



UNITED STATES CAPITOL POLICE OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

Performance Audit of the United States Capitol Police Compliance with the Federal Employees' Compensation Act

Report Number OIG-2017-07

May 2017

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INSPECTOR GENERAL

PREFACE

The Office of Inspector General (OIG) prepared this report pursuant to the Inspector General Act of 1978, as amended. It is one of a series of audits, reviews, and investigative and special reports OIG prepares periodically as part of its oversight responsibility with respect to the United States Capitol Police (USCP) to identify and prevent fraud, waste, abuse, and mismanagement.

This report is the result of an assessment of the strengths and weaknesses of the office or function under review. It is based on interviews with employees and officials of relevant agencies and institutions, direct observation, and review of applicable documents.

We developed our recommendations based on the best knowledge available to OIG and discussed the draft with those responsible for implementation. It is my hope that the recommendations will result in more effective, efficient, and/or economical operations.

I express my appreciation to those contributing to the preparation of this report.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Fay F. Ropella", is centered on the page.

Fay F. Ropella, CPA, CFE
Inspector General

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Abbreviations and Acronyms

Agency Query System	AQS
Department of Labor	DOL
Division of Federal Employees' Compensation	DFEC
Employees' Compensation Operations and Management Portal	ECOMP
Federal Employees' Compensation Act	FECA
Government Accountability Office	GAO
Office of Human Resources	OHR
Office of Inspector General	OIG
Office of Workers' Compensation Program	OWCP
Standard Operating Procedure	SOP
United States Capitol Police	USCP or the Department

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Federal Employees' Compensation Act (FECA) is a workers' compensation program that the Division of Federal Employee Compensation (DFEC) in the Department of Labor (DOL) manages. DFEC is a division of DOL's Office of Workers' Compensation Programs (OWCP). The program provides compensation to Federal employees and dependents should a worker become injured, ill, or die during performance of assigned duties. Although DOL has primary responsibility for claim adjudication and monitoring, DOL Publication CA-810, *Injury Compensation for Federal Employees*, dated 2009, encourages an agency's active management of its workers' compensation program.

At your request and in accordance with our annual plan, the Office of Inspector General (OIG) conducted a performance audit to determine if the United States Capitol Police (USCP or Department) established adequate internal controls and processes for ensuring compliance with Department policies as well as complied with applicable policies and procedures, laws, regulations, and best practices. The scope included controls, processes, and operations surrounding the FECA program during Fiscal Years (FYs) 2015, 2016, through January 2017.

Overall, the Department did not have adequate controls and processes for ensuring successful implementation and administration over its compensation program. We selected a sample of 47 case files from a total population of 176. Of the 47 cases reviewed, the Office of Human Resources (OHR) could not initially provide 6 files. OHR did eventually provide some of the documentation related to 5 of 6 files. In addition, policies and procedures did not adequately outline monitoring procedures for the active management of workers' compensation cases. For example, USCP Directive [REDACTED], dated November 19, 2012, did not mirror the requirements listed in the DOL Publication CA-810, which encourages ongoing management of active workers' compensation cases. OHR management stated that it did not have copies of additional periodic monitoring documentation and relied on DOL to maintain such records.

DOL bills agencies for FECA benefits paid through a chargeback process. OHR, however, did not track compensation chargeback expenses to the lowest organizational level. DOL Publication CA-810 states that agencies should track expenses to the lowest "practicable" organizational level to ensure manager awareness of costs. That condition primarily occurred because OHR did not allocate available resources to perform such tracking of the chargeback billings. USCP [REDACTED] also did not contain specific guidance on how to track chargeback billings. In addition, OHR did not have adequate procedures for reporting suspected fraud, waste, and abuse to the USCP OIG as USCP and Government Accountability Office guidance requires. Further, OHR did not retain various DOL forms in employee case files as required by DOL guidance.

Inadequate internal controls over the Workers' Compensation Program as well as non-compliance with applicable policies and procedures could have resulted in improper compensation payments.

In addition, the Department may not be aware of employees who no longer need benefit payments because they have recovered and may no longer need the benefit. The Department should update its Directive to include controls related to ongoing monitoring, more extensive expense tracking, and reporting suspected fraud and abuse. The Department may have an opportunity to improve claim adjudication of workers' compensation cases. For a complete list of OIG recommendations, see Appendix A.

