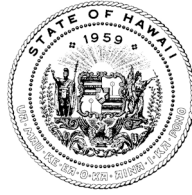


Josh Green, M.D.
GOVERNOR



DOUGLAS MURDOCK
CHIEF INFORMATION
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October 27, 2023

The Honorable Ronald D. Kouchi
President of the Senate
and Members of the Senate
Thirty-Second State Legislature
State Capitol, Room 409
Honolulu, Hawaii'i 96813

The Honorable Scott K. Saiki
Speaker and Members of the
House of Representatives
Thirty-Second State Legislature
State Capitol, Room 431
Honolulu, Hawaii'i 96813

Aloha Senate President Kouchi, Speaker Saiki, and Members of the Legislature:

Pursuant to HRS section 27-43.6, which requires the Chief Information Officer to submit applicable independent verification and validation (IV&V) reports to the Legislature within ten days of receiving the report, please find attached the report the Office of Enterprise Technology Services received for the State of Hawaii'i, Department of Human Services, Systems Modernization Project.

In accordance with HRS section 93-16, this report may be viewed electronically at <http://ets.hawaii.gov> (see "Reports").

Sincerely,


Douglas Murdock (Oct 27, 2023 12:26 HST)

Douglas Murdock
Chief Information Officer
State of Hawaii'i

Attachments (2)



Hawaii Department of Human Services Systems Modernization Project

Final IV&V Status Report
for Reporting Period: September 1 – 30, 2023

Submitted: October 18, 2023

Overview

- [Executive Summary](#)
- [IV&V Findings and Recommendations](#)
- [IV&V Engagement Status](#)
- [Appendices](#)
 - [A – IV&V Criticality Ratings](#)
 - [B – Risk Identification Report](#)
 - [C – Acronyms and Glossary](#)
 - [D – Background Information](#)



Solutions that Matter

The background is a solid blue color. It features several abstract geometric shapes, including squares and rounded rectangles, in various shades of blue. Some shapes are solid, while others are outlined in white. These shapes are scattered across the page, with a higher concentration on the left side. The text 'Executive Summary' is centered horizontally and positioned in the lower-left quadrant of the page.

Executive Summary



In addition to the 8-week delay of the BES Implementation reported last month, the ASI is proposing to remove the BES Self-Service Portal requirements and functionality from the Pilot implementation release and complete the development and testing after Go-Live. This is intended to allow the Project team to focus on developing the core BES functionality while Hawaii citizens can continue to use the current PAIS portal in production to complete an application for BES benefits. It is not yet determined how PAIS data will be integrated into BES during the Pilot and after Go-Live.

IV&V areas of focus include:

- The new process of the ASI delivering Sprint Demo recordings for DHS review has generated minimal feedback. It is unclear to IV&V if the lack of DHS feedback will have an impact on the BES solution, but DHS is adding more review staff to ensure that timely feedback is provided to the ASI.
- The ASI has an open action item to provide detailed list of functionality in Release 12 versus what will be deferred after Go-Live. This information is needed for OCM, Training, and implementation planning. The ASI plans to assign the Business Analysts to this activity when the Release 12 design phase is complete.
- Project testing remains a high-criticality area, with the ASI implementing improvements based on lessons learned. DHS and IV&V await the ASI's plan for how they intend to complete a full system test of all BES functionality prior to the start of Final Acceptance Testing.

In addition to the above, other aspects of the BES implementation include Service Level Management, Disaster Recovery, and Data Conversion as key areas that are in various stages of completion. Any further delays of functionality or key aspects may result in schedule impacts or changes to the planned business operations as the system is implemented.

Jul	Aug	Sep	Category	IV&V Observations
M	M	M	Project Management	The DHS contract Project Manager left the project as of the September month-end. DHS is working to provide the Assistant Project Manager with temporary assistance while project management positions are filled, but the date this will occur is unknown.

Executive Summary



Jul	Aug	Sep	Category	IV&V Observations
M	M	M	System Design	The DHS Subject Matter Experts (SMEs) have raised concerns regarding the ASI “pushing back” on suggested design changes. IV&V recognizes the need to control scope, but if it is determined the changes are needed for the core system this could lead to rework later in the development process.
M	M	M	Configuration and Development	With DHS approving items to be tracked by configuration management, IV&V awaits the final list of configuration items to review for comprehensiveness.
M	M	M	Integration and Interface Management	A key decision on the DoTAX interface was made by the Project to focus on designing a new interface rather than pursuing the legacy interface as a backup plan. DHS’s concerns regarding ASI updates to Functional Design Documents were also addressed.
H	H	H	Testing	The ASI’s formal ADA testing started ahead of schedule (August 1 st). To address DHS’ numerous testing concerns, the ASI is implementing several improvements to the testing process.
M	M	M	Security and Privacy	The primary focus for the Security and Privacy team shifted from finalizing the System Security Plan (SSP) to completing the design for the Secure Enclave, which is needed for storing and handling regulated data (including Federal Tax Information, or FTI). Having this design in place is needed to finalize the SSP.

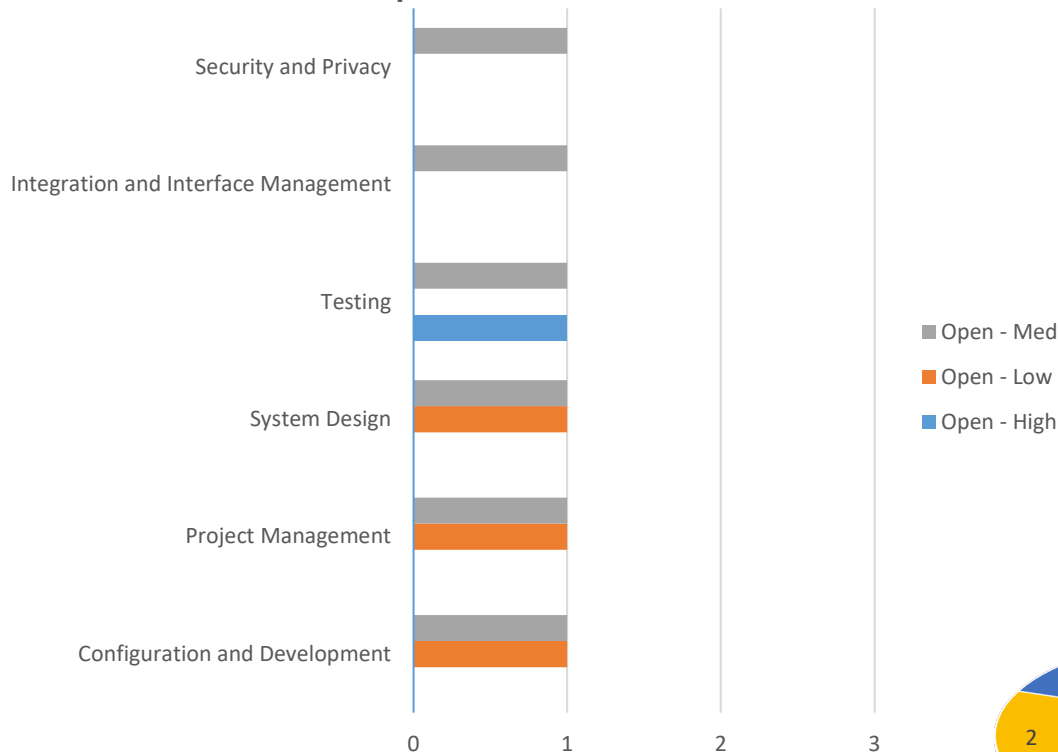
IV&V Findings and Recommendations

IV&V Findings and Recommendations

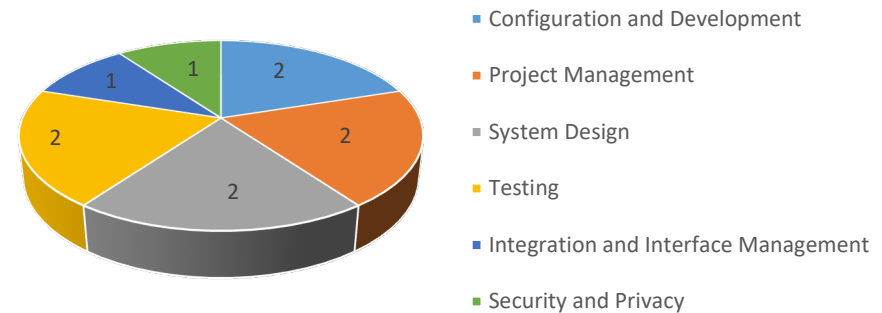


As of the September 2023 reporting period, PCG is tracking 10 open findings (6 risks, 4 issues) and has retired a total of 68 findings. Of the 10 open findings, 1 are High, 6 are Medium, and 3 are Low.

