

**Information Technology
Management Letter for
the Science and
Technology Directorate
Component of the FY 2016
Department of Homeland
Security**





DHS OIG HIGHLIGHTS

Information Technology Management Letter for the Science and Technology Directorate Component of the FY 2016 Department of Homeland Security Financial Statement Audit

June 26, 2017

Why We Did This Audit

Each year, our independent auditors identify component-level information technology (IT) control deficiencies as part of the DHS consolidated financial statement audit. This letter provides details that were not included in the fiscal year (FY) 2016 DHS Agency Financial Report.

What We Recommend

We recommend that S&T, in coordination with the DHS Chief Information Officer and Acting Chief Financial Officer, make improvements to its financial management systems and associated information technology security program.

For Further Information:

Contact our Office of Public Affairs at (202) 254-4100, or email us at DHS-OIG.OfficePublicAffairs@oig.dhs.gov

What We Found

We contracted with the independent public accounting firm KPMG, LLP to perform the audit of the consolidated financial statements of the U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS) for the year ended September 30, 2016. KPMG evaluated selected general IT controls and business process application controls at the Science and Technology Directorate (S&T). KPMG determined that S&T took corrective action to remediate the prior-year IT control deficiency related to separated employees.

However, S&T's main financial application is owned and operated by U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE). As a service provider, ICE provides support to S&T. KPMG identified general IT control deficiencies at ICE that could potentially impact S&T's financial data, and as such, issued a finding to S&T.

The deficiencies collectively limited S&T's ability to ensure that critical financial and operational data were maintained in such a manner as to ensure their confidentiality, integrity, and availability. In addition, certain of these deficiencies adversely impacted internal controls over DHS' financial reporting and its operation and therefore are considered to collectively represent a material weakness reported in the FY 2016 DHS Agency Financial Report.



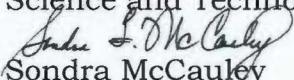
OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL
Department of Homeland Security

Washington, DC 20528 / www.oig.dhs.gov

June 26, 2017

MEMORANDUM FOR: Rick Stevens
Chief Information Officer
Science and Technology Directorate

Carol Cribbs
Chief Financial Officer
Science and Technology Directorate

FROM: 
Sondra McCauley
Assistant Inspector General
Office of Information Technology Audits

SUBJECT: *Information Technology Management Letter for the
Science and Technology Directorate Component of the
FY 2016 Department of Homeland Security Financial
Statement Audit*

Attached for your information is our final report, *Information Technology Management Letter for the Science and Technology Directorate Component of the FY 2016 Department of Homeland Security Financial Statement Audit*. This report contains comments and recommendations related to information technology internal control deficiencies. The deficiencies did not meet the criteria to be reported in the *Independent Auditors' Report on DHS' FY 2016 Financial Statements and Internal Control over Financial Reporting*, dated November 14, 2016, which was included in the FY 2016 DHS Agency Financial Report.

The independent public accounting firm KPMG, LLP conducted the audit of DHS' FY 2016 financial statements and is responsible for the attached information technology management letter and the conclusions expressed in it. We do not express opinions on DHS' financial statements or internal control, nor do we provide conclusions on compliance with laws and regulations. We will post the final report on our website.

Please call me with any questions, or your staff may contact Kevin Burke, Acting Director, Information Systems and Acquisitions Division, at (202) 254-5450.

Attachment



KPMG LLP
Suite 12000
1801 K Street, NW
Washington, DC 20006

December 15, 2016

Office of Inspector General,
U.S. Department of Homeland Security, and
Chief Information Officer and Chief Financial Officer,
Science and Technology Directorate,
Washington, DC

Ladies and Gentlemen:

We planned and performed our audit of the consolidated financial statements of the U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS or Department) as of, and for the year ended, September 30, 2016, in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America; the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States; and Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Bulletin No. 15-02, *Audit Requirements for Federal Financial Statements*. We considered internal control over financial reporting (internal control) as a basis for designing our auditing procedures for the purpose of expressing our opinion on the financial statements. In conjunction with our audit of the consolidated financial statements, we also performed an audit of internal control over financial reporting in accordance with attestation standards issued by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants.