On May 9, 2017, we conducted an exit conference. On May 3, 2017, we provided a draft copy of this report to Department officials for comment. OIG incorporated Department comments as applicable and attached their response to the report in its entirety as Appendix B.

Background

The Federal Employees' Compensation Act (FECA) is a compensation program for workers that the Division of Federal Employee Compensation (DFEC) for the Department of Labor (DOL) manages. It is a Division of the DOL Office of Workers' Compensation Programs (OWCP). The program provides compensation to Federal employees and dependents if workers become injured, ill, or die during performance of assigned duties.

DOL may pay for employee medical treatment, compensate for lost wages, and pay death benefits to surviving dependents of employees. Employees or the survivors submit claims to the United States Capitol Police (USCP or Department) Office of Human Resources (OHR). OHR is responsible for reviewing the claims for validity and adequate documentation. The claims then go to DOL for adjudication. DOL manages distribution of program benefits and monitors continued eligibility for benefits for beneficiaries. In addition, DOL makes case documentation available to agencies electronically via its Employees' Compensation Operations and Management Portal (ECOMP).

DOL pays benefits out of the Federal Employees' Compensation Fund. Congressional appropriations finance the fund and Federal agencies reimburse DOL through the chargeback process. Chargeback refers to the process by which DOL bills agencies for any paid FECA benefits. Federal agencies bear the ultimate cost of their employee FECA benefits. DOL provides quarterly chargeback reports to agencies so they can monitor and manage cases and costs. Agencies reimburse DOL annually for benefits paid to their employees. The chargeback billing period runs from July 1 of the first year through June 30 of the following year. We compiled the historical DOL chargeback reports for periods 2012 through 2016¹ to determine past trends. As shown in Table 1, USCP FECA cases decreased for the chargeback periods of 2012 through 2016.

¹ 2017 chargeback reports were not complete at the time of the audit.

Table 1 - FECA Cases Decrease each Program Year

Year	Total Cases	Variance Increase/Decrease in Cases	Variance Increase/Decrease Percentage
2012-2013	297	N/A	N/A
2013-2014	247	-50	-16.84%
2014-2015	233	-14	-5.67%
2015-2016	217	-16	-6.87%

Source: Office of Inspector General (OIG) generated from chargeback report data provided by the OHR as of June 30, 2016.

As shown in Table 2, USCP FECA expenses declined in two program years (2013-2014 and 2015-2016) with a 4.35 percent increase in program year 2014-2015.

Table 2 - Total Expenses and Increase/Decrease each Program Year

Year	Expenses	Variance Costs Increase/Decrease	Variance Percentage Increase/Decrease
2012-2013	\$3,937,448.00	N/A	N/A
2013-2014	\$3,579,765.00	(\$357,683.00)	-9.08%
2014-2015	\$3,735,375.00	\$155,610.00	4.35%
2015-2016	\$3,632,473.00	(\$102,902.00)	-2.75%

Source: OIG generated from chargeback report data provided by OHR as of June 30, 2016.

OBJECTIVES, SCOPE, AND METHODOLOGY

OIG conducted this audit to determine if the Department (1) established adequate internal controls and processes for ensuring compliance with Department policies, and (2) complied with applicable policies and procedures as well as applicable laws, regulations, and best practices. The scope of the audit included controls, processes, and operations surrounding the FECA Program during Fiscal Years (FYs) 2015, 2016, through January 2017. To accomplish our objectives, we interviewed officials from OHR and reviewed documentation to gain an understanding of the FECA management process concerning:

- Case initiation
- Case monitoring
- Chargeback expense monitoring
- Record retention

- Procedures and systems used to track and monitor cases

To determine compliance, we reviewed the following guidance, consisting of USCP Directives, Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs), USCP Bulletins, and industry standards:

- DOL, *Division of Federal Employee Compensation (DFEC) Procedure Manual*, transmittal 17-01, dated October 2016
- Government Accountability Office's (GAO), *A Framework for Managing Fraud Risks in Federal Programs*, GAO-15-593SP, dated July 2015
- USCP Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) [REDACTED] dated April 9, 2015
- GAO-14-704G, *Standards for Internal Control*, dated September 2014
- USCP Directive [REDACTED], dated August 19, 2014
- USCP Directive [REDACTED], dated November 19, 2012
- USCP Directive [REDACTED], dated November 19, 2012
- USCP Directive [REDACTED], dated May 28, 2012
- DOL Publication CA-810, *Injury Compensation for Federal Employees*, dated 2009
- USCP *Records Management Policy, Procedures, Records Disposition Schedules*, dated February 18, 2005
- USCP Directive [REDACTED], dated March 31, 1996

