Year 2000

State Compliance Efforts January 1999

National State Auditors Association

nsaa memorandum

TO: Interested Parties

FROM: Ernest A. Almonte, Chair, NSAA Information Technology Committee

William G. Holland, Chair, NSAA Performance Audit Committee

DATE: January, 1999

The Performance Audit Committee and Information Technology Committee of the National State Auditors Association joined in an effort to survey Year 2000 compliance efforts in all states. This document incorporates the pertinent survey results from a July 1998 survey instrument and provides a view of Year 2000 compliance activities in the twenty-seven responding states.

Year 2000 compliance, like most technological issues, is an extremely fast moving target. As a result, the survey materials are dated; however, they still provide a useful view of Year 2000 activities and progress in the responding states.

The primary goal of this document is to assist states in the sharing of information and solutions. Therefore, we have included a list of the responding states as well as references to related publications and web sites.

An electronic version of this report is available at the Illinois Auditor General's web site: www.state.il.us/auditor.

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table of contents

introduction

In July 1998, the Auditor Generals of the states of Illinois and Rhode Island produced a Year 2000 readiness survey for the Performance Audit Committee and Information Technology Committee of the National State Auditors Association The purpose of the survey was to: "provide a snapshot of Year 2000 compliance activities in states, and provide opportunities for the sharing of information and solutions." The survey was sent to state auditors and responses were received from 27 states. This report was assembled from the responses from participating states and supplemented with information regarding Year 2000 compliance from several United States General Accounting Office (GAO) reports. Additionally, to enhance the sharing of information, several appendices with listings of state contacts, Internet sites, and Year 2000 reports were added to the report.

Appendix A contains a copy of the survey and accompanying cover letter, and Appendix B contains a list of the responding states. Appendix C contains a list of Year 2000 Internet sites, and Appendix D has a listing of Year 2000 reports identified from survey responses.

background

As we approach January 1, 2000, the consequences of computer failure is finally becoming newsworthy. Numerous media sources have covered Representative Stephen Horn, chairman of the House Subcommittee on Government Management, Information, and Technology who has stated; "At the current rate, nearly one-third of the mission-critical systems will not meet the Presidents March 1999 deadline for being Year 2000 compliant."

What further complicates the Year 2000 dilemma are the competing forces of time and resources. As we move toward the immovable deadline, the resources necessary to combat potential system failures are becoming more scarce.

The General Accounting Office has been reviewing Year 2000 compliance in the federal government for several years. (See page 23 for a list of some relevant GAO publications). The following GAO documents contain basic information which define and explain the Year 2000 problem. The information in this section was primarily derived from:

Year 2000 Computing Crisis; Readiness of State Automated Systems to Support Federal Welfare Programs (November 1998)

Year 2000 Computing Crisis; Potential for Widespread Disruption Calls for Strong Leadership and Partnerships (April 1998)

The GAO offered the following definition of the Year 2000 Problem:

> *The Year* 2000 *problem is rooted in the way dates are recorded and computed in automated information systems. For the past several decades, systems have typically used two digits to represent the year, such as* "98" *representing* 1998, *in order to conserve electronic data storage and reduce operating costs. With this two-digit format, however, the Year* 2000 *is indistinguishable from* 1900 *or* 2001 *from* 1901.

Over the past several years, the term 'Year 2000 Problem" has become increasingly familiar. Correcting this problem, in government as in the private sector, is labor-intensive and timeconsuming, and must be done while systems continue to operate. Many government computer systems were originally designed and developed 20 to 25 years ago; are poorly documented; and use a wide variety of computer languages. Some applications include thousands, tens of thousands, or even millions of lines of code, each of which must be examined for dateformat problems. Other system components, such as hardware, operating systems, communications interfaces, and database software may also be affected by the date problem.

On January 1, 2000, many computer systems worldwide could malfunction or produce incorrect information simply because the date has changed. Unless corrected, the impact of these failures could be widespread and costly. For example:

> Benefit payments could be severely delayed because systems either halt or produce checks that are so erroneous that checks must be manually processed.
>
> Systems used to track loans could produce erroneous information on loan status, such as indicating that an unpaid loan had been satisfied.
>
> Organizations that cannot sustain their normal level of business due to Year 2000 problems may be forced to temporarily or permanently minimize or close their operations.

The public faces a high risk that critical services could be severely disrupted by the Year 2000 computing crisis. Financial transactions could be delayed, flights grounded, power lost, and routine services affecte, . A single failure between interdependencies that exist could have adverse repercussions. While managers in the government and the private sector are taking many actions to mitigate these risks, a significant amount of work remains, and timeframes are unrelenting.

Government is extremely vulnerable to the Year 2000 issue due to its widespread dependence on computer systems to process financial transactions, deliver vital public services, and carry out its operations. This challenge is made more difficult by the age and poor documentation of some of the governments existing systems, as well as its lackluster track record in modernizing systems to deliver expected improvements and meet promised deadlines.

