal Funding Accountability and Transparency Act of 2006 (FFATA), and ForeignAssistance.gov. Working Group members engaged both financial and program management functions within their offices to identify data elements currently available in cuffs systems but not yet captured by enterprise-wide systems. As part of this process, the Working Group outlined the 11 funding phases foreign assistance funds move through and the type of information produced during each phase; the phases examined covered Department-level budget planning through execution and program closeout. This was done in order to understand when and where data gaps are introduced into the enterprise-wide information management systems and what standard information would need to be collected to close those gaps.

The Working Group identified whether and the extent to which the Index data elements are currently being captured in enterprise-wide information systems. While more detailed analysis of this will be conducted as part of Phase Three, this initial review allowed the Working Group to pinpoint additional gaps in standardization. Where key data fields were being captured in enterprise-wide systems, the Working Group analyzed whether the data was captured consistently and therefore accessible and available for systematic reporting and tracking.

Defining Standard Fields

Proposed definitions for each of the selected data fields were initially derived from multiple sources, including the GAO, OMB Circulars, DATA Act, Foreign Assistance Handbook (FAH), Foreign Assistance Policy Directive (FAPD), International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI) Standard, ForeignAssistance.gov, and other internal Department sources. As the Working Group compared competing definitions, it found fields were defined differently across different sources. Working Group members, who represented different bureaus, perspectives, user types, and user needs, also echoed differences in definitions. The process of sorting through these differences and arriving at a single, standardized definition required approximately eight months of negotiation and dedication on the part of the diverse, cross-departmental Working Group.

The below graphic illustrates the FADR Working Group process during Phase Two.



Phase Two Results and Expected Impact

The Department is committed to improving the completeness and transparency of its foreign assistance data, and FADR efforts have continued to support this commitment. FADR Phase Two is a critical step to uniting and integrating foreign assistance data across the Department in order to provide increasingly more comprehensive data to internal and external stakeholders. The gaps in the current state of foreign assistance data collection, tracking, and reporting limit the Department’s ability to manage foreign assistance programs with optimal accuracy and completeness, as well as to fully demonstrate the impact of foreign assistance activities.

The Index produced by Phase Two documents 57 key data elements and their associated characteristics. The Index is intended to be a living document composed of elements spanning budget and programmatic data fields necessary for managing and tracking foreign assistance funds. The Index will allow the Department’s bureaus to quickly respond to stakeholder requests for information using the same terms and with the same level of precision. In some cases the Index will standardize fields being used inconsistently across multiple systems; in other cases the Index is standardizing data elements not yet fully collected and reported at the enterprise-wide level. Having established the Index, the FADR Working Group will move on to Phase Three, in which the Index will provide the basis for developing a cost management plan and timeline for implementing updates to systems to produce more comprehensive public reporting, which will occur in Phase Four.

Importantly, the Index provides the corresponding ForeignAssistance.gov name for each field, when applicable, as well as other external reporting requiring the element (e.g. DATA Act). ForeignAssistance.gov responds to the Foreign Assistance Transparency and Accountability Act and supports the government’s commitment to the International Aid Transparency Initiative. ForeignAssistance.gov is the U.S. government’s main tool for improving transparency in U.S. foreign assistance spending, and FADR will improve the Department’s ability to report more accurate and fuller data sets more quickly through the site.

By standardizing data elements across the Department and completing the remaining two phases of FADR, information can be properly connected across the Department’s enterprise-wide data management systems making data sets more robust. Simultaneously, data elements captured in the Index can be made available for automated and streamlined reporting, subject to any necessary redactions, to external stakeholders and ForeignAssistance.gov, which will in turn produce more accurate and more quickly available data for external stakeholders to use. Finally, this effort will

also reduce the time and effort Department staff spend manually tracking and report data. Time saved on these manual efforts will leave Department staff more time to focus on strategic foreign assistance management activities.

Index Structure and Organization

The Index is organized around six columns providing details on each data element, including the name of the element; the corresponding ForeignAssistance.gov name; the definition; the source of the definition; external reporting requirements the data element supports (if applicable); and whether any translation or processing must take place to make the data element available for use by either the Department or the public.

