

Attachment 29:

5.1 OVS Functional Requirements 11212003.pdf

New York State, Department of Health
Electronic Death Registration System

FAU 1002191052

Electronic Death Registration Project Phase II

Deliverable 5.1 Revised Functional Requirements for Online Verification of Social Security Number

Submitted by the

National Association for Public Health Statistics and Information Systems
(NAPHSIS)

To the

Social Security Administration
(SSA)

March 10, 2003
Revised August 20, 2003
Revised November 21, 2003

Table of Contents

Introduction and Overview.....	1
Functional Requirements.....	2
System Capacity.....	13
Licensing.....	14
Appendix A - Estimated number of requests for SSN verification.....	15
Appendix B – Flow of SSN Verification Process.....	17
Appendix C – State/Jurisdiction/Territory Codes.....	18

Revision Change History

1. March 10, 2003 – Revised to include new operating hours for the SSA Internet Verification System
2. August 20, 2003 – Revised to remove the W return code
3. November 21, 2003 – Revised to clarify the five-strike rule and which responses should count towards the five attempts.

Introduction and Overview

The National Association for Public Health Statistics and Information Systems (NAPHSIS) had a contract with the Social Security Administration (SSA) to develop standards and guidelines for Electronic Death Registration (EDR), including processes to notify the SSA of deaths within 24 hours of notification to the state. To achieve these goals, two pilot projects were conducted—one to demonstrate the feasibility of transmitting death records to SSA within 24 hours and another to establish a system for online verification of social security numbers. The standards and guidelines, as well as the two pilot projects referred to above were part of Phase I of the EDR Project. As part of Phase II of the EDR Project, the pilot project to establish a system for online verification completed in Phase I is now being modified during Phase II. The information presented in this document describes the functional requirements for this second initiative, which is the online verification of social security numbers initiated by a state's Electronic Death Registration System (EDRS) software to the SSA system using SSA's Internet verification system. The online verification process will occur during the time that the record is being created so that the funeral director or other authorized party will be able to obtain correct information from the informant if the initial verification attempt fails.

Together, the two initiatives (verifying SSN and notifying SSA within 24 hours of receipt of the death record) are designed to enable SSA to terminate benefits upon the timely receipt of a death record from the states provided that the social security number had been electronically verified using the online verification process. The corollary activity that will be undertaken in support of this goal will be to re-negotiate the language of the contracts between SSA and the states so that SSA will be able to act upon the submission of a duly verified death record from a state. Without the online verification during the process of creating the death record, states would continue to be reluctant to allow their records to be used for the immediate termination of benefits.

The pilot for the original online verification done during Phase I was designed to emulate the Online Employee Verification System (OEVS) system, which allows employers to use an Internet screen to verify the social security numbers of their employees. The EDRS verification process actually used only a portion of the functionality of the OEVS—the interactive verification and the interactive verification results. During that pilot, the system was designed and implemented to use the OEVS indirectly through browser emulation.

During Phase II of the EDR project, the online verification will be modified to remove the emulation of the OEVS system. There will be a dedicated EDRS online verification process (OVS) without using the OEVS system. There are also other changes that are being made to the functionality of the online verification process, including changes to the request and response messages between the EDR systems and the SSA Internet verification system. The original "Functional Requirements for Online Verification of Social Security Number" document is being updated with this version to incorporate the new requirements for online verification for Phase II of the EDR Project.

Functional Requirements

This initiative will address the online interaction between an individual using a state's EDRS and the automated interaction between a state's EDRS and the SSA Internet verification system. Only interactive requests between the state's EDRS and the SSA internet verification system will be processed, batch processing of these requests will not be used. Both state EDRS functional requirements and NAPHSIS OVS functional requirements are defined in this document. The NAPHSIS OVS module is also known as the EDRS Verification Manager (EVM).

The following are the specifications that describe the functionality required for this initiative.

1. Create EDRS Verification Manager (EVM) for process control

Interactions between the state and SSA will be controlled by an EVM with an interface into the state EDRS. The functions of the EVM include the following:

- a. Manage queue

One record shall be verified at a time (sequential processing) in order to avoid any confusion that might arise when responses from two requests are pending from the SSA Internet Verification software.

