



VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AND CONSUMER SERVICES
AND
VIRGINIA AGRICULTURAL COUNCIL

REPORT ON AUDIT
FOR THE FISCAL YEARS ENDED
JUNE 30, 2012 AND JUNE 30, 2013

Auditor of Public Accounts
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AUDIT SUMMARY

Our audit of the **Virginia Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services** and the **Virginia Agricultural Council** for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2012, and June 30, 2013, found:

- proper recording and reporting of all transactions, in all material respects, in the Department's financial system and the Commonwealth Accounting and Reporting system;
- matters involving internal control and its operation necessary to bring to management's attention; and
- instances of noncompliance with applicable laws and regulations or other matters that are required to be reported.

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AUDIT FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Perform Timely Updates to IT Risk Management and Contingency Plans

The Virginia Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services' (Department) information technology (IT) risk management and contingency plans used to restore IT supported essential business functions in case of a disaster or emergency were inconsistent during the period audited.

The Commonwealth's information security standard, SEC501, requires agencies to perform timely updates to IT risk management (business impact analysis and risk assessments) and contingency plans (continuity of operations plan and disaster recovery plan) as needed when their IT environment changes or during specific time intervals, whichever comes first.

Ensuring updated and consistent IT risk management and contingency plans benefit new and tenured agency resources alike as they address current risks and minimize confusion during a disaster. While tenured resources may easily know what needs to be done to recover from a disaster, the very nature of a disaster may prohibit some of these tenured resources from reporting to work. Without their knowledge and without updated and consistent documentation, restoration efforts become significantly more difficult and require more time.

We identified and communicated specific instances of inconsistencies and non-compliance with SEC501 to management in a separate document marked Freedom of Information Act Exempt (FOIAE) under Section 2.2-3705.2 of the Code of Virginia due to it identifying certain security mechanisms.

The Department is in the process of updating the IT risk management and contingency plans and anticipates these to be finished by December 2014. The Department is also updating the process to review these documents to ensure timely compliance in the future.

We recommend that the Department continue and finish updating the IT risk management and continuity plans. We also recommend that the Department finalize the documented processes to ensure timely reviews, updates, testing and compliance with SEC501.

Improve Oracle Database Security

The Department did not use a critical control to protect Oracle databases in their IT environment. These databases contain sensitive information and are essential to the operation of many of the Department's business functions.

We identified and communicated the weak control to management in a separate document marked Freedom of Information Act Exempt (FOIAE) under Section 2.2-3705.2 of the Code of Virginia due to it containing descriptions of security mechanisms.

The Commonwealth's information security standard, SEC501, requires agencies to use specific controls to reduce unnecessary risk to data confidentiality, integrity, and availability in systems processing or storing sensitive information.

We recommend that the Department implement the critical control discussed in the communication marked FOIAE. We also recommend that the Department develop and implement processes to ensure the timely application of critical controls as defined in the Commonwealth's information security standard.

AGENCY HIGHLIGHTS

The Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services (Department) is responsible for all laws and regulations relating to consumer protection and the promotion of agriculture in Virginia. The Department is located within the Secretariat of Agriculture and Forestry and has four divisions: the Commissioner's Office, Division of Animal and Food Industry Services, Division of Consumer Protection, and Division of Marketing and Development. The Department employs about 500 employees who work in field agencies; five regional diagnostic animal health laboratories located in Warrenton, Lynchburg, Ivor, Harrisonburg, and Wytheville; an international office in Hong Kong; and the headquarters in Richmond.

The Commissioner's Office is comprised of the Offices of Administrative and Financial Services, Policy Planning and Research, Human Resources, Communications, Internal Audit, and the Milk Commission. These units provide administrative, technical, and audit support to the Department. The division also develops and implements policies, legislation, and regulations for the promotion of agriculture and protection of Virginia consumers, and establishes producer pricing for milk.

The Division of Animal and Food Industry Services is comprised of five program areas: Animal Care and Health Policy, Dairy and Food Safety, Laboratory Services, Meat and Poultry Services, and Veterinary Services. This division supports Virginia agriculture by performing regulatory and diagnostic testing, providing training for veterinary accreditation, and informing the public of import and export requirements for livestock and poultry to prevent and control the spread of disease. The division also enforces regulations within retail food, food processing, manufacturing, and warehouse establishments. The division protects Virginia's agricultural economic interests and performs food and dairy inspections.