Many data exchanges and interdependencies exist among and within the various levels of government; as well as the private sector, foreign countries, and international organizations. Therefore, systems are also vulnerable to failure caused by incorrectly formatted data provided by external non-compliant sources. Information that once flowed seamlessly between various systems can be stifled by one non-compliant link in the chain. Examples of such data exchanges include the following situations:

> Taxes can be paid through data exchanges between the taxpayer, financial institutions, the Federal Reserve System, the Department of the Treasury, and Internal Revenue Service.
>
> States provide data on an individual's medical eligibility for disability benefits to the Social Security Administration which uses this data to support payments to disabled persons.
>
> Medical providers obtain payments for their medical services through data exchanges between the provider, Health Care Financing Administration (HCFA) and its contractors, the Social Security Administration, the Department of the Treasury, the Federal Reserve System, and financial institutions.
>
> Manufacturing systems that rely on "just-in-time" inventory systems, and interface with multiple vendors that supply the components to assemble the final product.

The scope of the problem clearly extends beyond date-sensitive computer applications. The following areas describe the enormous range of the Year 2000 problem and demonstrate the interrelationships and reliance placed on computerized systems.

Critical Computer Systems -- These systems support the basic mission of an organization. Any failure in a critical system will impede the organization's ability to conduct operations and to deliver services.

Computer system interdependencies-- Data received from external entities increases the risk that external non-compliant data may cause problems in a dependent organizations compliant systems. Monetary transactions that flow through multiple financial institutions could be corrupted or terminated.

Embedded systems -- There may be problems caused by embedded chips in devices and systems. Computer chips are entrenched in the very fabric of society, residing in everything from thermostats and elevators to phones, smoke detectors, production lines, hospital equipment, energy systems, etc.

Contingency plans -- The time and resources may not be available to transform all systems by the immovable deadline, and some infrastructure and embedded system failures are outside of an organizations control. As a result, contingency plans are needed to ensure that critical services can be provided if systems fail.

Regulatory agencies --Organizations that regulate external entities should assess Year 2000 compliance issues to ensure that regulated entities can perform as intended in the new millennium. Entities that regulate and monitor both public and private facilities, such as hospitals, nursing homes, and prisons, must ensure the safety and well-being of the residents.

approach

It is evident that Year 2000 problems can have far reaching consequences beyond the failure of an organization's internal systems. Even if all internal systems are validated and verified as Year 2000 compliant, failures may occur due to data exchanges, or even embedded system failures. Since many of the issues are outside of an organization's control, it appears that contingency plans will be a necessary element of Year 2000 planning activities.

The Year 2000 problem has clearly been identified, and well-publicized, at least recently. However, identification of the problem is only the first step in the remediation process. It appears that there needs to be a formal mechanism to assist organizations in correcting the problem. As outlined on pages 12 and 13, most states have developed a methodology and created a central office to provide guidance and monitor Year 2000 compliance activities.

Although individual state's methodologies use different terminology, etc., there are general similarities in each approach. To illustrate a basic approach, we used the GAO s Year 2000 Computing Crisis: An Assessment Guide (September 1997). The guide introduced five phases with accompanying project management activities: awareness, assessment, renovation, validation, and implementation. According to the GAO timeline, by January 1999, federal agencies should be in the validation and implementation phases. The following are the five phases of Year 2000 implementation and their individual key management activities.

awareness

It is essential that executive management be fully aware of the Year 2000 problem and its potential impact on the enterprise and its customers. It is the responsibility of management to provide the leadership in defining and explaining the importance of achieving Year 2000 compliance, selecting the overall approach for structuring the organization's Year 2000 program, assessing the adequacy of the existing information resource management infrastructure to support the Year 2000 efforts, and mobilizing these resources. The GAO guideline targeted the completion of the awareness stage by December 1996, and included the following steps.

Define the Year 2000 problem and its potential impact on the enterprise.

Conduct Year 2000 awareness campaign.

Obtain support from executive management.

Assess the adequacy of the organization's capabilities.

Develop a Year 2000 strategy.

Establish Year 2000 executive management council.

Establish a Year 2000 program office and appoint a manager.

assessment

Organizations may not have enough resources, skill, or time to convert or replace all of their information systems. They must determine which systems are mission -critical and support core business activities, and which systems support marginal functions. The Year 2000 problem is not just an information technology problem, but is primarily a business problem. Thus, the process of identifying and ranking information systems should not be limited to a simple inventory of applications and platforms, but must include assessments of the impact of information systems failures on the agency's core business areas and processes. The assessment should also include systems using information technology which operate outside the traditional information resource area, including building infrastructure systems and telephone switching equipment. The GAO guideline targeted the completion of the assessment stage by August 1997, and included the following steps.

Define Year 2000 compliance.

Assess the severity and impacts of Year 2000-induced failures.

Conduct enterprise-wide inventory of systems for each business area.

Prioritize systems and components to be converted or replaced.

Establish Year 2000 project teams for business areas and major systems.

Identify, prioritize, and mobilize needed resources.

Develop validation strategies, testing plans, and scripts.

Define requirements for Year 2000 test facility.

Address interface and data exchange issues.

Initiate the development of contingency plans for mission -critical systems.

Identify Year 2000 vulnerable systems and processes operating outside the information resource management area.

renovation

The renovation phase involves three options: conversion, replacement, or retirement. Renovation involves conversion of an existing application, replacement deals with the development of a new application, and elimination focuses on the retirement of an existing application. In all three cases the process must also consider the complex interdependencies among system interfaces. All changes to systems and their components must be adequately documented and coordinated. Equally important is the need to assess dependencies and to communicate all changes to every internal and external user. The GAO guideline targeted the completion of the renovation stage by September 1998, and included the following steps.

