Department of Defense Financial Management AI Integration Strategy

Audit-First AI Strategy to Achieve Working Capital Fund Audit Readiness by September 2027 and Department-Wide Audit Readiness by December 31, 2028

Strategy paper prepared for DoD Financial Management transformation planning

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Strategic thesis: DoD should not treat AI as a catalog of disconnected tools. It should treat AI as an audit-readiness acceleration layer that converts enterprise transaction data, source documents, audit evidence, and corrective-action knowledge into traceable, repeatable, auditor-ready support for material financial-statement line items.

This paper distinguishes confirmed public AI efforts from recommended candidate use cases. Public sources indicate DoD is using or exploring AI and automation for audit acceleration, but many use cases in this paper are recommended implementations derived from public DoD FM priorities, audit findings, FIAR themes, Advana/UoT concepts, and established audit/finance AI practices.

Table of Contents

1. Executive Summary

The Department of Defense financial management community is operating under an audit mandate and a compressed timeline. The objective is not simply to increase adoption of AI; the objective is to use AI, automation, data analytics, and Advana-enabled common enterprise data to produce reliable, traceable, and repeatable evidence for audit opinions while improving financial operations. GAO has described DoD's revised approach as a strategic shift toward centralized coordination, material line-item validation, manual support where controls are insufficient, and use of artificial intelligence tools where feasible. The Secretary of Defense also directed the Joint Task Force Audit to maximize use of AI, automation, data analytics, and Advana to resolve audit issues.

This paper recommends an audit-first AI strategy. The strategy prioritizes use cases that directly support Working Capital Fund audit readiness by September 2027 and department-wide audit readiness by December 31, 2028. It does not recommend treating every ongoing improvement effort as an AI use case. Instead, it recommends selecting AI use cases through a disciplined filter: materiality, evidence gap, repeatability, data readiness, auditor relevance, operational value, and risk-control maturity.

Decision area	Recommended strategy position
Primary goal	Accelerate audit readiness and support sustainable clean opinions, beginning with the Working Capital Fund in FY 2027 and expanding to department-wide financial statements by FY 2028.
Core strategy	Build an AI-enabled audit operating model centered on Advana/UoT, material line items, traceable evidence, automated reconciliation, document intelligence, anomaly detection, and issue remediation.
Implementation posture	Human-in-the-loop, auditor-transparent, control-driven, and aligned to DoD Responsible AI, OMB M-24-10, and NIST AI RMF principles.
Near-term emphasis	Do fewer AI initiatives, but make them operationally meaningful: FBWT, WCF inventory/financial reconciliation, feeder-to-GL reconciliation, sample/evidence response, NFR/CAP intelligence, access-control testing, and material line-item support.
Expected outcome	Reduced manual audit-response burden, stronger evidence traceability, faster reconciliation, better data quality, improved NFR remediation management, and improved probability of meeting the 2027 and 2028 audit targets.

2. Strategic Context and Audit Mandate

DoD's financial audit challenge is not a single accounting problem. It is an enterprise evidence, systems, process, data-quality, and internal-control problem at enormous scale. GAO reported that DoD remains the only major federal agency that has never achieved a clean audit opinion, while the FY 2024 NDAA requires DoD to receive a clean opinion no later than December 31, 2028. GAO also reported that DoD officials plan a clean opinion on the DoD Working Capital Fund in FY 2027, followed by a clean opinion on DoD-wide financial statements in FY 2028.

The revised audit approach matters for AI strategy. Instead of beginning with a broad technology catalog, AI should be aimed at the exact bottlenecks that prevent auditors from obtaining sufficient appropriate evidence: incomplete transaction traceability, fragmented systems, late document retrieval, weak universe-of-transactions coverage, unsupported balances, unresolved abnormal balances, manual reconciliations, poor data quality, identity and access management deficiencies, and inconsistent corrective-action execution.

