

**Calendar No. 163**

111TH CONGRESS  
*1st Session*

SENATE

REPORT  
111-76

**GOVERNMENT CHARGE CARD ABUSE  
PREVENTION ACT OF 2009**

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**R E P O R T**

OF THE

**COMMITTEE ON HOMELAND SECURITY AND  
GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS  
UNITED STATES SENATE**

TO ACCOMPANY

**S. 942**

TO PREVENT ABUSE OF GOVERNMENT CHARGE CARDS



SEPTEMBER 21, 2009.—Ordered to be printed

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U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE  
WASHINGTON : 2009

79-010

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### GOVERNMENT CHARGE CARD ABUSE PREVENTION ACT OF 2009

SEPTEMBER 21, 2009.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. LIEBERMAN, from the Committee on Homeland Security and  
Governmental Affairs, submitted the following

## R E P O R T

[To accompany S. 942]

The Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs, to which was referred the bill (S. 942) to prevent abuse of Government cards, having considered the same, reports favorably thereon without amendment and recommends that the bill do pass.

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### I. PURPOSE AND SUMMARY

S. 942 requires specific internal controls at the agency level to ensure that purchase and travel cards are used only for approved spending and that agencies take appropriate personnel actions for misuse of cards. The bill also makes permanent language that has appeared in appropriations bills for the last several years requiring agencies to conduct a creditworthiness check before issuing travel cards to individual employees.

The bill also requires the Director of the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) to review and update, as appropriate, guidance for management of purchase cards and travel cards, and it also requires agencies and their Inspectors General to report to OMB on card abuses and the personnel actions taken by agencies in response to such abuses.

## II. BACKGROUND AND NEED FOR THE LEGISLATION

Since 1998, federal departments and agencies have utilized government charge cards through the General Service Administration's SmartPay program. The charge cards available through this program include purchase cards and travel cards. Agency employees use purchase cards to buy commercial goods and services; agencies pay the bills for those cards directly to their contractor bank. Employees use government travel cards to pay for official travel expenses. Either the employee is billed and pays for the expenses and the agency reimburses the employee for the official expenses, or the government is billed directly by their contractor bank.

Agencies use government charge cards as a low cost method to streamline government acquisition and travel processes. For example, according to GSA, charge card services are provided at no cost to the agencies, generated more than \$1 billion in gross agency refunds over the past 10 years and avoid an estimated \$1.8 billion in agency administrative processing costs annually compared to paper-based procurement processes. Although the program has been highly successful, improvements in the consistent application of internal controls to prevent waste, fraud, and abuse are needed. Numerous Government Accountability Office (GAO) reports over the last decade have identified inadequate and inconsistent controls across federal agencies with respect to both purchase and travel cards.<sup>1</sup> The lack of adequate management has led to the waste of millions of dollars in taxpayers' money on fraudulent purchases, or on purchases that were of questionable need or were unnecessarily expensive. While travel cards are not paid directly with taxpayers' money like purchase cards, failure by employees to timely pay their bills can result in the loss of millions of dollars in refunds to the Federal Government from travel card issuers. Additionally, non-payment of travel card bills diminishes the credibility of the Federal Government as a business partner.

GAO issued a report in March 2008 entitled *Governmentwide Purchase Cards: Actions Needed to Strengthen Internal Controls to Reduce Fraudulent, Improper, and Abusive Purchases*.<sup>2</sup> This report found that, despite previous GAO reports on this issue and new regulations, various government agencies still lacked adequate internal controls over government purchase cards, leading to waste, fraud, and abuse. Using a statistical sample of purchase card transactions, GAO estimated that nearly 41% of the transactions failed to meet basic internal control standards, and GAO found numerous instances of fraud. For example, one cardholder used the purchase card program to embezzle over \$642,000 over a period of six years from the Department of Agriculture. A postmaster at the U.S. Postal Service used his government purchase card to fraudulently subscribe to two internet dating services from April 2004 to

<sup>1</sup> GAO, *Purchase Cards: Increased Management Oversight and Control Could Save Hundreds of Millions of Dollars*. GAO-04-717T, Washington, D.C.: April 28, 2004; GAO, *Purchase Cards: Steps Taken to Improve DOD Program Management, but Actions Needed to Address Misuse*. GAO-03-156, Washington D.C.: December 2, 2003; GAO, *Purchase Cards: Control Weaknesses Leave Army Vulnerable to Fraud, Waste, and Abuse*. GAO-02-844T, Washington, D.C.: July 17, 2002; and GAO, *Purchase Cards: Control Weaknesses Leave Two Navy Units Vulnerable to Fraud and Abuse*. GAO-02-32, Washington, D.C.: November 30, 2001.