- b. Initiate transmission of required data to SSA

1. Modify EDRS to trigger EVM process

The EDRS will be modified to trigger the EVM process whenever a new SSN and other required data elements are stored in a case, or when a flag is set indicating that key information has been changed for a previously verified or unverified SSN (see below). Key information includes the decedent first name, middle name, last name, gender, date of birth and SSN. The EDRS will insert a row into a database table to be picked up and processed by the EVM, as described below.

2. The EDRS will set a flag on the death record to indicate that SSN verification has been initiated. This will occur:

- A. When all key fields have been entered by the user and they have initiated the SSN verification OR

- B. when there are changes to key fields, as follows:

If a participant seeks to change key fields in a record the system

should be capable of performing the following functions:

1. If any of the key fields (first name of decedent, last name of decedent, date of birth, gender, and/or social security number) are changed to a previously unverified record, the user would be able to reinitiate the verification process. The EDRS should only allow the initiation of the verification process for the same death record a maximum of five times. After the fifth attempt to verify the social security number for the same death record, the EDRS should provide the user with an indication that the number of attempts to verify the social security number for this death record has been exceeded. The EDRS should not allow the user to initiate a sixth verification attempt. A response code of 'Y', '1', '2', '3', '4', and '5' should count towards the five attempts. Web browser error messages and response codes of 'U', 'M', 'T', and 'B' should not count towards the five attempts.
2. If key fields are changed to a previously verified record, the EDRS system will warn the user that the information currently on the record has already been verified against the SSA files. For a previously verified record, the EDRS should not allow the user to modify the SSN field; however the user can modify any of the other key fields. The EDRS should flag this record with an indication that the user attempted to modify key fields after the SSN verification had been successful. The user can then re-initiate the verification process, as long as the maximum number of attempts (5) has not been exceeded. A response code of 'Y', '1', '2', '3', '4', and '5' should count towards the five attempts. Web browser error messages and response codes of 'U', 'M', 'T', and 'B' should not count towards the five attempts.
3. The trigger and update processes will be designed to have a minimal impact on the design and function of the existing EDRS. Rather, the EVM will carry the primary responsibility for performing the verification function; for example, the EDRS will write a flag and key information to a table that the EVM has read and write privileges.

c. Validate data and transfer only validated data

1. The EDRS should only submit a request during hours in which the SSA Internet verification software is operational. The SSA Internet verification software is intended to be available Eastern Time, Monday through Friday from 5am to 1am, on Saturday from 5am to 11pm, on Sunday from 8am to 10pm, and on holidays from 5am to 11pm. In order for verification requests to be processed before the SSA verification becomes unavailable it is recommended that the EDRS should stop submitting verifications 15 minutes prior to the SSA verification software becoming unavailable. If the user attempts to verify an SSN during non-operational hours, the EDRS should display a message to the user indicating that the verifications can only occur during the specified times above.
2. The EDRS should include in the on-line help and user guide the following helpful hints for the user.
 - The user should always take the SSN from the Social Security Card of the deceased where possible.
 - If the SSN provided is from SSA correspondence or the Medicare Card of the deceased, use only when A, T, TA, M, or M1 follows the number.
 - Other documents that may show the SSN of the deceased are their marriage certificate, driver's license, income tax statements, bank statements, etc...

The EDRS should check that there are valid entries in the first, middle, and last names, the SSN, the gender, and the date of birth fields.

- A. First and last names cannot contain dashes, slashes, blanks in position 1, numeric or special characters. However they can contain the apostrophe mark (') and/or the hyphen mark (-). Any dashes, slashes, numeric, or special characters (except apostrophe or hyphen) in the first or last name fields should be converted to a blank.
- B. Suffix is not used in the search
- C. All alphabetical data elements in the XML request message must be in uppercase. The EVM software will convert all alphabetical data elements to upper case for the XML message.

