Audit of the Federal Bureau of Investigation’s Child Exploitation Tracking System Pursuant to the Federal Information Security Modernization Act of 2014 Fiscal Year 2018
Objectives

The objectives of this audit were to determine whether the Federal Bureau of Investigation’s (FBI) Child Exploitation Tracking System (CETS) security program and practices were consistent with the requirements of the Federal Information Security Modernization Act (FISMA). In addition, the audit was designed to perform a vulnerability assessment of the CETS and evaluate selected system security controls.

Results in Brief

The audit identified a weakness in two of the six security control areas that need to be strengthened to ensure that FBI’s CETS and data are adequately protected.

Recommendations

This audit provided one recommendation for improving FBI’s CETS.

To ensure FBI was immediately aware of the deficiencies identified during this audit, the auditors presented the findings to FBI management prior to the issuance of this report. FBI management concurred with the identified weaknesses.

Audit Approach

KPMG LLP conducted this performance audit of FBI’s CETS under the direction of the Department of Justice Office of the Inspector General (OIG) and in accordance with Generally Accepted Government Auditing Standards (GAGAS) and the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) reporting requirements. The OIG reviewed KPMG LLP’s report and related documentation for compliance with GAGAS. The OIG’s review was not intended to enable the OIG to make a conclusion about the effectiveness of FBI’s information security controls. KPMG LLP is responsible for the attached auditors' report dated October 31, 2018, and the conclusions expressed in the report. The OIG’s review disclosed no instances where KPMG did not comply, in all material respects, with GAGAS and OMB reporting requirements.

Background

FISMA was passed by Congress and signed into law by the President in 2014. FISMA assigns responsibilities to federal agencies, the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST), and OMB to strengthen federal information system security. This includes directing NIST to develop standards and guidelines for ensuring the effectiveness of information security controls over information systems that support federal agencies’ operations and assets, and requiring the head of each agency to implement policies and procedures to cost effectively reduce risks to an acceptable level.

Annually, agency Inspectors General are required to either perform an independent evaluation or contract an independent external auditor to perform an evaluation of the agency’s information security program and practices to ensure the effectiveness of the program and practices. Each evaluation must include: (1) testing the effectiveness of information security program and practices of a representative subset of the agency’s information systems; (2) an assessment (based on the results of the testing) of compliance with FISMA; and (3) separate representations, as appropriate, regarding information security related to national security systems.
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