The Division of Consumer Protection is comprised of four program areas: Charitable and Regulatory Programs, Pesticide Services, Plant Industry Services, and Weights and Measures. This division protects consumers against fraudulent, deceptive, and illegal practices in the marketplace; issues pesticide business licenses; and registers pesticide products. The division also inspects establishments and commodities covered by commodity laws, such as fertilizer. Charitable and Regulatory Programs has four units: Charitable Programs, Registrations, Inspections, and Auditing and Financial Reviews. The Office of Charitable and Regulatory Programs is responsible for the administration and enforcement of charitable programs including charitable gaming laws and Board regulations. It also provides permitted organizations and bingo callers with training and technical assistance and conducts audits of qualified organizations to ensure compliance with state laws and regulations. The Office of Weights and Measures regulates commercial use of all weights and measures equipment and standards, monitors motor fuel quality, and operates a nationally accredited Metrology Lab to ensure calibration standardization.

The Division of Marketing and Development is comprised of six program areas: Agribusiness and Forestry Development Services, Commodity Services, Domestic Sales and Market Development, International Marketing, Livestock Marketing, and Promotions. This division promotes and markets

Virginia products including livestock, poultry, eggs, grains, fruits, vegetables, peanuts, horses, and wines for domestic and international sales. The division provides official grading and inspection services for agricultural commodities and facilitates the sale of graded livestock. The division also provides agricultural information services featuring current commodity prices, statistics, trends, and forecasts enabling producers to make educated production, sales and purchasing decisions. The division also handles the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) food distribution and operation of the Virginia's Finest program, which identifies, differentiates, and promotes high quality, Virginia-produced and processed agricultural products. The division is also responsible for the oversight of the 15 commodity boards.

Commodity Boards

Virginia's agricultural commodity boards work to enhance the sale of Virginia's farm commodities by conducting market development and promotional, educational and research programs. The individual boards, comprised of producers and agribusiness representatives, provide programs and projects that benefit their commodities by using taxes and fees collected by the Department of Taxation (Taxation) for the majority of the boards. Once collected, Taxation passes the revenues to the Department who then provides the funds to the Boards for use.

The Boards may use the revenue for administration and programs or accumulate the revenue for future contingencies or projects. Individual boards spend and manage funds in accordance with the Code of Virginia. Additionally, each Board submits an annual report to the Department, public, and General Assembly, which summarizes the purpose of the Board along with relevant financial activity.

Each Board has one program director, who conducts the Board's daily operations. Board directors are either Department employees or a contractor funded by associations, who provides services on behalf of the Boards. It is the responsibility of the Board directors to seek out project ideas and present the ideas to the Boards for consideration. The Department procures all contracts on behalf of the Board following the Virginia Public Procurement Act. The 15 Commodity Boards and their corresponding revenue sources consist of the following.

Commodity Board	Source of Revenue
Virginia Apple Board	Excise tax of 2.5 cents per bushel for growers who produce 5,000 bushels per calendar year
Virginia Cattle (Beef) Industry Board	Excise tax of \$1 per head of cattle sold in Virginia
Virginia Corn Board	Excise tax of 1 cent per bushel collected
Virginia Cotton Board	Excise tax of 95 cents per bale of cotton ginned
Virginia Egg Board	Excise tax of 5 cents per 30 dozen case and 11 cents per 100 pounds of liquid eggs or liquid equivalent
Virginia Horse Board	Fee of \$1.50 for equine infectious anemia test and \$3 per ton of manufactured equine feed
Virginia Potato Board	Excise tax of 2 cents per 100 pounds of potatoes for growers in Virginia
Virginia Marine Products Board	Marine license taxes, license fees, and permit fees paid in Virginia
Virginia Peanut Board	Excise tax of 30 cents per hundred pounds
Virginia Pork Industry Board	Excise tax of 40 cents of \$100 value of porcine animals sold in Virginia
Virginia Sheep Industry Board	Excise tax of 50 cents per sheep sold in Virginia
Virginia Small Grains Board	Excise tax of one-half of one percent of the selling price of grain
Virginia Soybean Board	Excise tax of one half of one percent of the net selling price per soybean bushel
Virginia Tobacco Board	Excise tax of 20 cents per 100 pounds of all poundage sold by the owner
Virginia Wine Board	General fund appropriation based on portion of Wine Litre Tax collected attributed to sales of wine produced by Virginia farm wineries

