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LB 661

who now rely on that and, quite frankly, we all do and perhaps more than we ever thought that we would do, those computers do that, our flow of financial economy and the free flow of information, the flow of services that are rendered by political subdivisions and by the state will be greatly interrupted. And what could happen? Nobody knows. But a lot of people spent a whole lot of time trying to get ready. You know, this state is far ahead and has been recognized, this Legislature years ago appropriated money and appointed people to begin to deal with Y2K problems. We are far ahead of most other states. In fact, we have an individual who's been recognized by the Council of State Governments for his work in Y2K we're lucky enough to have here in the state. And the financial institutions at the federal level have been going through a series of checks. They're going to have three checks and they're going to do a fourth one yet before the year is over. They've practiced and simulated certain dates. Now this isn't just when the dates turn over to January 1, 2000. There's some other dates that are crucial that also can cause some of the problems. And those are, example, when the calendar will turn to the ninth year of the ninth month of the 99th year because in many computer codes, 9999 means end operations. It's a code that's been used. And so that date is coming up this fall. They're testing to protect against that as well. That's the problem. We've been very good at the state level. The financial institutions are very good, in fact, the regulators have been through for examinations making them do best practices. In your bank statements, you've probably received some notice about Y2K compliance in your bank statements because they're going to be required to give you notice of their activities and what they've done. Because the financial institutions, I think, are an essential element of the economy, also the subdivisions, we need some protection for if there are some glitches because what are the ramifications if there are a glitch or two? Well, most of them are not going to happen because of the subdivision or the bank's operation. They're going to happen because of third parties who they bought equipment from, software programs, maybe some other computers, not the operations that they do, but the operations of third parties who they've bought these other things from. And so that's the reason for limiting some of the liabilities if something goes wrong. There's been several bills introduced that would give complete immunities that just say, look, if