

Office of the Auditor General
Performance Audit Report

Licensing Portal System
Michigan Department of Agriculture and Rural Development and
Department of Technology, Management, and Budget

January 2026

State of Michigan Auditor General
Doug A. Ringler, CPA, CIA

The auditor general shall conduct post audits of financial transactions and accounts of the state and of all branches, departments, offices, boards, commissions, agencies, authorities and institutions of the state established by this constitution or by law, and performance post audits thereof.

The auditor general may make investigations pertinent to the conduct of audits.



Performance Audit

Licensing Portal System (LPS)

Michigan Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (MDARD) and Department of Technology, Management, and Budget (DTMB)

Report Number:
791-0595-25

Released:
January 2026

LPS is a centralized licensing system for MDARD and an online web-based application which houses licensing data and provides users with the opportunity to apply for, maintain, and track the status of their licenses and permits. MDARD licensing staff use LPS to process applications and generate license credentials for their public stakeholders. LPS has nine license categories, ranging from bottled water to grain dealers. From October 1, 2023 through July 15, 2025, LPS processed over 80,000 license applications.

Audit Objective		Conclusion	
Objective 1: To assess the effectiveness of selected access controls over LPS.		Not effective	
Findings Related to This Audit Objective		Material Condition	Reportable Condition
Agency Preliminary Response			
MDARD did not have documentation for granting user access or annual recertifications to ensure the user's level of access was appropriate. Also, access was not timely removed for 21% of users who departed from State of Michigan employment (Finding 1).	X		Agrees

Audit Objective		Conclusion	
Objective 2: To assess the effectiveness of selected MDARD and DTMB general IT controls over LPS.		Effective	
Findings Related to This Audit Objective		Material Condition	Reportable Condition
Agency Preliminary Response			
None reported.			Not applicable.

Audit Objective			Conclusion
Objective 3: To assess the sufficiency of MDARD and DTMB's efforts to implement controls over LPS interfaces.			Sufficient
Findings Related to This Audit Objective	Material Condition	Reportable Condition	Agency Preliminary Response
None reported.	Not applicable.		

Audit Objective			Conclusion
Objective 4: To assess the sufficiency of MDARD and DTMB's efforts to implement change controls over the LPS application and data.			Sufficient
Findings Related to This Audit Objective	Material Condition	Reportable Condition	Agency Preliminary Response
None reported.	Not applicable.		

Audit Objective			Conclusion
Objective 5: To assess the sufficiency of MDARD's efforts to ensure the completeness and accuracy of license records within LPS.			Sufficient
Findings Related to This Audit Objective	Material Condition	Reportable Condition	Agency Preliminary Response
None reported.	Not applicable.		

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January 28, 2026

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Chair Garthe, Dr. Boring, Director Lange, and Acting Chief Information Officer Swanson:

This is our performance audit report on the Licensing Portal System, Michigan Department of Agriculture and Rural Development and Department of Technology, Management, and Budget.

We organize our findings and observations by audit objective. Your agencies provided the preliminary response to the recommendation at the end of our fieldwork. The *Michigan Compiled Laws* require an audited agency to develop a plan to comply with the recommendations and submit it to the State Budget Office (SBO) upon audit completion. State administrative procedures require the audited agency to develop the plan as early as practicable and within 60 days after report issuance and submit the plan to the Office of Internal Audit Services (OIAS), SBO. Within 30 days of receipt, OIAS will either accept the plan as final or contact the agency to take additional steps to finalize the plan.

We appreciate the courtesy and cooperation extended to us during this audit.

Sincerely,

Doug Ringler
Auditor General

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AUDIT OBJECTIVES, CONCLUSIONS, FINDINGS, AND OBSERVATIONS

ACCESS CONTROLS

BACKGROUND

Access controls* limit access or detect inappropriate access to information resources, thereby protecting these resources against unauthorized modification, intentional or unintentional loss, impairment, and disclosure.

The primary users of the Licensing Portal System* (LPS) consist of internal Michigan Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (MDARD) staff and are granted access through MiLogin*. The Systems Integrations State Administration Manager grants approvals for user access based on job function. As of July 18, 2025, there were 65 internal users with approved access to LPS.