Virginia Winery Distribution Company

Pursuant to Section 3.2-102 of the Code of Virginia, the Commissioner created the Virginia Winery Distribution Company (Corporation), a non-profit, non-stock corporation operated by the Department. The Corporation provides wholesale wine distribution centers for wineries and farm wineries licensed in accordance with Section 4.1-207 of the Code of Virginia.

The Corporation allows wineries that produce 3,000 cases or less of wine per year the opportunity to distribute wine using the Corporation as the wholesaler. The Corporation's Board of Directors consists of the Commissioner and four members appointed by the Board of Agriculture and Consumer Services. Prior to fiscal year 2013, the Corporation used contractors to provide customer service to current and prospective wineries that use the Corporation's distribution services. During

fiscal year 2013, the Corporation upgraded their online web application and no longer utilizes outside contractors.

Virginia Agricultural Council

The Virginia Agricultural Council (Council) provides a mechanism for financing agricultural research, education, and services. The Council is a separate agency; however, the Department provides support services to the Council. The Governor appoints 15 of the Council’s 18 members. The ex-officio members include the Commissioner, the Dean of the College of Agriculture and Life Sciences of Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, and the Dean for Agriculture and Extension of Virginia State University.

Funding comes from assessments levied on certain agricultural supplies used by farmers and fee revenue as established by the Code of Virginia. The Code of Virginia charges the Council with the management of the Virginia Agricultural Foundation Fund. The Council’s primary purpose is to expend funds that provide for programs of agricultural research and education and agricultural services. The table below compares the Council’s fiscal year 2012 and 2013 budgeted funding to actual expenses.

Analysis of Budgeted and Actual Expenses by Fund for Fiscal Years Ended June 30, 2012, and June 30, 2013			
<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Original Budget</u>	<u>Final Budget</u>	<u>Expenses</u>
2012	\$490,334	\$490,334	\$357,613
2013	\$490,334	\$490,334	\$222,608

Expenses are less than budgeted each year because the grants provided through this program are for projects that take several years to complete, spanning multiple fiscal years. Therefore, expenses are dependent on when the grantee expends the funds.

Financial Information

The Department receives a combination of general fund appropriations, special revenue funds, and federal grants, with general fund support being the majority of the budget. Special revenue funds are the collection of fees for services such as animal health laboratory services, commercial pesticide applicator licenses, charitable solicitations registrations, feed inspections, and certain commodity taxes. Four federal grants are over half of federal revenues, and include the Cooperative Agreement with States for Intrastate Meat and Poultry Inspection; Plant and Animal Disease, Pest Control, and Animal Care; the Emergency Food Assistance Program; and State Administrative Expenses for Child Nutrition. Additional information about differences between final budget and actual expenses for general, special, and federal funds are separately documented below.

The tables below compare the Department’s fiscal year 2012 and 2013 budgeted funding to actual expenses by fund.

Analysis of Budgeted and Actual Operating Expenses by Fund for Fiscal Years ending June 30, 2012 **			
2012	<u>Original Budget</u>	<u>Final Budget</u>	<u>Expenses</u>
General Fund	\$28,746,348	\$26,353,731	\$26,276,025
Special Fund*	22,011,334	26,375,044	19,397,541
Federal Fund	<u>8,226,403</u>	<u>10,628,235</u>	<u>8,513,715</u>
Totals	<u>\$58,984,085</u>	<u>\$63,357,010</u>	<u>\$54,187,281</u>

Analysis of Budgeted and Actual Operating Expenses by Fund for Fiscal Years ending June 30, 2013 **			
2013	<u>Original Budget</u>	<u>Final Budget</u>	<u>Expenses</u>
General Fund	\$30,505,788	\$27,199,483	\$27,125,410
Special Fund*	20,114,964	26,863,141	20,564,211
Federal Fund	<u>8,434,555</u>	<u>10,107,698</u>	<u>8,269,419</u>
Totals	<u>\$59,055,307</u>	<u>\$64,170,322</u>	<u>\$55,959,040</u>

*Includes special revenue, special dedicated revenue, and trust and agency funds.