The elements in the Index are grouped by the type of information they capture. The groupings include fields associated with Treasury Appropriation information; Financial Fiscal Strips; the Department’s data classification structure; unique award identifier numbers; accountable office elements; amount and funding elements; date elements; instrument type elements; implementer type fields; and other elements. The below table provides additional information about the element groupings:

Group	Description
Treasury Appropriation Elements	Captures data elements describing the type of funding used, the agency to which the funds are appropriated to, and the length of time funds are available for obligation.
Financial Fiscal Strip Elements	Captures elements making up the financial fiscal strip, which is a string of numbers and letters providing key information about a specific obligation. The fiscal strip describes what type of funds are use, what office receives the funds, how long those funds are available for obligation, the purpose of the funds, and category of work associated with the funds.
Classification Structure Elements	Captures elements used for classifying accounting transactions, data on accounting source documents, and management information and reports. These elements are used to facilitate the processing of accounting data for appropriation and fund accounting, and for the development of financial information for management and reporting purposes.
Unique Award Identifier Numbers	Captures elements used to distinguish unique foreign assistance activities or transactions.
Accountable Office Elements	Captures elements used to identify the organizational unit within the Department responsible for specific activities associated with the foreign assistance transaction.
Amount and Funding Elements	Captures elements describing the transaction values of a particular activity, for example the amount of funding spent against a particular award.
Date Elements	Captures elements describing the point at which a particular transaction took place, for example when a disbursement was made or an award was signed.
Instrument Type Elements	Captures elements describing the type of mechanism used to complete an activity, for example contracts and grants are types of instruments.
Implementer	Captures elements used to identify the attributes of an organization that is

Type Elements	the recipient of foreign assistance funds and is tasked with carrying out the associated foreign assistance activity(s).
Other Elements	Captures elements describing other attributes associated with a foreign assistance activity not covered by the abovementioned groups. These elements include the benefitting country, title of the foreign assistance activity, title of the obligation, description of the award, program areas, benefitting sub-national level, primary place of performance, award status, CFDA number, and CFDA program title.

FADR Data Element Index

	FADR Data Field	FA.gov Field Name	Definition	Definition Source	External Reporting Requirements	Modifications for Presentation for Publication
		Corresponding field name for FA.gov	Description of data field/element	Sources for data element definitions	Means or regulatory requirement for which data field/element is reported	Description of processes currently undertaken to make data available to the public
Treasury Appropriation Elements						
1	Treasury Symbol	N/A	The term used by the Department of State to identify the Common Government-wide Accounting Codes (CGAC) Federal accounting elements.	OMB A-11, Section 20	FA.gov	N/A
1a	Allocation Transfer Recipient Agency ID	Award Accountable Organization -Name	The allocation agency identifies the department or agency that is receiving funds through an allocation (non-expenditure) transfer.	Digital Accountability and Transparency Act of 2014 (DATA Act)	FA.gov; DATA Act	N/A
1b	Appropriation Account Responsible Agency ID	Award Extending Organization - Name	The agency code identifies the department or agency that is responsible for the account.	DATA Act	FA.gov; DATA Act	Manual translation
1c	Beginning Period of Availability	Treasury Account - Beginning Fiscal Funding Year	In annual and multi-year funds, identifies the first year of availability under law that an appropriation account may incur new obligations.	DATA Act	FA.gov; DATA Act; Federal Funding Accountability and Transparency Act of 2006 (FFATA)	Manual translation
1d	Ending Period of Availability	Treasury Account - Ending Fiscal Funding Year	In annual and multi-year funds, identifies the last year of availability under law that an appropriation account may incur new obligations.	DATA Act	FA.gov; DATA Act; FFATA	Manual translation
1e	Availability Type Code	N/A	In appropriation accounts, the availability type code identifies an unlimited period to incur new obligations; this is denoted by the letter 'X'.	DATA Act	DATA Act	N/A