Convert selected applications, databases, archives, and related system components.

Replace selected applications and related system components.

Document code and system changes.

Schedule unit, integration, and system tests.

Retire selected applications and related system components.

Communicate changes to information systems to internal and external users.

Share information among Year 2000 projects, including lessons learned and best practices.

validation

Organizations may need over a year to adequately validate and test converted or replaced mission-critical systems for Year 2000 compliance, and may consume over half of the Year 2000 resources and budget. The length of the validation and test phase and its costs are driven by the complexity inherent in the Year 2000 problem. Tests of Year 2000 compliance of individual applications must encompass the complex interactions between scores of converted or replaced computer platforms, operating systems, utilities, applications, databases, and interfaces. All converted or replaced system components must be thoroughly validated and tested to uncover errors introduced during the renovation phase and verified for operational readiness. The testing should account for application, database interdependencies, and interfaces and should take place in a realistic test environment. This step is further complicated because all variables may not be ready for testing at the same time. Testing procedures and tools should be assessed to ensure that all converted system components meet quality standards and are Year 2000 compliant. The GAO guideline targeted the completion of the validation stage by December 1999, and included the following steps.

Develop and document test and compliance plans and schedules.

Develop strategies for managing testing of data exchanges with external-converted systems.

Implement Year 2000 test facility.

Implement automated test tools and test scripts.

Perform unit, integration, and system testing.

Track and manage the testing and validation process.

Initiate acceptance testing.

implementation

Implementation of Year 2000 compliant systems and their components requires extensive integration and acceptance testing to ensure that all converted or replaced components perform as designed. Because of the scope and complexity of the Year 2000 conversion changes, integration, acceptance, and implementation will likely be a lengthy and costly process. Since not all system components will be converted or replaced simultaneously, the environment may be comprised of a mix of Year 2000 compliant and non-compliant applications. The reintegration of the Year 2000 compliant applications and components into the agency's production environment must be carefully coordinated to account for system interdependencies. The GAO guideline targeted the completion of the implementation stage by December 1999, and included the following steps.

Develop implementation schedule.

Resolve data exchange issues and interagency concerns.

Complete acceptance testing.

Implement contingency plans.

Implement converted and replaced systems.

Because each organization has different missions and environments, there is no single approach for solving the Year 2000 problem. Although the methodologies employed at the state level differ, all have similar phases to those outlined in the GAO Assessment Guide. These methodologies are generally designed to assist Year 2000 efforts by:

providing guidance in assessing the size and scope of the problem;

providing a consistent approach for project planning, remediation, and reporting;

promoting cooperation and sharing among organizations; and

focusing attention on the fact that Year 2000 is as much a business issue as it is a technology issue and to direct management to give it the highest priority.

summary of issues from year 2000 reports

In addition to responding to the survey, several states also submitted Year 2000 reports. Although each report had its own emphasis, several general themes were evident in the reports.

Mission critical systems that support core business functions have a high risk of failure. For example, at risk are law enforcement, drivers license, benefit, financial, and telecommunication systems. The failure of these systems will impede government's ability to provide services.

Statewide comprehensive plans to ensure that adequate funding and resources were directed to Year 2000 remediation projects were inadequate or had not been developed. Sufficient financial and personnel resources had not been allocated to individual projects or on a statewide basis.

After reviewing agency documents, auditors found that state agencies self-reporting of Year 2000 compliance progress was overly optimistic in their assessment of Year 2000 status. In addition, although some agencies reported that systems were compliant, testing, verification and validation activities had not been conducted.

Embedded systems had not been adequately addressed, and contingency plans in the event of system failures were lacking.

See page 24 for a list of state reports.

survey respones

Since no state approach is the same, we believe this compilation of information may be helpful to give the reader a "snapshot" of Year 2000 compliance from the twenty-seven states replying to the survey. The purpose of this section is to give readers a quick glimpse into the progress of Year 2000 compliance activities from the responding states. Some state auditors have addressed this issue in audits of individual state agencies as early as 1996; however, as January 1, 2000 approaches, more states are issuing global progress reports. Most reports addressing the Year 2000 concluded that significant resources need to be allocated to ensure that state governments continue to operate at acceptable levels.

After reviewing the survey results, we identified the questions and answers that lent themselves to summarization. Those that met this criteria are included in this section. Please see Appendix B (page 20) for a list of states answering the survey.

Do your audits check for Year 2000 compliance during:
a. regular financial/compliance audits?
b. performance audits?

STATE	FINANCIAL/ COMPLIANCE	PERFORMANCE	BOTH	NONE
Alabama	X			
California			X	
Delaware				X
Florida	X	N/A		
Georgia	X			
Illinois			X	
Indiana	X			
Kentucky			X	
Louisiana	X			
Maryland		X		
Michigan			X	
Minnesota	X	N/A		
Montana	X			
Nevada				X
New Hampshire			X	
New Jersey			X	
New Mexico	X			
New York				X
North Carolina	X			
Oregon	X			
Pennsylvania	X			
Rhode Island			X	
Tennessee				X
Texas				X
Virginia			X	
Washington	X			
Wyoming				X
Total	**13**	**1**	**7**	**6**

When did your audits begin checking year 2000 compliance or agency readiness?