<sup>2</sup> GAO, *Governmentwide Purchase Cards: Actions Needed to Strengthen Internal Controls to Reduce Fraudulent, Improper, and Abusive Purchases*. GAO-08-333, Washington D.C.: March 14, 2008.

October 2006. At the time GAO issued its report, the cardholder had paid over \$1,100 in restitution to the government but had faced no disciplinary action for this fraud.

The Government Charge Card Abuse Prevention Act is based largely on GAO's recommendations regarding necessary controls to prevent the waste, fraud, and abuse that GAO and agency Inspectors General have uncovered. The bill mandates a consistent set of core internal controls that every agency should utilize to prevent and detect improper use of government charge cards. For example, it mandates the use of systems, techniques, and technologies to prevent or identify improper purchases. These measures could include use of controlling merchant codes to prevent a card from being used at a vendor that does not provide goods and services that are appropriate to the function for which the card is issued. They also could include utilizing statistical machine learning and pattern recognition technologies that review the risk of every transaction. Commercial credit card issuers currently use this technology to flag purchases that do not fit normal purchasing patterns for cardholders.

The Government Charge Card Abuse Prevention Act also requires each agency Inspector General to periodically conduct risk assessments of agency purchase card and travel card programs and perform periodic audits to identify potential fraudulent, improper, and abusive use of government charge cards. GAO and agency Inspectors General have successfully used techniques like data mining to reveal instances of improper use of government charge cards. Having this information on an ongoing basis will help in strengthening and maintaining a rigorous system of internal controls to prevent future instances of waste, fraud, and abuse with government charge cards.

In addition, GAO's investigations often have found inconsistent or nonexistent consequences for federal employees who misused or abused government charge cards. The Government Charge Card Abuse Prevention Act requires that penalties be in place so that employees who abuse government charge cards face consistent and appropriate consequences, including dismissal where appropriate, thus creating a deterrent effect that will prevent future misuse.

The Committee urges federal agencies, in implementing the requirements of the Government Charge Card Abuse Prevention Act, to review and utilize best practices for conducting purchase card and travel card programs. In this respect, GAO's *Audit Guide: Auditing and Investigating the Internal Control of Government Purchase Card Programs* is a useful summary of the best practices for establishing and monitoring internal controls for government purchase card programs.<sup>3</sup>

### III. LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

On April 30, 2009, S. 942 was introduced by Senator Chuck Grassley and referred to the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs. The bill is co-sponsored by Chairman Lieberman, Ranking Minority Member Collins, Senator Carper, and Senator Begich. On May 20, 2009, the Committee favor-

<sup>3</sup> GAO, *Audit Guide: Auditing and Investigating the Internal Control of Government Purchase Card Programs*. GAO-04-87G, Washington, D.C.: Nov. 1, 2003.

ably reported S. 942 by voice vote. Members present for the vote on the bill were Senators Lieberman, Akaka, Carper, Pryor, McCaskill, Burris, Bennet, Collins, and Voinovich.

#### IV. SECTION-BY-SECTION ANALYSIS

##### *Section 1. Short title*

Section 1 designates the name of the act as the “Government Charge Card Abuse Prevention Act of 2009.”

##### *Section 2. Management of purchase cards*

Subsection (a) requires the head of each executive agency that issues and uses purchase cards and convenience checks—checks written against a purchase card account—to establish and maintain safeguards and internal controls to ensure effective management, such as: keeping a record in each executive agency of each holder of a purchase card issued by the agency for official use; assigning each cardholder an approving official; requiring reconciliation of the charges by the purchase cardholder and approving official with supporting documentation; ensuring payments are made promptly for valid purchases; retaining records of each purchase card transaction in accordance with government policies on disposition of records; invalidating purchase cards for employees who cease to be employed by the agency or transfer to another unit; and providing appropriate training to cardholders.

Subsection (b) provides that no later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of OMB shall review the existing guidance and, as necessary, prescribe additional guidance governing the implementation of the safeguards and internal controls required by subsection (a) by executive agencies.

Subsection (c) requires that the head of each executive agency shall provide for appropriate adverse personnel actions or other punishment, including dismissal of the employee as appropriate, in cases in which employees of the agency violate agency policies implementing the guidance required by subsection (b) or make improper, erroneous, or illegal purchases with purchase cards or convenience checks. This subsection also requires that the guidance required by subsection (b) mandate that each head of an executive agency with more than \$10,000,000 in purchase card spending annually, and each Inspector General of such an executive agency, on a semi-annual basis, submit to the Director of OMB a joint report on violations of the guidance required by subsection (b) by employees of such executive agency.