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1f	Treasury Account Code - Regular Code	Treasury Account Code- Regular Code	The main account code identifies the account in statute.	DATA Act	FA.gov; DATA Act	Manual translation
1g	SubAccount Code	N/A	Identifies a Treasury-defined subdivision of the main account.	DATA Act	DATA Act	N/A
Components of the Financial Fiscal Strip						
2	Beginning Budget Fiscal Year	Treasury Account - Beginning Fiscal Funding Year	Identifies the first fiscal year of availability that an Appropriation Identification code may incur new obligations.	DATA Act	FA.gov; DATA Act; FFATA	Manual translation
3	Ending Budget Fiscal Year	Treasury Account - Ending Fiscal Funding Year	For multi-year Appropriation Identification codes, identifies the last fiscal year of availability that an Appropriation Identification code may incur new obligations.	DATA Act	FA.gov; DATA Act; FFATA	Manual translation
4	Appropriation Identification Code	N/A	This State Department Global Financial Management System (GFMS) code identifies the appropriation component of the strip code. The value is comprised of a 2-position Recipient Agency value, a 2-position Responsible Agency value, a 2-position value for the fiscal year(s) or Availability Type code, a 4-position Main Account value, and a 4-position Limitation value (sometimes called a point limitation). The entire Appropriation ID field is cited on all financial transactions, ledgers, and reports.	4 FAH 1 H-110	FA.gov	Manual translation

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5	Allotment Code	N/A	This four-digit code, assigned by the Department of State, identifies the general type of expenses and the allottee. Other agencies may use Appropriation Short Code and Allotment as “Allotment Code and/or Group.” Allotments which are restricted in use to specific purposes as a result of appropriation or apportionment language or Departmental action are identified by the suffix of the appropriation symbol. Allotment code will include the reporting post code, when applicable. See 4 FAH-1 H-300 for allotment symbols.	4 FAH-1 H-110	FA.gov	Manual translation
6	Function Code	N/A	The budget activity, function, program and activity classifications, which identify the programs and activities funded under the Department’s appropriations and other fund symbols, are included in the function codes. The function code consists of four positions within the Department’s Account Structure and is used to identify and report these types of expenses.	4 FAH-1 H-110	FA.gov	Manual translation
7	Object Category	N/A	The Object Category code identifies the category of work or service performed, such as Grants, Subsidies and Contributions (value 41). This category may include more than one Object Class code, and is, therefore, major to the object class.	4 FAH-1 H-110	N/A	N/A
8	Budget Object Class (BOC)	N/A	Categories in a classification system that presents obligations by the items or services purchased by the Federal Government. The Object Class code identifies the class of work or service performed, such as Grants, Subsidies and Contributions (value 410). This class may include more than one Object Code, and is, therefore, major to the object code.	OMB A-11; DATA Act	N/A	N/A

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9	Object Code	N/A	The Object Code identifies the detailed work or service performed, such as Grants (value 4121), Cooperative Agreements (Value 4122). May also be referred to as SubObject code.	4 FAH-1 H-110	FA.gov	N/A
10	Organization Code	N/A	The organization codes are established to identify the responsible and benefiting organizations for accounting, budgeting, cost accounting, payrolling, personnel management and reporting, supplies, equipment and property accountability, and inventory management. Organization codes have been assigned to domestic offices, posts abroad, special offices abroad; points of origin abroad, destination, and locations of personnel; nonpost activities, as required; other Federal agencies, international organizations, and other activities, as required. The organization codes authorized for Department of State and serviced agencies worldwide use are published in this section.	4 FAH-1 H-411	N/A	Manual translation
11	Project Code	N/A	Identifies projects established by bureaus within the State Department.	4 FAH 1 H-110	N/A	Manual translation
Elements in the Classification Structure						
12	Transaction Document Type Code	Award Transaction - Type	Identifies the type of transaction to be processed. Examples include transactions for budgets, commitments, obligations, disbursements, receivables, collections, advances, etc.	4 FAH-1 H-110	N/A	N/A
13	Transaction Document Number	N/A	The document number of the transaction. For grant obligation transactions, this value will be the Federal Award Identification Number (FAIN). For contracts, this will be the Procurement Instrument Identifier (PIID). For the Department of State, PIID and Department of State Acquisition Regulation System number (DOSAR) are synonymous.	DATA Act	FA.gov; DATA Act	Manual Translation - Use FAIN when available. Otherwise use document number from GFMS.

