YEAR 2000 CONVERSION PROGRAM AT HILL, PATRICK, HOLLOMAN AND VANDENBERG AIR FORCE BASES

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Acronyms

AFB  Air Force Base
Y2K  Year 2000
January 22, 1999

MEMORANDUM FOR ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE AIR FORCE
(FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT AND COMPTROLLER)
DIRECTOR, TEST, SYSTEMS ENGINEERING AND EVALUATION


We are providing this report for your information and use. Because this report contains no findings or recommendations, no written comments were required, and none were received.

We appreciate the courtesies extended to the audit staff. For additional information on this report, please contact Mr. Raymond A. Spencer at (703) 604-9071 (DSN 664-9071) e-mail (rspancer@dodig.osd.mil)) or Mr. Michael E. Simpson at (703) 604-8972 (DSN 664-8972) (msimpson@dodig.osd.mil). See Appendix B for the report distribution. The audit team members are listed inside the back cover.

Robert J. Lieberman
Assistant Inspector General
for Auditing
Executive Summary

Introduction. This report is one of a series of reports being issued by the Inspector General, DoD, in accordance with an informal partnership with the Chief Information Officer, DoD, to monitor DoD efforts in addressing the year 2000 computing challenge. For a listing of audit projects addressing this issue, see the year 2000 webpage on IGNET at (http://www.ignet.gov).

Audit Objectives. Our primary audit objective was to determine whether the Air Force major range and test facilities were adequately preparing their information technology systems to resolve date-processing issues for the year 2000 computing problem. Specifically, the audit determined whether the Air Force major range and test facilities had complied with the DoD Year 2000 Management Plan.

Audit Results. We visited four Air Force ranges to determine the progress being made and the steps being taken to ensure year 2000 compliance. The four ranges had developed their inventory, tested all their systems to ensure compliance or noncompliance, and maintained all the necessary documentation. Only one of the four ranges met the implementation phase deadline of December 31, 1998. Although the three ranges did not meet the implementation deadline, they are making positive progress in becoming year 2000 compliant. See Part I for details of the audit results.

Management Comments. We provided a draft of this report on November 27, 1998. Because this report contains no findings or recommendations, written comments were not required, and none were received. Therefore, we are publishing this report in final form.
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Part I - Audit Results
Audit Background

Because of the potential failure of computers to run or function throughout the Government, the President issued an Executive Order, “Year 2000 Conversion,” February 4, 1998, making it policy that Federal agencies ensure that no critical Federal program experiences disruption because of the Y2K problem and that the head of each agency ensure that efforts to address the Y2K problem receive the highest priority attention in the agency.

DoD Y2K Management Plan. The Assistant Secretary of Defense (Command, Control, Communications, and Intelligence), in his role as the DoD Chief Information Officer, issued the "DoD Year 2000 Management Plan" (DoD Management Plan) in April 1997. The DoD Management Plan provides the overall DoD strategy and guidance for inventorying, prioritizing, repairing or retiring systems, and monitoring progress. The DoD Management Plan states that the DoD Chief Information Officer has overall responsibility for overseeing the DoD solution to the Y2K problem. In October 1998, the Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Command, Control, Communications, and Intelligence) reorganized and expanded its Y2K organization. The Principal Deputy Director, Year 2000, reports to the Deputy Chief Information Officer. The Deputy Chief Information Officer is responsible for Chief Information Officer policy and implementation.

Also, the DoD Management Plan makes the DoD Components responsible for implementing the five-phase Y2K management process. The DoD Management Plan includes a description of the five-phase Y2K management process. The DoD Management Plan, For Signature Draft Version 2.0, June 1998, accelerates the target completion dates for the renovation, validation and implementation phases. The new target completion date for implementation of mission-critical systems was December 31, 1998, and for non-mission-critical systems is March 31, 1999.

In a January 20, 1998, memorandum for the heads of executive departments and agencies, the Office of Management and Budget established a new target date of March 1999 for implementing all corrective actions to all systems. The new target completion dates are September 1998 for the renovation phase and January 1999 for the validation phase.