In October 2024, MDARD created the Integrated Solutions Division to lead coordination and delivery of technology advancements for the department. MDARD has defined user groups associated with employee job functions. When access is requested, MDARD meets with the requestor to determine what user group is needed. In July 2025, MDARD implemented a new process to review access in conjunction with its user inactivity review.

AUDIT OBJECTIVE

To assess the effectiveness* of selected access controls over LPS.

CONCLUSION

Not effective.

FACTORS IMPACTING CONCLUSION

- One material condition* related to the need to improve LPS access controls (Finding 1).
- MDARD established and implemented some user access controls within LPS in accordance with the State of Michigan (SOM) technical standards regarding read-only access roles and session lockouts.

* See glossary at end of report for definition.

FINDING 1

Improvements needed to LPS access controls.

MDARD did not have access forms for 100% of sampled users.

MDARD needs improvements to its access controls over LPS. Ineffective access controls increase the risk of unauthorized access, use, and modification of LPS data.

MDARD's controls and processes over user access did not:

- a. Create or maintain documentation for:

- (1) Granting access to LPS. This will ensure the role requested is the role granted and is properly approved. We selected a sample of 11 of 61 internal users with approved access to LPS and noted MDARD did not create, retain, or document approvals to grant access for any of the 11 users.

SOM Technical Standard 1340.00.020.01 requires State agencies to establish a process to control and document the assignment of access rights based on current job responsibilities and the principle of least privilege*. SOM Technical Standard 1340.00.020.03 requires State agencies to maintain documentation of authorized users from the initial request for creation of a user ID and access to the final de-registration of users.

- (2) User certification reviews. These reviews validate users continued need for access and ensure the principle of least privilege is followed. Our review noted 1 (9%) of 11 user accounts had excessive access for the user's current job responsibilities. MDARD's review looks at user inactivity and does not confirm if access is still needed or appropriate.

SOM Technical Standard 1340.00.020.01 requires State agencies to conduct semiannual and annual certifications for privileged and non-privileged accounts to verify accounts are still required and compliant with the account settings and access permissions.

- b. Ensure access was timely removed for inactive or departed users. This control prevents unauthorized access to LPS data. We reviewed all 53 inactive users whose access was modified* between October 1, 2023 and August 8, 2025 and noted:

- (1) 11 (21%) users departed State employment between 25 and 1,165 days prior to the date access was modified.
 - (2) 16 (30%) users were inactive between 113 and 1,884 days before their access was modified.

Inactive or departed users' access was not removed in a timely manner.

* See glossary at end of report for definition.

Incompatible roles within LPS were not defined.

SOM Technical Standard 1340.00.020.01 requires information systems to automatically disable inactive user accounts after 60 days. MDARD has a documented reason to disable accounts due to inactivity after 90 days. Also, the Standard requires access to be removed within 3 days when accounts are no longer required and when users are terminated or transferred.

- c. Identify incompatible roles within LPS. Identifying, documenting, and reviewing incompatible roles are key controls in effective segregation of duties*. We reviewed 61 LPS roles and identified 32 (53%) roles were not assigned consistently to user groups. Also, 4 (13%) of the 32 roles were inappropriately assigned to user groups.

SOM Technical Standard 1340.00.020.01 requires access to information systems based on valid access authorization, intended system usage, and other attributes defined by the system owner. The National Institute of Standards and Technology* (NIST) recommends established controls to identify, document, and define system access authorizations to support segregation of duties.

- d. Require users of system accounts with access to security functions or security-relevant information use non-privileged accounts when not accessing system functions. We noted 2 (66%) of 3 privileged users did not have separate accounts to perform non-privileged activities.

NIST recommends establishing controls based on the principle of least privilege to allow only authorized access necessary to accomplish assigned organizational tasks using:

- Control enhancements for system accounts with access to security functions or security-relevant information.
- Non-privileged accounts when accessing non-security functions.

In addition, NIST recommends organizations specify access authorizations required for each account.

As the application owner, MDARD did not have an effective process to ensure compliance with SOM technical standards and implement NIST best practices. MDARD informed us it has started to implement improvements to the LPS user access process. As improvements are implemented, MDARD should ensure compliance with the newly updated SOM Technical Standard 1340.00.020.01.