Alabama	October 19, 1998
California	May 1, 1998
Florida	July 1, 1997
Georgia	June 30, 1997
Illinois	June 30, 1996
Indiana	January 6,1997
Kentucky	January 1, 1998
Louisiana	June 22, 1998
Maryland	September 15, 1997
Michigan	August 1, 1997
Minnesota	December 1, 1997
Montana	January 1,1998
New Hampshire	January 1,1998
New Jersey	July 1, 1998
New Mexico	July 1998
North Carolina	January 1,1998
Oregon	June 30, 1997
Pennsylvania	November 15, 1996
Rhode Island	Fiscal Year 1997
Virginia	October 1, 1996

Does your state have a law that requires agencies to become Year 2000 compliant? If yes, is there a cutoff date?

Of the 27 states responding, only eight are bound by statute. Seven of these eight states have the following cutoff dates:

California	December 31, 1998
Florida	December 31, 1998
Georizia	June 30, 1997
Louisiana	July 1, 1999
Michigan	December 31, 1998
North Carolina	December 31, 1998
Oregon	June 30, 1999
Wyoming	no date established

How does your state monitor agency efforts to become Year 2000 ready?

Most of the responding states have a central agency to monitor compliance. Those agencies are:

Alabama	Finance Department
California	Department of Information Technology
Delaware	Office of Information Systems
Florida	Project Office under the Governor
Georgia	Chief Information Officer
Illinois	Year 2000 Project Office
Indiana	Data Processing Oversight Commission
Kentucky	Statewide Audit
Louisiana	Division of Administration Task Force
Maryland	Year 2000 Program Management Office
Michigan	Depart ' ment of Management & Budget
Minnesota	Office of Legislative Auditor
Montana	Information Services Division
Nevada	Legislative Money Committees
New Hampshire	Division of Information & Technology Management
New Jersey	Statewide Audit
New Mexico	Chief Information Officer and Legislative Finance Committee
New York	Office for Technology
North Carolina	Year 2000 Office
Oregon	Department of Administrative Services
Pennsylvania	Governor
Rhode Island	Office of Library & Information Services
Tennessee	Statewide Audit
Texas	Year 2000 Project Office
Virginia	Century Data Change Initiative
Washington	Governors Task Force
Wyoming	Department Committee

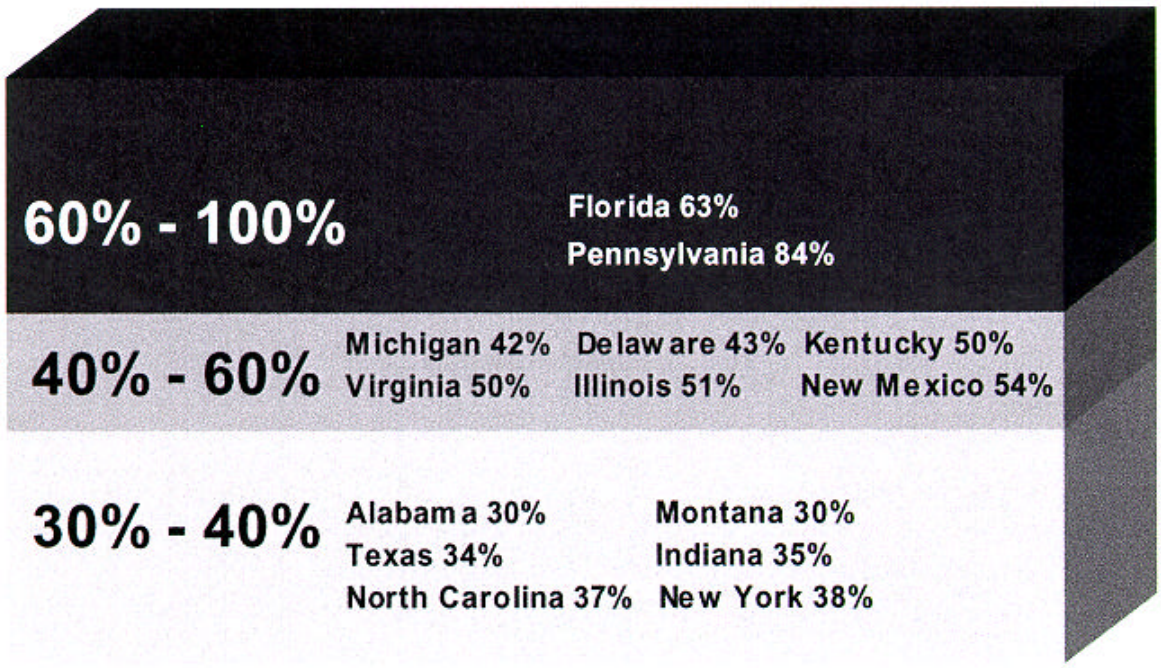
Does your state have a standard Year 2000 compliance methodology for monitoring or assisting state agencies?