Subsection (d) requires the Inspector General of each executive agency to conduct periodic assessments of the agency purchase card or convenience check programs to identify and analyze weaknesses; perform analyses or audits, as necessary, of purchase card transactions designed to identify potentially illegal, improper, erroneous, and abusive uses of purchase cards, patterns of such uses, and categories of purchases that could be made by means other than purchase cards; report to the Director of OMB on the implementation of recommendations made to the head of the executive agency to address findings of any analysis or audit of purchase card and convenience check transactions or programs for compilation and transmission by the Director to Congress and the Comptroller General.

Subsection (e) provides that the term “executive agency” has the meaning given such term in section 4(1) of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act (41 U.S.C. 403(1)), except as provided under subsection (f).

Subsection (f) clarifies that subsections (a) through (d) do not apply to the Department of Defense, which is subject to similar requirements under 10 U.S.C. 2784. This subsection makes further conforming amendments to 10 U.S.C. 2784 in order to harmonize military and civilian regulations. The subsection also requires the Inspector General of the Department of Defense to conduct periodic assessments similar to those required in subsection (d) and to submit, jointly with the Secretary of Defense, a semi-annual report to the Director of OMB.

### *Section 3. Management of travel cards*

Section 3 amends Section 2 of the Travel and Transportation Reform Act of 1998 (Public Law 105–264; 5 U.S.C. 5701 note) by adding a new subsection that requires the head of each executive agency that has employees that use travel cards to establish and maintain internal control activities over travel charge cards, including: maintaining a record of each holder of a travel charge card issued on behalf of the agency for official use; monitoring rebates and refunds based on prompt payment, sales volume, or other actions on travel charge card accounts; conducting periodic reviews to determine whether each travel charge cardholder has a need for the travel charge card; and providing appropriate training to travel card holders. This section also requires that each executive agency ensure its contractual arrangement with travel charge card issuing contractors contains a requirement to evaluate the creditworthiness of an individual before issuing that individual a travel charge card, and that no individual is issued a travel charge card if that individual is found not creditworthy as a result of the evaluations. An agency is not precluded from issuing a restricted travel charge card or pre-paid card when the individual lacks a credit history or has a credit score below the minimum credit score established by OMB. The section requires the Director of OMB to establish a minimum credit score for determining the creditworthiness of an individual based on rigorous statistical analysis of the population of cardholders and historical behaviors. Additionally, not later than 180 days after the date of enactment, the Director of OMB is required to revise, as necessary, guidance on the management of travel cards. The section further requires that each agency shall take appropriate adverse personnel actions, including removal where appropriate, against employees who have failed to comply with agency regulations or have committed fraud with respect to a travel charge card. Additionally, the section requires the Inspector General of each federal agency to conduct periodic assessments of travel card programs and controls.

### *Section 4. Management of centrally billed accounts*

Section 4 requires the head of an executive agency that has employees who use a travel charge card that is billed directly to the United States Government to establish and maintain internal control activities to compare items on an employee’s travel voucher to items paid for using a centrally billed account. This section also re-

quires the Director of the OMB to prescribe guidance implementing internal control requirements for centrally billed accounts not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

#### *Section 5. Construction*

Section 5 provides that nothing in the Act shall be construed to excuse the head of an executive agency from the responsibilities established in 31 U.S.C. 3512 (relating to executive agency accounting and other financial management and plans), or in the Improper Payments Act of 2002 (31 U.S.C. 3321 note).

### V. EVALUATION OF REGULATORY IMPACT

Pursuant to the requirements of paragraph 11(b) of rule XXVI of the Standing Rules of the Senate, the Committee has considered the regulatory impact of this bill. The Congressional Budget Office states that the bill contains no intergovernmental or private-sector mandates as defined in the Unfunded Mandate Reform Act and would not effect state, local, and tribal governments. The enactment of this legislation will not have significant regulatory impact.

### VI. CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE COST ESTIMATE

JUNE 2, 2009.

Hon. JOSEPH I. LIEBERMAN,  
*Chairman, Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs, U.S. Senate, Washington, DC.*

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: The Congressional Budget Office has prepared the enclosed cost estimate for S. 942, the Government Charge Card Abuse Prevention Act of 2009.

If you wish further details on this estimate, we will be pleased to provide them. The CBO staff contact is Matthew Pickford.