* See glossary at end of report for definition.

We consider this finding to be a material condition because of the numerous deficiencies identified related to access management, including the lack of documenting user access, granting and removing access, certifying users, and identifying incompatible roles.

RECOMMENDATION

We recommend MDARD improve its access controls over LPS.

**AGENCY
PRELIMINARY
RESPONSE**

MDARD provided us with the following response:

MDARD agrees with the OAG recommendation and has taken action. Prior to the audit, MDARD had begun implementing access control measures. Today, MDARD is 100% compliant with SOM Technical Standards and NIST best practices, has fully executed all DTMB-aligned access control requirements, and is driving a culture of continuous improvement to ensure security excellence. Looking ahead, MDARD will continue to lead in safeguarding systems and data, proactively adopting emerging best practices to stay ahead of evolving threats.

SELECTED GENERAL IT CONTROLS

BACKGROUND

Information systems general IT controls are the policies and procedures which apply to all, or a large segment of, an entity's information systems. General controls help create the environment for the proper operation of application controls. General controls include, but are not limited to, security and configuration management.

Configuration management is a collection of activities focused on establishing and maintaining the integrity* of products and systems through the control of processes for initiating, changing, and monitoring the configurations of those products and systems. The Department of Technology, Management, and Budget (DTMB) is responsible for the configuration management of the LPS database.

DTMB monitors the LPS servers for vulnerabilities with vulnerability scanning tools to identify and classify the impact of the vulnerabilities using the Common Vulnerability Scoring System (CVSS). Vulnerabilities are remediated based on impact within time frames established by SOM technical standards.

AUDIT OBJECTIVE

To assess the effectiveness of selected MDARD and DTMB general IT controls over LPS.

CONCLUSION

Effective.

FACTORS IMPACTING CONCLUSION

- MDARD and DTMB established and implemented procedures to monitor and remediate security configurations and vulnerabilities for the LPS database in accordance with industry best practices.
- No identified instances of noncompliance with selected Center for Internet Security (CIS) configurations.
- No identified, unremedied vulnerabilities on the LPS database.

* See glossary at end of report for definition.

INTERFACE CONTROLS

BACKGROUND

Interface controls* ensure accurate, complete, and timely processing of data exchanged between information systems.

LPS exchanges information with MDARD inspection systems and other State systems through Application Programming Interfaces* (APIs). APIs communicate license organization, workflow, and inspection information between the systems which are used to determine license issuance.

When an interface is initiated between LPS and another system, APIs perform a real-time data transfer in which the activity is captured by logs. These logs are used to identify and resolve any potential errors during the interface process.

AUDIT OBJECTIVE

To assess the sufficiency of MDARD and DTMB's efforts to implement controls over LPS interfaces.

CONCLUSION

Sufficient.

FACTORS IMPACTING CONCLUSION

- MDARD and DTMB established and implemented processes to identify, investigate, and correct interface errors.
- MDARD and DTMB interfaces operated as expected and reconciled to log activity.

* See glossary at end of report for definition.

CHANGE CONTROLS

BACKGROUND

Changes to LPS are typically initiated when MDARD authorizes a needed modification. DTMB or the third-party vendor develops the change in a development environment and is then moved to a test environment in which the change undergoes various quality assurance and user acceptance testing. Upon completion of testing, MDARD authorizes DTMB to move the change into the production environment. Once in production, MDARD conducts a post-implementation review to verify the change meets user expectations.

AUDIT OBJECTIVE

To assess the sufficiency of MDARD and DTMB's efforts to implement change controls over the LPS application and data.

CONCLUSION

Sufficient.

FACTORS IMPACTING CONCLUSION

- MDARD and DTMB established and implemented change management procedures over the initiation, testing, implementation, and post-implementation of LPS changes.
- MDARD and DTMB authorized and approved the initiation, testing, implementation, and post-implementation phases of the change management process for sampled LPS changes.

LICENSE RECORDS

BACKGROUND

Edit checks* are information system controls which are incorporated directly into application software to control the input, processing, and output of data. These controls are designed to achieve information processing objectives, completeness, accuracy, and validity of transactions and data.