Air Force Strategy. The Air Force introduced a five-phase management approach, as described above, to address the Y2K problem early. The five phases were later incorporated into the DoD Management Plan and adopted by the Federal Government Chief Information Officer Council Year 2000 Subcommittee. This approach gives the Air Force the ability to achieve its goal of having every mission-critical system Y2K compliant by December 1998. The Air Force stated that each system has to be certified that it has completed one phase before it can move into the next phase. Certification training is provided by the Air Force Communications Agency. Because the Air Force does not plan to allocate any additional funds for the Y2K computing problem, managers are expected to reprogram or reprioritize previously budgeted funds.
Air Force Automated Systems Inventory. The Air Force Automated Systems Inventory database is used by the Air Force for its Y2K database and is managed by the Air Force Communications Agency at Scott Air Force Base (AFB), St. Louis, Missouri. The database contains information such as system description, current phase, compliance or noncompliance, and estimated repair cost. The Air Force Automated Systems Inventory is primarily used to track systems through each phase and provide status reports to the Congress, the OSD, and senior Air Force officials.

Audit Objectives

Our primary audit objective was to determine whether Air Force major range and test facilities were adequately preparing their information technology systems to resolve date-processing issues for the Y2K computing problem. Specifically, the audit determined whether the Air Force major range and test facilities had complied with the DoD Management Plan. Appendix A describes audit scope and methodology.
Status of the Air Force Major Range and Test Facilities Year 2000 Program

The four Air Force major range and test facilities visited were actively working Y2K issues. All required documentation and certification forms were being prepared as required by the Air Force Y2K Plan and the DoD Y2K Management Plan. Only one of the Air Force major range and test facilities visited met the Air Force implementation phase milestone completion date of December 31, 1998, and the DoD Y2K Management Plan completion dates of December 31, 1998, for mission-critical systems and March 31, 1999, for non-mission-critical systems. Although the three ranges did not meet the implementation deadline, they are making positive progress in becoming year 2000 compliant.

Year 2000 Program

Air Force Major Range and Test Facilities. The Air Force is progressing toward completing the implementation phase for its business and test information systems for Y2K compliance. We visited four Air Force major range and test facilities to determine the status of their Y2K programs (Hill AFB, Patrick AFB, Holloman AFB and Vandenberg AFB). All of the four ranges have identified their systems, but only one of the four actually met the Air Force implementation phase milestone completion date of December 31, 1998. The results of our review of the four ranges follow:

Hill AFB. The Utah Test and Training Range at Hill AFB provides DoD with developmental and operational test evaluation support for cruise missiles, unmanned air vehicles, and munitions. The Utah Test and Training Range identified 22 business and test information systems. In August 1998, all systems were still in the assessment phase due to the lack of a trained certifier. Since then, a certifier has been trained and systems have begun the certification process. As of October 7, 1998, 8 systems were in the renovation phase and 14 were in the validation phase. The 22 systems did meet the Air Force implementation completion date of December 31, 1998.

Patrick AFB. The mission of the 45th Space Wing at Patrick AFB is to provide launch and tracking facilities, spacecraft processing, test data, and launch operations for DoD space programs. The 45th Space Wing identified 91 reportable business and test information systems. In August 1998, 25 systems were in the renovation phase, 20 systems were in the validation phase and 2 systems were in the implementation phase. Additionally, 43 systems had completed the implementation phase and one system was declared obsolete. The two systems did not meet the implementation phase of December 31, 1998, Air Force completion date. The estimated completion date is September 30, 1999.

Holloman AFB. The mission of the 46th Test Group at Holloman AFB is to operate test facilities for high-speed-sled-track testing, navigation and guidance system testing, radar signature measurements, and weapon systems flight testing including airspace control of the White Sands Missile Range. The 46th Test Group
identified 13 business and test information systems. In October 1998, all systems were in the validation phase. The 13 systems did not meet the Air Force implementation completion date of December 31, 1998. The estimated completion date for all of the 13 systems is March 1, 1999.