- D. The maximum number of characters in the decedent last name is 20 characters. The maximum number of characters in the decedent first name is 15 characters. The maximum number of characters in the decedent middle name is 15 characters. The EDRS should truncate name fields accordingly.
- E. First, middle, and last name fields should be left justified. The EVM software will left justify the name fields.
- F. The SSN must conform to the following restrictions, which the EDRS should check before initiating SSN verification. The EDRS should display a message to the user if the SSN does not meet the following restrictions.
 - 1. The number cannot be '000000000', '111111111', or '1234546789'
 - 2. The first 3 positions cannot be 000, 666, or 900
 - 3. Positions 4-5 cannot be 00
 - 4. Positions 6-9 cannot be 0000
 - 5. Cannot contain dashes, slashes, blanks, alphabetical, or special characters. Must only contain numerical characters 0 – 9.
- G. First name and last name fields are required and cannot be blank. The EDRS should not initiate SSN verification if these fields are blank. The EDRS should display a message to the user if these name fields are blank.
- H. Gender (Sex) is required, and cannot be blank. Valid values are "M", "F", and "U". The EDRS should not initiate SSN verification if the Gender field is not entered or is not a valid value.
- I. Date of birth field cannot be blank. The format is MMDDCCYY, 8 characters with no slashes. The MM fields must have values between 01 and 12. If the day of the month (DD) is unknown, the EDRS should set the DD portion to '01' for the SSN verification. However, the EDRS should still store the Date of Birth in the death record as entered by the user, meaning that if the user indicated that the day of the month was unknown, that is what should be stored with the death record. The setting of the day of the month to '01' is only for SSN verification purposes and need not be saved with the

death record. The SSA Internet verification software does not use the DD portion of the Date of Birth field when it verifies the SSN.

- J. The State Code is a two-character code representing the jurisdiction from where the SSN verification request message is being initiated. The EVM software will determine this value.
- K. The EVM will generate a fixed length XML request message to send to the SSA verification software.
- L. The EVM will add IP address, Port Number, Middleware Name, and Program Name to the URL of the SSA XML request message. This will also be added to the data string of the software.

3. The EVM will transmit data using XML via the URL.

- A. The EMV will submit an XML message to the SSA Internet verification system for each record to be verified

d. Response Time from SSA

A reasonable time will be established to expect a response from the SSA Internet verification software. The SSA Internet verification software will always return a response. However, the web browser may time out. The EDRS will need to display a message to the user indicating this situation.

e. Capture response from SSA

The EVM will capture and interpret the information returned in an XML file by the SSA Internet verification system. The interpretation process will locate the key information in the XML message and transform that into meaningful information about the record that was submitted.

After the fifth attempt to verify the social security number has failed, the EDRS system should flag the original EDRS record as unable to be verified.

f. Interpret response from SSA.

SSA's Internet verification system has specific rules with regards to matching key fields. Its first rule is to identify whether the SSN provided is established in SSA's records. If the SSN is not found a "FAILSSN" response code is returned. If the SSN is found it begins to match against the other key identifying information. The following represents the status codes and translations used in this initiative.

1. XML response = 'Y', "PASSED". The verification was successful and the information provided resulted in a match.
 2. XML response = '1', "FAILSSN". The SSN provided is not an established number and has never been issued by SSA.
 3. XML response = '2', "FAILGENDER". The Name and Date of Birth matched, but the Gender did not. This response message will also be returned if the Gender supplied was "U".
 4. XML response = '3', "FAILDOB". The Name and Gender matched, but the Date of Birth did not.
 5. XML response = '4', "FAILDOBGENDER". The Name matched, but the Date of Birth and Gender did not.
 6. XML response = '5', "FAILNAME". The Name did not match and the Date of Birth and Gender were not checked. This response message will also be returned if the first name supplied was only one character long. This response message will also be returned if the SSN provided belongs to another individual. The EDRS should display a message to the user to 're-check' the decedent name and SSN before re-submitting the SSN verification.
 7. XML response = 'U', "AUTHUNAVAIL". Unable to perform verification request. System may be down. NOVU return code NEQ '0000'.
 8. XML response = 'M', "INVALID". Malformed request. The verification request format is invalid. User passed authorization checks, but the request format is invalid. Verification process not initiated.
 9. XML response = "T", "TRANIDERROR". Transaction ID error. This response will occur if the Tran ID is not IEDR.
 10. XML response = "B", "BU01LINKFAIL". This response will occur if the BU01 fails.
 11. XML response = "W", "CICSWEBEXTFAILS". This response will occur if the CICS web commands fail. ** SSA no longer returns this response code**
 12. Web browser error messages. The state EDRS will need to interpret these error messages (which may be a number with a brief explanation) and display a user-friendly message to the user.
- g. Update EDRS database

The EVM will provide the results of the SSN verification to the EDRS. This will be accomplished by updating the row in the table that EDRS inserted to initiate the verification with the verification status results. The EDRS will need to have a procedure that will get triggered on this update.