Open Risks & Issues



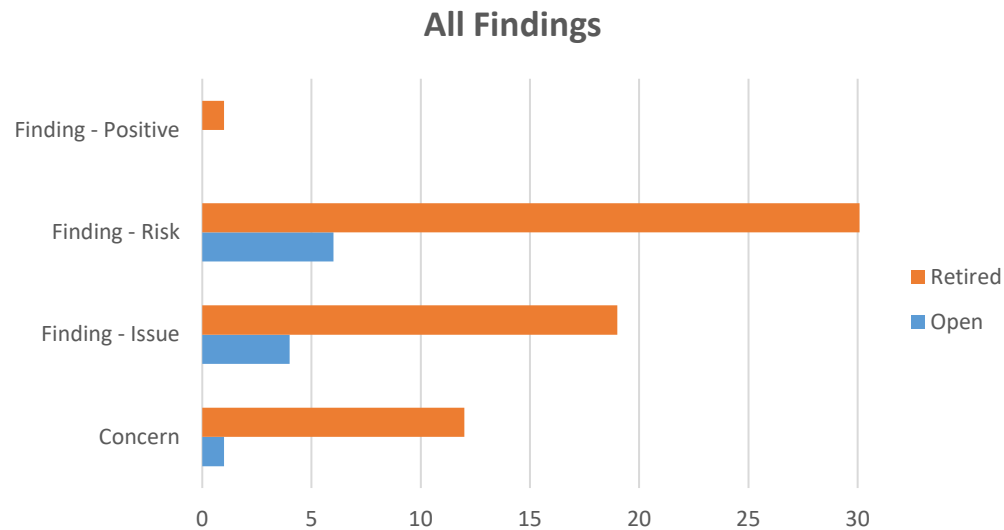
Open Risks & Issues by Category



IV&V Findings and Recommendations



The following figure provides a breakdown of the 79 IV&V findings (positive, risks, issues, concerns) by status (open, retired).



IV&V Findings and Recommendations



Findings Retired During the Reporting Period

#	Finding	Category
	None	

IV&V Findings and Recommendations



Preliminary Concerns Investigated During the Reporting Period

#	Finding	Category
84	<p>Preliminary Concern – The current approach to UAT may not be complete, which increases the likelihood of missing deadlines.</p> <p>The Project completed R11.1 UAT, however, some UAT processes still have not been well-defined. For example, there was confusion if UAT testers need to review existing defects, including INT/SIT defects, before creating a new defect to avoid duplicates. The Project developed a lessons-learned report and identified key areas to improve such as how to manage defects and how to communicate scope effectively. IV&V will continue to monitor the ASI efforts toward the recommendations of this finding.</p>	Testing

Recommendations	Progress
• Conduct comprehensive Final User Acceptance Testing (FAT) planning	Not Started
• Conduct lessons learned session to incorporate into FAT, including updates of all processes, procedures, roles and responsibilities	Completed
• Train testing resources early before FAT begins and walk through end-to-end scenarios.	Not Started
• Develop contingency plans if Release 11.1 UAT does not proceed as planned.	Completed

IV&V Findings and Recommendations



Findings Opened During the Reporting Period

#	Finding	Category
	None	

IV&V Findings and Recommendations



Project Management

#	Key Findings	Criticality Rating
29	<p>Issue – Uncertainty and/or a lack of communication around long-term architecture decisions could impact the project budget, schedule, system design, and planning decisions.</p> <p>The ASI updated and delivered four chapters of the BI-12 System Architecture Deliverable, currently under DHS/IV&V review. If DHS agrees to postpone implementation of the BES Portal functionality until after Go Live, further changes may be necessary to the overall architecture to include the planned architecture for the interfaces and PAIS application (PAIS is the current solution for Hawaii citizens to complete an application for BES benefits). The four chapters currently under review are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> BI-12 Audit System Chapter BI-12 BES Shared Services Chapter BI-12 Self-Service Portal Chapter BI-12 Physical Architecture Chapter 	

Recommendations	Progress
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The ASI should continue to update the BI-12 System Architecture Deliverable with additional details as they become available and with any finalized architectural changes. 	In process
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DHS should continue to ask the ASI to perform due diligence in any recommendation for foundational architecture change decisions and continue to review with appropriate DHS stakeholders (e.g., KOLEA) to assure a common understanding of the implications of these decisions. 	In process
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Project should continue to ensure communication between development leads and architecture leads to assure optimal collaboration on possible architecture changes that could impact decisions in each area. 	In process

IV&V Findings and Recommendations



Project Management


#	Key Findings	Criticality Rating
74	<p>Issue – A BES Project schedule based on inaccurate estimations diminishes effective planning and resource management, which could result in late deliverables, cost increases, and a late go-live.</p> <p>The ASI re-baselined both the Primary and DDI BES Implementation schedules, adding 8 weeks to release 0.12 and addressing DHS and IV&V's concerns that the prior schedules were underestimating the effort required to complete the remainder of the Project. As the ASI requested to shift the Portal functionality after statewide implementation, IV&V remains concerned other requirements may also be delayed. This may cause downstream impacts on UAT planning and execution, Training, Organizational Change Management, and Operational readiness to plan for any required workarounds and manual processes.</p>	

Recommendations	Progress
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitor, evaluate and revise scheduling estimates for accuracy. 	In Process
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ASI plan and execute Epic development so that Epic demos can occur earlier in the release schedule and allow time for possible revisions. 	Not Started
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ASI hosts a weekly meeting with DHS and IV&V to review all changes to the project schedules (Primary and DDI). 	In Process
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ASI provide details on how Velocity measures were used to develop estimations for development effort in new version of DDI schedule 	In Process

IV&V Findings and Recommendations



Integration and Interface Management

#	Key Findings	Criticality Rating
63	<p>Risk – The lack of early planning and coordination with interface partners may result in schedule delays.</p> <p>The Memorandums of Agreement and the Memorandums of Understanding (MOAs and MOUs) are being reviewed. Seven of twenty-eight MOAs, including the DLIR interface, have expired or will expire by the end of 2024. DHS/ASI has yet to provide a target date for resolving the expiring MOAs and MOUs. IV&V will continue to monitor MOA and MOU items.</p> <p>The DHS concern that the ASI was changing Functional Design Documents (FDDs) without DHS knowledge has been reviewed and resolved through meetings with DHS and the ASI.</p> <p>The review and completion of the Interface Control Documents (ICDs) are in progress, with 4 of 25 ICDs outstanding. The progress of the ICDs and Interface Epics will continue to be monitored by IV&V.</p>	

Recommendations	Progress
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Complete all MOAs and obtain approval. 	In process
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Confirm testing dates with interface partners in writing. 	In process
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Complete early proof of concept interfaces to avoid unexpected delays due to external organization miscommunications or their own internal delays in assisting the BES project. 	Not started

IV&V Findings and Recommendations



Configuration and Development

#	Key Findings	Criticality Rating
70	<p>Risk – Insufficient configuration management could lead to development confusion and reduce the effectiveness of defect resolution.</p> <p>The ASI gained DHS' approval on the items that will be tracked and monitored as part of configuration management. IV&V requested the list last month and is waiting on the ASI to respond.</p>	

Recommendations	Progress
<ul style="list-style-type: none">ASI adhere to plans for configuration management as documented in BI-6 DDI Plan, Section 5.2 and clarify details and/or any changes with DHS.	In process
<ul style="list-style-type: none">ASI validate plans for configuration management with DHS and agree on a meaningful set of configuration items or settings they will track.	In process
<ul style="list-style-type: none">DHS and ASI work to clarify/solidify plans for the potential use of configuration management tools and DHS work to fund and procure a CM tool, as required, to avoid any negative impacts to the project.	In process

IV&V Findings and Recommendations



Configuration and Development

#	Key Findings	Criticality Rating
80	<p>Risk – Development delays could negatively impact the project schedule and delay go-live.</p> <p>Though the Project has decided to focus on core functionality for Go-Live, DHS SMEs remain concerned that the ASI is pushing back on some important design refinements. They have noted that the ASI decision to record demos instead of having live collaboration sessions with SMEs could hinder good design and slow their design feedback. If critical refinements are discovered late into the development lifecycle, it may necessitate last-minute development and could potentially result in schedule delays. Alternatively, if the project elects to go live with a system that falls short of user expectations, user buy-in may prove to be a challenge.</p>	

Recommendations	Progress
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DHS request the ASI strategically add the right project team resources to effectively increase velocity. Note that adding additional junior resources may not be as effective as staffing additional expert-level development, analysis, and other resources that can lead and mentor junior resources. 	In process
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ASI effectively track and regularly provide DHS (potentially via the weekly DDI status meeting) with an accurate velocity (e.g., story points per day/week/month) and assure that the current velocity is accurately and consistently reflected in the project schedule. 	In process
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The ASI should provide DHS with the time needed to effectively evaluate the software demonstrations (demos) and elicit productive design discussions with DHS attendees during each demo. 	In process
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ASI regularly reports estimated story points for the total remaining project work to reach go-live and presents a dynamic burn-down chart to track the progress. 	Not started

IV&V Findings and Recommendations



System Design

#	Key Findings	Criticality Rating
73	<p>Risk – The planned BES infrastructure is complex which could be difficult to implement and maintain and could lead to schedule/cost impacts.</p> <p>The ASI has experienced turnover of their Enterprise Architect position; this does not appear to have had a material impact on the overall infrastructure build. The ASI continues to make progress in the build-out of their infrastructure and is confident that the automation they've implemented will simplify many maintenance tasks given that, they remain confident they will be able to meet infrastructure milestones without hindering development. The ASI has also stated that maintaining the system post-go-live will not require excessive effort and that achieving the SLAs will be possible. IV&V remains concerned that some planned elements of the infrastructure have yet to be thoroughly architected, documented, and/or conceptually tested via proof of concept (e.g., the secure enclave and disaster recovery environment).</p>	

Recommendations	Progress
<ul style="list-style-type: none">ASI develop a process to closely monitor cloud and other product changes (software updates/new releases), manage changes, and regression test once updates are applied.	In process
<ul style="list-style-type: none">The project team work to establish strong governance over the utilization and maintenance of various tools/components.	In process
<ul style="list-style-type: none">ASI allot time in the schedule to conduct proof of concepts to assure infrastructure components work as expected.	In process
<ul style="list-style-type: none">ASI maintain a detailed schedule for DevOps implementation tasks to avoid unexpected delays that could delay project milestones and the critical path.	In process

