



U.S. GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION
Office of Inspector General

September 23, 2022

TO: ROBIN CARNAHAN
ADMINISTRATOR (A)

FROM: CAROL F. OCHOA 
INSPECTOR GENERAL (J)

SUBJECT: GSA Office of Inspector General's Fiscal Year 2021 Risk Assessment of
GSA's Charge Card Program
Audit Memorandum Number A220041

We conducted a risk assessment of GSA's charge card program to identify and analyze risks of illegal, improper, or erroneous purchases related to GSA's purchase and travel cards. We based our risk assessment on limited testing of purchase and travel card transactions.

We assessed the risk for GSA's purchase card program as moderate. Through our limited purchase card testing, we noted the Office of Administrative Services (OAS) maintained a 100 percent follow-up rate for high-risk transactions that it had deemed questionable (e.g., purchases containing the words casino, gift, or party). However, we found that OAS should improve its purchase card controls to ensure that cardholders upload supporting documentation into GSA's system of record. In addition, we found that GSA did not provide purchase cardholders refresher training in Fiscal Year (FY) 2021.

We assessed the risk for GSA's travel card program as low. Through our limited travel card testing, we noted OAS improved its process to ensure that GSA travel cardholders complete mandatory travel card training every 2 years. Since travel cards are individually billed accounts and liability rests with the cardholder and not the Agency, they continue to be inherently low risk to GSA.

Figure 1 on the next page presents our FY 2021 assessment ratings for GSA's purchase and travel card programs. Our ratings are consistent with our FY 2020 charge card risk assessment.¹

¹ GSA Office of Inspector General's Fiscal Year 2020 Risk Assessment of GSA's Charge Card Program (Audit Memorandum Number A210029, September 15, 2021).

Figure 1 – Results of Risk Assessment

Charge Card Program	Assessed Level of Risk
Purchase Card	Moderate
Travel Card	Low

Background

The Government Charge Card Abuse Prevention Act of 2012 (Charge Card Act) was enacted to prevent waste, fraud, and abuse that may exist in federal charge card programs. The Charge Card Act and Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Revised Circular No. A-123, Appendix B, *A Risk Management Framework for Government Charge Card Programs*, requires Inspectors General to periodically conduct risk assessments of purchase and travel card programs. These assessments analyze the risks of illegal, improper, or erroneous purchases and payments. Inspectors General are required to use these risk assessments to determine the necessary scope, frequency, and number of audits to be performed in these areas.

In FY 2021, GSA used its purchase cards for goods and services totaling \$32.4 million. GSA purchase cards are centrally billed accounts, and liability for all purchases rests with GSA. Travel card spending for FY 2021 totaled \$2.4 million. GSA travel cards are individually billed accounts, and liability for purchases rests with the cardholder. As GSA is obligated to pay the balance for purchase card transactions, purchase cards inherently carry more risk than travel cards.

Risk Assessment Methodology

Our risk assessment is based on our limited testing of FY 2021 purchase and travel card transactions. The methodology is discussed in detail below.

Purchase Card Risk Assessment

Our risk assessment determined that GSA’s purchase card program has a moderate level of risk. For this risk assessment, we performed limited testing over FY 2021 purchase card transactions. Specifically, we:

- Examined relevant criteria, including public laws; Appendix B to OMB Revised Circular No. A-123; and GSA directives, purchase card policies, and procedures;
- Reviewed our prior charge card risk assessments;
- Analyzed FY 2021 purchase card transactions by GSA service;
- Tested a nonstatistical, random sample of 15 transactions below and 5 transactions above the micro-purchase threshold to determine whether purchase card transactions were fully supported and controls were operating effectively;²

² A micro-purchase is an acquisition of supplies or services using simplified acquisition procedures. The micro-purchase threshold increased to \$10,000 on June 26, 2018.

- Determined whether purchase cardholders took the 3-year purchase cardholder refresher training as required by GSA policy;
- Reviewed purchase card questionable charges reports to determine whether there was adequate resolution of questionable charges;
- Tested a nonstatistical, random sample of 12 questionable charges to determine if the transactions were appropriate and fully supported and controls were operating effectively; and
- Verified that OAS is testing split transactions, which are transactions that result from separating a single purchase into multiple transactions to circumvent procurement requirements.