Vandenberg AFB. The Western Range Program Office supports the 30th Space Wing at Vandenberg AFB. Its mission is to ensure safe and effective launches; test and track ballistic missiles for DoD, civil and commercial spacelift vehicles, and provide aeronautical test and evaluation support. The Western Range Program Office had identified 11 business and test information systems. All business and test information systems except one completed the implementation phase by September 30, 1998. The one system expects to complete the implementation phase by May 31, 1999.
Part II - Additional Information
Appendix A. Audit Process

This is one of a series of reports being issued by the Inspector General, DoD, in accordance with an informal partnership with the Chief Information Officer, DoD, to monitor DoD efforts to address the Y2K computing challenge. For a listing of audit projects addressing this issue, see the Y2K webpage on IGNET (http://www.ignet.gov/).

Scope and Methodology

Work Performed. We concentrated on the preparation of the Air Force major range and test facilities automated information systems to resolve the Y2K computing problem at Hill AFB, Patrick AFB, Holloman AFB, and Vandenberg AFB. A previous Y2K report addressed the other four Air Force major range and test facilities.

We reviewed and evaluated the progress of the Air Force major range and test facilities in resolving the Y2K computing issue. We compared their efforts with those described in the DoD Management Plan issued by the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Command, Control, Communications, and Intelligence) in April 1997 and the draft DoD Management Plan issued in June 1998. We obtained documentation including the Air Combat Command and Air Force Material Command Y2K implementation plan, information on related Y2K contracts, the Air Force Y2K certification process, and various Y2K correspondence and reports. The audit scope was limited in that we did not review the management control program because DoD recognized the Y2K computing problem as a material management control weakness area in the FY1997 Annual Statement of Assurance.

DoD-wide Corporate Level Government Performance and Results Act Goals. In response to the Government Performance and Results Act, the Department of Defense has established 6 DoD-wide corporate level performance objectives and 14 goals for meeting these objectives. The report pertains to achievement of the following objective and goal:

- **Objective**: Prepare now for the uncertain future

- **Goal**: Pursue a focused modernization effort that maintains U.S. qualitative superiority in key war fighting capabilities. *(DoD-3)*
Appendix A. Audit Process

DoD Functional Area Reform Goals. Most major DoD functional areas have also established performance improvement reform objectives and goals. This report pertains to achievement for the following functional area objective and goal:

Information Technology Management Functional Area.

- **Objective:** Provide services that satisfy customer information needs
- **Goal:** Upgrade technology base (ITM-2.3)

General Accounting Office High-Risk Area. The General Accounting Office has identified several high-risk areas in DoD. This report provides coverage of the Information Management and Technology high-risk area.

Use of Computer-Processed Data. We did not use computer-processed data or statistical sampling procedures for this audit.

Audit Type, Dates, and Standards. We performed this economy and efficiency audit from August through November 1998, in accordance with the auditing standards issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, as implemented by the Inspector General, DoD.

Contacts During the Audit. We visited or contacted individuals and organizations within the Department of the Air Force. Further details are available on request.

Summary of Prior Coverage

The General Accounting Office and the Inspector General, DoD, have conducted multiple reviews related to Y2K issues, although none has focused specifically on Air Force major range and test facilities. General Accounting Office reports can be accessed over the Internet at http://www.gao.gov. Inspector General, DoD, reports can be accessed over the Internet at http://www.dodig.osd.mil
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  Principal Deputy – Y2K
Assistant Secretary of Defense (Public Affairs)
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Senate Committee on Appropriations  
Senate Subcommittee on Defense, Committee on Appropriations  
Senate Committee on Armed Services  
Senate Committee on Governmental Affairs  
Senate Special Committee on the Year 2000 Technology Problem  
House Committee on Appropriations  
House Subcommittee on Defense, Committee on Appropriations  
House Committee on Armed Services  
House Committee on Government Reform  
House Subcommittee on Government Management, Information, and Technology, Committee on Government Reform  
House Subcommittee on National Security, International Affairs, and Criminal Justice, Committee on Government Reform
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