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14	Transaction Line Number	N/A	The header accounting line number of the transaction. A transaction can have multiple line numbers, but each line number will be unique.	GFMS	N/A	N/A
15	Transaction Action Code	N/A	The action taken on the associated document.	GFMS	N/A	N/A
16	Referenced Transaction Document Type Code	N/A	Identifies the document type of the transaction being referenced by the transaction being processed. An example includes an Obligation document being referenced by an expenditure transaction.	GFMS	N/A	N/A
17	Referenced Transaction Document Number	N/A	Identifies the document number of the transaction being referenced by the transaction being processed. An example includes an Obligation document being referenced by an expenditure transaction.	GFMS	FA.gov; DATA Act	N/A
18	Referenced Transaction Line Number	N/A	Identifies the document line number of the transaction being referenced by the transaction being processed. An example includes an Obligation document being referenced by an expenditure transaction.	GFMS	FA.gov	N/A
19	Currency Code	N/A	Identifies the currency associated with the amount of the transaction.	4 FAH	N/A	N/A
20	Paying Office Codes	N/A	On liquidation documents, the paying office is identified by the three-digit post code which corresponds to the servicing post.	4 FAH	N/A	N/A

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Accountable Office Elements						
21	Funding Office Name	N/A	Name of the level in organization that provided the preponderance of the funds obligated by this transaction.	DATA Act	FA.gov; DATA Act	Manual translation
22	Awarding Office Name	Accountable Organization - Office	Name of the level in organization that awarded, executed or is otherwise responsible for the transaction.	DATA Act	FA.gov; DATA Act	Manual translation
23	Managing Office Name	N/A	Name of the office that is responsible for the management and implementation of the transaction.	Foreign Assistance Policy Directive (FAPD)	FA.gov	N/A
Unique Award Identifier Elements						
24	Federal Award Identification Number (FAIN)	Award Identifier	The Federal Award Identification Number (FAIN) is the unique ID within the Federal agency for each financial assistance award. Once an agency assigns a FAIN and reports it to USAspending.gov, the Federal agency may not- with limited exceptions • modify the FAIN during the life of the award.	DATA Act	FA.gov; IATI; DATA Act; FFATA	Use as given
25	Procurement Instrument Identifier (PIID)	Award Identifier	The unique ID for each solicitation, contract, agreement, or order and related procurement instrument.	FAPD	FA.gov, DATA Act, FFATA	Use as given
26	Award Modification Amendment Number	N/A	The identifier of an action being reported that indicates the specific subsequent change to the initial award.	DATA Act	DATA Act	N/A

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27	IAA Number	Award Identifier	An agreement between agencies that defines support of a program. This support could be through the issuance of an assistance agreement such as a grant by the servicing agency, or the performance of services utilizing servicing agency personnel, or through providing acquisition support. Interagency Agreements are either Acquisition Agreements or Agreements for other than acquisition.	FAPD	FA.gov; IATI; FFATA	N/A
Funding and Amount Elements						
28	Incremental Obligation Transaction Amount (USD)	N/A	Amount of federal government's obligation processed for the specific Federal Assistance obligation Transaction Action Code and Transaction Date.	DATA Act	FA.gov DATA Act	N/A
29	Current Total Value of Award	Award Transaction - Value	The total amount obligated to date on a foreign assistance award, including the original amount and any obligation amount modifications. The sum of Incremental Obligation Transaction Amounts for a specific obligation.	DATA Act	DATA Act	Manual translation
30	Unobligated Balance	N/A	The portion of obligational authority or budgetary line that has not yet been obligated. For an appropriation account that is available for a fixed period, the budget authority expires after the period of availability ends but its unobligated balance remains available for 5 additional fiscal years for recording and adjusting obligations properly chargeable to the appropriations period of availability. For a no-year account, the unobligated balance is carried forward indefinitely until (1) specifically rescinded by law or (2) the head of the agency concerned or the President determines that the purposes for which the appropriation was made have been carried out and disbursements have not been made from the appropriation for 2 consecutive years.	GFMS; GAO	N/A	N/A

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		Corresponding field name for FA.gov	Description of data field/element	Sources for data element definitions	Means or regulatory requirement for which data field/element is reported	Description of processes currently undertaken to make data available to the public
31	Expenditure Amount	Transaction Value	The issuance of the spending to the payment authority for disbursement to the federal assistance	GAO	FA.gov	Manual translation
32	Unliquidated Obligation (ULO)	N/A	These totals represent obligations incurred that have not yet been paid (liquidated).	GFMS; CFR	N/A	N/A
33	Total Award Outlays	N/A	Payments made to liquidate an obligation (other than the repayment of debt principal or other disbursements that are “means of financing” transactions). Outlays generally are equal to cash disbursements but also are recorded for cash-equivalent transactions, such as the issuance of debentures to pay insurance claims, and in a few cases are recorded on an accrual basis such as interest on public issues of the public debt. Outlays are the measure of Government spending. Total outlays is the sum of the Expenditure Amounts.	DATA Act	FA.gov; DATA Act	Manual translation
34	Disbursement Amount	Spent	The amount paid by the actual payment authority (ex., Treasury) to a federal assistance vendor based on the Expenditure document being processed.	GFMS	FA.gov	N/A
35	Liquidation Amount	N/A	The amount closed by an Expenditure document processed against a specific federal assistance Obligation Document Line Number.	GFMS	FA.gov	N/A
36	Potential Total Value of Award	N/A	For procurement, the total amount that could be obligated on a contract, if the base and all options are exercised.	DATA Act	DATA Act	N/A