Mandate / pressure	Operational challenge	AI-enabled response	Audit-relevant result
WCF audit by FY 2027	Inventory, work-in-process, revenue/cost, contract payment, and logistics-financial reconciliation complexity	WCF evidence lake, inventory-to-financial matching, abnormal-balance detection, transaction lineage scoring	Supportable WCF balances and faster auditor response
Department-wide clean opinion by FY 2028	Scale across more than 28 GL systems and dozens of feeder systems	Advana-centered UoT analytics, document intelligence, reconciliation bots, portfolio prioritization	Repeatable evidence generation for material line items
Legacy systems and manual controls	Control deficiencies and fragmented data prevent efficient reliance on controls	AI-assisted control monitoring, identity/access anomaly detection, interface monitoring	Stronger controls and reduced manual sample burden
NFR and CAP volume	Issues can recur without root-cause discipline and executive accountability	NFR/CAP intelligence engine and root-cause clustering	Faster closure and reduced recurrence

Table 1. Audit mandate translated into AI integration priorities.

3. Why a Use-Case List Is Not Enough

A long list of AI use cases can create the illusion of progress. In reality, the Department can label nearly any analytics, automation, dashboard, or data cleanup effort as AI. That approach will not pass an audit. Passing an audit requires the Department to prove that material balances are complete, accurate, valid, supported, reconciled, and controlled. Therefore, AI use cases must be governed as audit capabilities, not technology experiments.

3.1 The AI-worthiness test

- Materiality: Does the use case support a material line item, material weakness, key assertion, or audit priority?
- Evidence gap: Does it reduce an actual evidence, reconciliation, documentation, or transaction-lineage gap?
- Repeatability: Can the use case run every month/quarter/audit cycle with consistent logic and preserved evidence?
- Data readiness: Are authoritative data sources available, mapped, controlled, and accessible through Advana or approved environments?
- Auditor relevance: Can the output be explained to auditors and tied to audit assertions, sampling, or substantive procedures?
- Control value: Does it improve controls, or only produce a one-time audit workaround?
- Human accountability: Is a responsible FM/process owner accountable for accepting, rejecting, and remediating AI outputs?
- Risk fit: Is the model type appropriate for the sensitivity of the decision and the quality of available data?

Use cases failing this test should be treated as ordinary process improvement, data cleanup, or automation backlog items, not strategic AI investments.

4. AI Integration Strategy

The recommended strategy is to build an AI-enabled audit operating model with five mutually reinforcing pillars.

Pillar 1: Evidence-first AI

Prioritize capabilities that gather, match, summarize, and preserve audit evidence. The question is not whether a model is impressive; the question is whether it helps produce sufficient appropriate evidence.

Pillar 2: Material line-item focus

Map every funded AI effort to one or more material financial-statement line items, audit assertions, known NFRs, or corrective-action milestones.

Pillar 3: Advana/UoT as the common data foundation

Use Advana and the Universe of Transactions as the enterprise evidence and analytics backbone. Avoid creating new disconnected AI data silos.

Pillar 4: Human-in-the-loop control execution

AI should recommend, rank, reconcile, classify, explain, and draft; accountable FM and process owners approve corrections, assertions, and external responses.

Pillar 5: Responsible AI and auditability by design

Every AI capability must preserve data lineage, model/version history, prompt/output logs where relevant, exception handling, human review decisions, and performance monitoring.

5. Target Operating Model

The target operating model should combine centralized enterprise governance with component-level execution. Centralization is required for audit strategy, data standards, approved AI patterns, reusable evidence services, and auditor engagement. Component-level execution is required because data ownership, source-system knowledge, and corrective actions sit with the Military Departments and Defense Agencies.

Operating role	Owner / participant	Primary responsibility
Executive sponsor	USD(C)/CFO and Joint Task Force Audit	Own audit-first AI portfolio, resources, performance scorecards, and auditor engagement.
AI portfolio board	Comptroller, CDAO, CIO, OIG liaison, DFAS, Service FM leads, DLA, DCAA/DCMA as appropriate	Approve use cases by materiality, risk, data readiness, audit relevance, and reuse potential.
FM AI product teams	Product owner, audit SME, accountant, budget analyst, data engineer, data scientist, cyber/IAM SME, controls SME	Build reusable audit products, not one-off scripts.
Data authority	Advana/UoT owners and source-system data stewards	Publish authoritative datasets, lineage, quality rules, and certified data products.
Model/control validation	Independent validation group with internal control and model-risk expertise	Validate logic, bias/accuracy where relevant, security, reliability, explainability, and audit traceability.
User community	FM workforce, auditors, system owners, CAP owners	Adopt tools, verify outputs, remediate exceptions, and provide feedback.