IV&V Findings and Recommendations



System Design

#	Key Findings	Criticality Rating
86	<p>Issue – Limited collaboration between the ASI and DHS in the design process could lead to BES and BES-SSP usability issues and functionality gaps in the applications, and not meeting critical business needs for DHS and State clients.</p> <p>The DHS PMO reported that DHS SMEs have provided minimal feedback to the ASI on the four recorded Sprint demos this month. This supports IV&V’s concern that the new process will reduce collaboration to confirm that designs are in alignment with DHS expectations. IV&V added a recommendation that the ASI and DHS re-evaluate the effectiveness of this new process.</p>	

Recommendations	Progress
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Include a wide enough audience in all design and demo sessions to validate FNS and DHS functional and technical requirements and system usability. 	In Process
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Perform Sprint and Epic demos in alignment with development sprint completion (demo functionality/requirements as they are developed) to get early feedback on work products. 	Not Started
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Perform comprehensive (demo all requirements) review during Epic demos, not just the items that were added/updated, allowing DHS to provide early feedback on possible issues/gaps that might not be apparent when focusing on specific functionality. 	Not Started
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ASI and DHS re-evaluate the effectiveness of the recorded Sprint review process to ensure that designs align with DHS expectations. 	Not Started

IV&V Findings and Recommendations



Testing

#	Key Findings	Criticality Rating
67	<p>Risk - The Americans With Disabilities Act (ADA) Section 508 compliance tool has not been installed for the Project, which may cause significant rework.</p> <p>Formal ADA testing began ahead of schedule. The ASI reports continued use of UsableNet and is addressing issues the tool is identifying. The ASI created and shared a high-level ADA testing approach and implemented the process. It is too early to determine if adopting and using the tool after a significant portion of the system was developed will reveal numerous ADA defects that will impact project timelines or resources.</p>	

Recommendations	Progress
<ul style="list-style-type: none">The ADA tool meets contractual and project requirements.	In process
<ul style="list-style-type: none">The ASI communicates a plan for ADA test execution.	In process
<ul style="list-style-type: none">The ASI communicates how the tool will be used to report compliance and non-compliance and how non-compliance will be addressed/corrected	In process
<ul style="list-style-type: none">The ASI provides DHS/IV&V reports from the ADA tool execution and explain how to interpret the results.	Not started

IV&V Findings and Recommendations




Testing

#	Key Findings	Criticality Rating
83	<p>Issue – Gaps in test coverage and slower-than-expected progress in testing may result in schedule delays if subsequent test phases uncover a higher volume of defects and user feedback than initially anticipated.</p> <p>Gaps (business requirements/functionality that may not have been tested sufficiently) in the Unit, Integration (INT), and System Integration Testing (SIT) phases continue to result in numerous defects found during UAT Release 11.1. To improve testing for Release 12, the ASI is implementing peer review processes to review test cases before tests are executed; is updating their testing dashboard to monitor testing progress more accurately; re-organized the test team to have dedicated Functional and Non-Functional test leads; and updating the test repository to accurately align with the test counts for each use case. Additionally, DHS plans to closely monitor that the ASI is meeting SIT entry criteria prior to starting SIT, which includes DHS reviewing and approving the ASI proposed SIT test cases.</p>	
Recommendations		Progress
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Monitor INT/SIT closely for both breadth and depth of testing to ensure the system is adequately tested.		In process
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The project team reviews the SIT exit criteria and revises them as needed to ensure UAT/FAT begins with the best system possible.		In process
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• ASI should determine the root cause of the failure to identify simple defects in INT and SIT and implement effective improvement processes to confirm early testing is adequate before entering UAT/FAT		In process

IV&V Findings and Recommendations



Security and Privacy

#	Key Findings	Criticality Rating
82	<p>Risk – The lack of technical documentation may lead to incorrect implementation statements or delay the System Security Plan (SSP).</p> <p>At the beginning of September, the DHS Security SME completed draft implementation statements for all IRS-specific controls, and the base list of draft control implementation statements was also completed. The bulk of the month focused on designing the Secure Enclave. The Secure Enclave is an environment used to receive, store, and access regulated data, such as Federal Tax Information (FTI). The ASI has presented a draft diagram of the Secure Enclave.</p> <p>The ASI and DHS had various workshops with Google near the end of the month and allowed the team to present their thoughts on the design and implementation of BES, including the secure enclave, to get feedback from Google SMEs. At this point, the Secure Enclave is a higher priority than the System Security Plan, as the design and implementation of the Secure Enclave will impact the implementation statements in the SSP.</p>	

Recommendations	Progress
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Determine when the infrastructure design baseline will be completed. 	In process
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Determine when documentation will be created, updated, and available for the SSP authors. 	In process
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Collaborate and communicate with SSP authors about when reliable and correct documentation will be available. 	In process
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Perform a full review of all SSP controls for content and accuracy that have been written as drafts prior to December 15th, 2023. This will allow the SSP authors to update controls with changes from Design through Implementation. 	Not Started



IV&V Status

IV&V Engagement Status



IV&V Engagement Area	Jul	Aug	Sep	Comments
IV&V Budget				
IV&V Schedule				
IV&V Deliverables				PCG submitted the final August IV&V Monthly Status Report.
IV&V Staffing				
IV&V Scope				

Engagement Status Legend		
	The engagement area is within acceptable parameters.	
		The engagement area poses a significant risk to the IV&V project quality and requires immediate attention.



- IV&V activities in the September reporting period:
 - Completed – August Monthly Status Report
 - Ongoing – Review the BES Project Artifacts and Deliverables
 - Ongoing – Attend BES Project meetings, (see [Additional Inputs](#) pages for details)
 - Reviewed available ASI contracts and contract amendments documentation
- Planned IV&V activities for the October reporting period:
 - Ongoing – Observe BES Design and Development sessions as scheduled
 - Ongoing – Observe Bi-Weekly Project Status meetings
 - Ongoing – Observe Weekly Architecture meetings
 - Ongoing – Observe Weekly Security meetings
 - Ongoing – Monthly IV&V findings meetings with the ASI
 - Ongoing – Monthly IV&V Draft Report Review with DHS, ETS and ASI
 - Ongoing – Participate in Bi-Weekly DHS and IV&V Touch Base meetings
 - Ongoing – Review BES artifacts and deliverables

Deliverables Reviewed



Deliverable Name	Deliverable Date	Version
BI-5 Project Schedule - BES 2023 Primary	09/13/2023 09/27/2023	N/A
BI-5 Project Schedule - BES 2023 DDI	09/13/2023 09/27/2023	N/A
BI-10 Functional and System Design Document Template Updates	9/21/2023	N/A
BI-12 Audit System Chapter	9/25/2023	N/A
BI-12 BES Shared Services Chapter	9/25/2023	N/A
BI-12 Self-Service Portal Chapter	9/25/2023	N/A
BI-12 Physical Architecture Chapter	9/25/2023	N/A

Additional Inputs – Artifacts



Artifact Name	Artifact Date	Version
BES 2023 Design Kanban board	N/A	N/A
R0.11 Epic Assignment	N/A	N/A
FNS Handbook 901	01/2020	V2.4
NIST Special Publication 800-53 Security and Privacy Controls for Information Systems and Organizations	12/20/2020	Rev.5
SNAP_System_Integrity_Review_Tool	Sept 2022	N/A
Interface Dashboard – Confluence page	N/A	N/A
BES 2023 Implementation Planning – Confluence page	N/A	N/A
R0.12 Epic Assignment	N/A	N/A
UAT Testing Dashboard	N/A	N/A



Meetings and/or Sessions Attended/Observed:




1. IV&V Team Meeting – 9/5/2023, 9/7/2023, 9/11/2023, 9/14/2023, 9/18/2023, 9/25/2023, 9/28/2023
2. IV&V September 2023 Pre-Draft MSR Findings Review – 9/6/2023
3. HI DHS BES August Draft IV&V Report Review – 9/15/2023
4. Bi-Weekly DHS and IV&V Touch Base – 9/5/2023, 9/18/2023
5. Weekly BES Infrastructure meeting – 9/8/2023, 9/15/2023, 9/22/2023
6. DHS/IV&V Check-in – 9/14/2023, 9/28/2023
7. Bi-Weekly Client BES 2023 Project Status Meeting – 9/6/2023, 9/20/2023
8. Security Touchpoint – 9/6/2023, 9/13/2023, 9/20/2023, 9/27/2023
9. R0.11.1 Go/No Go (SIT exit criteria) – 9/5/2023
10. R0.11.1 UAT Huddle – 9/6/2023, 9/7/2023, 9/8/2023, 9/18/2023, 9/19/2023, 9/20/2023, 9/21/2023, 9/22/2023
11. R0.11.1 UAT Triage – 9/5/2023, 9/6/2023, 9/7/2-23, 9/8/2023, 9/18/2023, 9/19/2023, 9/20/2023, 9/21/2023
12. R0.11.1 UAT Readiness Checkpoint – 9/15/2023
13. PMO End of Day Huddle – 9/12/2023, 9/14/2023, 9/26/2023, 9/28/2023
14. (External) Weekly Interfaces Touchpoint – 9/11/2023
15. (External Pre-design) CMM Interface FDD Cont'd discussion– 9/8/2023, 9/15/2023, 9/22/2023, 9/28/2023
16. (External) UI Standards Monthly Review - 9/6/2023
17. (External) Readiness - Working Group Meeting– 9/12/2023, 9/19/2023, 9/26/2023
18. (External) Bi-Weekly Client BES 2023 Schedule Review/Status – 9/13/2023, 9/27/2023
19. (External) BES System Security Plan – Controls - 9/5/2023, 9/12/2023
20. (External) Bi-weekly BES CCB Meeting – 9/13/2023, 9/27/2023
21. Pre-design EPIC 237: Federal Collection Activity (Fed Tax Offset - revisit) – 9/19/2023
22. (External - Client Design) Epic 208 Mass Change - Design Session – 9/21/2023



Appendices



Appendix A – IV&V Criticality Ratings

Criticality Rating	Definition
 H	A high rating is assigned if there is a possibility of substantial impact to product quality, scope, cost, or schedule. A major disruption is likely, and the consequences would be unacceptable. A different approach is required. Mitigation strategies should be evaluated and acted upon immediately.
 M	A medium rating is assigned if there is a possibility of moderate impact to product quality, scope, cost, or schedule. Some disruption is likely, and a different approach may be required. Mitigation strategies should be evaluated and implemented as soon as feasible.
 L	A low rating is assigned if there is a possibility of slight impact to product quality, scope, cost, or schedule. Minimal disruption is likely, and some oversight is most likely needed to ensure that the risk remains low. Mitigation strategies should be considered for implementation when possible.