**Table excludes capital budget and expense amounts.

Expenses

The Department spends its resources in four primary areas listed in the table below by fiscal year.

Program Area	FY2012	FY2013
Agriculture	\$28,187,804	\$30,008,965
Consumer Protection and Regulation	15,493,994	16,118,264
Charitable Gaming	1,679,952	1,095,328
Administration	<u>8,825,531</u>	<u>8,736,483</u>
Totals	<u>\$54,187,281</u>	<u>\$55,959,040</u>

The Department's largest expense is for personnel costs associated with its approximately 500 positions. Other major expenses include contractual services, which include contracts for services with various organizations including performance of laboratory studies and research. Transfer payments include transfer of funds to the Boards and their private associations. The table below shows the approximate percentage of expenses by major object for the fiscal years audited.

Major Object	FY2012	FY2013
Personal Services	59%	58%
Contractual Services*	16%	16%
Supplies and Materials	3%	3%
Transfer Payments	16%	15%
Continuous Charges	5%	6%
Equipment	1%	2%

*Includes plant and improvements

In addition to its operating expenses, the Department had approximately \$1.4 million in fiscal year 2012 and \$774,000 in fiscal year 2013 in capital project expenses. The following table provides detailed expenses for the Department's capital projects. The Department is building the Eastern Shore projects together, and estimates they will be complete in fiscal year 2014.

Capital Project Expenses for Fiscal Years 2012 and 2013		
	2012	2013
Maintenance Reserve	\$ 55,183	\$636,667
Eastern Shore Marketing and Inspection Office	81,692	7,751
Eastern Shore Seafood Facility	<u>1,325,754</u>	<u>129,783</u>
Totals	<u>\$1,462,629</u>	<u>\$774,201</u>

General Fund

The Department's general fund appropriation was reduced by \$2.3 million in fiscal year 2012 and \$3.3 million in fiscal year 2013 through legislatively authorized transfers to special funds. Each year, general fund appropriation is administratively transferred to the Virginia Farmland Preservation Fund and the Virginia Wine Promotion Fund. These transfers are authorized by Section 3.2-201 and Section 3.2-3005 of the Code of Virginia, respectively.

Special Funds

The special revenue funds are primarily excise taxes for the Commodity Boards and a variety of different license, registration, inspection, and service fees, as shown in the table below. The Department's special fund expenses for fiscal years 2012 and 2013 were approximately \$6.9 and \$6.2 million less than budgeted largely due to three factors. The budget included locality matching funds for a federal gypsy moth suppression program. The scope of the suppression program is established by the United States Forest Service based on infestation rates and locations, as determined by the monitoring and trapping program. Over the last few years, it has been determined that the level of infestation in Virginia did not warrant suppression activity.

The second factor that contributed to a reduction in special fund expenses was turnover and vacancy in several program areas as a result of the executive branch hiring freeze. All necessary positions have either been filled or consideration is being given to filling the positions.

Finally, the 2012 General Assembly transferred responsibility for the Office of Consumer Affairs from the Department to the Office of the Attorney General. At the time, funding was provided for the Office through a cash transfer. The corresponding appropriation transfer was included in the 2014 Appropriation Act.

Source of Fees for Special Funds for Fiscal Years 2012 and 2013		
<u>Source</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2013</u>
Licenses, Permits, Fees, and Other Sources	\$ 6,142,968	\$ 5,871,502
Inspection of Agriculture Product Fees	5,572,808	5,885,056
Commodity Taxes*	3,275,967	3,870,910
Economic Poisons Registration and Analysis Fees	2,172,164	2,213,198
Animal Health Laboratory Fees	1,371,710	1,341,623
Charitable Organization Registration Fees	<u>1,343,525</u>	<u>1,375,735</u>
Total	<u>\$19,879,142</u>	<u>\$20,558,024</u>

*Includes commodity excise tax and promotional fees

Virginia Pesticide Control Act Fund

The Department has several dedicated special funds including the Virginia Pesticide Control Act Fund. The source of funding for the Virginia Pesticide Control Act Fund is from registration of pesticide product, pesticide business, and pesticide applicator registration fees. The Department uses these funds for pesticide certification and enforcement activities. We found that the fund continues to accumulate a cash balance as shown in the table below.