Of the 27 responding states, the following 18 states have a standard Year 2000 methodology:

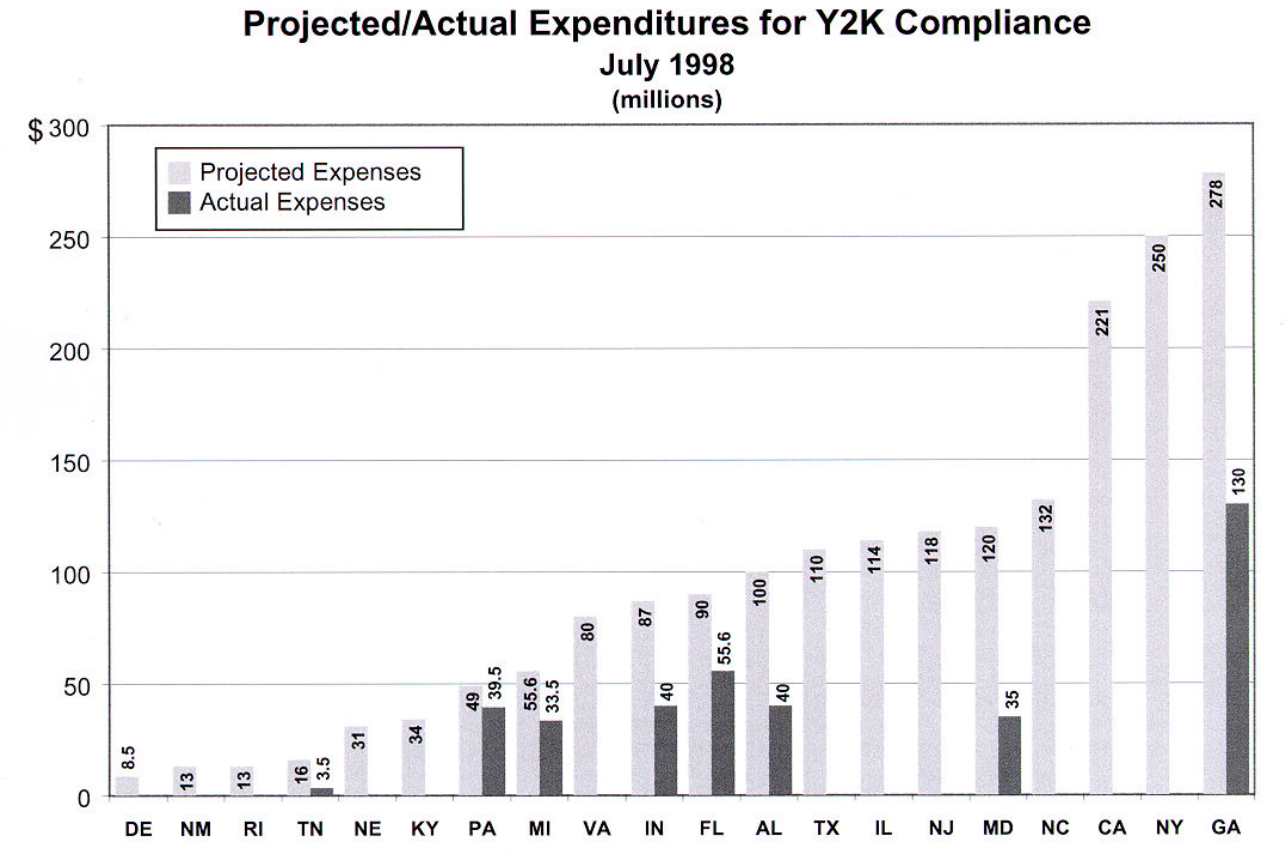
Alabama	Michigan
California	Montana
Delaware	North Carolina
Florida	New Hampshire
Georgia	New Jersey
Illinois	Pennsylvania
Indiana	Texas
Kentucky	Virginia
Louisiana	Washington

As of July 1, 1998, what was the status of your Year 2000 compliance effort?

Although responses varied significantly to this question, some states were able to provide a percentage completed figure, and they are listed below.