Appendix B – Findings Log



- The complete Findings Log for the BES Project is provided in a separate file.

Appendix C – Acronyms and Glossary



Acronym	Definition
APD	Advance Planning Document
ASI	Application System Integrator
BES	Benefits Eligibility Solution
CCWIS	Comprehensive Child Welfare Information System
CM	Configuration Management
CMMI	Capability Maturity Model Integration
CMS	Center for Medicare and Medicaid Services
CR	Change Request
DDI	Design, Development and Implementation
DED	Deliverable Expectation Document
DHS	Hawaii Department of Human Services
DLV	Deliverable
E&E	Eligibility and Enrollment
EA	Enterprise Architecture
ECM	Enterprise Content Management (FileNet and DataCap)
ESI	Enterprise System Integrator (Platform Vendor)
ETS	State of Hawaii Office of Enterprise Technology Services
FIPS	Federal Information Processing Standard
HIPAA	Health Information Portability and Accountability Act of 1996
IDM	Identity and Access Management (from KOLEA to State Hub)
IEEE	Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers
IES	Integrated Eligibility Solution
ITIL	Information Technology Infrastructure Library



Appendix C – Acronyms and Glossary

Acronym	Definition
IV&V	Independent Verification and Validation
KOLEA	Kauhale On-Line Eligibility Assistance
M&O	Maintenance & Operations
MEELC	Medicaid Eligibility and Enrollment Life Cycle
MEET	Medicaid Eligibility and Enrollment Toolkit
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MQD	Hawaii Department of Human Services MedQuest Division
NIST	National Institute of Standards and Technology
OE	Operating Environment
OIT	Department of Human Services Office of Information Technology
PIP	Performance/Process Improvement Plan
PMBOK®	Project Management Body of Knowledge
PMI	Project Management Institute
PMO	Project/Program Management Office
PMP	Project Management Plan
QA	Quality Assurance
QM	Quality Management
RFP	Request for Proposal
ROM	Rough Order of Magnitude
RMP	Requirements Management Plan
RTM	Requirements Traceability Matrix
SEI	Software Engineering Institute
SLA	Service-Level Agreement
SME	Subject Matter Expert

Appendix C – Acronyms and Glossary



Acronym	Definition
SOA	Service Oriented Architecture
SOW	Statement of Work, Scope of Work
VVP	Software Verification and Validation Plan
XLC	Expedited Life Cycle

Appendix D – Background Information



Systems Modernization Project

The DHS Enterprise Program Roadmap includes contracting with three separate vendors with the following high-level scope:

- ESI or Platform Vendor – responsible for the shared technology and services required for multiple Application vendors to implement and support functionality that leverages the DHS Enterprise Platform.
- ASI or ASI Vendor – responsible for the DDI of the Benefits Eligibility Solution (BES Project) enhancing the currently implemented Medicaid E&E Solution (KOLEA) and providing support for the combined Solutions.
- CCWIS Vendor – responsible for the DDI of the CCWIS Solution to meet the needs of child welfare services and adult protective services (CCWIS Project) and providing support for the Solution.

Systems Modernization IV&V Project

IV&V performs objective assessments of the design, development/configuration and implementation (DDI) of DHS' System Modernization Projects. DHS has identified three high-risk areas where IV&V services are required:

- Transition of M&O from DHS' incumbent vendor to the ESI and ASI vendors
- BES DDI
- CCWIS DDI

On the BES DDI Project, IV&V is responsible for:

- Evaluating efforts performed by the Project (processes, methods, activities) for consistency with federal requirements and industry best practices and standards
- Reviewing or validating the work effort performed and deliverables produced by the ASI vendor as well as that of DHS to ensure alignment with project requirements
- Anticipating project risks, monitoring project issues and risks, and recommending potential risk mitigation strategies and issue resolutions throughout the Project's life cycle
- Developing and providing independent project oversight reports to DHS, ASI vendors, State of Hawaii Office of Enterprise Technology Services (ETS) and DHS' Federal partners

Appendix D – Background Information



What is Independent Verification and Validation (IV&V)?

- Oversight by an independent third party that assesses the Project against industry standards to provide an unbiased view to stakeholders
- The goal of IV&V is to help the State get the solution they want based on requirements and have it built according to best practices
- IV&V helps improve design visibility and traceability and identifies (potential) problems early
- IV&V objectively identifies risks and communicates to project leadership for risk management

PCG's Eclipse IV&V® Technical Assessment Methodology

- Consists of a 4-part process made up of the following areas:
 1. **Discovery** – Discovery consists of reviewing documentation, work products and deliverables, interviewing project team members, and determining applicable standards, best practices and tools.
 2. **Research and Analysis** – Research and analysis is conducted in order to form an objective opinion.
 3. **Clarification** – Clarification from project team members is sought to ensure agreement and concurrence of facts between the State, the Vendor, and PCG.
 4. **Delivery of Findings** – Findings, observations, and risk assessments are documented in this monthly report and the accompanying Findings and Recommendations log. These documents are then shared with project leadership on both the State and Vendor side for them to consider and take appropriate action on.

IV&V Assessment Categories for the BES Project

- Project Management
- Requirements Analysis & Management
- System Design
- Configuration and Development
- Integration and Interface Management
- Security and Privacy
- Testing
- OCM and Knowledge Transfer
- Pilot Test Deployment
- Deployment