Sincerely,

DOUGLAS W. ELMENDORF.

Enclosure.

#### *S. 942—Government Charge Card Abuse Prevention Act of 2009*

S. 942 would require each executive branch agency to establish controls on the use of government credit cards. The bill would require each agency's inspector general (IG) to assess the risk of illegal or improper credit card use and to conduct periodic audits to identify potentially fraudulent activities. The bill also would allow agencies to dismiss employees who are found guilty of misusing government credit cards.

CBO estimates that implementing S. 942 would cost less than \$500,000 a year, subject to the availability of appropriated funds. The bill also could affect direct spending by agencies not funded through annual appropriations, such as the Tennessee Valley Authority and the Bonneville Power Administration. CBO estimates, however, that any increase in spending by those agencies would not be significant.

Under current law, agencies must take certain actions to manage the use of government credit cards including establishing policies and procedures, conducting oversight, and penalizing unauthorized use of government cards. Most of the provisions of S. 942 would codify those practices. Based on information from the Office of



Management and Budget (which sets procurement policy), the General Services Administration (the contract administrator for federal credit cards), and several agency IGs, CBO estimates that implementing the bill would not significantly increase the costs to oversee the use of government charge cards.

S. 942 contains no intergovernmental or private-sector mandates as defined in the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act and would not affect the budgets of state, local, or tribal governments.

The CBO staff contact for this estimate is Matthew Pickford. This estimate was approved by Theresa Gullo, Deputy Assistant Director for Budget Analysis.

#### VII. CHANGES TO EXISTING LAW MADE BY THE BILL, AS REPORTED

In compliance with paragraph 12 of rule XXVI of the Standing Rules of the Senate, changes in existing law made by S. 942 as reported are shown as follows (existing law proposed to be omitted is enclosed in brackets, new matter is printed in *italic*, and existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in roman):

### **TITLE 10—ARMED FORCES**

#### **Subtitle A—General Military Law**

#### **PART IV—SERVICE, SUPPLY, AND PROCUREMENT**

#### **CHAPTER 165—ACCOUNTABILITY AND RESPONSIBILITY**

\* \* \* \* \*

#### **SEC. 2784. MANAGEMENT OF PURCHASE CARDS**

(a) \* \* \*

(b) **REQUIRED SAFEGUARDS AND INTERNAL CONTROLS.**—Regulations under subsection (a) shall include safeguards and internal controls to ensure the following:

(1) \* \* \*

*(11) That each purchase cardholder and individual issued a convenience check is assigned an approving official other than the cardholder with the authority to approve or disapprove transactions.*

*(12) That the Department of Defense utilizes effective systems, techniques, and technologies to prevent or identify fraudulent purchases.*

*(13) That the Department of Defense takes appropriate steps to invalidate the purchase card of each employee who—*

*(A) ceases to be employed by the Department of Defense, immediately upon termination of the employment of the employee; or*

*(B) transfers to another unit of the Department of Defense immediately upon the transfer of the employee unless the Secretary of Defense determines that the units are covered by the same purchase card authority.*

*(14) That the Department of Defense takes appropriate steps to recover the cost of any erroneous, improper or illegal purchase made with a purchase card or convenience check by an employee, including, as necessary, through salary offsets.*

*(15) That the Inspector General of the Department of Defense conducts periodic assessments of purchase card or convenience check programs to identify and analyze risks of illegal, improper, or erroneous purchases and payments and uses such risk assessments to develop appropriate recommendations for corrective actions.*

(c) \* \* \*

*(d) SEMI-ANNUAL REPORT.—The Secretary of Defense and the Inspector General of the Department of Defense, shall submit to the Director of the Office of Management and Budget on a semiannual basis a joint report on illegal, improper, or erroneous purchases and payments made with purchase cards or convenience checks by employees of the Department of Defense. At a minimum, the report shall include the following:*

*(1) A description of each violation.*

*(2) A description of any adverse personnel action, punishment, or other action taken against the employee for such violation.*

*(3) A description of actions taken by the Department of Defense to address recommendations made to address findings arising out of risk assessments and audits conducted pursuant to this section.*

## **TRAVEL AND TRANSPORTATION REFORM ACT OF 1998**

(Public Law 105–264; 5 U.S.C. 5701, note)

\* \* \* \* \*

(a) \* \* \*

\* \* \* \* \*

(h) *MANAGEMENT OF TRAVEL CHARGE CARDS.—*

*(1) REQUIRED SAFEGUARDS AND INTERNAL CONTROLS.—The head of each executive agency that has employees that use travel charge cards shall establish and maintain the following internal control activities to ensure the proper, efficient, and effective use of such travel charge cards:*