1. Information that EDRS should write to the EDRS database will include the following:
 - A. Status of processing, including at least the following:
 1. Sent to SSA
 2. Response received from SSA
 3. Need to resend
 - B. Verification results, including at least the following:
 1. Verified
 2. Not verified and the reason (codes 1-5)
 3. Unable to verify and the reason (U, M, T, B, W) **SSA no longer returns the code W as a reason**
 4. Web browser error
 - C. Date and time stamp of each action
 - D. A counter of the number of attempts to verify the same death record should be maintained. This counter should never exceed 5.
- h. Because authentication by the SSA Internet verification system takes place with each new request, the EVM will need close the session after each record verification process.
 1. If a time-out situation occurs, the EVM control process at the state would need to be able to recognize the automatic log out screen and reissue a new logon procedure.
2. Create feedback to EDRS users containing verification results
 - a. Automatically trigger response to user
 1. Based on an indication that user ID is logged onto EDRS (that is, there is some indication of an active session—such as a logon activity, submission of an entry screen), the EDRS should push a response back to the user. For example, this could be a pop-up window displayed over the user's current EDRS window. The window would contain the results of the most current

verification activity.

- b. Design and build automatic verification response screen(s)
 - 1. The EDRS response screen should contain
 - A. The information used to make a verification
 - B. A link to the case where the SSN was not verified, so that they can easily make a correction.
 - 2. The EDRS should be designed to report both verified and unverified results to the user, but there should be flexibility given (through the EDRS system management screen) to allow a state to choose whether to alert the user if the record was either verified or unverified or just to alert the user in those cases where the record was not verified.
- c. Design and build response process(es)

Processes in the EDRS must support the capability to generate the automatic response screens.
- d. Design and build verification results report for user

The EDRS should provide the capability for users to be able to retrieve a report indicating the status of the verification activities on their most recent cases, including reasons for SSNs not being verified.
- 3. Provide necessary security, audits and tracking
 - a. All transmissions between SSA and the state EDR servers should use 128-bit encryption (SSL).
 - b. The EVM will log the user ID, date and time that a social security number is submitted for online verification as well as the time the response or responses are received from SSA.
 - c. Every SSN submitted for verification should be associated with only one valid EDR case. The state EDRS should not allow the submission of a SSN prior to the creation of a case or tracking number in the EDRS.
 - d. The following reports will be created by the EDRS to enable the system administrator to monitor the verification operations:
 - 1. Report of each user ID that initiated an SSN verification for a specified

time period, along with the total number of SSN verifications that user ID requested and the total number of death records filed for the specified time period.

2. A listing of cases that do not result in a filed death certificate (filed either electronically or as a paper document if the case was dropped to paper) for follow-up and investigation by the administrator. The system administrator should be able to specify a date range for which this report should be generated.
3. Report of each death record where the user changed key fields on a death record after the SSN had been verified against the SSA files. Note that the SSN can not be changed after the SSN has been verified. The report should include the user ID of the user that changed key fields, along with the key fields for that particular death record that were used for the SSN verification. The system administrator should be able to specify a date range for which this report should be generated.

4. Error handling

a. Track error results

All errors in the system (see above) will be tracked by maintaining a set of tables for this purpose, and error reports will be generated using this data (see below).

b. Respond to system failures

1. Unexpected failures may occur. The EVM should provide an indication to the EDRS of unexpected failures and the EDRS should provide an indication to the user of this failure.

5. Create system maintenance processes

a. The EVM should provide a maintenance menu for the state system administrator which will include the following:

1. Start and stop EVM process utility
2. System reports
3. Designation of system administrator

This will allow the existing system administrator to designate a different individual to be system administrator. Only one administrator will exist at a time but can be shifted between individuals using this function.