Ending Slide



Solutions that Matter

ID	Title	Reporter	Finding Type	Identified Date	Category	Description	Significance	Recommendation	Event Horizon	Impact	Probability	Analyst Priority	Finding Status	Final Update	Final Comments	Vendor Comments
83	Limited collaboration between the ASIs and DHS in the design process could lead to BES and BES-SP usability issues and functional gaps in the applications, and not meeting critical business needs for DHS and State clients.	Molina, Brad	Finding - Issue	8/17/2023	System Design	During the UAT process for release 11, there has been a high level of concerns raised by the DHS testers regarding the usability of the BES system, challenges with the user interface, missing functionality, and basic screen layout issues that would not be expected in a modern application. Based on defect reporting from the UAT process, a large majority of the defects are related to "design errors". Although the Release 11 UAT Cycle was testing a partially build system, a significant amount of design defects was attributable to functionality developed for Release 11.	A significant amount of money and DHS resource time have been invested in the BES solution, with the expectation that the new system will at minimum provide all functionality found in current applications – but really should provide additional capabilities, greatly enhanced user interface, and overall improved usability from current systems. Should the solution fall short of expectations, there may be challenges in DHS staff adoption, lack of confidence in the solution providing the accurate information needed to provide benefits to HI citizens; reduction in ability for DHS to provide the same level of needed services to clients, resulting in bad publicity for DHS and the state.	Recommendation: - include a wide enough audience in all design and demo sessions to validate FMS and DHS functional and technical requirements and system usability. - Perform Sprint and Epic demos in alignment with development sprint completion (demo functionality/requirements as they are developed) to get early feedback on work products. - Perform comprehensive (demo all requirements) review during Epic demos, not just the items that were added/updated, allowing DHS to provide early feedback on possible issues/gaps that might not be apparent when focusing on specific functionality. - Ask DHS to re-evaluate the effectiveness of the recorded Sprint review process to ensure that designs align with DHS expectations.	Now	4	2	Med	Open	8/31/2023 - The DHS PMO reported that DHS SMEs have provided minimal feedback to the ASIs on the four recorded Sprint demos this month. This suggests IV&V's concern that the new process will reduce collaboration to confirm that designs are in alignment with DHS expectations. IV&V advised a recommendation that the ASIs and DHS re-evaluate the effectiveness of this new process. 8/31/2023 - The ASIs will no longer conduct in person Sprint Demos with DHS approval. Instead, recorded sessions will be provided to DHS with time to review. The amount of time for DHS to review the demos and the feedback process back to the ASIs is undetermined. This decision to record Sprint demos without any DHS participation could limit rather than enable timely feedback and contracts Agile methodology. IVV encourages ASIs and DHS to consider this finding's recommendations to reduce misalignment on design that impacts development, testing, and final solution.	10/11/2023 Jessica - Our SMEs are providing their feedback. This is one of the items that I clarified with IV&V, that there are feedback given, no feedback means design is ok. I tried to email back from Joe F, that IV&V wants to meet with our reviewer to validate this.	Please reference Jessica Kim's response above re. Sprint Demo recordings feedback. Recommendation ZMS Recommendation be changed to "In Progress".
84	The current UAT approach may not be complete, which increases the likelihood of missing defects.	Tan, Ryan	Concern	6/29/2023	Testing	Although there is an approved UAT plan and an experienced testing team, the Project appears unprepared for Release 11 UAT. For example, new testing processes, including a Teams Issue Tracker, are not fully developed. While basic workflow understanding exists, test team members raised many questions about testing processes, and some scenarios and defect flows remain unidentified. The Project team reported they will refine these processes during UAT.	Without a defined and developed UAT approach and resource plan, there is a potential risk of missing UAT timelines. However, the R11 UAT phase does not fall within the critical path of the project, and a delayed completion or end-to-end scenario. COMPLETED - Conduct lessons learned session to incorporate into FAT, including updates of all processes, procedures, roles and responsibilities (R/3102023). - Develop contingency plans if Release 11.1 UAT does not proceed as planned. (R/3102023)	OPEN - Conduct comprehensive Final User Acceptance Testing (FAT) planning - Train testing resources early before FAT begins and walk through end-to-end scenarios. COMPLETED - Conduct lessons learned session to incorporate into FAT, including updates of all processes, procedures, roles and responsibilities (R/3102023). - Develop contingency plans if Release 11.1 UAT does not proceed as planned. (R/3102023)	UAT	3	1	Low	Open	9/30/2023 - The Project completed R11.1 UAT, however, some UAT processes still have not been well defined. For example, there was confusion if UAT testers needed to review existing defects, including IV/ST defects, before creating a new defect to avoid duplicates. The Project developed a lessons learned report and identified key areas to improve such as how to manage defects and how to communicate scope effectively. IVV will continue to monitor the ASIs efforts toward the recommendations of this finding. 8/31/2023 - The project is applying Release 11 UAT Lessons Learned to plan for the final acceptance test (FAT). A specific example is as the Project Team updates the project schedule to accommodate the 8-week BES implementation delay, the training and test development timelines for FAT were adjusted. This includes securing DHS FAT resources early to conduct training and support test development. IVV will continue to monitor the ASIs efforts toward the recommendations of this finding. 7/31/2023 - Release 11 UAT was completed, and currently, the Project is conducting informal Release 11.1 UAT ad hoc testing. Throughout Release 11 UAT, the Project made significant refinements and changes to the originally planned UAT approach based on lessons learned. For example, the Project decided to discontinue the use of a separate MS Teams Issue Tracker as it failed to provide the expected value. While UAT resources had many questions and spent time discussing testing processes and procedures, defect documentation, severity assignments, and retesting, they did not have a significant volume of tests to execute. As a result, they were able to complete their tests timely. If the Project does not learn from the UAT experience and incorporate these into FAT where the entire application will be tested, IVV remains concerned FAT may experience unanticipated delays and inefficiencies.		
83	Gaps in test coverage and slower than expected progress in testing may result in schedule delays if subsequent test phases uncover a higher volume of defects and user feedback than initially anticipated.	Tan, Ryan	Finding - Issue	6/2/2023	Testing	After examining the Project's R11 QA Dashboards, R11 Traceability Dashboards, and Test Repository, gaps in testing coverage may exist and the progress of testing might be lagging. Concerning testing coverage, it appears that not all epics and use cases in R11 have associated test cases or are testing the correct use cases. In terms of progress, some test cases remain unexecuted, and not all defects have been resolved as the project commences System Integration Testing (SIT). The ASIs has plans to complete the SIT exit criteria by June 16, 2023, about 2 weeks after SIT begins.	Identifying defects early is vital for effective testing, as it is more efficient and cost-effective to address issues during the early testing stages. If there is slow progress or incomplete testing in the early stages, it can result in more defects leading into subsequent testing phases, necessitating more extensive and rigorous testing efforts. Insufficient testing coverage or slower than anticipated progress throughout the project lifecycle increases the risk of encountering significant delays, extensions, or the introduction of defects into the production environment during the final testing stage, known as Final Acceptance Testing (FAT).	OPEN - The ASIs should determine the root cause of the failure to identify simple defects in INT and SIT and implement effective improvement processes to confirm early testing is adequate before entering UAT/FAT. - DHS ASIs should monitor IV/ST closely for both breadth and depth of testing to ensure the system is adequately tested. - The Project Team reviews the SIT exit criteria and revises them as needed to ensure UAT/FAT begins with the test system possible.	UAT	4	4	High	Open	9/31/2023 - Gaps (business requirements/functionality that may not have been tested sufficiently) in the Unit, Integration (INT), and System Integration Testing (SIT) phases continue to result in numerous defects found during UAT/Release 11.1. To improve testing for Release 12, the ASIs is implementing peer review processes to review test cases before tests are executed; is updating their testing dashboard to monitor testing progress more accurately; re-organized the test team to have dedicated functional and Non-Functional test leads, and updating the test repository to accurately align with the test cases for each use case. Additionally, DHS plans to closely monitor that the ASIs is meeting SIT entry criteria prior to starting SIT, which includes DHS reviewing and approving the ASIs proposed SIT test cases. 8/31/2023 - The Unit, Integration (INT), and System Integration Testing (SIT) testing phases are not comprehensive, meaning business requirements and functionality are unmet. Specific examples found in User Acceptance Testing (UAT) involve user-selected values not being saved within the system, and conversely, some invalid values being saved. It is unclear why these defects were not identified in the Unit, INT, and SIT testing conducted by ASIs. Furthermore, essential activities designed to enhance ASIs' test coverage, such as obtaining approval from the DHS for SIT test cases prior to entering the SIT phase, have been overlooked and remain unexecuted. 7/31/2023 - The Project met Release 11 entry and exit criteria. However, the ASIs' INT and SIT processes and efforts missed early identifiable defects that were introduced into subsequent test phases. For instance, defects like UAT-503, 340, 343, 347, 350, and 353 were discovered during UAT and should have been caught during INT or SIT using basic testing. In UAT-350, the UAT tester was unable to edit a date field that should have been editable. In UAT-340, the UAT tester selected and saved some options, but the options were not displayed or saved properly. In 9/28/2023 - At the beginning of September, the DHS Security SME completed draft implementation statements for all IRS-specific controls, and the base list of draft control implementation statements was also completed. The bulk of the month focused on designing the Secure Enclave. The Secure Enclave is an environment used to receive, store, and access regulated data, such as Federal Tax Information (FTI). The ASIs has presented a draft diagram of the Secure Enclave. The ASIs and DHS had various workshops with Google near the end of the month and allowed the team to present their thoughts on the design and implementation of BES, including the secure enclave, to get feedback from Google SMEs. At this point, the Secure Enclave is a higher priority than the System Security Plan, as the design and implementation of the Secure Enclave will impact the implementation statements in the SSP. 08/31/2023 - At the end of August 2023, a majority of the 96 controls from the base SSP were completed. While the Secure Enclave is under design, only 20 implementation statements had been written for the 163 IRS-specific controls at the time of this report. Given that, IVV remains concerned that the Security team may not be able to complete the remaining implementation statements for IRS-specific controls – even with the extended project schedule. 07/28/2023 - The SSP Authors have almost completed the initial set of controls for the base system security plan. While this activity appears slightly behind schedule due to staff availability, it should not have an impact on the overall schedule at this time. The ASIs is reviewing the existing implementation statements and tracking the controls that may need additional information before submission to DHS and Federal regulators. This month, the ASIs replaced its Enterprise Architect. This change in resources caused a pause in the development of technical documentation. There are less than two months remaining to complete the SSP for submission to DHS for approval.	10/11/2023 We also communicated to you all that we have re-organized our test team to have dedicated Functional and Non-Functional Test leads. 08/10/2023 No mentioned or reference to the go decision for R0.11 received by DHS despite the defects being referenced.	
82	The lack of technical documentation may lead to incorrect implementation statements or delay the System Security Plan	Heath, Dustin	Finding - Risk	4/27/2023	Security and Privacy	In April, the ASIs/DHS system security plan (SSP) authors began writing implementation statements. Currently, the technical documentation supporting the SSP is unavailable, outdated, or in a draft form. During April, decisions on what tools support the SSP controls are still being decided on. Implementation statements are currently being written from the perspective of how the system should be designed from the SSP author's perspective instead of how the system is actually designed. The SSP authors need to know and use documentation such as System Architecture and Design, network topology, dataflow, ports and protocols, tools used for logging, etc.	Once the system architecture and design have been completed, the SSP authors may need to edit or rewrite implementation statements. A final draft of the SSP is scheduled to be published August 15th, 2023, and the final SSP (ready for federal partner review) is scheduled for September 15, 2023. The SSP is a large technical document with hundreds of controls and control enhancements, and each one requires an implementation statement of how the control or enhancement has been met.	- Determine when the infrastructure design baseline will be completed. - In Progress - Determine when documentation will be created, updated, and available for the SSP authors. - In Progress - Collaborate and communicate with SSP authors about when reliable and correct documentation will be available. - In Progress - Perform a full review of all SSP controls for content and accuracy that have been written as drafts prior to December 15th, 2023. This will allow the SSP authors to update controls with changes from Design through implementation - Not Started	- In December 15th, 2023 when the full SSP is scheduled for completion and approval prior to sharing with Federal partners.	3	3	Med	Open	9/28/2023 - At the beginning of September, the DHS Security SME completed draft implementation statements for all IRS-specific controls, and the base list of draft control implementation statements was also completed. The bulk of the month focused on designing the Secure Enclave. The Secure Enclave is an environment used to receive, store, and access regulated data, such as Federal Tax Information (FTI). The ASIs has presented a draft diagram of the Secure Enclave. The ASIs and DHS had various workshops with Google near the end of the month and allowed the team to present their thoughts on the design and implementation of BES, including the secure enclave, to get feedback from Google SMEs. At this point, the Secure Enclave is a higher priority than the System Security Plan, as the design and implementation of the Secure Enclave will impact the implementation statements in the SSP. 08/31/2023 - At the end of August 2023, a majority of the 96 controls from the base SSP were completed. While the Secure Enclave is under design, only 20 implementation statements had been written for the 163 IRS-specific controls at the time of this report. Given that, IVV remains concerned that the Security team may not be able to complete the remaining implementation statements for IRS-specific controls – even with the extended project schedule. 07/28/2023 - The SSP Authors have almost completed the initial set of controls for the base system security plan. While this activity appears slightly behind schedule due to staff availability, it should not have an impact on the overall schedule at this time. The ASIs is reviewing the existing implementation statements and tracking the controls that may need additional information before submission to DHS and Federal regulators. This month, the ASIs replaced its Enterprise Architect. This change in resources caused a pause in the development of technical documentation. There are less than two months remaining to complete the SSP for submission to DHS for approval.		