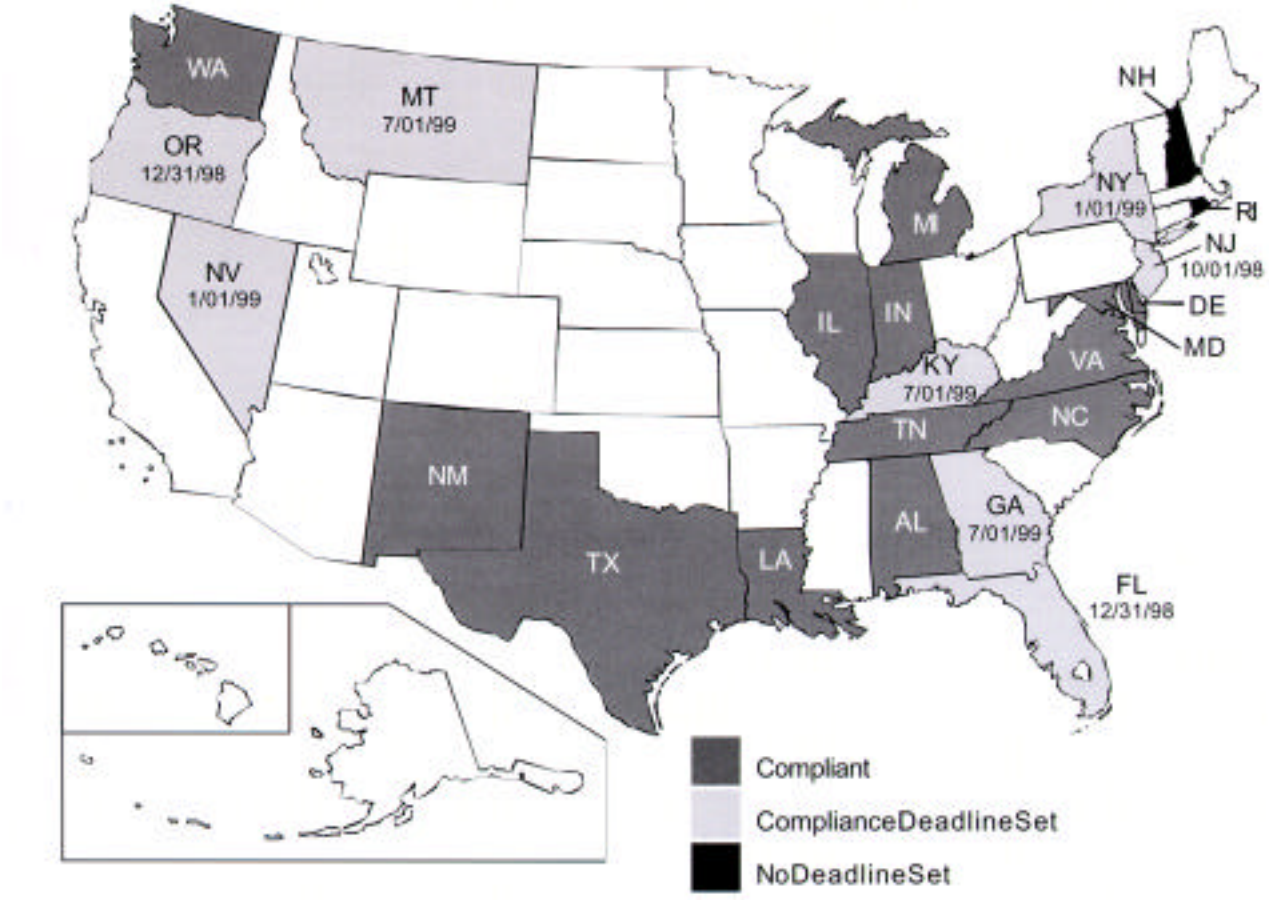
What are the projected expenditures for Year 2000 compliance? What were the Year 2000 compliance expenditures through July 1, 1998?



The enormous expense of the Year 2000 conversion is just now becoming apparent to federal, state and local governments, and to the public. At best, most states can only estimate costs and those estimates are growing larger by the day. One of the factors driving up costs is the lack of skilled technicians. To overcome this obstacle, for instance, the states of Missouri and Texas have used enhanced financial benefits for some staff participating in Year 2000 conversion projects.

Is your statewide accounting system Year 2000 compliant?

Of the27 responding states, 13 responded affirmatively. The remaining states which have statewide accountingsystems have generally set deadlines for compliance.



conclusion

Responding to the challenges that the Year 2000 creates is not optional. Significant costs will be incurred simply to maintain the current level of services, without adding additional benefits or efficiencies. This contradicts with the trend for using technology to increase the efficiency and effectiveness of business functions. However, state government and other organizations must expend resources to ensure continuity of operations. In any event, the Year 2000 presents a unique challenge for management.

Although progress is continually being made in Year 2000 remediation efforts, the following information that appeared in the December 14, 1998, Information Week clearly outlines that a great deal of work still needs to be done.

> *Year 2000 projects by states are far from where they should be, leaving many state agencies in the position of having to remediate code even after the turn of the century. Worse, the funds to complete the work - and to address the problems that are likely to arise - may not be available.*
>
> *On average, states have completed remediation for about half of their critical systems, says Kazim Isfahani, an analyst at Giga Information Group. Many states haven't even begun work on their distributed computing systems or on their contingency plans, he adds.*
>
> *This leaves a great likelihood that post-2000 remediation work and emergency problem resolution will be required.*

APPENDIX A

National State Auditors Association

MEMORANDUM

TO: State Auditors and Evaluation Officials

FROM: Ernest A. Almonte, Chair, NSAA Information Technology Committee

William G. Holland, Chair, NSAA Performance Audit Committee

DATE: July 28, 1998

The Performance Audit Committee and Information Technology Committee of the National State Auditors Association have joined in an effort to access Year 2000 compliance efforts in all states. We all have a keen awareness of the millennium bug and its potential impact on state government operations. We hope this survey will provide a snapshot of Year 2000 compliance activities in states, and provide opportunities for the sharing of information and solutions.

We request your assistance in completing the enclosed survey and returning it to the California State Auditor's Office as soon as possible, but no later than **September 15, 1998** Information collected will be available for review by each state returning the survey.

Your cooperation in obtaining this vital information is appreciated. If you have any questions or comments, please contact Phyllis Edwards at 916-445-0255. Also, should you desire an electronic version of the survey, please send an email message to Kinney Poynter (kpnasact@mis.net) and he can send you a Word version.