Table 2. AI integration target operating model.

6. Recommended Use-Case Portfolio

The recommended portfolio is organized into four tiers. Tier 0 establishes enabling capabilities. Tier 1 targets the FY 2027 Working Capital Fund audit. Tier 2 expands to department-wide FY 2028 audit readiness. Tier 3 sustains the opinion and converts audit work into better financial operations.

Decision area	Recommended strategy position

Tier 0: Foundation	AI governance registry; audit evidence data model; data lineage certification; secure FM RAG assistant; model/prompt/output logging; reusable document intelligence service.
Tier 1: WCF audit sprint	WCF inventory-to-financial reconciliation; WCF revenue/cost matching; contract payment support; abnormal-balance prioritization; sample/evidence response agent; WCF CAP/NFR intelligence.
Tier 2: Department-wide scale	FBWT and undistributed disbursement matching; feeder-to-GL reconciliation; SLOA/SFIS validation; DDRS tie-out; journal-entry anomaly scoring; access-control monitoring; financial-statement disclosure support.
Tier 3: Sustainment	Continuous controls monitoring; monthly close anomaly dashboards; policy intelligence; training assistants; audit knowledge graph; recurring root-cause and remediation analytics.

6.1 Top 20 recommended use cases

Rank	Use case	What it does	Primary audit target
1	WCF inventory-to-financial reconciliation	Match warehouse/logistics inventory to financial records; detect unmatched quantities, valuation gaps, and timing differences.	WCF FY 2027
2	WCF material line-item evidence lake	Create a controlled repository linking balances, transactions, source documents, controls, and auditor requests.	WCF FY 2027
3	Auditor PBC response assistant	Find, package, index, and quality-check evidence for auditor requests with human approval.	WCF/FY 2028
4	Feeder-to-GL reconciliation engine	Reconcile feeder systems to GL postings; rank exceptions by materiality and root cause.	Department-wide
5	FBWT undistributed disbursement matcher	Predict likely matches for undistributed disbursements/collections and route fixes to owners.	Department-wide
6	UoT completeness and lineage score	Score percentage of financial-statement balances traceable to transaction-level detail and source documents.	Department-wide
7	SLOA/SFIS compliance validator	Detect invalid or inconsistent accounting classification elements before posting.	Department-wide
8	Journal-entry anomaly scoring	Flag unusual journal entries by timing, user, account, amount, text, reversal, and approval pattern.	Department-wide
9	NFR/CAP intelligence engine	Cluster findings, identify recurring causes, predict delayed CAPs, and suggest remediation evidence.	Department-wide
10	Identity and access audit monitor	Detect segregation-of-duties conflicts, dormant accounts, privileged-user anomalies, and emergency access patterns.	Department-wide
11	DDRS tie-out and financial-statement QA	Tie trial balances, notes, management discussion, and schedules to authoritative sources.	Department-wide
12	Policy and FMR RAG assistant	Provide controlled answers from DoD FMR, Treasury, OMB, FIAR, and component policy sources.	Foundation
13	Contract pay three-way/four-way match	Match contract, receiving, invoice, acceptance, and disbursement records.	WCF/P2P
14	MOCAS contract closeout exception prioritizer	Prioritize aged, high-dollar, and audit-sensitive contract payment/closeout exceptions.	WCF/P2P
15	DTS travel anomaly and policy compliance tool	Detect unusual travel claims, split purchases, missing receipts, and policy exceptions.	Improper payments
16	Military/civilian pay reconciliation assistant	Compare pay events, personnel actions, entitlements, and GL postings.	Department-wide
17	Real property/equipment evidence matcher	Link asset records, acquisition documents, inspections, location	FY 2028

		records, and depreciation.	
18	G-Invoicing/intragovernmental transaction matcher	Match trading partner data, orders, performance, settlements, and eliminations.	FY 2028
19	Root-cause recommendation engine	Use historical findings and process maps to recommend corrective actions and owners.	Sustainment
20	Continuous controls monitoring cockpit	Show control exceptions, unresolved balances, user access risks, and monthly close status.	Sustainment

Table 3. Priority use cases. A larger recommended list appears in Appendix A.