We found that some cardholders are still failing to upload the required supporting documentation for purchase card transactions in Pegasys, the purchase card system of record. OAS implemented internal controls in FY 2016 to address this issue. However, we noted missing documentation in our FY 2019, FY 2020, and current FY 2021 risk assessments. Specifically, 3 of the 20 FY 2021 transactions we tested did not have all of the required supporting documentation in Pegasys. Examples of this missing documentation include invoices and advance written authorization for purchases from an approving official.

We also found that OAS did not provide the 3-year purchase cardholder refresher training to current cardholders in FY 2021. The refresher training is required by GSA Order OAS 4200.1B, *Management and Use of the GSA SmartPay® Purchase Card* (Purchase Card Order). OAS did not provide the training because it had not completed updating the Purchase Card Order, which is the basis for the refresher training. OAS began reviewing the Purchase Card Order in February 2020; however, it was not signed until August 1, 2022. As a result, OAS did not provide the refresher training to cardholders during FY 2021. The refresher training was not available until August 8, 2022, with a completion due date of November 8, 2022. While the refresher training was not available, OAS provided alternative training on updated laws using monthly virtual training sessions, email notifications, and a GSA InSite website dedicated to providing current requirements to current purchase cardholders. However, without the updated training and required test, OAS could not ensure that cardholders read the required information.

Our testing of the FY 2021 transactions found that OAS complied with GSA's Charge Card Management Plan and followed up on 100 percent of questionable charge non-responses. This is consistent with our FY 2020 charge card risk assessment.

Our FY 2021 testing found that GSA appears to have proper controls in place to identify and respond to potentially split transactions.

Based on the findings from our limited purchase card testing identified above, and the centrally billed nature of purchase card accounts, we assessed the risk for GSA's purchase card program as moderate. OAS should continue to improve controls over cardholders uploading supporting documentation into GSA's purchase card system of record. In addition, OAS should ensure its

updates to the Purchase Card Order are made in a timely manner, and continue to provide updated training material to purchase cardholders.

Travel Card Risk Assessment

Our risk assessment determined that GSA's travel card program has a low level of risk. For this risk assessment, we performed limited testing over FY 2021 travel card transactions.

Specifically, we:

- Examined relevant criteria, including public laws; Appendix B to OMB Revised Circular No. A-123; and GSA directives, travel card policies, and procedures;
- Reviewed our prior audit reports related to the travel card program;
- Tested a nonstatistical, random sample of 10 travel card charges to determine if they were properly authorized, reported, and supported and controls were operating effectively;
- Tested a nonstatistical, random sample of 25 travel cardholders to determine if the employees completed the required training and controls were operating effectively;
- Evaluated OAS's processes related to the detection, resolution, and prevention of questionable travel card charges; and
- Analyzed GSA's voucher data to identify instances of employees not following travel card policies.

We found that GSA has improved internal controls over travel cards. Specifically, GSA improved controls in place to ensure that active GSA travel cardholders completed the mandatory travel card training every 2 years. For FY 2021, 100 percent of travel cardholders in our sample completed the GSA travel card training, compared to 96 percent in FY 2020 and 45 percent in FY 2019. Furthermore, 100 percent of travel cardholders in our sample completed the temporary duty travel training, compared to 92 percent in FY 2020 and 87 percent in FY 2019.

During our limited testing, we identified no significant internal control weaknesses with the travel card program. The risk to GSA is inherently less because the travel card accounts are individually billed and the cardholder is responsible for paying for the charges against the travel card rather than GSA. Therefore, we assessed the risk for GSA's travel card program as low.

I would like to thank you and your staff for your assistance during this risk assessment. If you have any questions regarding this audit memorandum, please contact me at 202-501-0450, or R. Nicholas Goco, Assistant Inspector General for Auditing, at 202-501-2322.

Memorandum Distribution

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