During our audit, we noted certain matters involving internal control and other operational matters at the Science and Technology Directorate (S&T), a component of DHS, that are presented for your consideration. These comments and recommendations, all of which have been discussed with the appropriate members of management, are intended to improve internal control or result in other operating efficiencies.

With respect to financial systems at S&T, we noted certain internal control deficiencies in the general information technology (IT) control areas of access controls and configuration management. These matters are described in the *Findings and Recommendations* section of this letter.

We have provided a description of the key S&T financial system and IT infrastructure within the scope of the Fiscal Year (FY) 2016 DHS financial statement audit in Appendix A, and listed the S&T IT Notice of Finding and Recommendation communicated to management during our audit in Appendix B.

During our audit we noted certain matters involving financial reporting internal controls (comments not related to IT) at S&T, including certain deficiencies in internal control that we consider to be significant deficiencies and material weaknesses, and communicated them in writing to management and those charged with governance in our *Independent Auditors' Report* and in a separate letter to the DHS Office of Inspector General (OIG) and the S&T Chief Financial Officer.

Our audit procedures are designed primarily to enable us to form opinions on the FY 2016 DHS consolidated financial statements and on the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, and therefore may not bring to light all deficiencies in policies or procedures that may exist. We aim, however, to use our knowledge of S&T's organization gained during our work to make comments and suggestions that we hope will be useful.



We would be pleased to discuss these comments and recommendations with you at any time.

The purpose of this letter is solely to describe comments and recommendations intended to improve internal control or result in other operating efficiencies. Accordingly, this letter is not suitable for any other purpose.

Very truly yours,

KPMG LLP

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Science and Technology Directorate
September 30, 2016

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OBJECTIVE, SCOPE, AND APPROACH

Objective

We audited the consolidated financial statements of the U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS or Department) for the year ended September 30, 2016 (referred to herein as the “fiscal year (FY) 2016 financial statements”). In connection with our audit of the FY 2016 DHS consolidated financial statements, we performed an evaluation of selected general information technology (IT) controls (GITC) and IT application controls at the Science and Technology Directorate (S&T), a component of DHS, to assist in planning and performing our audit engagement.

Scope and Approach

General Information Technology Controls

The U.S. Government Accountability Office (GAO) issued the Federal Information System Controls Audit Manual (FISCAM), which formed the basis for our GITC evaluation procedures. FISCAM was designed to inform financial statement auditors about IT controls and related audit concerns to assist them in planning their audit work and to integrate the work of auditors with other aspects of the financial statement audit. FISCAM also provides guidance to auditors when considering the scope and extent of review that generally should be performed when evaluating GITCs and the IT environment of a Federal agency. FISCAM defines the following five control categories to be essential to the effective operation of GITCs and the IT environment:

1. *Security Management* – controls that provide a framework and continuing cycle of activity for managing risk, developing security policies, assigning responsibilities, and monitoring the adequacy of computer-related security controls.
2. *Access Control* – controls that limit or detect access to computer resources (data, programs, equipment, and facilities) and protect against unauthorized modification, loss, and disclosure.
3. *Configuration Management* – controls that help prevent unauthorized changes to information system resources (software programs and hardware configurations) and provide reasonable assurance that systems are configured and operating securely and as intended.
4. *Segregation of Duties* – controls that constitute policies, procedures, and an organizational structure to manage who can control key aspects of computer-related operations.
5. *Contingency Planning* – controls that involve procedures for continuing critical operations without interruption, or with prompt resumption, when unexpected events occur.

Although each of these five FISCAM categories was considered during the planning and risk assessment phase of our audit, we selected GITCs for evaluation based on their relationship to the ongoing effectiveness of process-level automated controls or manual controls with one or more automated components. This includes those controls that depend on the completeness, accuracy, and integrity of information provided by the entity in support of our financial audit procedures. Consequently, FY 2016 GITC procedures evaluated at S&T did not necessarily represent controls from each FISCAM category.

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Business Process Application Controls

Where relevant GITCs were operating effectively, we tested selected IT application controls (process-level controls — fully automated or manual with an automated component) on financial systems and applications to assess internal controls over the input, processing, and output of financial data and transactions.