7. Phase Plan and Timeline

The timeline below assumes a July 2026 starting point. The critical principle is to deploy the WCF audit sprint first, then scale department-wide. Every phase should produce auditable artifacts, not only dashboards.

Phase	Timeframe	Major actions	Expected deliverables
Phase 0: Mobilize and govern	Jul-Sep 2026	Stand up AI audit portfolio board; confirm WCF priority line items; define audit assertions; identify data owners; publish approved AI patterns; select 5-7 sprint use cases.	Approved portfolio, AI governance checklist, WCF data/evidence map, secure RAG pilot, baseline metrics.
Phase 1: Build WCF evidence foundation	Oct-Dec 2026	Create WCF evidence model; connect authoritative WCF, logistics, contract, GL, and document sources; launch NFR/CAP engine; pilot PBC response assistant.	Controlled WCF evidence lake, data lineage map, first reconciliation exception dashboard, auditor-facing evidence packages.
Phase 2: WCF audit sprint execution	Jan-Sep 2027	Operationalize WCF reconciliation, inventory-to-financial matching, contract pay matching, abnormal balance prioritization, and PBC response. Run monthly mock-audit cycles.	Material WCF balances supportable; exceptions triaged; evidence turnaround reduced; CAP closure evidence improved.
Phase 3: Department-wide scale	Oct 2027-Jun 2028	Scale reusable services to general fund and agency-wide line items. Add FBWT, feeder-to-GL, DDRS tie-out, SLOA/SFIS, journal-entry anomalies, IAM monitoring.	Department-wide UoT coverage increased; month-end exception management; repeatable evidence packages for material line items.
Phase 4: Opinion support and sustainment	Jul-Dec 2028	Freeze critical data products; run auditor-ready evidence cycles; validate controls and fallback manual support; monitor AI performance and exception resolution daily/weekly.	Audit-response surge capacity; lower manual burden; timely evidence for FY 2028 audit; sustainment plan for clean opinion after 2028.

8. Step-by-Step Implementation Process

1. Define the audit outcome: Start with the audit opinion target, material line item, assertion, NFR, CAP, or auditor request type. Do not start with the model.
2. Map the transaction lineage: Document upstream event, source system, feeder system, GL posting, DDRS/reporting path, supporting document, owner, and control points.
3. Certify the data product: Publish authoritative data definitions, lineage, quality rules, refresh frequency, access controls, and known limitations.
4. Select the lightest effective AI pattern: Use rules and deterministic matching where they work; use ML for prioritization/prediction; use LLM/RAG for search, summarization, classification, and knowledge work.
5. Design human review: Define who reviews AI outputs, what evidence they see, how they approve/reject, and how decisions are logged.
6. Pilot against prior audit cycles: Back-test the tool on known exceptions, PBC requests, samples, NFRs, and prior reconciliations.
7. Validate with auditors and controls owners: Confirm that outputs are understandable, reproducible, traceable, and acceptable for audit support.

8. Deploy into the close/audit cadence: Integrate the tool into monthly close, quarterly reviews, CAP reviews, and audit-response workflows.
9. Monitor performance and drift: Track accuracy, exception aging, false positives, false negatives, user overrides, model changes, and data quality trends.
10. Reuse and scale: Convert successful pilots into reusable services across components, systems, and line items; retire redundant local tools.

9. Governance, Risk, and Controls

AI for financial management must be more controlled than ordinary productivity AI because it touches financial reporting, audit evidence, internal controls, privacy, procurement, and mission-sensitive data. The control model should combine DoD Responsible AI principles, OMB M-24-10 governance expectations, and NIST AI RMF risk-management practices.

- Inventory and approval: Maintain an FM AI inventory with owner, purpose, data sources, model type, risk tier, authority to operate, approval status, and audit relevance.
- Data protection: Use approved environments, access controls, data minimization, logging, and restrictions on controlled unclassified information and sensitive financial data.
- Traceability: Preserve source records, transformations, matching logic, model version, prompts/outputs where relevant, human decisions, and correction actions.
- Model validation: Validate accuracy, completeness, reproducibility, robustness, drift, and explainability. Revalidate after model or data changes.
- Human accountability: Do not allow AI to make final accounting corrections, audit conclusions, fund-control decisions, or official responses without accountable human approval.
- Change management: Integrate model and rule changes with system change control, regression testing, documentation, and auditor notice where needed.
- Independent review: Establish internal audit/quality review for high-impact AI, especially tools used to support financial-statement balances or control assertions.
- Fallback procedures: Maintain manual fallback for audit-critical evidence if a model, data feed, or system becomes unavailable.