ID	Title	Reporter	Finding Type	Identified Date	Criticality	Description	Significance	Recommendation	Event Horizon	Impact	Probability	Analyst	Finding Status	Strat. Update	Client Comments	Vendor Comments
69	Development delays could negatively impact the project schedule and delay go-live.	Fors, Michael	Finding Risk	6/30/2022	Configuration and Development	<p>ASJ had previously reported development activities have been slowed as they have been unable to achieve and/or maintain their expected development velocity. Previously, the development team was challenged with accurately estimating development task level of effort (i.e., story points) and the project has been challenged with producing a project schedule that accurately reflects realistic timelines (see Finding #74). The ASJ continues to be challenged with finding qualified resources in a timely manner.</p>	<p>If the ASJ is unable to achieve a velocity that enables them to meet planned milestones, schedule delays may lead to a delayed system go-live date. Failure to achieve a level of accuracy in estimating development tasks could lead to a project schedule that is flawed and unrealistic. Previously, DHS had indicated, and IVV agreed, that some of these delays were due to some ASJ BAJ lacking the expertise required to create optimal designs and system specifications that developers could consume without requiring extensive clarification from the ASJ BA/SA team. DHS and IVV observed instances where ASJ BA/SA have presented less than optimal designs and left to DHS (who may lack software or UI design expertise) to improve, which has contributed to unproductive design sessions (see Finding #61). It remains unclear if scope creep has contributed to these delays.</p>	<p>OPEN • DHS request the ASJ strategically add the right project team resources to effectively increase velocity. Note that adding additional junior resources may not be as effective as staffing additional expert-level development, analysis, and other resources that can help mentor junior resources. • Request the ASJ effectively track and regularly provide DHS (potentially via the weekly DDI status meeting) with an accurate velocity (i.e., story points per day/week/month) and assure that the current velocity is accurately and consistently reflected in the project schedule. • ASJ provide DHS with the time needed to effectively evaluate the software development and product productive design. • ASJ provide DHS with the total remaining project work and presents a dynamic burn-down chart to track the progress. COMPLETE CLOSED • ASJ reviews the development process and identifies and mitigates the challenges preventing them from incorporating updates into the project schedule. (9/29/23 - ASJ will not be doing this, with DHS approval)</p>	Immediate	3	3	Med	Open	<p>9/29/23 - DHS SMEs have expressed concerns that the ASJ appear to be cutting corners in order to increase their development velocity and meet development milestones. Though the project has elected to minimize scope creep, SMEs remain concerned that the ASJ is pushing back on some important design refinements. They have noted that the Project's decision to record demos instead of having live collaboration sessions with SMEs could hinder good design and slow the design feedback loop. If critical refinements are discovered late into the development lifecycle, it may necessitate last-minute revisions and could potentially result in schedule delays. Alternatively, if the project elects to go live with a system that falls short of users' expectations, user buy-in may prove to be a challenge. The ASJ continues to identify functionality and scope that they would like to defer to post-go-live. It remains unclear if this is due to complexity delays or the realization that some functionality is more than double than they expected. The ASJ has recently proposed that they defer the customer portal to post-go-live. 8/31/23 - The pilot go-live date has been extended by 2 months. The ASJ reported that analysis of the Release 12 development effort made it appear more time would be needed to complete development. DHS SMEs have reported concerns that the ASJ continues to remove scope to meet planned milestones. IVV remains concerned that DHS and ASJ differences regarding functionality for Go-Live may impact the project and cause further delays and a reduction in scope. The Project decision to have the ASJ provide recorded Sprint Demos rather than in-person meetings with DHS to gather real-time feedback may lead to delayed feedback, increased DHS questions, and ultimately result in delaying development rather than adding efficiency. 7/31/23 - The project recently elected to not move forward with their planned Release 11.1 incremental UAT testing and instead opted to only perform ad-hoc (instead of scripted) testing. The ASJ 9/31/2023 - The ASJ re-baselined both the Primary and DOI BES implementation timelines, adding 1 week to release 12 and addressing DHS and IVV's concerns that the prior schedules were underestimating the effort required to complete the remainder of the Project. As the ASJ requested to add additional functionality to the current release, IVV remains concerned other requirements may also be delayed. This may cause downstream impacts on UAT planning and execution. Training, Organizational Change Management, and Operational readiness to plan for any required workarounds and manual processes. 8/31/2023 - The 8-week implementation delay provides the project team with additional time to develop and test the planned Release 11 functionality, including work that was moved from Release 11. Addressing IVV recommendations for this finding could further remediate risk to the project schedule. 7/31/2023 - The ASJ has not provided justification for reducing development and testing efforts in the schedule for Release 12 as requested by DHS and IVV. Additionally, IVV is concerned about ASJ delays in providing a BES project schedule that reflects major revisions to Release 12 as reported by the ASJ. IVV will continue to monitor the schedule for any risks that might impact the Project's ability to plan and execute upcoming work. 6/30/2023 - ASJ updates to the schedule that resulted in a reduction of the baseline estimates were applied without DHS awareness. Specifically, two development sprints [1 month in total duration] and three integration testing sprints (1.5 months in total duration) were removed. Yet, a significant amount of the scope of work was moved from Release 11 to Release 12, and work was moved out of Release 12 to post-Go-Live. DHS and IVV are uncertain how the ASJ determined that they would complete Release 12 scope with the reduced amount of time and have asked the ASJ to detail about these changes. DHS and IVV are concerned this might 9/28/23 - The ASJ has experienced turnover of their Enterprise Architect position; this does not appear to have had a material impact on the overall infrastructure build. The ASJ continues to make progress in the build out of their infrastructure and is confident that the automation they've implemented will simplify many maintenance tasks. Given that, they remain confident they will be able to meet infrastructure milestones without hindering development. The ASJ has also stated that maintaining the system post-go-live will not require excessive effort and that achieving the SAS will be possible. IVV remains concerned that some planned elements of the infrastructure have yet to be thoroughly architected, documented, and/or conceptually tested via proof of concept (e.g., the secure enclave and disaster recovery environment). 8/31/23 - The ASJ has reported progress in the build out of Chronicle; their event logging tool. The weekly Architecture/Infrastructure coordination meeting appears to be productive, and the ASJ reports that no additional changes are planned for the BES infrastructure. IVV will continue to monitor this finding and look for ASJ progress in addressing the recommendations. 7/31/23 - The project recently onboarded a new ASJ Enterprise Architect. As this is a key role on the ASJ team a candidate and resume were presented to and approved by DHS. 6/30/23 - The ASJ has made progress with key infrastructure components, particularly those related to the loading and masking (using DeltaUX) of legacy data into the UAT environment. These components play a crucial role in improving the testing process, and this progress improves the ASJ's ability to create and maintain the BES environments. 5/31/2023 - The ASJ made significant progress in mitigating this risk and has remediated many issues and complexities introduced previously. IVV continues to observe productive discussions and details of architecture progress while participating in the weekly project Architecture meetings. Therefore, IVV 9/28/23 - The ASJ gained DHS' approval on the items that will be tracked and monitored as part of configuration management. IVV requested the last last month and is waiting on the ASJ to respond. 8/31/23 - No material update. 7/31/23 - No material update. 6/30/23 - No material update. 5/31/2023 - The ASJ continues to make progress with the utilization of the ServiceNow Configuration Management (CM) tool. They have recently performed an initial import of Google Cloud Platform server details into the ServiceNow Configuration Management Database. • Continued work Setup in ServiceNow, will be building up instances. Ongoing support and main. Doer' think this a risk, IVV to discuss. 4/30/2023 - The ASJ finalized the ServiceNow (SN) modules they will utilize for the project. 3/31/2023 - The ASJ is currently evaluating which Service Now (SN) modules will be the best fit for the project and for DHS going forward. Details of exactly how they'll be using SN and the level of configuration management they intend to perform has yet to be determined. 2/28/2023 - The new ASJ intends to utilize ServiceNow (SN) for most configuration management tracking. Details of exactly how they'll be using SN and its multitude of modules and capabilities remain unclear. 1/31/2023 - Activity in the reporting period concentrated on project restat tasks, and IVV will reassess this finding once related project activity has begun. 12/31/2022 - No material update in the reporting period as the work stopped continued and the new ASJ conducted restat planning. IVV will reassess this finding and our associated recommendations once more is known. 11/30/2022 - No material update in the reporting period as the work stoppage continues and the new ASJ conducts restat planning. 10/31/22 - No work has been performed regarding this finding due to the work stoppage and ongoing transition to the new ASJ. IVV will reassess our recommendations for this finding once more is known. 09/30/21 - The ASJ announced the departure of a key</p>		