LPS contains 38 different license types requiring a range of different information for users to input into LPS to comply with statutory requirements. LPS utilizes edit checks to ensure the completeness and accuracy of manually input information.

LPS contains over 400 unique edit checks which utilize programming logic to determine whether the data input aligns with the corresponding edit check. If the data does not align with the edit check, the data cannot be entered into LPS.

AUDIT OBJECTIVE

To assess the sufficiency of MDARD's efforts to ensure the completeness and accuracy of license records within LPS.

CONCLUSION

Sufficient.

FACTORS IMPACTING CONCLUSION

- MDARD implemented effective edit checks in LPS to ensure the completeness and accuracy of manually entered data for the sampled edit checks.
- No identified instances of inaccurate application data within LPS for the sampled applications.

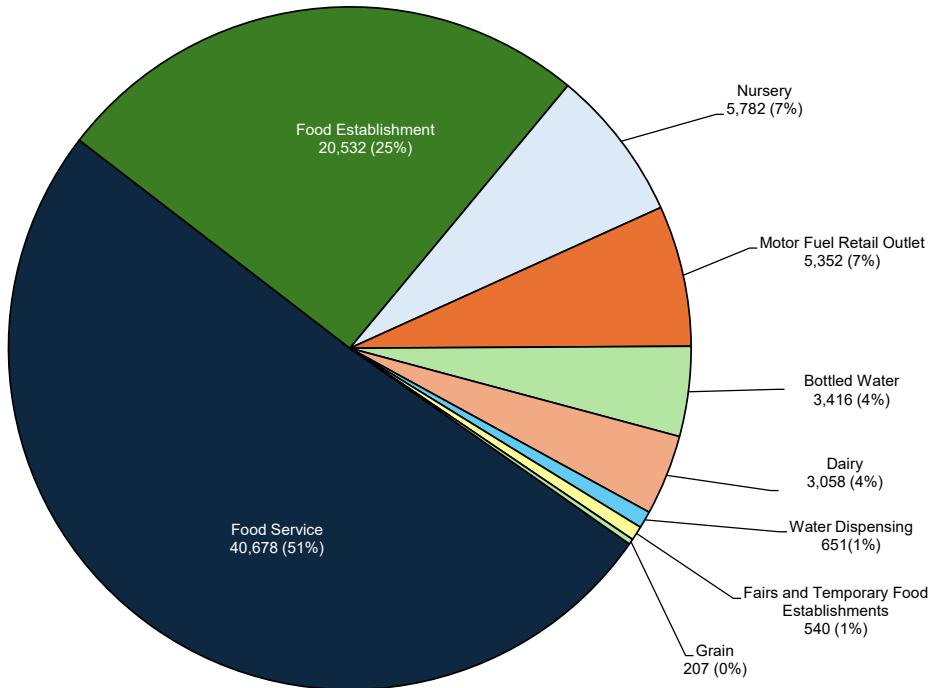
* See glossary at end of report for definition.

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

UNAUDITED
Exhibit 1

LICENSING PORTAL SYSTEM
Michigan Department of Agriculture and Rural Development and
Department of Technology, Management, and Budget

A. LPS License Applications by Category From October 1, 2023 Through July 15, 2025



B. LPS License Applications by Type and Category From October 1, 2023 Through July 15, 2025

License Type by Category	Number of Licenses	License Type by Category	Number of Licenses	License Type by Category	Number of Licenses
Bottled Water		Food Establishment		Motor Fuel Retail Outlet	
Bottled Water Label Registration	3,416	Retail Food Establishment	15,619	Motor Fuels Retail Outlet	5,352
Dairy		Extended Retail Food Establishment	1,303		
Dairy Tanker Truck	1,038	Wholesale Food Processor	1,246		
Dairy Hauler/Sampler	860	Food Warehouse	1,220	Nursery	
Dairy Grade A Producer	854	Limited Wholesale Food Processor	897	Nursery Dealer	3,858
Dairy Milk Transportation Company	106	Food Vending Base	166	Nursery Grower	868
Dairy Manufacturing Plant	72	Mobile Food Commissary	39	Registered Nursery Dealer	612
Dairy Grade A Plant	42	Mobile Food Establishment	32	Small Scale Nursery Grower	444
Dairy Manufacturing Producer	26	Special Transitory Food Unit	10		
Dairy Tank Truck Wash	18	Food Service		Water Dispensing	
Dairy Single Service	12	Food Service - Fixed Establishment	36,246	Water Dispensing Machine Registration	651
Dairy Certified Industry Field Representative	11	Food Service - Special Transitory Food Unit	3,643		
Dairy Warehouse/Distributor	11	Food Service - Mobile Establishment	646	Total	80,216
Dairy Receiving Station	7	Food Service - Mobile Commissary	143		
Dairy Transfer Station	1	Grain			
Fairs and Temporary Food Establishments		Grain Dealer Facility	190		
State or County Fair	455	Grain Dealer Merchandiser	17		
Temporary Food Establishment	85				