*(A) There is a record in each executive agency of each holder of a travel charge card issued on behalf of the agency for official use, annotated with the limitations on amounts that are applicable to the use of each such card by that travel charge cardholder.*

*(B) Rebates and refunds based on prompt payment sales volume, or other actions by the agency on travel charge card accounts are monitored for accuracy and properly recorded as a receipt of the agency that employs the cardholder.*

*(C) Periodic reviews are performed to determine whether each travel charge cardholder has a need for the travel charge card.*

*(D) Appropriate training is provided to each travel charge cardholder and each official with responsibility for overseeing the use of travel charge cards issued by an executive agency.*

*(E) Each executive agency has specific policies regarding the number of travel charge cards issued for various com-*

ponent organizations and categories of component organizations, the credit limits authorized for various categories of cardholders, and categories of employees eligible to be issued travel charge cards, and designs those policies to minimize the financial risk to the Federal Government of the issuance of the travel charge cards and to ensure the integrity of the travel charge cardholders.

(F) Each executive agency ensures its contractual arrangement with each servicing travel charge card issuing contractor contains a requirement to evaluate the creditworthiness of an individual before issuing that individual a travel charge card, and that no individual be issued a travel charge card if that individual is found not creditworthy as a result of the evaluation (except that this paragraph shall not preclude issuance of a restricted use travel charge card or pre-paid card when the individual lacks a credit history or has a credit score below the minimum credit score established by the Office of Management and Budget). The Director of the Office of Management and Budget shall establish a minimum credit score for determining the creditworthiness of an individual based on rigorous statistical analysis of the population of cardholders and historical behaviors. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, such evaluation shall include an assessment of an individual's consumer report from a consumer reporting agency as those terms are defined in section 603 of the Fair Credit Reporting Act.

(G) Each executive agency utilizes effective systems, techniques, and technologies to prevent or identify improper purchases.

(H) Each executive agency ensures that the travel charge card of each employee who ceases to be employed by the agency is invalidated immediately upon termination of the employment of the employee.

(I) Each executive agency utilizes, where appropriate, direct payment to the holder of the travel card contract.

(2) GUIDANCE ON MANAGEMENT OF TRAVEL CHARGE CARDS.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of the Office of Management and Budget shall review the existing guidance and, as necessary, prescribe additional guidance for executive agencies governing the implementation of the requirements in paragraph (1).

(3) PENALTIES FOR VIOLATIONS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Consistent with the guidance prescribed under paragraph (2), each executive agency shall provide for appropriate adverse personnel actions to be imposed in cases in which employees of the executive agency fail to comply with applicable travel charge card terms and conditions or applicable agency regulations or commit fraud with respect to a travel charge, including removal in appropriate cases.

(B) REPORTS ON VIOLATIONS.—The guidance prescribed under paragraph (2) shall require each head of an executive agency with more than \$10,000,000 in travel card spending annually, and each inspector general of such an

*executive agency, on a semi-annual basis, to submit to the Director of the Office of Management and Budget a joint report on violations or other actions covered by subparagraph (A) by employees of such executive agency. At a minimum, the report shall set forth the following:*

*(i) A description of each violation.*

*(ii) A description of any adverse personnel action, punishment, or other action taken against the employee for such violation or other action.*

*(4) RISK ASSESSMENTS AND AUDITS.—The Inspector General of each executive agency shall—*

*(A) conduct periodic assessments of the agency travel charge card program and associated internal controls to identify and analyze risks of illegal, improper, or erroneous travel charges and payments in order to develop a plan for using such risk assessments to determine the scope, frequency, and number of periodic audits of travel charge card transactions;*

*(B) perform periodic analysis and audits, as appropriate, of travel charge card transactions designed to identify potentially improper, erroneous, and illegal uses of travel charge cards;*

*(C) report to the head of the executive agency concerned on the results of such analysis and audits; and*

*(D) report to the Director of the Office of Management and Budget on the implementation of recommendations made to the head of the executive agency to address findings of any analysis or audit of travel charge card transactions or programs for compilation and transmission by the Director to Congress and the Comptroller General.*

*(5) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection:*

*(A) The term “executive agency” means an agency as that term is defined in subparagraphs (A) and (B) of section 5701(1) of title 5, United States Code.*

*(B) The term “travel charge card” means any Federal contractor-issued travel charge card that is individually billed to each cardholder.*