74	A BES Project schedule based on inaccurate estimations diminishes effective planning and resource management, which could result in late deliveries, cost increases, and a late go-live.	Molina, Brad	Finding Issue	11/29/2021	Project Management	<p>DHS and the ASJ have tried multiple times to rework the schedule with results that have not yielded improvement. Concerns with the structure, estimating practices, and ability to manage to the schedule persist. The use of multiple tools to track resources obfuscate resource management. Previous IVV findings focused on specific schedule components such as resource management and critical path analysis, all of which were addressed and closed.</p>	<p>If estimates for project schedule activities are not accurate, this can lead to constant schedule change, resources not being available when needed, rushed activities, and general frustration which can lead to schedule delays. Low quality output, scope changes, and budget issues.</p>	<p>OPEN Monitor, evaluate and revise scheduling estimates for accuracy. ASJ plan and execute Epic development so that demos can occur earlier in the release schedule and allow time for possible reviews. ASJ provide details on how velocity measures were used to develop estimators for development effort in a new version of ASJ schedule COMPLETE DHS and the ASJ agree to a revised schedule against which project deliverables can be managed. (2/28/2023 - complete) ASJ host a weekly meeting with DHS and IVV review all changes to the project schedules (Primary and DOI). (8/31/2023-complete) CLOSED AS requested by DHS, add key milestones to the project schedule, such as Sprint and Epic demos, to show key progress towards completion of Epic. (9/29/23 ASJ will not do this. Confirm current assumption that a delay with the current go-live date will not result in major implications. (6/29/23) Leverage velocity and burn down charts to adjust development tasks estimates if needed. Leverage velocity and burn down charts to adjust development tasks estimates if needed. (4/30/2023 - ASJ using Jira) Using the available tools, review the current estimates to complete each activity compared to past actual hours (1/31/2023 - new ASJ - Not Started) Update as necessary and provide the DHS/ASJ Project Managers with reports and data that accurately reflect the DHS/ASJ resource needs along with over/under allocations of staff for the duration of the Project (1/31/2023 - new ASJ - Not Started) Develop mitigation and contingency plans that are tracked/managed by DHS/ASJ for all tasks that are behind schedule or are at risk of being behind schedule which includes resource management. (1/28/2023 - new ASJ) Discuss, validate and address additional concerns within the project processes that may cause the project delay other than inaccurate estimates such as over reliance on POs, slow design sprints, and cadence of development teams. 1/28/2023 - new ASJ. The new ASJ creates a draft schedule for DHS. • ASJ develop a process to closely monitor cloud and other product changes (software updates/new releases), manage changes, and regression test once updates are applied. • The project team work to establish strong governance over the utilization and maintenance of the various system tools/components. • ASJ allot time in the schedule to conduct proof of concepts to assure infrastructure components work as expected. • ASJ work to clarify/validate plans for the potential use of configuration management tools. COMPLETE • Identify the DHS POC for the Configuration Management Activities that would provide oversight of configuration management activities and assure defined CM steps and plans are being followed, are effective, and are achieving DHS objectives for CM. 7/31/2022</p>	Immediate	4	2	Med	Open	<p>10/11/2023</p> <p>Limited estimating and actual performance data - Our Epic tracked in Jira are supported by estimates. Velocity reporting is provided in our Client Status Reports. Project schedules are updated to reflect actual status information. IVV remains concerned other requirements may also be delayed. Any specific concerns? 2nd Recommendation - I believe we mentioned previously, this recommendation is "In Progress". 06/10/2023</p>		
73	The planned BES infrastructure is complex which could impact implementation and lead to schedule/cost/complexity.	Fors, Michael	Finding Risk	10/28/2021	System Design	<p>Current ASJ infrastructure plans include a significant number of sophisticated components that make up a complex cloud infrastructure. Further, the Project Team has yet to finalize components that will make up the BES infrastructure and the additional costs and time to configure, test, and implement the planned complex environment remain unclear.</p>	<p>If the level of effort to implement and manage the complexities of the BES infrastructure is not accurately accounted for and staffed by the ASJ, the project could be met with unexpected costs and schedule delays. Delays in finalizing the components being implemented could exacerbate this risk and lead to further delays. Complex platforms often present system maintenance and operations challenges as system changes can hold the increased potential for system failure (i.e., due to the significant number of "moving parts") and increase the level of time and effort to resolve infrastructure and application-level bugs. Further, some components remain in an immature state compared to their legacy counterparts. For example, the project recently experienced a system failure because Google Cloud failed to clearly communicate a change that led to failure in another component (i.e., Nexus). Google Cloud is generally viewed as a less mature product offering, compared to their rivals (Amazon Web Services, Microsoft Azure). IVV remains concerned that this could lead to failures at critical points in the project (including post-go live production failures) that could be difficult to resolve and lead to project disruption. If DHS intends to eventually reduce M&O outsourcing costs turning over M&O tasks to State employees, they could face challenges supporting tools they may not be familiar with in a complex infrastructure environment.</p>	<p>Next several (software updates/new releases), manage changes, and regression test once updates are applied. • The project team work to establish strong governance over the utilization and maintenance of the various system tools/components. • ASJ allot time in the schedule to conduct proof of concepts to assure infrastructure components work as expected. • ASJ work to clarify/validate plans for the potential use of configuration management tools. COMPLETE • Identify the DHS POC for the Configuration Management Activities that would provide oversight of configuration management activities and assure defined CM steps and plans are being followed, are effective, and are achieving DHS objectives for CM. 7/31/2022</p>	Next several months	2	2	Low	Open	<p>10/11/2023</p> <p>Please reference your updates and privacy which documents the work being done for the Secure Enclave.</p>		
70	Insufficient configuration management could lead to development confusion and reduce the effectiveness of defect resolution	Fors, Michael	Finding Risk	8/23/2021	Configuration and Development	<p>The B-6 DOI Plan Deliverable, Section 5.2 establishes the framework for the Configuration Management Plan, however, it remains unclear if sufficient progress has been made toward establishing CM processes and governance, selecting CM tools (e.g., CMDB), and building out the CM infrastructure. The project's Security Plan has yet to be finalized which may include additional requirements or decisions that could impact CM. The project currently relies on GitHub for tracking of some configurations.</p>	<p>Configuration Management is a set of processes and procedures that ensures the BES is understood and works correctly. The BES solution includes tools that may provide a level of automation for Configuration Management that may reduce errors and should provide the project team with accurate, dynamic and timely information on some of the configuration items. However, it is critical that DHS/ASJ agree to the full list of items that are included in the configuration plan along with the details regarding the management of the configuration items, reporting and audit features.</p>	<p>OPEN • ASJ adhere to plans for configuration management as documented in B-6 EDC Plan, Section 5.2 and clearly details and/or any changes with DHS. • ASJ validate plans for configuration management with DHS and agree on a meaningful set of configuration items or settings they will track. • DHS and ASJ work to clarify/validate plans for the potential use of configuration management tools. COMPLETE • Identify the DHS POC for the Configuration Management Activities that would provide oversight of configuration management activities and assure defined CM steps and plans are being followed, are effective, and are achieving DHS objectives for CM. 7/31/2022</p>	ASAP	2	2	Low	Open	<p>10/11/2023</p> <p>IVV requested the last last month and is waiting on the ASJ to respond. Please see the following list of configuration management items which are/will be managed in ServiceNow Incident Response Change/Configuration Management Access Requests/resource tracking Asset Management/CMDB 9/30/2023 - IAP - We look forward to receiving specific findings #62 Security and Privacy which documents the work being done for the Secure Enclave.</p>		