Virginia Pesticide Control Act Fund Financial Summary			
Fiscal Years 2011 through 2013			
	<u>2011</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2013</u>
Beginning Balance	\$3,194,075	\$3,640,204	\$3,747,549
Revenues	3,005,384	2,893,165	2,862,785
Expenses/Transfers	<u>(2,559,255)</u>	<u>(2,785,820)</u>	<u>(3,165,431)</u>
Ending Cash balance	<u>\$3,640,204</u>	<u>\$3,747,549</u>	<u>\$3,444,903</u>

In an effort to use these funds since 2009, the Pesticide Control Board has approved and funded small projects for outreach to the lawn care industry, pesticide-use surveys, bed bug outreach, and the impact of pesticides on honeybees. As of July 1, 2012, the Pesticide Control Board consolidated into the Board of Agriculture and Consumer Services. Since this consolidation, the Department has funded activities related to the topics below from the cash reserves at an estimated cost of \$1 million.

- Continuation and expansion of honey bee research project
- Continuation and expansion of bed bug research and outreach
- Termiticide residue study
- Pesticide use survey
- Outreach to lawn care and nursery industries
- Training programs for individuals with limited English proficiency
- Certification prep courses
- Implementation of online product registration and renewal
- Implementation and deployment of automated field inspection functionalities

Federal funds

Federal funds consist of 12 monetary grants administered by the Department during the fiscal year. Over 72 percent of the Department's federal activity relates to eight federal programs administered by the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA). The USDA grants include state administrative expenses for child nutrition; cooperative agreements with states for intrastate meat and poultry inspection; plant and animal disease, pest control, and animal care; Specialty Crop Block Grants; organic certification; pesticide record keeping; and for the Emergency Food Assistance program, including food commodities and administrative costs.

Non-monetary federal awards

The Emergency Food Assistance Program (TEFAP) helps supplement the diets of low-income persons by providing them with emergency food and nutrition assistance. The USDA distributes food commodities to the Department, which in turn distributes the food to selected local agencies, usually food banks, which deliver the food to local groups that serve the public. The USDA bases the amount of food to distribute to the Department on Virginia's low-income and unemployed population. In fiscal years 2012 and 2013, the Department received and distributed food commodities valued at \$5.5 and \$10.6 million, respectively. In those same years, the Department also distributed over \$23.2 and \$27.8 million worth of food commodities through the National School Lunch Program, a federally assisted meal program operating in public and nonprofit private schools, and residential child-care institutions.



Martha S. Mavredes, CPA
Auditor of Public Accounts

Commonwealth of Virginia

Auditor of Public Accounts

P.O. Box 1295
Richmond, Virginia 23218

July 14, 2014

The Honorable Terence R. McAuliffe
Governor of Virginia

The Honorable John C. Watkins
Chairman, Joint Legislative Audit
and Review Commission

We have audited the financial records and operations of the **Virginia Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services** and the **Virginia Agriculture Council (Agencies)** for the years ended June 30, 2012, and June 30, 2013. 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.

Audit Objectives

Our audit's primary objectives were to evaluate the accuracy of recorded financial transactions in the Agencies' accounting system and the Commonwealth Accounting and Reporting System, review the adequacy of the Agencies' internal controls, and test compliance with applicable laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and review corrective actions of audit findings from prior year reports.

Audit Scope and Methodology

The Agencies' management has responsibility for establishing and maintaining internal control and complying with applicable laws and regulations. Internal control is a process designed to provide reasonable, but not absolute, assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting, effectiveness and efficiency of operations, and compliance with applicable laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements.

We gained an understanding of the overall internal controls, both automated and manual, sufficient to plan the audit. We considered significance and risk in determining the nature and extent of our audit procedures. Our review encompassed controls over the following significant cycles, classes of transactions, and account balances.