We performed testing to determine compliance with USCP and DOL guidance related to the Workers' Compensation Program. We obtained the most recent DOL chargeback report for the period of July 1, 2016, through December 31, 2016, which contained the most recent list of USCP cases. The report included 176 cases. Using a combination of statistical and judgmental methodology, we selected a sample of 47 cases to test for compliance. Of the 47 cases:

- 5 had red flags²
- 3 were of death
- 5 were repetitive filers³

² OHR considered cases to be a higher fraud risk if the chargeback report showed that the employee received compensation, but incurred no medical expenses, during the period. OHR termed them red flag cases. We identified these cases on the chargeback report.

³ OHR provided a list of employees who repetitively filed claims. We identified these employees on the chargeback report.

- 2 may have received third-party benefits⁴
- 32 were selected using a random sample.

The DOL Agency Query System (AQS) reports provide an employee case history as of June 2002⁵. In our sample of 47 compensation cases, we reviewed reports for 44 non-deceased employees. Those 44 employees submitted 149 separate injury claims since 2002. Of the 44 employees, 31 employees or 70 percent submitted multiple claims since 2002. In fact, of the 44 employees, 2 submitted over 10 claims since 2002, as shown in Exhibit 1.

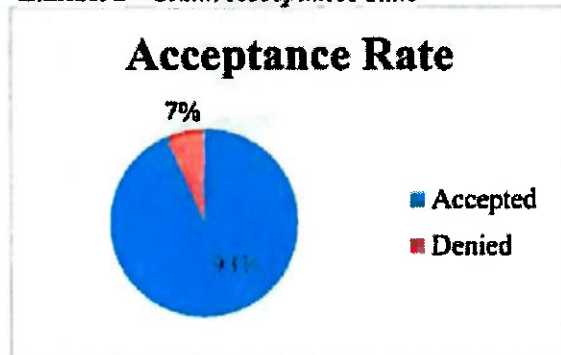
Exhibit 1 - Employee Claim Count



Source: OIG generated from AQS data provided by OHR from June 16, 2002, through March 4, 2017.

As shown in Exhibit 2, DOL accepted 139 of 149 or 93 percent of claims that USCP employees submitted.

Exhibit 2 - Claim Acceptance Rate



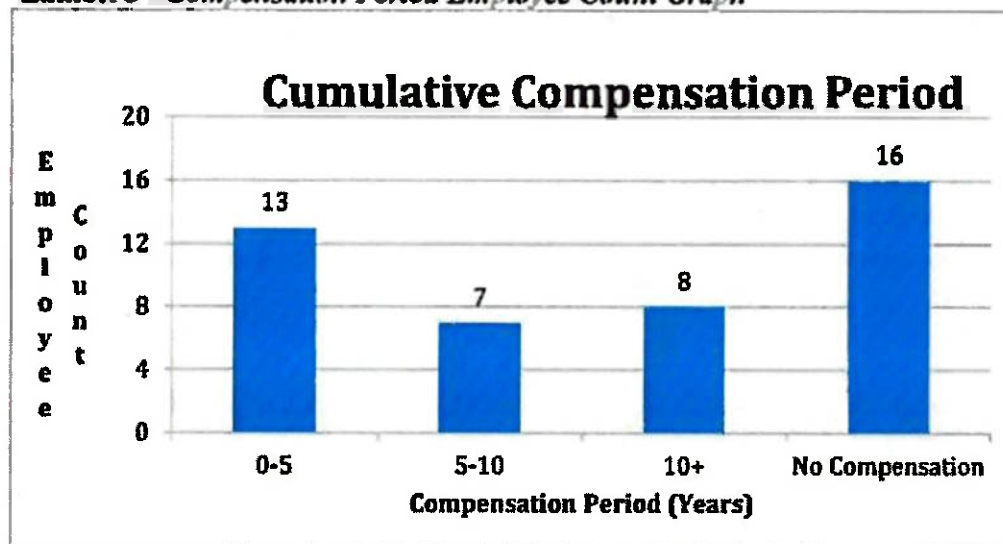
Source: OIG generated from AQS data provided by OHR from June 16, 2002 through March 4, 2017

⁴ Employees may potentially receive benefits from third parties other than DOL. We identified the employees on the chargeback report.

