Information Technology
Management Letter for the
United States Secret Service
Component of the FY 2014
Department of Homeland
Security Financial Statement
Audit

HIGHLIGHTS

Information Technology Management Letter for the United States Secret Service Component of the FY 2014 Department of Homeland Security Financial Statement Audit

April 15, 2015

Why We Did This

Each year, our independent auditors identify component-level information technology control deficiencies as part of the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) consolidated financial statement audit. This letter provides details that were not included in the FY 2014 DHS Agency Financial Report.

What We Recommend

We recommend that USSS develop a stronger compliance process to ensure employees are complying with information, physical, and privacy security policies.

For Further Information:

Contact our Office of Public Affairs at (202) 254-4100, or email us at DHS-IG.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 for the year ended September 30, 2014. KPMG LLP assessed certain non-technical areas related to the protection of sensitive information technology and financial information and assets at United State Secret Service (USSS). KPMG LLP performed after-hours physical security walkthroughs and social engineering tests and identified instances where USSS personnel did not adequately comply with requirements for safeguarding sensitive material or assets from unauthorized access or disclosure. The inadequate protection of DHS information systems and data from those without a need to know or a need for access puts USSS' sensitive electronic and physical data at adverse risk of loss, theft, or misuse.

www.oig.dhs.gov OIG-15-69



OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

Department of Homeland Security

Washington, DC

April 15, 2015

TO:

Scott Cragg

Chief Information Officer United States Secret Service

Gwendolyn Sykes Chief Financial Officer

United States Secret Service

FROM:

Inde S. Dk Carly Sondra McCauley

Assistant Inspector General

Office of Information Technology Audits

SUBJECT: Information Technology Management Letter for the United States Secret Service Component of the FY 2014 Department of Homeland

Security Financial Statement Audit

Attached for your information is our final report, Information Technology Management Letter for the United States Secret Service Component of the FY 2014 Department of Homeland Security Financial Statement Audit. This report contains comments and recommendations related to information technology internal control deficiencies. The observations did not meet the criteria to be reported in the Independent Auditors' Report on DHS' FY 2014 Financial Statements and Internal Control over Financial Reporting, dated November 14, 2014, which was included in the FY 2014 DHS Agency Financial Report.

The independent public accounting firm KPMG LLP conducted the audit of DHS' FY 2014 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 Sharon Huiswoud, Director, Information Systems Division, at (202) 254-5451.

Attachment



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

December 19, 2014

Office of Inspector General, U.S. Department of Homeland Security, and Chief Information Officer and Chief Financial Officer, U.S. Secret Service, Washington, DC

Ladies and Gentlemen:

In planning and performing 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, 2014 (hereinafter, referred to as the "fiscal year (FY) 2014 DHS consolidated financial statements"), 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 Bulletin No. 14-02, *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 U.S. Secret Service (USSS), 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.

At the request of the DHS Office of Inspector General (OIG), we performed non-technical information security procedures to identify instances where USSS personnel did not adequately comply with requirements for safeguarding sensitive material or assets from unauthorized access or disclosure. These matters are described in this letter.

During our audit we noted certain matters involving financial reporting internal controls (comments not related to IT) and other operational matters at USSS, including certain deficiencies in internal control that we consider to be 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 OIG and the USSS Chief Financial Officer.

Our audit procedures are designed primarily to enable us to form opinions on the FY 2014 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 USSS' organization gained during our work to make comments and suggestions that we hope will be useful to you.

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,



Department of Homeland Security Information Technology Management Letter U.S. Secret Service September 30, 2014

OBJECTIVE

We audited the consolidated financial statements of the U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS or Department) for the year ended September 30, 2014 (hereinafter, referred to as the "fiscal year (FY) 2014 DHS consolidated financial statements"). In connection with our audit of the FY 2014 DHS consolidated financial statements, at the request of the DHS Office of Inspector General (OIG), we performed information security testing procedures at the U.S. Secret Service (USSS), a component of DHS, to assess certain non-technical areas related to the protection of sensitive IT and financial information and assets.

Specifically, we performed after-hours physical security walkthroughs and social engineering to identify instances where USSS personnel did not adequately comply with requirements for safeguarding sensitive material or assets from unauthorized access or disclosure. These procedures were performed in accordance with the FY 2014 DHS Security Testing Authorization Letter (STAL), signed by DHS OIG management, KPMG management, and DHS management (Chief Information Officer [CIO], Chief Information Security Officer, Chief Financial Officer, Chief Privacy Officer, and Chief Security Officer) on June 3, 2014, and transmitted to the DHS CIO Council on June 12, 2014.

Social Engineering

Social engineering is defined as the act of manipulating people into performing actions or divulging sensitive information. The term typically applies to trickery or deception for the purpose of information gathering or obtaining computer system access. The objective of our social engineering tests was to identify the extent to which USSS personnel were willing to divulge network or system passwords that, if exploited, could compromise USSS sensitive information.

To conduct this testing, we made phone calls from various USSS locations at various times throughout the audit. Posing as USSS technical support personnel, we attempted to solicit access credentials from USSS users. Attempts to login to USSS systems were not performed; however, we assumed that disclosed passwords that met the minimum password standards established by DHS policy were valid exceptions. During social engineering performed at USSS, we attempted to call a total of 40 employees and contractors and reached nine. Of those nine individuals with whom we spoke, one divulged their password in violation of DHS policy.

The selection of attempted or connected calls was not statistically derived, and, therefore, the results described here should not be used to extrapolate to USSS as a whole.

After-Hours Physical Security Walkthroughs

Multiple DHS policies, including the DHS Sensitive Systems Policy Directive 4300A, the DHS Privacy Office *Handbook for Safeguarding Sensitive Personally-Identifiable Information (PII)*, and DHS Management Directive 11042.1, *Safeguarding Sensitive but Unclassified (FOUO) Information*, mandate the physical safeguarding of certain materials and assets which, if compromised either due to external or

Department of Homeland Security Information Technology Management Letter U.S. Secret Service September 30, 2014

insider threat, could result in unauthorized access, disclosure, or exploitation of sensitive IT or financial information.

We performed procedures to determine whether USSS personnel consistently exercised responsibilities related to safeguarding sensitive materials as defined in these policies. Specifically, we performed escorted walkthroughs of workspaces – including cubicles, offices, shared workspaces, and/or common areas (e.g.: areas where printers were hosted) – at USSS facilities that processed, maintained, and/or had access to financial data during FY 2014. We inspected workspaces to identify instances where materials designated by DHS policy as requiring physical security from unauthorized access were left unattended. Exceptions noted were validated by designated representatives from USSS, DHS OIG and DHS OCIO.

During after-hours physical security walkthroughs performed at USSS, we inspected a total of 40 workspaces. Of those, 20 were observed to have material – including, but not limited to, system passwords, information marked "FOUO", documents containing sensitive PII, and government-issued laptops – left unattended and unsecured after business hours in violation of DHS policy.

The selection of inspected areas was not statistically derived, and, therefore, the results described here should not be used to extrapolate to USSS as a whole.

FY 2014 IT NOTICES OF FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS AT USSS

FY 2014 NFR #	NFR Title	FISCAM Control Area	New Issue	Repeat Issue
USSS-IT-01	Security Awareness Issues Identified during After-Hours Physical Security Testing at USSS	Security Management	X	
USSS-IT-02	Security Awareness Issues Identified during Social Engineering Testing at USSS	Security Management	X	



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Department of Homeland Security

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