FISCAM defines Business Process Application Controls (BPAC) as the automated and/or manual controls applied to business transaction flows; and related to the completeness, accuracy, validity, and confidentiality of transactions and data during application processing. BPACs typically cover the structure, policies, and procedures that operate at a detailed business process (cycle or transaction) level and operate over individual transactions or activities across business processes.

Financial System Functionality

In recent years, we have noted that limitations in S&T's financial system functionality may be inhibiting the agency's ability to implement and maintain internal controls, including effective GITCs and IT application controls supporting financial data processing and reporting. S&T's main financial system is hosted by its service provider, U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE). Therefore, in FY 2016, we continued to evaluate and consider the impact of financial system functionality on internal control over financial reporting.

Appendix A provides a description of the key S&T financial system and IT infrastructure within the scope of the FY 2016 DHS financial statement audit.

SUMMARY OF FINDING

During our FY 2016 assessment of GITCs and IT application controls, we noted that S&T took corrective action to remediate the prior-year IT control deficiency regarding separated employees. However, S&T's main financial application is owned and operated by ICE. As a service provider, ICE provides support to S&T. The GITC deficiencies we identified at ICE could potentially impact S&T's financial data and, as such, we issued a finding to S&T.

The conditions supporting our finding collectively limited S&T's ability to ensure that critical financial and operational data were maintained in such a manner as to ensure their confidentiality, integrity, and availability. The one IT NFR issued during our testing at S&T represents deficiencies and observations related to two of the five FISCAM GITC categories.

The majority of the deficiencies that our audit identified at ICE were related to noncompliance with financial system controls. According to DHS Sensitive Systems Policy Directive 4300A, *Information Technology Security Program*; National Institute of Standards and Technology guidance; and ICE policies, financial system controls lacked proper documentation, were not fully designed and implemented, were inadequately detailed, and were inconsistently implemented.

Although the recommendation made by us should be considered by S&T, it is ultimately the responsibility of S&T management to determine the most appropriate method(s) for addressing the deficiencies identified.

FINDING AND RECOMMENDATION

Finding

During our audit of the FY 2016 DHS consolidated financial statements, we identified the following GITC deficiencies at ICE that impact S&T:

Access Controls and Configuration Management

- Deficiencies existed regarding non-compliance with DHS policy for database password configurations, non-compliance with delegation of authority requirements, a lack of account management policies and procedures for privileged user access to operating systems and databases, an inadequate privileged user semi-annual recertification process, insufficient audit log controls for the operating system, incomplete documentation for configuration management controls, and weaknesses in vulnerability scanning activities.

Recommendation

We recommend that the S&T Finance and Budget Division, in coordination with the DHS Office of the Chief Information Officer (OCIO) and the DHS Office of the Chief Financial Officer (OCFO), make the following improvements to S&T's financial management systems and associated IT security program (in accordance with S&T and DHS requirements, as applicable):

Access Controls and Configuration Management

- Coordinate with ICE and monitor ICE's corrective actions via monthly status meetings.

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Appendix A

**Description of the Key S&T Financial System and IT Infrastructure within the Scope of the FY 2016
DHS Financial Statement Audit**

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Below is a description of the significant S&T financial management system and supporting IT infrastructure included in the scope of the FY 2016 DHS financial statement audit.

Federal Financial Management System (FFMS)

FFMS is a mainframe-based major application and the official accounting system of record for S&T. It is used to create and maintain a record of each allocation, commitment, obligation, travel advance, and accounts receivable. The system supports all internal and external financial reporting requirements.

ICE OCIO hosts and supports the S&T instance of FFMS exclusively for the S&T user community and, on a limited basis, for the ICE OCIO and finance center personnel providing support services for S&T.

The application is hosted at Datacenter 2 in Clarksville, VA, and the IBM z/OS mainframe and Oracle databases support it.

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Appendix B

FY 2016 IT Notice of Finding and Recommendation at S&T

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FY 2016 NFR #	NFR Title	FISCAM Control Area	New Issue	Repeat Issue
ST-IT-16-01	FFMS Deficiencies at ICE that Impact S&T Operations	Access Controls and Configuration Management	X	



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