10. Metrics and Expected Outcomes

Outcome category	Measure	Target direction
Audit supportability	Percentage of material line-item balance supported by UoT and source-document evidence; number of unsupported balances by line item.	Improve monthly; formal checkpoint each quarter
Evidence speed	Average time to fulfill PBC requests; percent fulfilled correctly on first submission; number of rework cycles.	Improve monthly; formal checkpoint each quarter
Reconciliation quality	Dollar value and count of unmatched transactions; exception aging; auto-match rate with human approval.	Improve monthly; formal checkpoint each quarter
Data quality	SFIS/SLOA error rate; missing required fields; duplicate vendors/documents; invalid trading partner records.	Improve monthly; formal checkpoint each quarter
CAP/NFR performance	CAPs closed on time; recurring findings; root-cause categories; evidence quality score.	Improve monthly; formal checkpoint each quarter
Control performance	Access-control violations; emergency access exceptions; SoD conflicts; late approvals; interface failures.	Improve monthly; formal checkpoint each quarter
Workforce productivity	Hours shifted from manual searching/spreadsheets to analysis/remediation; user adoption; training completion.	Improve monthly; formal checkpoint each quarter
AI reliability	False positive/false negative rates, override rate, model drift indicators, unresolved AI exceptions, incident count.	Improve monthly; formal checkpoint each quarter

11. Recommended Actions

11. Immediately reframe the AI portfolio as an audit-outcome portfolio, not a technology innovation showcase.
12. Designate the top WCF material line items and evidence gaps as the first AI sprint scope.
13. Publish an AI-worthiness scoring rubric and require every candidate use case to map to audit assertions, line items, data sources, owners, and controls.
14. Create reusable enterprise services: document intelligence, matching/reconciliation, RAG/policy assistant, anomaly scoring, NFR/CAP analytics, and evidence packaging.
15. Require Advana/UoT alignment for all audit-relevant FM AI unless an explicit exception is approved.
16. Run monthly WCF mock-audit cycles beginning no later than January 2027 using AI-assisted evidence packaging and reconciliation.
17. Create a joint auditor-engagement lane so auditors can review methodology, sample outputs, controls, and limitations before audit crunch periods.
18. Establish independent validation for high-impact AI tools and maintain a model/rule/prompt change log.
19. Train the FM workforce on AI-assisted audit workflows, data quality, prompt discipline, evidence review, and limitations.
20. By October 2027, scale reusable services from WCF to department-wide line items, emphasizing FBWT, feeder-to-GL, DDRS tie-out, journal entries, assets, and access controls.

12. My Conclusion

My conclusion is that DoD should not chase AI for its own sake. The Department should use AI only where it materially improves the probability of passing the Working Capital Fund audit by September 2027 and the department-wide audit by December 31, 2028. The winning strategy is not the longest list of AI use cases; it is a disciplined AI integration model that turns fragmented systems, documents, transactions, and corrective actions into trusted, traceable, auditor-ready evidence.

The best near-term use of AI is not autonomous accounting judgment. It is evidence acceleration: finding documents, matching transactions, explaining exceptions, prioritizing remediation, detecting anomalies, and making the Universe of Transactions more complete and usable. Human financial managers, accountants, auditors, and system owners must remain accountable for decisions, corrections, and representations. AI should make them faster, more consistent, and better informed.

If implemented this way, AI can help DoD move beyond reactive audit response toward continuous financial control. Passing the audit would then become more than a compliance milestone; it would become proof that DoD can know what it owns, what it spends, where transactions came from, which systems are reliable, and where leaders must act. That is the true value of AI integration in DoD Financial Management.

Appendix A. Recommended Priority Use-Case List

The following list expands the recommended portfolio. It is intentionally focused on audit-relevant, high-value capabilities rather than every possible AI idea.