- b. The SSA System Security requires a PIN and password to be base 64 encoded in the HTTP header. SSA has three regions in which the SSA Internet verification software operates; a validation region, a test region, and a production region. SSA will determine if a state user is required to test in both the validation and integration regions before allowing access to SSA's production region. In such cases, SSA will issue a PIN and password for accessing the validation and integration regions. When testing is complete, SSA will issue a new PIN and password for Production access. The Production PIN and password will not change during the length of the contract between the State and SSA. The EVM module will provide the capability for the state system administrator to establish their PIN and password in a properties file. Therefore, the state system administrator can enter their PIN and password for the validation and integration regions, and then modify these values when issued their PIN and password for the production region.
 - c. Create system management reports
 - 1. EDRS OVS Management reports will provide the state with information about the use and performance of the system. EDRS should be able to generate reports that include, but are not limited to, the number of requests, the number and type of responses, the time lag between request and response, the user IDs associated with the requests, number and type of errors (see above), potential security violations (see above) and so forth.
6. Use object-oriented programming techniques

The scope of function that will be the responsibility of the EVM and the scope of function that will be the responsibility of the EDRS will be designed to maximize the function of the EVM and minimize the responsibility of the EDRS.

To the extent possible, the system shall perform as a parameter-, code-driven 'black box' to maximize its capability to be redeployed in other systems. To whatever extent possible, the OVS module will interact with the SSA Internet verification system and should be built as a process that can be incorporated into different implementations of EDR systems throughout the states.

The interface between the core EDRS functions and the EVM should be as minimal as possible to ease the incorporation of the EVM into different state or vendor products. Despite this, there are inevitably some requirements that must be built directly into the EDRS, such as the incorporation of attributes and methods to track whether the record has been verified, to store any reject codes if the record was not verified, and to indicate whether key information has been changed to an unverified record which would necessitate a follow-up verification process. Also, the event that will fire the actual verification request may best be designed as a trigger stored in the EDRS database—otherwise, the external EVM would need to

continually query the EDRS database to determine if there is a record that needs to be verified. Ideally, the triggered request is passed from the EDRS to the EVM which would in turn manage the queue of requests with the SSA verification system. The EVM will not update EDRS tables directly when the response is returned; this would require that the EVM would need to know the table and data structures of the EDRS database.

- a. Wherever possible, existing off-the-shelf software will be used that can be configured to work as the EVM.

7. Testing and acceptance

- a. Conduct testing process on site at the state with data submitted to EDRS from users.
- b. Acceptance will follow.
 - 1. Acceptance of the system design based on the adherence to or agreed upon changes and/or enhancements to specifications stated in this document.
 - 2. Acceptance of the way in which the system is implemented based on adherence to the accepted system design.
 - 3. A series of complete test verifications that operate unassisted and include the following types of interactions:
 - A. A verifiable SSN
 - B. Non-verifiable SSNs due to
 - 1. Incorrect first name
 - 2. Incorrect last name
 - 3. Incorrect first and last name
 - 4. Invalid social security number
 - 5. Incorrect date of birth
 - 6. Incorrect gender
 - 7. Missing information

C. Error conditions

1. System not available
2. System unresponsive
3. Malformed request

8. EVM Documentation

Provide written documentation along with the source electronic files in either Microsoft Word or Corel Word Perfect, as follows:

a. EVM System documentation will include:

1. Required adaptations to the EDRS.
2. Operating instructions for the EVM.
3. Technical specifications, including object models, data-flow diagrams, use cases and so forth, that can be used by other jurisdictions to adapt this module or implement a comparably functioning module.
4. System start-up requirements, including the obtaining of a password and the storage of that and the user ID for use in automated interactions.

b. EVM User documentation

User documentation must address the needs of a state-based EDRS system administrator as well as users in the field who will need to understand the nature of the verification process and the interaction they will have with the system via the notification messages that result from results returned from the SSA Internet verification system.

System Capacity

Appendix A provides a listing of the numbers of deaths by state for the year 1997. The last column in that table shows the number of deaths that would be verified each hour against the SSA Internet verification system if all deaths in the United States were subject to verification and if verification requests were initiated only during coast-to-coast working hours five days a week. As shown, the numbers of requests do not appear to be sufficiently large to overburden the SSA Internet verification system.

Although there is no reliable way to estimate the rate at which the EDRS will be adopted,

a worst case scenario for a state system operation would be when all deaths in California are verified from a single state server. In this case, on a given week day, approximately 860 transactions could occur. Over an 8-hour period, this would be approximately 107 requests per hour or under two requests per minute. Considered from the reverse perspective, if each transaction initiated from California takes 30 seconds to complete and there is a single request for every death that occurs in California, it would keep the California EDRS system busy for a little more than 7 hours.

Licensing

Any software resulting from the development of this initiative will not be owned by the developer.