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		Corresponding field name for FA.gov	Description of data field/element	Sources for data element definitions	Means or regulatory requirement for which data field/element is reported	Description of processes currently undertaken to make data available to the public
Date Elements						
37	Cancel Year of Funding	N/A	The fiscal year that any remaining unexpended balances of an appropriation account (Appropriation Identification Code), both obligated and unobligated, are canceled and returned to the general fund of the Treasury. Once balances are canceled, the amounts the funds are no longer available for obligation or expenditure for any purposes. Any offsetting collections credited to the cancelled appropriation account must be transferred to miscellaneous receipts in the Treasury. Any old bills with valid obligations that show up after the account is closed must be obligated against and disbursed from budget authority that is available for the same general purpose but still in the unexpired phase. An account that is available for a definite period (single or multi-year account) is canceled five fiscal years after its period of obligation ends. A no-year account is canceled if the head of the agency concerned or the President determines that the purposes for which the appropriation was made have been carried out and no disbursements have been made against the appropriation for two consecutive fiscal years.	FAM; GAO; OMB	N/A	N/A
38	Fiscal Year of Obligation	Award Transaction - Date	The fiscal year in which the obligation was made. (Note: This information can be derived from the award mechanism signing date.)	FA.gov	FA.gov	N/A
39	Award Mechanism Signing Date	Award Signing Date	The date when the implementing mechanism between the Implementing Agency and Implementing Partner becomes legally binding.	OMB Bulletin 12-01; FA.gov	FA.gov	N/A
40	Transaction Date	N/A	The date associated with the entry of the document action into the financial system.	GFMS	FA.gov	N/A

	FADR Data Field	FA.gov Field Name	Definition	Definition Source	External Reporting Requirements	Modifications for Presentation for Publication
		Corresponding field name for FA.gov	Description of data field/element	Sources for data element definitions	Means or regulatory requirement for which data field/element is reported	Description of processes currently undertaken to make data available to the public
41	Accounting Period of Transaction	N/A	An accounting period is a specified length of time used as a way to group information for management and reporting purposes. Accounting periods are a combination of a fiscal month and a fiscal year. Since the federal fiscal year begins on October 1 and runs through September 30 of the following year, an accounting period of 01/2012 (fiscal month 01 and fiscal year 2012) would correspond to October of calendar year 2011.	4 FAH	FA.gov	N/A
42	Period of Performance Start Date	Award Start Date	The calendar year, month, and day identified in the award document on which awardee effort begins or the award is otherwise effective.	DATA Act; FA.gov	FA.gov; DATA Act; FFATA	N/A
43	Period of Performance End Date	Award End Date	The calendar year, month, and day identified in the award document on which awardee effort ends or the award is no longer effective.	DATA Act; FA.gov	FA.gov; DATA Act; FFATA	N/A
Instrument Type						
44	Assistance Type	Award Transaction - Finance Type	The method chosen by the federal government to provide funding in support of programmatic outcomes. This is the highest level of award for which funding will be summarized and for which more detailed information will be made available. NOTE: Voluntary and assessed contributions should be identified in this element as well.	DATA Act; FFATA; GFMS	DATA Act	Manual translation