Source: The OAG prepared this exhibit using LPS data.

AGENCY AND SYSTEM DESCRIPTION

MDARD was established by Public Act 13 of 1921 to promote the agricultural interests of the State. The Michigan Commission of Agriculture and Rural Development recommends and determines policy on food, agricultural, and rural development issues.

MDARD houses four bureaus and is composed of 10 divisions using a customer-driven, solution-oriented approach to cultivate and expand new economic opportunities for the food and agriculture sector. MDARD's mission* is to ensure the food safety, agricultural, environmental, and economic interests of the people of Michigan are met through service, partnership, and collaboration. MDARD's vision is to be recognized as a national leader among state departments of agriculture through its expertise, effectiveness, application of sound science, and delivery of quality service to its stakeholders.

LPS is a centralized licensing system for MDARD. LPS is an online web-based application which houses MDARD licensing data and provides users with the opportunity to apply for, maintain, and track the status of their licenses and permits. MDARD licensing staff use LPS to process applications and generate license credentials for their public stakeholders. From October 1, 2023 to July 15, 2025, LPS processed 80,216 license applications (see Exhibits 1A and 1B). LPS has nine license categories, ranging from bottled water to grain dealers. As of July 18, 2025, there were 65 internal users with approved access to LPS.

* See glossary at end of report for definition.

AUDIT SCOPE, METHODOLOGY, AND OTHER INFORMATION

AUDIT SCOPE

To examine LPS records and processes related to access controls, interface controls, change controls, general IT controls, and license records. We conducted this performance audit* in accordance with generally accepted government auditing standards. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain sufficient, appropriate evidence to 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.

Our audit did not include assessing DTMB's operating system and network controls. Therefore, we provide no conclusions related to these items.

As part of the audit, we considered the five components of internal control* (control environment, risk assessment, control activities, information and communication, and monitoring activities) relative to the audit objectives and determined all components were significant.

PERIOD

Our audit procedures, which included a preliminary survey, audit fieldwork, report preparation, analysis of agency responses, and quality assurance, generally covered October 1, 2023 through September 30, 2025.

METHODOLOGY

We conducted a preliminary survey of LPS. During our preliminary survey, we:

- Interviewed MDARD and DTMB management to obtain an understanding of the IT systems and processes used to administer various programs within MDARD.
- Obtained a population of LPS users including roles, permissions, and last log-in date.
- Reviewed current user access and lockout session controls.
- Reviewed *Michigan Compiled Laws*; State policies, standards, and procedures; and industry best practices related to MDARD and LPS.
- Analyzed appropriations, revenues, and expenditures related to IT systems.
- Examined licensing data for various application criteria.

* See glossary at end of report for definition.

- Obtained an understanding of MDARD's and DTMB's key processes and internal control significant to the potential audit objectives.

OBJECTIVE 1

To assess the effectiveness of selected access controls over LPS.