⁵ The AQS went online in June 2002.

Of the 44 USCP employees submitting claims, 28 employees, or 64 percent, have received compensation benefits since 2002. The remaining 16 employees, who filed a claim, received no compensation only medical payments. We calculated their cumulative compensation periods⁶ and stratified employees into four groups. In 15 of 44 cases, an employee received workers' compensation benefits for more than 5 years, as shown in Exhibit 3.

Exhibit 3 - Compensation Period Employee Count Graph



Source: OIG generated from AQS data provided by OHR from June 16, 2002 through March 4, 2017

Although DOL is responsible for claim adjudication and monitoring, DOL Publication CA-810 encourages an agency's ongoing and active management of its workers' compensation program. According to the publication, active management consists of:

- Providing sufficient training to staff who routinely work with worker's compensation claims
- Maintaining copies of claim forms, medical reports, and DOL correspondence through a recordkeeping system
- Helping DOL determine claim validity by investigating facts surrounding a case
- Assessing potential return to duty by obtaining medical documentation as often as necessary
- Monitoring chargeback billings and charging costs to the lowest organizational level practicable to make managers more aware of costs

⁶ OIG calculated cumulative compensation periods by summing together the compensation period days presented on an employee AQS Report. If an employee had two cases with compensation periods of 5 days, their cumulative compensation period lasted 10 days.

OIG conducted this performance audit in Washington, D.C., from February 2017 through March 2017 in accordance with generally accepted government auditing standards. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain sufficient, appropriate evidence that will provide a reasonable basis for our findings and conclusions based on our audit objectives. We believe that the evidence obtained provides a reasonable basis for our findings and conclusions based on our audit objectives.

RESULTS

Overall, the Department did not have adequate internal controls and processes in place that would ensure efficient and effective administration of its Workers' Compensation Program. As a result, OHR did not comply with USCP and DOL guidance related to monitoring workers' compensation cases. An opportunity may exist to improve management of workers' compensation cases.

Inadequate Controls

The Department did not have adequate controls that would ensure efficient and effective administration and monitoring of its Workers' Compensation Program nor did it have a process for tracking compensation expenses to the lowest "practicable" organizational level.

The Department also did not have a process for reporting fraud, waste, and abuse to the USCP OIG. The GAO *Standards for Internal Control in the Federal Government; Documentation of the Internal Control System*, state:

Effective documentation assists in management's design of internal control by establishing and communicating the who, what, when, where, and why of internal control execution to personnel. Documentation also provides a means to retain organizational knowledge and mitigate the risk of having that knowledge limited to a few personnel, as well as a means to communicate that knowledge as needed to external parties, such as external auditors.

Management documents internal control to meet operational needs. Documentation of controls, including changes to controls, is evidence that controls are identified, capable of being communicated to those responsible for their performance, and capable of being monitored and evaluated by the entity.

Inadequate Controls over Monitoring Workers' Compensation Cases

The Department did not have adequate controls for monitoring workers' compensation cases. OHR did not have a FECA file for 6 of the 47 cases reviewed. OHR did eventually locate some of the requested data from the DOL ECOMP system for five cases.

Of 41 compensation files, 9 files did not contain the required DOL Form CA-1032, *Request for Information on Earnings, Dual Benefits, Dependents, or a Third Party Settlement*, for 2016 or 2017. Employees must submit the CA-1032 to DOL in support of continued eligibility in the

compensation program. Chapter 2-0812 of the DFEC Compensation Manual, *Periodic Review of Disability Cases*, states, "All cases on the periodic roll require completion of Form EN-1032 on a yearly basis. Form CA-1032 is the cover letter for the EN-1032." Although it is the responsibility of DOL to obtain the form, the Department is encouraged by DOL to retain a copy for official USCP records.