Appropriations
Capital assets
CARS reconciliations
Contractual services expenses
Construction procurement and management
Information system security
Payroll expenses
Revenues
Virginia Wine Distribution Company

We performed audit tests to determine whether the Agencies' controls were adequate, had been placed in operation, and were being followed. Our audit also included tests of compliance with provisions of applicable laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements. Our audit procedures included inquiries of appropriate personnel, inspection of documents, records, and contracts, and observation of the Agencies' operations. We tested transactions and performed analytical procedures, including budgetary analyses

Conclusions

We found that the Agencies properly stated, in all material respects, the amounts recorded and reported in the Commonwealth Accounting and Reporting System and the Agencies' internal accounting system. The Agencies record their financial transactions on the cash basis of accounting, which is a comprehensive basis of accounting other than accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. The financial information presented in this report came directly from the Commonwealth Accounting and Reporting System.

We noted certain matters involving internal control and its operation and compliance with applicable laws, regulations, contracts and grant agreements that require management's attention and corrective action. This matter is described in the section entitled "Audit Findings and Recommendations."

The Agencies have taken adequate corrective action with respect to audit findings reported in the prior year that are not repeated in this letter.

Exit Conference and Report Distribution

We discussed this report with management on July 31, 2014. Management's response to the findings identified in our audit is included in the section titled "Agency Response." We did not audit management's response and, accordingly, we express no opinion on it.

This report is intended for the information and use of the Governor and General Assembly, management, and the citizens of the Commonwealth of Virginia and is a public record.

AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS



COMMONWEALTH of VIRGINIA

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Sandra J. Adams
Commissioner

August 5, 2014

Ms. Martha Mavredes
Auditor of Public Accounts
James Monroe Building
101 North 14th Street
Richmond, VA 23219

Dear Ms. Mavredes:

We have reviewed the draft audit report covering the Virginia Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services ("VDACS" or "the agency") and the Virginia Agricultural Council for the years ended June 30, 2012 and June 30, 2013. In response to the first audit finding, VDACS acknowledges that the documentation between the agency's IT risk management and contingency plans appear to be different but disagree that there was any impact or confusion on contingency planning. The agency was compliant with the SEC501 standards that were in effect during the majority of the audit period, as well as requirements issued by the Virginia Department of Emergency Management and Executive Order 41 on Continuity Planning.

The agency's executive management team received continuity training and next level managers were responsible for writing procedures for the essential business functions. This included providing input on manual procedures to be used prior to the restoration of information systems. The inclusion of manual procedures lengthened the recovery time objectives in the continuity plan (COOP) but not in the agency's business impact analysis. This was not required during the audit period. The agency's risk assessment process has been revamped to incorporate all requirements in the revised security standard, SEC501-08, including coordinating the business impact analysis with the COOP and disaster recovery plan. The new processes will be fully implemented by calendar year end.

In response to the second audit finding, VDACS agrees that a patch to the Oracle database was not timely, as IT staff misinterpreted published updates provided by Oracle. However, a control was in place and when SEC501-08 was published VDACS began the effort to ensure that the current policies and procedures were in line with the new standard. The updated policies incorporate specific backup and recovery processes, patching procedures, and provide procedures that will ensure that the appropriate controls are in place in the Oracle environment.

-Equal Opportunity Employer-

Thank you for the opportunity to respond to the fiscal years 2012 and 2013 audit.

Sincerely,



Sandra J. Adams
Commissioner

cc: The Honorable Todd P. Haymore, Secretary of Agriculture and Forestry
Charles Green, Deputy Commissioner

AGENCY OFFICIALS

VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND CONSUMER SERVICES
(as of June 30, 2013)

BOARD MEMBERS

Paul W. Rogers, Jr., President

Stephen Ellis, Vice-President

Roy E. Seward, Secretary

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Steven W. Sturgis
Paul W. Rogers, Jr.
William B. Bain
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Edward S. Fleming

EX-OFFICIO

Dr. Charles W. Steger, President
Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University

Dr. Keith T. Miller, President
Virginia State University

AGENCY OFFICIALS

Matthew J. Lohr
Commissioner

VIRGINIA AGRICULTURAL COUNCIL

(as of June 30, 2013)

Joseph H. Barlow
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Philip B. Glaize, Jr.
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Lynn Rush St. Clair
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Dean, Virginia State University

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