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Year 2000 Survey

State:_____Office Name:

Prepared by:

Phone Number: ( )

Year 2000 Information

1. Do your audits check for Year 2000 compliance during:

   a. the regular financial/compliance audits? ___Yes___No

   b. performance audits? ___Yes___No

2. Does your state have a law that requires agencies to become Year 2000 compliant? ___Yes ___No

3 If Yes, is there a cutoff date? ___Yes ___No __/__/

4. When did your audits begin checking Year 2000 compliance or agency readiness? __/__/

5. How many audits that you have issued identified/addressed Year 2000 issues? _____
   How many findings related to Year 2000 readiness? _____

6. How does your state monitor agency efforts to become Year 2000 ready? (For example, percent of agencies ready or percent of programs ready).

7. Does your state have a standard Year 2000 compliance methodology for monitoring or assisting state agencies? ___Yes ___No

8. As of July 1, 1998, what was the status of your Year 2000 compliance effort?

9. Has anyone assessed the dollar ($) impact of becoming Year 2000 ready for all state agencies in your state? ___Yes ___No

10. If yes, what are the projected expenditures for Year 2000 compliance?

11. If yes, what were the Year 2000 compliance expenditures through July 1, 1998?

12. Is your statewide accounting system Year 2000 compliant ___Yes ___No

13. If not, is there a target date set? ___Yes ___No __/__/

Background Information

14. How many audits does your state release annually? ___ (FY or CY)

15. How many audit staff does your office currently have? _____

Information Systems Information

16. Do you have a separate division dedicated to auditing information systems? ___Yes ___No

17. How many staff are dedicated to conducting information systems audits? _____

18. How long have you been conducting information systems audits?
Since __/__/

19. Has your information systems staff conducted Year 2000 compliance reviews?
___Yes ___No

Please send us copies of your audit reports where you have identified Year 2000 issues.

Comments About Year 2000

APPENDIX B Responding States

Alabama	Chief Examiner of Public Accounts	Ronald L. Jones
California	State Auditor	Kurt Sjoberg
Delaware	Auditor of Accounts	R. Thomas Wagner, Jr.
Florida	Auditor General	Charles L. Lester
Georgia	State Auditor	Claude L. Vickers
Illinois	Auditor General	William G. Holland
Indiana	State Examiner	Charles Johnson
Kentucky	Auditor of Public Accounts	Edward B. Hatchett, Jr.
Louisiana	Legislative Auditor	Daniel G. Kyle
Maryland	Legislative Auditor	Bruce A. Myers
Michigan	Auditor General	Thomas McTavish
Minnesota	State Auditor	Judith H. Dutcher
Montana	Legislative Auditor	Scott A. Seacat
Nevada	Legislative Auditor	Gary Cremrs
New Hampshire	Legislative Budget Assistant	Michael L. Buckley
New Jersey	State Auditor	Richard L. Fair
New Mexico	State Auditor	Robert Vigil
New York	Deputy Comptroller	Robert H. Attmore
North Carolina	State Auditor	Ralph Campbell, Jr.
Oregon	State Auditor	John N. Lattimer
Pennsylvania	Auditor General	Robert Casey, Jr.
Rhode Island	Auditor General	Ernest A. Almonte
Tennessee	Director of State Audit	Arthur A. Hayes, Jr.
Texas	State Auditor	Lawrence F. Alwin
Virginia	Auditor of Public Accounts	Walter J. Kucharski
Washington	State Auditor	Brian Sonntag
Wyoming	Director, Department of Audit	Michael Geesey

APPENDIX C

WEB SITES

www.itpolicy.gsa.gov- Federal Governments Gateway for Year 2000 Information Directories

www.itpo1icy.gsa.gov/mks1yr2000 - Chief Information Officers Council Committee on Year 2000;

www.y2k.gov- Presidents Council on Year 2000 Conversion

www.gao.gov- Government Accounting Office

www.year2000.com- hosted by technology companies

www.y2klinks.com includes individual states reports

www.yardeni.com- Dr. Ed Yardenis Economics Network includes information on Year 2000 & CyberEconomics

www.amrinc.net - National Association of State Information Resource Executives, Inc. (NASIRE)

www.news.com - CNET- has daily Year 2000 news articles

Year 2000 Web Sites for State Governments*

Alabama	http://agencies.state.al.us/y2k
Alaska	http://www.state.ak.us/y2000/
Arizona	http://gita.state.az.us/y2k/index.html
Arkansas	http//www.dis.state.ar.us/y2k/y2kintro.htm
California	http://www.year2000.ca.gov/
Colorado	http://www.state.co.us/Y2K/index.html
Connecticut	http://www.doit.state.ct.us/y2k/
Delaware	http//www.state.de.us/ois/y2000/welcom1.htm
Florida	http://y2k. state.fl.us/
Georgia	http://www.year2000.state.ga.us/
Hawaii	http://www.state.hi.us/y2k/index.html
Idaho	http: //www2.state.id.us/itrmc/2k/default.htm
Illinois	http://www.state.il.us/cms/y2k/
Indiana	http://www.ai.org/dpoc/
Iowa	http://www.state.ia.us/govemment/its/century/y2ksumm.html
Kansas	http://www.ksu.edu/year2000/state.html
Kentucky	http://www.state.ky.us/year2000/index.htm
Louisiana	http//www.state.la.us/other/mjf96-5O.htm
Maine	http://www.state.me.us/bis/y2k/y2khome.htm