Additionally, 9 of the 41 case files did not contain physician statements supporting continued benefit eligibility for periodic roll payments. Periodic roll cases are instances in which an employee receives payments from DOL every 28 days. DOL classifies periodic roll cases as:

- The DFEC Manual, Chapter 2-0812, states, "Cases in which temporary total disability payments are being paid require medical evidence as described in this chapter once a year." OHR did not maintain any evidence of eligibility in five case files for 2016 or 2017.
- The DFEC Manual, Chapter 2-0812, states, "Cases in which payments are being made for a loss of wage-earning capacity require medical evidence as described in this chapter every two years." OHR did not maintain any evidence of eligibility in three case files for 2015, 2016, or 2017.
- The DFEC Manual, Chapter 2-0812, states, "Cases in which the Claims Examiner has determined, and the Supervisory Claims Examiner has verified, that no wage-earning capacity exists require medical evidence as described in this chapter every three years." OHR did not maintain any evidence of eligibility in one case file for 2014, 2015, 2016, or 2017. OHR was only able to provide the required evidence upon a search of emails and ECOMP.

DOL Publication CA-810 states, "the Office of Workers' Compensation Programs encourages active management of worker's compensation programs by agency personnel." The guidance also suggests that officials "stay in touch with injured employees while they are receiving compensation, identify jobs suitable for them and take steps to reemploy recovered or recovering employees as soon as the medical evidence shows this is possible."

Of 41 case files, 2 did not contain a form CA-12, *Claim for Continuance of Compensation*, for 2016 or 2017. DOL requires that the recipient of compensation submit a CA-12 annually.

OHR officials stated it did not possess the periodic monitoring documentation and ultimately relied on DOL to maintain such records. Although the Department is not required to maintain the ongoing eligibility documentation, DOL guidance "encourages" agencies to maintain such supporting documentation. Because OHR relied on DOL to monitor its compensation cases, the Department was at risk of potentially making improper reimbursement payments to DOL. The risk of improper payments may have occurred because Department directives did not adequately outline procedures for the active management of workers' compensation cases and directives did not contain specific controls for how OHR should monitor open compensation cases.

The lack of consistent monitoring could result in improper payments. Employees may have recovered sufficiently to reduce the need for benefit payments. Survivors may have no longer met eligibility requirements, such as age or marital status, which require continuing benefits.

Lack of Tracking Chargeback Billings to Lowest Organizational Level

OHR did not track quarterly chargeback billings to the lowest organizational level, such as USCP Bureaus or Divisions. DOL Publication CA-810 encourages an agency's active management of its compensation program to monitor chargeback billings and costs to the lowest organizational level practicable to make managers more aware of costs. However, OHR reviews the quarterly chargeback reports only for errors and potential abuse, but does not identify the Bureau or Division where the injury occurred. OHR stated during interviews that tracking such costs would have been beneficial in identifying injury trends and frequent users of the program. In one instance, OHR noticed that significant hand injuries were occurring from handling a kiosk door. OHR notified the USCP's Occupational Safety and Health Administration manager in June 2011, of a hand injury trend, allowing the Department to take mitigating actions. Better defined tracking of compensation costs and billings, or both, would allow USCP to better address injury trends and potentially reduce injuries and associated expenses.

Inadequate Procedures for Reporting Fraud, Waste, and Abuse to the USCP OIG

OHR did not have adequate procedures for reporting suspected fraud, waste, and abuse to the USCP OIG as the Department Directive [REDACTED] and GAO's *A Framework for Managing Fraud Risks in Federal Programs* require. OHR officials stated that it lacks sufficient resources to investigate suspected fraud, waste, or abuse. While not responsible for investigating potential fraud, waste, and abuse, OHR should report such instances to the DOL Office of the Solicitor or USCP OIG. GAO's Inspector General determined that reporting suspected fraud to its OIG would enhance fraud prevention controls⁷.

OHR recalled a case where an employee received over a decade of compensation for stress and anxiety despite not reporting any medical expenses. OHR questioned the validity of this case because of a lack of documented medical care and expenses. However, OHR stated that DOL was not always responsive to inquiries, thus allowing potentially abusive situations to go unmitigated.

Conclusions

The Department did not have adequate controls for ensuring the integrity of its Workers' Compensation Program. As a result, the Department did not have a process for reviewing ongoing workers' compensation cases for chargeback expenses or fraud, waste, and abuse. The Department should update its policies and procedures to ensure efficient and effective administration of its program. To that end, OIG makes the following recommendations.