Area	Use case	Audit value
WCF	WCF inventory-to-financial reconciliation	Match warehouse/logistics quantities, condition codes, valuation, and GL balances.
WCF	WCF revenue and cost recognition analytics	Test whether customer orders, work performed, billings, collections, and cost postings align.
WCF	WCF abnormal balance detector	Flag negative, stale, unsupported, or unusual WCF balances.
WCF	WCF document completeness checker	Check whether sampled WCF transactions have required contract, acceptance, invoice, and accounting evidence.
WCF	WCF order-to-cash exception prioritizer	Rank mismatches between orders, billings, collections, and revenue.
P2P	Contract-to-payment matching	Match contract, PR, PO, receiving, invoice, acceptance, and disbursement records.
P2P	Invoice duplicate and split-payment detection	Detect duplicate invoices, split invoices, duplicate vendor records, and unusual payment timing.
P2P	MOCAS closeout analytics	Prioritize aged contracts and closeout exceptions by materiality and audit risk.
P2P	PIEE/WAWF evidence packaging	Retrieve acceptance and invoice documents for auditor samples.
P2P	Vendor master anomaly detection	Find duplicate, stale, risky, or inconsistent vendor records.
FBWT	Undistributed disbursement matcher	Suggest likely transaction matches and root causes for undistributed disbursements.
FBWT	Undistributed collection matcher	Suggest likely collection matches and route exceptions to owners.
FBWT	Treasury-to-GL reconciliation assistant	Compare Treasury balances, GL postings, and source transactions.
FBWT	Aged recon item triage	Prioritize aged and material reconciling items for remediation.
GL	Feeder-to-GL reconciliation engine	Reconcile feeder transactions to GL postings and identify breakpoints.
GL	Journal entry anomaly scoring	Score entries by unusual preparer, approver, timing, amount, account, text, reversal, or manual-posting pattern.
GL	Abnormal account balance monitor	Detect abnormal, unexpected, negative, stale, or unsupported account balances.
GL	SLOA/SFIS validation	Detect invalid accounting classification values before posting or reporting.
GL	Dormant/stale obligation analytics	Identify obligations with low activity, expired purpose, or closure risk.
Reporting	DDRS tie-out assistant	Tie trial balances, adjustments, financial statements, notes, and supporting schedules.
Reporting	Statement variance explainer	Draft human-reviewed explanations for major changes in balances and budgetary resources.
Reporting	Disclosure checklist assistant	Compare draft notes against required disclosures and prior-year issues.
Reporting	Budgetary-to-proprietary relationship tester	Identify unusual relationships between budgetary and proprietary postings.
Audit response	PBC request triage and routing	Classify auditor requests, identify owners, due dates, prior responses, and required documents.
Audit response	Evidence package quality checker	Check whether evidence is complete, readable, tied to transaction IDs, and internally consistent.
Audit response	Sample expansion assistant	When a sampled item fails, find related population items and likely systemic root cause.
Audit response	Audit knowledge graph	Connect findings, CAPs, systems, line items, assertions, owners, policies, and evidence.
CAP/NFR	NFR root-cause clustering	Group findings by true root cause across components and systems.
CAP/NFR	CAP overdue risk prediction	Predict which corrective actions are likely to miss milestone dates.
CAP/NFR	CAP evidence recommender	Suggest evidence needed to demonstrate remediation and control operation.
CAP/NFR	Repeat finding detector	Identify recurring issues disguised under different language or components.
Controls	Continuous controls monitoring	Monitor control exceptions across posting, approval, interface, access, and reconciliation controls.
Controls	Segregation-of-duties conflict detection	Identify users with conflicting roles across systems.
Controls	Privileged access anomaly detection	Flag unusual privileged actions, emergency changes, and late-night postings.
Controls	Interface failure monitor	Detect failed, delayed, duplicated, or incomplete interfaces between feeder and accounting systems.
Assets	Real property evidence matcher	Link property records, acquisition cost, inspections,