ID	Title	Reporter	Finding Type	Identified Date	Category	Description	Significance	Recommendation	Event Duration	Impact	Probability	Priority	Analyst	Finding Status	Final Update	Client Comments	Vendor Comments
57	The Americans With Disabilities Act (ADA) Section 508 compliance tool has not been installed for the Project, which may cause significant rework.	Tan, Ryan	Finding Risk	7/12/2023	Testing	While R03 and R04 reported that Section 508 compliance had been successfully completed the ASI confirmed that there is currently no working tool installed and that Section 508 compliance testing has not been performed. This risk has been discussed with the ASI over the past several months, but there have been evidence of results to date. The ASI did state that they are coding to some of the ADA requirements and are using a desk-top tool for ADA compliance as an interim solution. IVV has not received any data to demonstrate the desk-top tool results nor if it provides coverage for ADA compliance items.	There is a contractual obligation and requirement for BES to be ADA compliant to obtain State and Federal funds for the development of the BES. The ADA section 508 intent is to make electronic and information technology accessible to people with disabilities (e.g., color blindness, vision and hearing disabilities), in a way that is comparable to the access available to others. Part of the system acceptance criteria for BES is to meet all applicable State and Federal policies, laws, regulations, and standards, including without limitation the Electronic and Information Technology Accessibility Standards associated with Section 508 of the Rehabilitation Act, which was verified in the ASI proposed Technical Requirements. Approach that states "The system complies with DHS branding standards as defined by DHS and adheres to W3C level 2 accessibility guidelines, sub-parts of Section 508 of the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA), nondiscrimination safeguards in 45 CFR 85." of the Hawaii guidelines (https://www.hawaii.edu/accen/uaa-guidelines-for-accessibility/), PWS Guidelines from the 901 Handbook, and contractual obligations to adhere to the Section 508 compliance guidelines (https://section08.gov/) there may be a significant amount of rework to the solution.	The ADA tool meets contractual and project requirements. The ASI communicates a plan for ADA test execution. The ASI communicates how the tool will be used to report compliance and non-compliance and how non-compliance will be addressed/corrected. The ASI provides DHS/IVV reports from the ADA tool execution and explain how to interpret the results.	As soon as possible	3	Med	Open	9/30/2023 - Formal ADA testing began ahead of schedule. The ASI reports continued use of UsableNet and is addressing issues the tool is identifying. The ASI created and shared a high-level ADA testing approach and implemented the process. It is too early to determine if adopting and using the tool after a significant portion of the system was developed will reveal numerous ADA defects that will impact project timelines or resources. 9/30/2023 - ADA testing started August 1, 2023, and will continue through February 2, 2024. The ASI developed 6 User Journeys and executed 3 tests using the UsableNet tool, which successfully produced reports and results. The ASI is using these tests and reports to address ADA issues and defects. In addition, the ASI is addressing the open IVV recommendations. 7/30/2023 - According to the ASI, the automated tool has been configured and set up, but it is not ready for testing until the User Journeys/Tests to execute are defined. Despite the ASI's previous report of conducting an assessment in June and identifying 28 defects, those assessments were merely trial runs and did not provide any significant value. The ASI plans to commence formal ADA testing in October 2023. They plan to conduct automated testing at an earlier stage to address any issues before formal testing begins. Until then, the ASI will incorporate accessibility guidelines into their design/development activities and conduct manual testing. 6/30/2023 - The ASI conducted an assessment using the ADA compliance tool in June and identified 28 defects. However, DHS and the ASI decided to conduct ADA testing officially in Release 12 (moving all related tasks from Release 11 to Release 12 in the schedule) and the ASI stated that publishing the results of ADA compliance is unnecessary at this time. Although the ASI appears to be actively engaged in ADA testing, IVV is concerned with the decision to withhold publishing the ADA tool's results. Enhanced transparency would provide stakeholders with a better understanding of the ADA testing.	9/30/2023 - Formal ADA testing began ahead of schedule. The ASI reports continued use of UsableNet and is addressing issues the tool is identifying. The ASI created and shared a high-level ADA testing approach and implemented the process. It is too early to determine if adopting and using the tool after a significant portion of the system was developed will reveal numerous ADA defects that will impact project timelines or resources. 9/30/2023 - ADA testing started August 1, 2023, and will continue through February 2, 2024. The ASI developed 6 User Journeys and executed 3 tests using the UsableNet tool, which successfully produced reports and results. The ASI is using these tests and reports to address ADA issues and defects. 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63	The lack of early planning and coordination with interface partners may result in schedule delays.	Reynolds, Mark	Finding Risk	1/21/2023	Integration and Management	The following planning and execution items have not yet been addressed and documented by the ASI: Connectivity is planned to utilize a presently undefined ITS API Gateway; however, there is no evidence that details have been determined or documented in this regard - There is little evidence of active and sufficient communication with interface partners for coordination, design, and testing activities (Unit Test, SIT, UAT). Interface planning and execution tasks and activities, including those for interface partners, are neither resident nor managed within the Project Schedule.	ICI project often underestimate the time needed to effectively manage all the tasks and activities to successfully implement data sharing. A clearly defined communication plan and schedule that includes the coordination, planning, and execution activities along with milestone dates can minimize the risk of potential delays. In addition, after planning has been completed, interface partners will have to be available during interface implementation to ensure that the interfaces are properly developed and tested before deploying the system to production.	OPEN 5. Complete all MOAs and obtain formal approvals. 6. Confirm testing dates with interface partners in writing. 7. Complete early proof of concept interfaces to avoid unexpected delays due to external organization miscommunications or their own internal delays in assisting the BES project. 8. ASI and DHS conduct a root cause analysis to determine the reason FDCs were changed without DHS knowledge. COMPLETE 1. Establish a communication plan for each interface partner for the duration of the BES DCU activities. COMPLETE 10/29 2. Identify and document all interface partners' contacts. COMPLETE 3/31/2022 3. Define a release schedule for each interface to include milestone dates, coordination, and execution and share with the interface partners. COMPLETE 01/04 4. Determine which deliverable will include the details associated with the planned connectivity and detailed technical designs of all interfaces. COMPLETE 01/04	Q3 2023	4	2 Med	Open	09-29-2023 - The Memorandums of Agreement and the Memorandums of Understanding (MOA/MOU) writing, review, and sign-off process is complete including the DIRL interface, have expired or will expire by the end of 2024. DHS/ASI has yet to provide a target date for resolving the expiring MOAs and MOUs. IVV will continue to monitor MOA and MOU items. The DHS concern that the ASI was changing Functional Design Documents (FDD) without DHS knowledge has been reviewed and resolved through meetings with DHS and the ASI. The review and completion of the Interface Control Documents (ICDs) are in progress, with 4 of 25 ICDs outstanding. The progress of the ICDs and interface Epics will continue to be monitored by IVV. 08/31/2023 - The ASI determined that some of the previously closed MOAs/MOUs may have expired or will expire, therefore, all MOAs and MOUs are being reviewed and re-verified by DHS. This process is not expected to create any roadblocks or schedule delays other than the manpower discussion required to resolve the MOA/MOU statuses. During the August 14th interfaces meeting, the DHS raised concern that the Interface Functional Design Documents (FDDs) have changed and no longer reflect designs made during the 2020-2022 timeframe. IVV is concerned that the designs changed without DHS involvement and may require rework. DHS and IVV are awaiting the ASI response as to why the designs changed and what corrective actions are necessary. 07/24/2023 - The ASI and DHS are working to complete the remaining two interface agreements (DIRL and DOTAX). Work is proceeding to review and update all 22 Interface Control Documents (ICDs). None of these interfaces have been fully reviewed and updated. Furthermore, none of the interface technical design documents have been completed. IVV will continue to monitor the ASI efforts toward addressing our recommendations. Release 12 development ends on October 5, 2023; there is little time left to complete the outstanding work. IVV has raised the 9/26/23. The ASI updated and delivered four chapters of the Bi-12 System Architecture Deliverable, currently under DHS/IVV review. If DHS agrees to postpone the implementation of the BES Portal functionality until after Go-Live, further changes may be necessary to the overall architecture to include the planned architecture for the interfaces and PAS application (PAS is the current solution for Hawaii citizens to complete an application for BES benefits). The four chapters currently under review are: Bi-12 Audit System Chapter Bi-12 BES Shared Services Chapter Bi-12 Self-Service Portal Chapter Bi-12 Physical Architecture Chapter 8/21/23 - The ASI continues to work on the Bi-12 System Architecture Deliverable, with chapters for Common Functions, Shared Services, System Security Plan, Audit System, and Physical Architecture currently under internal review. DHS and IVV are expected to receive these chapters for review in the month of September. 7/11/23 - The project considered changing correspondence tools from Inspire to Google ADOXX but recently decided to stay with Inspire. IVV will continue to monitor for broad communication of architectural/tool decisions to relevant stakeholders. The Project is making progress in clarifying key architecture decisions. 4/30/2023 - The project is making progress in clarifying key architecture decisions. One notable decision that has been announced and approved by DHS is the implementation of the two-port strategy as part of the statewide rollout, rather than including it in the earlier pilot release. 5/31/2023 - Med-QUEST Division (MQD) leadership expressed there is ambiguity on the 2-port scope-of-work and features (e.g., KOLEA integration with BES). The ASI plans to meet with MQD and other stakeholders to resolve any confusion and will include a broader MQD audience in future MQD/Benefit, Employment, and Support Services Division (BESDD) collaboration efforts. 4/29/23 - No material updates in the reporting period. 3/31/2023 - The ASI continues to reevaluate previous infrastructure	7/20/23 RAP - The ASI team requires that the IVV review the severity of this risk in light of the following progress for tracking these tasks: a) schedule extension has made the urgency for tracking these tasks less than it was before that started lessening the schedule risk b) the increase from Medium to High in May was based on a misunderstanding of the current state of the MOA's and contact metrics, c) substantial progress has made against each of the in Progress recommendations, and it continues to trend in the right direction. In re: reqs. to			
29	Uncertainty and/or a lack of communication around long term architecture decisions could impact the project budget, schedule, system design, and planning decisions.	Fors, Michael	Finding Issue	5/28/2019	Project Management	Throughout the last several years since project initiation, platform and BES system architecture decisions have not always been clearly communicated and socialized to all relevant project stakeholders. For example, the ASI and DHS had not broadly communicated their decision implementing two Sebel instances (one for KOLEA, one for BES) in a timely manner, and the decision was not immediately reflected in the project change log or the project decision log. Further, the details of the rationale for this decision or the plan for integrating the two instances were not immediately and/or broadly communicated.	The current project architecture and design should be as representative and inclusive of all known future solution plans as soon as details become available. These architecture plans and future state designs and capabilities should be thoroughly vetted by a broad base of relevant stakeholders and available experts and broadly communicated to relevant stakeholders as soon as possible. Architecture plans and changes that are not effectively communicated can lead to confusion and rework. For example, if infrastructure tools, governance for these tools, and important capabilities/features of these tools are not clearly communicated to development teams, they may have to rework their designs once they realize more advanced platform capabilities/features are available after development planning has completed.	OPEN - The ASI continue to make updates to the Bi-12 System Architecture Deliverable with additional details as they become available and with any finalized architectural changes. DHS should continue to ask the ASI to perform due diligence in any recommendation for foundational architecture change decisions and continue to review with appropriate DHS stakeholders to assure a common understanding of the implications of these decisions. - The Project should continue to ensure communication between the architecture team and the rest of the project team to assess impacts of architecture decisions to the Project. CLOSED 11/30/2022	ASAP	2	2 Low	Open	06/30/2020 - Combined application is still planned. App still not finalized by DHS. From Arch perspective, we are building in Library. Future integration of the portals is still to be determined, but is not more complex than originally planned for data sharing. If change is made to Adobe, this would require a CR.				