⁷ Government Accountability Office, Office of Inspector General Report *Federal Employees' Compensation Act Internal Control Weaknesses Limit Effective Case Management and Program Oversight*, Report Number OIG-14-2, dated September 30, 2014.

Recommendation 1: We recommend the United States Capitol Police update its directives requiring that the Office of Human Resources establish a monitoring system for periodic review of workers' compensation cases. The Department should also update USCP Directive [REDACTED], dated November 19, 2012, to include detailed instructions on how to maintain monitoring records including procedures for questioning workers' compensation payments.

Recommendation 2: We recommend that the United States Capitol Police, Office of Human Resources, track quarterly workers' compensation chargeback billings to the lowest "practicable" organizational level to make managers more aware of costs.

Recommendation 3: We recommend that the United States Capitol Police, Office of Human Resources, establish standard operating procedures for reporting suspected fraud, waste, and abuse of its Workers' Compensation Program to the United States Capitol Police Office of Inspector General.

Non-Compliance with Guidance

DOL Publication CA-810 states that an agency should "establish a record-keeping system which will enable the agency to maintain copies of claim forms, medical reports, correspondence with OWCP, and other materials related to each compensation claim in an orderly fashion. Designate a representative within each organization unit to act as a liaison with OWCP concerning unusually difficult claims."

DOL Publication CA-810 states:

If an employee requires medical treatment for the injury, the supervisor should complete the front of Form CA-16, within four hours of the request whenever possible...Where there is no time to complete a Form CA-16, the supervisor may authorize medical treatment by telephone and send the completed form to the medical facility within 48 hours . . . When OWCP is adjudicating entitlement, a medical report from the attending physician is required. This report may be submitted on Form CA-16 or on Form CA-20.

DFEC Procedures Manual Chapter 2-0807, *Continuation of Pay and Initial Claims for Compensation*, states that "the agency should promptly authorize medical care on Form CA-16, *Authorization for Examination and/or Treatment*, and give the form to the claimant (or to someone acting on his or her behalf) to present to initial medical providers." Of 41 employee case files reviewed, 13 did not contain a Form CA-16. The employee's supervisor completes the CA-16, which authorizes the employee to seek treatment. The CA-16 also contains a section for the attending physician to complete. After a search, OHR was able to provide 3 of 13 CA-16 forms.

DOL Publication CA-810 states, "Agency personnel should use Form CA-17, *Duty Status Report*, to obtain interim medical reports about the employee's fitness for duty." DFEC Procedures Manual

Chapter 2-0807, states, "The agency should also supply the employee with a Form CA-17, *Duty Status Report*, for completion by the physician providing medical care." Of 41 employee case files reviewed, 3 did not contain a Form CA-17.

OHR did not consistently follow DOL guidance requiring that the Department maintain workers' compensation records. OHR's current recordkeeping system does not have controls to ensure proper retention of required documentation. Officials stated that it is not required to use the CA-17, but the case file should have a physician statement or equivalent medical document. OHR was only able to provide physician statements upon an extensive search of emails and ECOMP. Missing information from employee case files is shown in Table 3.

Table 3 – Summary of Missing Support Documentation

<i>Document Number</i>	<i>Document Description</i>	<i>Number of Files Reviewed</i>	<i>Number Missing</i>
CA-16	Authorization for Examination and/or Treatment	41	13
CA-17	Duty Status Report	41	3

Source: OIG generated from our review of employee workers' compensation files.

USCP reimbursed DOL for paid benefits in cases for which OHR did not have either sufficient or no documentation. OHR also could not provide evidence of beneficiary eligibility to receive benefits. As a result, beneficiaries may receive unauthorized benefits because of inadequate documentation.

Conclusions

The Department did not comply with guidance related to receipt and retention of workers' compensation files and documentation. Thus, OIG makes the following recommendation.

Recommendation 4: We recommend the United States Capitol Police update its policies and procedures to reflect compliance with proper receipt and retention of documentation through its recordkeeping system.

Opportunity to Improve Workers' Compensation Program

The Department may have an opportunity to improve its Workers' Compensation Program. DOL Publication CA-810 states that agencies must provide evidence supporting claim adjudication. The Publication also states that agencies are entitled to submit documentation even if DOL does not specifically request such information.