Appendix A - Estimated numbers of requests for SSN verification

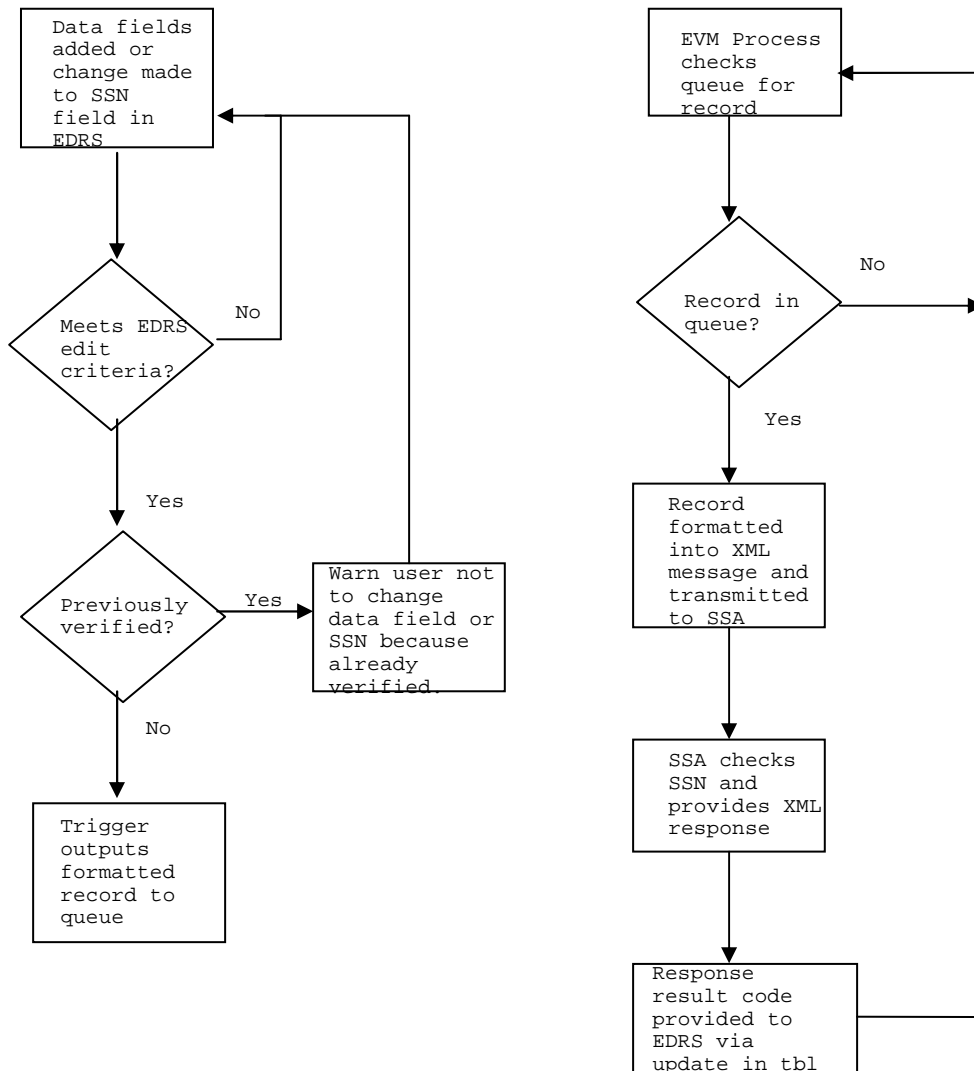
1997 Deaths	Total	Daily	Week Day	Hourly* (Week Day)
California	224,592	615	861	78
New York	158,653	435	608	55
Florida	154,497	423	592	54
Texas	142,776	391	547	50
Pennsylvania	127,925	350	490	45
Ohio	105,345	289	404	37
Illinois	102,914	282	394	36
Michigan	83,301	228	319	29
New Jersey	72,137	198	276	25
North Carolina	66,022	181	253	23
Georgia	59,351	163	227	21
Massachusetts	54,685	150	210	19
Missouri	54,322	149	208	19
Virginia	53,852	148	206	19
Indiana	53,130	146	204	19
Tennessee	52,665	144	202	18
Wisconsin	44,891	123	172	16
Alabama	43,258	119	166	15
Maryland	41,794	115	160	15
Washington	41,463	114	159	14
Louisiana	40,006	110	153	14
Kentucky	37,998	104	146	13
Arizona	37,066	102	142	13
Minnesota	36,913	101	141	13
Oklahoma	33,944	93	130	12
South Carolina	33,690	92	129	12
Connecticut	29,415	81	113	10
Puerto Rico	28,963	79	111	10
Oregon	28,771	79	110	10
Arkansas	27,844	76	107	10
Iowa	27,694	76	106	10
Mississippi	27,503	75	105	10
Colorado	25,626	70	98	9
Kansas	23,750	65	91	8
West Virginia	20,881	57	80	7
Nebraska	15,282	42	59	5
Nevada	13,380	37	51	5
New Mexico	12,653	35	48	4
Maine	11,993	33	46	4
Utah	11,578	32	44	4
Rhode Island	9,820	27	38	3
New Hampshire	9,458	26	36	3
Idaho	8,976	25	34	3
Hawaii	7,892	22	30	3
Montana	7,769	21	30	3
South Dakota	6,865	19	26	2
Delaware	6,510	18	25	2
District of Columbia	6,129	17	23	2