Maryland	http://idf.mitretec.org.8080/mdy2k
Massachusetts	http://www.state.ma.us/dls/year2k.htm
Michigan	http://www.state.mi.us/dmb/year2000/
Minnesota	http://www.state.mn.us/ebranch/admin/ipo/2000/2000.html
Mississippi	http://www.its.state.ms.us/yr2000/index.html
Missouri	http://www.oit.state.mo.us/efforts/y2k/
Montana	http://www.mt.gov/isd/Year2000/index.htm
Nebraska	http://www.das.state.ne.us/das cdp/rfp/rfp.htm
Nevada	http://www.state.nv.us/doit/y2k/
New Hampshire	http://www.state.nh.us/das/ditm/y2kpage.htm
New Jersey	http://www.state.nj.us/cio/nj2000.htm
New Mexico	http://www.cio.state.mu.us/wnew.htm
New York	http://www.irm.state.ny.us/yr2000/yr2OOO.htm
North Carolina	http://year2000.state.nc.us/
North Dakota	http://www.state.nd.us/isd/y2k/
Ohio	http://www.oy2k.state.oh.us/
Rhode Island	http://www.doa.state.ri.us/year2000/index.html
South Carolina	http://www.state.sc.us/y2000/
South Dakota	http://www. state.sd.us/state/executive/bit/y2k/index.htm
Tennessee	http://www.state.tn.us/finance/oir/y2k/webindex.html
Texas	http://www.dir.state. tx.us/y2k/
Utah	http://y2k.state.ut.us/
Vermont	http: //y2k. state. vt.us/y2k/
Virginia	http://www.cdci.state.va.us/
Washington	http://www.wa.gov/dis/2000/y2OOO.htm
West Virginia	http: //www.state.wv.us/y2k/default.htm
Wisconsin	http://badger.state.wi.US/y2k/
Wyoming	http: //www.state.wy.us/ai/itd/y2 000/index.html

* Note: These Year 2000 sites were identified by Illinois Auditor General and California Bureau of State Audit staff in early December 1998.

Since web addresses change frequently, we suggest you use the following web pages to identify updates for state web addresses:

http://www.itpolicy.gsa.gov/mks/yr2000/state.htm#states
http://www.amrinc.net/nasire/y2k/

APPENDIX D YEAR 2000 DOCUMENTS

General Accounting Office Publications

Guides

Year 2000 Computing Crisis: A Testing Guide. Exposure Draft. GAO/AIMD-10.1.21. June 1998.

Year 2000 Computing Crisis: An Assessment Guide GAO/AIMD- 10. 1. 14. September 1997.

Year 2000 Computing Crisis: Business Continuity and Contingency Planning GAO/AIMD10. 1. 19. August 1998

Reports and Testimonies

Medicare Computer Systems: Y ear 2000 Challenges Put Benefits and Services in Jeopardy GAO/AIMD-98-284. September 1998

Year 2000 Computing Crisis: Actions Needed on Electronic Data Exchanges. GAO/AIMD-98124. July 1998

Year 2000 Computing Crisis: Compliance Status of Many Biomedical Equipment Items Still Unknown GAO/T-AIMD-98-303. September 1998

Year 2000 Computing Crisis: Potential for Widespread Disruption Calls for Strong Leadership and Partnerships. GAO/AIMD-98-85. April 1998.

Year 2000 Computing Crisis: Readiness of State Automated Systems to Support Federal Welfare Programs GAO/AIMD-99-28. November 1998

See the GAO Internet site --- www.gao.gov for a current list of Year 2000 documents

STATE REPORTS

Identified in Survey Responses (and Internet source if applicable)

Alabama
Year 2000 Agency Status Repqrt
Status of All State Agencies, September 1998
www.state.al.usly2K

California State Auditor
Year 2000 Computer Problem: Progress May Be Overly Optimistic and Certain Implications Have Not Been Addressed, August 1998
www.bsa.ca.gov1bsa/

Delaware
Current Status of Critical Applications
www.state.de.us/auditor

Florida
Statewide Assessment (Report #12850), December 1996
www.state.fl us/audgenl

Illinois Year 2000 Project Office
Technology Task Force Preliminary Report, November 1998

Kentucky Auditor of Public Accounts
The Year 2000 The Commonwealths Status in Meeting the Year 2000 Compliance Deadline, June1998

Maryland Office of Legislative Audits
Year 2000 Review - Special Report, January 1998

Michigan Office of the Auditor General
Performance Audit of the Year 2000 Issues for Information Systems, February 1998

New Jersey Office of the State Auditor
Office of Telecommunications and Information Systems Year 2000 Compliance Plan, May 1998

New York Office of the State Comptroller
New Yorks Preparation for the Year 2000
Governors Task Force On Information Resource Management and Selected State Agencies and Public Authorities, October 1997
www.irm.state.ny.us/yr2000

Pennsylvania
Year 2000 Procedures - Questionnaire; Comments and Recommendations, June, 1996 & 1997

Texas Office of the State Auditor
An Audit Report on Management Controls at the Department of Public Safety, August 1998
Review of Oversight for the States Embedded Systems Year 2000 Repair Efforts, August 1998