According to OHR, the supervisor in one case did not authorize the release of video evidence to DOL, which may have provided sufficient information to support the claim adjudication process. As a result, DOL approved a questionable claim where OHR only provided a written record of the video. According to OHR, the transcription, without supporting video evidence, did not allow DOL to gain a full understanding of how the injury occurred. Providing the video evidence may have resulted in DOL denying the claim. An official explained that in this case, release of the video

would have exposed law enforcement sensitive information and DOL did not agree to protect the video. Thus, OHR should coordinate closely with the Office of General Counsel during the claim adjudication process when video evidence is available, which could potentially prevent future questionable claims; thereby ensuring that law enforcement sensitive information is protected.

Conclusions

An opportunity may exist for the Department to use video evidence in support of claim adjudication, which may reduce costs and potential fraud and abuse. To that end, OIG makes the following recommendation.

Recommendation 5: We recommend the United States Capitol Police consider the use of video evidence, when available, during the claim adjudication process to prevent future questionable workers' compensation claims while protecting law enforcement sensitive information.

APPENDICES

List of Recommendations

Recommendation 1: We recommend the United States Capitol Police update its directives requiring that the Office of Human Resources establish a monitoring system for periodic review of workers' compensation cases. The Department should also update USCP Directive [REDACTED], dated November 19, 2012, to include detailed instructions on how to maintain monitoring records including procedures for questioning workers' compensation payments.


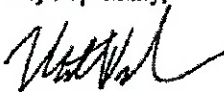
Recommendation 2: We recommend that the United States Capitol Police, Office of Human Resources, track quarterly workers' compensation chargeback billings to the lowest "practicable" organizational level to make managers more aware of costs.

Recommendation 3: We recommend that the United States Capitol Police, Office of Human Resources, establish standard operating procedures for reporting suspected fraud, waste, and abuse of its Workers' Compensation Program to the United States Capitol Police Office of Inspector General.

Recommendation 4: We recommend the United States Capitol Police update its policies and procedures to reflect compliance with proper receipt and retention of documentation through its recordkeeping system.

Recommendation 5: We recommend the United States Capitol Police consider the use of video evidence, when available, during the claim adjudication process to prevent future questionable workers' compensation claims while protecting law enforcement sensitive information.

DEPARTMENT COMMENTS

	<p>UNITED STATES CAPITOL POLICE OFFICE OF THE CHIEF 118 D STREET, NE WASHINGTON, DC 20510 7218 May 17, 2017</p>	<p>Phone: 202-224-9826</p>
		<p>COP 170618</p>
<p><u>MEMORANDUM</u></p>		
TO:	Ms Fay F. Ropella, CPA, CFE Inspector General	
FROM:	Matthew R. Verderosa Chief of Police	
SUBJECT:	Response to Office of Inspector General draft report <i>Performance Audit of the United States Capitol Police Compliance with Federal Employees' Compensation Act</i> (Report No. OIG-2017-07)	
<p>The purpose of this memorandum is to provide the United States Capitol Police response to the recommendations contained within the Office of Inspector General's (OIG) draft report <i>Performance Audit of the United States Capitol Police Compliance with Federal Employees' Compensation Act</i> (Report No. OIG-2017-07).</p>		
<p>The Department generally agrees with all of the recommendations and appreciates the opportunity to further improve upon the policies and procedures within the Office of Human Resources. The Department will assign Action Plans to appropriate personnel regarding each recommendation to achieve long-term resolution of each matter.</p>		
<p>Thank you for the opportunity to respond to the OIG's draft report. Your continued support of the women and men of the United States Capitol Police is appreciated.</p>		
<p>Very respectfully,</p> 		
<p>Matthew R. Verderosa Chief of Police</p>		
cc:	Steven A. Sund, Assistant Chief of Police Richard L. Braddock, Chief Administrative Officer [REDACTED], USCP Audit Liaison	
<p><small>Nationally Accredited by the Commission on Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies, Inc.</small></p>		

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CONTACTING THE OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

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***United States Capitol Police
Attn: Office of Inspector General
499 South Capitol St. SW, Suite 345
Washington, DC 20510***



Or visit us:

***499 South Capitol Street, SW, Suite 345
Washington, DC 20003***



You can also contact us by email at: OIG@USCP.GOV

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