	FADR Data Field	FA.gov Field Name	Definition	Definition Source	External Reporting Requirements	Modifications for Presentation for Publication
		Corresponding field name for FA.gov	Description of data field/element	Sources for data element definitions	Means or regulatory requirement for which data field/element is reported	Description of processes currently undertaken to make data available to the public
Award Implementer						
45	Implementing Agent	Award Implementing Organization - Name	The name of organization, party, or individual that receives the funds from the Implementing Agency to carry out the foreign assistance work. For U.S. based companies, this name is what the business ordinarily files in formation documents with individual states (when required). Alternative names include vendor (in GFMS), awardee and/or recipient.	DATA Act; FA.gov	FA.gov; DATA Act; FFATA	Manual translation
46	Awardee/Recipient Unique Identifier	Implementing Organization DUNS	The unique identification number for an awardee/recipient/implementing agent. Currently the identifier is the 9-digit number assigned by D&B referred to as the DUNS® number. The unique identifier for agencies may reflect/be the "Allocation Transfer Recipient Agency ID." If a DUNS has not been assigned, then a generic number is assigned in per the FAPD.	DATA Act; FA.gov; FAPD	FA.gov; DATA Act; FFATA	Not published
47	Award Implementer/ Vendor Type	Implementing Organization - Organization Type	The organization type of organization or party that receives the funds from the Implementing Agency to carry out the foreign assistance work. This data element is captured under different labels in different systems, including Vendor Type Name in GFMS, Recipient Type in SAMS, Implementing Organization Type in FA.gov, and Award Recipient Business Type in DATA Act reporting.	DATA Act; State Award Management System (SAMS)	FA.gov; DATA Act	N/A
Other Elements						
48	Award Title	Implementing Mechanism Title	Descriptive title of the project or implementing mechanism, preferably the name used in the official documents. In GFMS this is the title associated with the award document.	FA.gov; SAMS; GFMS	FA.gov	Not published
49	Obligation Title	N/A	The title associated with the GFMS/RFMS federal assistance Obligation document.	GFMS	N/A	Manual translation

	FADR Data Field	FA.gov Field Name	Definition	Definition Source	External Reporting Requirements	Modifications for Presentation for Publication
		Corresponding field name for FA.gov	Description of data field/element	Sources for data element definitions	Means or regulatory requirement for which data field/element is reported	Description of processes currently undertaken to make data available to the public
50	Award Description	Award Description	A brief, but meaningful narrative that provides an understanding of the purpose of the award for which the implementing mechanism has been funded, its objectives, and the hypothesis of the mechanism's development impact.	DATA Act; FA.gov	FA.gov; DATA Act; FFATA	Manual translation
51	Program Area	U.S. government Sector Code	The area name used to optionally further specify groupings of State-USAID foreign assistance programming activities in greater detail than the Program Category; each named Program Area is a mutually exclusive subset to a single named Program Category. Consult the Standardized Program Structure and Definitions (SPSD) .	Office of Foreign Assistance Resources (F)	FA.gov	Manual Translation
52	Benefitting Country/Countries	Recipient Country	The name of the partner country that will benefit from this activity. If a specific country is not known, or if the program is regional and not specific to one country, the recipient-region element should be reported instead. When equal to Primary Place of Performance - Country should be derived.	FA.gov	FA.gov	Manual Translation - Worldwide or allotment code
53	Benefitting Sub-national Level (geo-location)	Sub-national location	The sub-national geographical identification of the target locations of an activity.	FA.gov	FA.gov	Not Published
54	Primary Place of Performance - Country	N/A	Name of the country represented by the country code where the predominant performance of the award will be accomplished.	DATA Act	DATA Act; FFATA	Not Published
55	Award Status	Award Status	This data element describes the phase in which the award exists at a point in time. The level of detail describing the status will depend on the system being used. In GFMS the award status describes only post-obligation phases, as Open, Partial Closed, or Closed. SAMS uses Open, Expired, or Closed indicators. FA.gov includes additional phases, including pipeline/identification, Implementation, Completion, Post-completion, cancelled, and suspended.	FA.gov; GFMS; SAMS	FA.gov	Manual translation

	FADR Data Field	FA.gov Field Name	Definition	Definition Source	External Reporting Requirements	Modifications for Presentation for Publication
		Corresponding field name for FA.gov	Description of data field/element	Sources for data element definitions	Means or regulatory requirement for which data field/element is reported	Description of processes currently undertaken to make data available to the public
56	CFDA Number	N/A	The number assigned to a Federal area of work in the Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance (CFDA). This element applies to both overseas and domestic assistance.	CFDA	DATA Act	N/A
57	CFDA Program Title	N/A	The title of the area of work in which the Federal award was funded in the CFDA. This element applies to both overseas and domestic assistance.	CFDA	DATA Act	N/A