EDRS Project Phase II – Revised Functional Requirements for Online Verification

1997 Deaths	Total	Daily	Week Day	Hourly* (Week Day)
North Dakota	5,893	16	23	2
Vermont	5,053	14	19	2
Wyoming	3,745	10	14	1
Alaska	2,575	7	10	1
Virgin Islands	620	2	2	0
Guam	615	2	2	0
American Samoa	257	1	1	0
TOTALS	2,344,700	6,424	8,984	817

*The hourly rate is calculated on an 11-hour day to accommodate the extended day throughout the 4 time zones in the country.

Appendix B - Flow of SSN Verification Process



Appendix C – State/Jurisdiction/Territory Codes

STATE NAME	ABBREVIATION
Alabama (Ala.)	AL
Alaska (Alas.)	AK
Arizona (Ariz.)	AZ
Arkansas (Ark.)	AR
California (Calif.)	CA
Colorado (Colo.) (Col.)	CO
Connecticut (Conn.)	CT
Delaware (Del.)	DE
District of Columbia (D.C.) (Wash. D.C.)	DC
Florida (Fla.)	FL
Georgia (Ga.)	GA
Hawaii	HI
Idaho (Ida.) (Id.)	ID
Illinois (Ill.)	IL
Indiana (Ind.)	IN
Iowa (Ia.) (Io.)	IA
Kansas (Kans.) (Kas.)	KS
Kentucky (Ky.) (Ken.)	KY
Louisiana (La.)	LA
Maine (Me.)	ME
Maryland (Md.)	MD
Massachusetts (Mass.)	MA
Michigan (Mich.)	MI
Minnesota (Minn.)	MN
Mississippi (Miss.)	MS
Missouri (Mo.)	MO
Montana (Mont.)	MT
Nebraska (Neb.) (Nebr.)	NE
Nevada (Nev.)	NV
New Hampshire (N.H.)	NH
New Jersey (N.J.)	NJ
New Mexico (N.M.) (N.Mex.)	NM
New York City (N.Y.C)	NW
New York (N.Y.)	NY
North Carolina (N.C.)	NC
North Dakota (N.D.)	ND
Ohio (Oh.)	OH
Oklahoma (Okla.)	OK
Oregon (Oreg.) (Ore.) (Or.)	OR
Pennsylvania (Pa.) (Penn.)	PA
Rhode Island (R.I.)	RI
South Carolina (S.C.)	SC
South Dakota (S.D.) (S.Dak.)	SD
Tennessee (Tenn.)	TN
Texas (Tex.)	TX

EDRS Project Phase II – Revised Functional Requirements for Online Verification

Utah (Ut.)	UT
Vermont (Vt.)	VT
Virginia (Va.) (Virg.)	VA
Washington (Wash.) (Wa.)	WA
West Virginia (W.Va.)	WV
Wisconsin (Wis.) (Wisc.)	WI
Wyoming (Wy.) (Wyo.)	WY
American Samoa	AS
Guam	GU
Mariana Islands "Northern"	MP
Puerto Rico (P.R.)	PR
Virgin Islands (V.I.)	VI
St. Thomas	VI
St. John	VI
St. Croix	VI