To accomplish this objective, we:

- Met with MDARD staff to discuss LPS internal user access processes.
- Identified a population of LPS internal users as of July 18, 2025 and:
 - Randomly and judgmentally sampled 11 of 61 active LPS internal users to determine if access was documented, approved, and appropriate and if the principle of least privilege and segregation of duties were properly implemented in accordance with SOM technical standards.
 - Reviewed all 94 LPS internal users whose access was modified between October 1, 2023 and August 8, 2025 to determine if users were deactivated and the removal of terminated or transferred users was done in a timely manner as required by SOM technical standards.
 - Reviewed all 94 LPS internal users as of July 19, 2025 to determine if they were current MDARD or DTMB employees recorded in the State's Human Resources Management Network*.
- Requested MDARD's quarterly, semiannual, and annual certifications for LPS internal user accounts.
- Inquired with MDARD staff to obtain an understanding of LPS incompatible roles.
- Reviewed groups and roles within LPS to determine if internal user accounts were assigned incompatible or unnecessary roles.
- Judgmentally selected 2 of 3 read-only internal user groups and reviewed the assigned roles to determine whether the roles allowed for more access than intended.

Our random samples were selected to eliminate any bias and enable us to project the results to the respective populations. Our judgmental samples were selected based on risk and to ensure significant State government operations within the population were sufficiently reviewed.

* See glossary at end of report for definition.

OBJECTIVE 2

To assess the effectiveness of selected MDARD and DTMB general IT controls over LPS.

To accomplish this objective, we:

- Interviewed MDARD and DTMB staff to obtain an understanding of their processes to manage security configurations and vulnerabilities.
- Randomly and judgmentally sampled 10 of 26 LPS database configurations as of August 11, 2025 to determine if DTMB configured the settings according to applicable industry best practices.
- Obtained and reviewed a vulnerability scan report of the LPS servers to determine if vulnerabilities were remediated in accordance with SOM technical standards.

Our random samples were selected to eliminate bias and enable us to project the results to the respective populations. Our judgmental samples were selected based on risk; therefore, we could not project the results to the respective populations.

OBJECTIVE 3

To assess the sufficiency of MDARD and DTMB's efforts to implement controls over LPS interfaces.

To accomplish this objective, we:

- Interviewed MDARD and DTMB staff to obtain an understanding of their interface processes.
- Reviewed interface workflows to further our understanding of the process.
- Randomly sampled 1 of 30 interface activity and error logs between July 15, 2025 and August 14, 2025 to identify:
 - Instances of successful interfacing with the other MDARD inspection and State systems.
 - Instances of unsuccessful interfacing and MDARD's actions to remedy the errors.

Our random samples were selected to eliminate any bias and enable us to project the results to the respective populations.

OBJECTIVE 4

To assess the sufficiency of MDARD and DTMB's efforts to implement change controls over the LPS application and data.

To accomplish this objective, we:

- Interviewed MDARD and DTMB staff to obtain an understanding of their change management process.

- Randomly selected 2 of 7 release versions from September 30, 2024 through May 14, 2025 and then randomly and judgmentally selected 4 of 33 changes from those releases to determine whether changes were properly approved, tested, authorized, and implemented.

Our random samples were selected to eliminate bias and enable us to project the results to the respective populations. Our judgmental samples were selected based on risk; therefore, we could not project the results to the respective populations.

OBJECTIVE 5

To assess the sufficiency of MDARD's efforts to ensure the completeness and accuracy of license records within LPS.

To accomplish this objective, we:

- Compared license application fields with statutory requirements to ensure the appropriate information was captured during the application process.
- Randomly sampled 34 of 80,216 unique license applications from October 1, 2023 through July 15, 2025 to determine the completeness and accuracy of application data within LPS.
- Randomly and judgmentally sampled 9 of 51 unique data fields as of July 15, 2025 to verify edit checks were operating as intended.

Our random samples were selected to eliminate any bias and enable us to project the results to the respective populations. Our judgmental samples were selected based on risk; therefore, we could not project the results to the respective populations.

CONCLUSIONS

We base our conclusions on our audit efforts and any resulting material conditions or reportable conditions*.

When selecting activities or programs for audit, we direct our efforts based on risk and opportunities to improve State government operations. Consequently, we prepare our performance audit reports on an exception basis.

AGENCY RESPONSES

Our audit report contains 1 finding and 1 corresponding recommendation. MDARD's preliminary response indicates it agrees with the recommendation.