		location, and depreciation.
Assets	Equipment existence and completeness analytics	Compare APSR, logistics, maintenance, and financial records.
Assets	Government-furnished property tracker	Identify high-risk contractor-held government property records and missing confirmations.
Assets	Inventory valuation anomaly detector	Identify valuation swings, obsolete inventory, condition mismatches, and unsupported adjustments.
Payroll	Personnel-to-pay reconciliation	Match personnel actions, time/attendance, entitlements, payroll, and GL posting.
Payroll	Entitlement anomaly detection	Detect unusual allowances, back pay, separation pay, or pay-status inconsistencies.
Travel	DTS travel policy assistant	Answer policy questions and pre-check travel claims against FMR/JTR requirements.
Travel	Travel claim anomaly detection	Detect duplicate receipts, unusual routes, split expenses, or missing approvals.
IGT	G-Invoicing matching assistant	Match intergovernmental orders, performance, settlements, trading partner data, and eliminations.
IGT	Trading partner mismatch resolver	Suggest corrective actions for mismatched trading partner data.
Data	UoT coverage score	Measure share of material balances traceable to transaction-level detail and documents.
Data	Data quality command center	Monitor missing fields, invalid values, duplicates, and source-system data quality trends.
Data	Master data duplicate detection	Detect duplicate vendor, customer, program, contract, asset, and organization records.
Data	Data lineage certification assistant	Generate and maintain data lineage documentation for audit-critical data products.
Workforce	FM policy RAG assistant	Controlled search and Q&A over FMR, FIAR, Treasury, OMB, component guidance, and SOPs.
Workforce	Audit training simulator	Create role-based scenarios for PBC response, evidence review, reconciliation, and CAP closure.
Workforce	Meeting-to-CAP summarizer	Convert remediation meetings into action items, owners, due dates, and evidence requirements.
Sustainment	Monthly close anomaly cockpit	Show exceptions, data breaks, unresolved balances, control failures, and evidence gaps every close cycle.
Sustainment	Clean opinion sustainment monitor	Track whether resolved issues stay resolved after audit opinion achievement.

Appendix B. Source Notes

Key public sources used to ground this strategy paper:

- **GAO-26-109115, DOD Financial Management: Questions Associated with New Financial Audit Approach:** GAO describes DoD's revised audit approach, centralized coordination, material line item focus, use of AI tools, and the WCF FY 2027 / department-wide FY 2028 path. URL: https://files.gao.gov/reports/GAO-26-109115/index.html
- **GAO-25-107427, DOD Financial Management: Status of Remediation Efforts to Meet Audit Mandate:** GAO describes the FY 2024 NDAA clean audit mandate by December 31, 2028, continuing deficiencies, and legacy-system retirement efforts. URL: https://www.gao.gov/products/gao-25-107427
- **DoD Financial Management Strategy FY22-26:** DoD FM strategy calls for automation, machine learning, AI, Advana, UoT, data quality, and simplified end-to-end business processes. URL: https://comptroller.defense.gov/Portals/45/Documents/DoDFMStrategy/DoD_FM_Strategy.pdf
- **DoD FMR Volume 1, Chapter 10, Advana Common Enterprise Data Repository:** Establishes Advana as a centralized data and analytics platform and repository of common enterprise data. URL: https://comptroller.defense.gov/Portals/45/documents/fmr/current/01/01_10.pdf
- **DLA Finance pursues artificial intelligence to pass financial audit:** Public DoD example of AI exploration for finance audit, searchable LLMs, error detection, solution proposal, RPA correction, inventory-to-financial reconciliation, and FM AI working group activity. URL: https://www.dla.mil/About-DLA/News/News-Article-View/Article/3971065/dla-finance-pursues-artificial-intelligence-to-pass-financial-audit/
- **OMB Memorandum M-24-10:** Federal AI governance, innovation, and risk-management guidance for agency AI use. URL: https://www.whitehouse.gov/wp-content/uploads/2024/03/M-24-10-Advancing-Governance-Innovation-and-Risk-Management-for-Agency-Use-of-Artificial-Intelligence.pdf
- **NIST AI Risk Management Framework:** Framework to incorporate trustworthiness considerations into AI design, development, use, and evaluation. URL: https://www.nist.gov/itl/ai-risk-management-framework
- **DoD Responsible AI Strategy and Implementation Pathway:** DoD framework for responsible AI behavior, processes, deployment, and scalability. URL: https://media.defense.gov/2022/Jun/22/2003022604/-1/-1/0/Department-of-Defense-Responsible-Artificial-Intelligence-Strategy-and-Implementation-Pathway.PDF