The agency preliminary response following the recommendation in our report was taken from the agency's written comments and oral discussion at the end of our fieldwork. Section 18.1462 of the *Michigan Compiled Laws* requires an audited agency to develop a plan to comply with the recommendations and submit it to SBO

* See glossary at end of report for definition.

upon audit completion. The State of Michigan Financial Management Guide (Part VII, Chapter 3, Section 100) requires the audited agency to develop the plan as early as practicable and within 60 days after report issuance and submit the plan to OIAS, SBO. Within 30 days of receipt, OIAS will either accept the plan as final or contact the agency to take additional steps to finalize the plan.

PRIOR AUDIT FOLLOW-UP

Following is the status of the reported findings from our December 2021 performance audit of the Grain Dealers Program, Michigan Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (791-0240-21):

Prior Audit Finding Number	Topic Area	Current Status	Current Finding Number
1	Additional guidance for conducting grain dealer risk assessments needed.	Not in the scope of this audit.	
2	Site audits should be conducted with the required time frame.	Not in the scope of this audit.	
3	Improved oversight of monthly daily position reports needed.	Not in the scope of this audit.	
4	Completeness of grain dealer license applications needed.	Complied	Not applicable

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Our audit report includes supplemental information presented as Exhibits 1A and 1B. Our audit was not directed toward expressing a conclusion on this information.

GLOSSARY OF ABBREVIATIONS AND TERMS

access controls	Controls protecting data from unauthorized modification, loss, or disclosure by restricting access and detecting inappropriate access attempts.
Application Programming Interface (API)	A set of rules or protocols enabling software applications to communicate with each other to exchange data, features, and functionality.
DTMB	Department of Technology, Management, and Budget.
edit check	An information system control which is incorporated directly into application software to control the input, processing, and output of data.
effectiveness	Success in achieving mission and goals.
Human Resources Management Network	The State's integrated human resources system which processes personnel, payroll, and employee benefits data.
integrity	Accuracy, completeness, and timeliness of data in an information system.
interface controls	Controls ensuring the accurate, complete, and timely processing of data exchanged between information systems.
internal control	The organization, policies, and procedures adopted by management and other personnel to provide reasonable assurance that operations, including the use of resources, are effective and efficient; financial reporting and other reports for internal and external use are reliable; and laws and regulations are followed. Internal control also includes the safeguarding of assets against unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition.
IT	information technology.
Licensing Portal System (LPS)	MDARD's online licensing system which gives users the opportunity to apply for, maintain, and track the status of licenses and permits.
material condition	A matter, in the auditor's judgment, which is more severe than a reportable condition and could impair the ability of management to operate a program in an effective and efficient manner and/or could adversely affect the judgment of an interested person concerning

the effectiveness and efficiency of the program. Our assessment of materiality is in relation to the respective audit objective.

MDARD Michigan Department of Agriculture and Rural Development.

MiLogin The State of Michigan Identity, Credential, and Access Management (MICAM) solution. MiLogin provides enhanced single sign-on capabilities in addition to meeting other business requirements and security and compliance needs.

mission The main purpose of a program or an entity or the reason the program or the entity was established.

modified A term MDARD uses in LPS. MDARD defines the "modified date" for LPS users as any type of action on a user record including add, deactivate, or modify.

National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) An agency of the Technology Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce. NIST's Computer Security Division develops standards, security metrics, and minimum security requirements for federal programs.

OIAS Office of Internal Audit Services.

performance audit An audit which provides findings or conclusions based on an evaluation of sufficient, appropriate evidence against criteria. Performance audits provide objective analysis to assist management and those charged with governance and oversight in using the information to improve program performance and operations, reduce costs, facilitate decision-making by parties with responsibility to oversee or initiate corrective action, and contribute to public accountability.

principle of least privilege The practice of limiting access to the minimal level which will allow normal functioning. Applied to employees, the principle of least privilege translates to giving people the lowest level of user access rights they can have and still do their jobs. The principle is also applied to things other than people, including programs and processes.

reportable condition A matter, in the auditor's judgment, less severe than a material condition and falls within any of the following categories: a deficiency in internal control; noncompliance with provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, or grant agreements; opportunities to improve programs and operations; or fraud.

SBO	State Budget Office.
segregation of duties	Separation of the management or execution of certain duties or areas of responsibility to prevent or reduce opportunities for unauthorized modification or misuse of data or service.
SOM	State of Michigan.



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