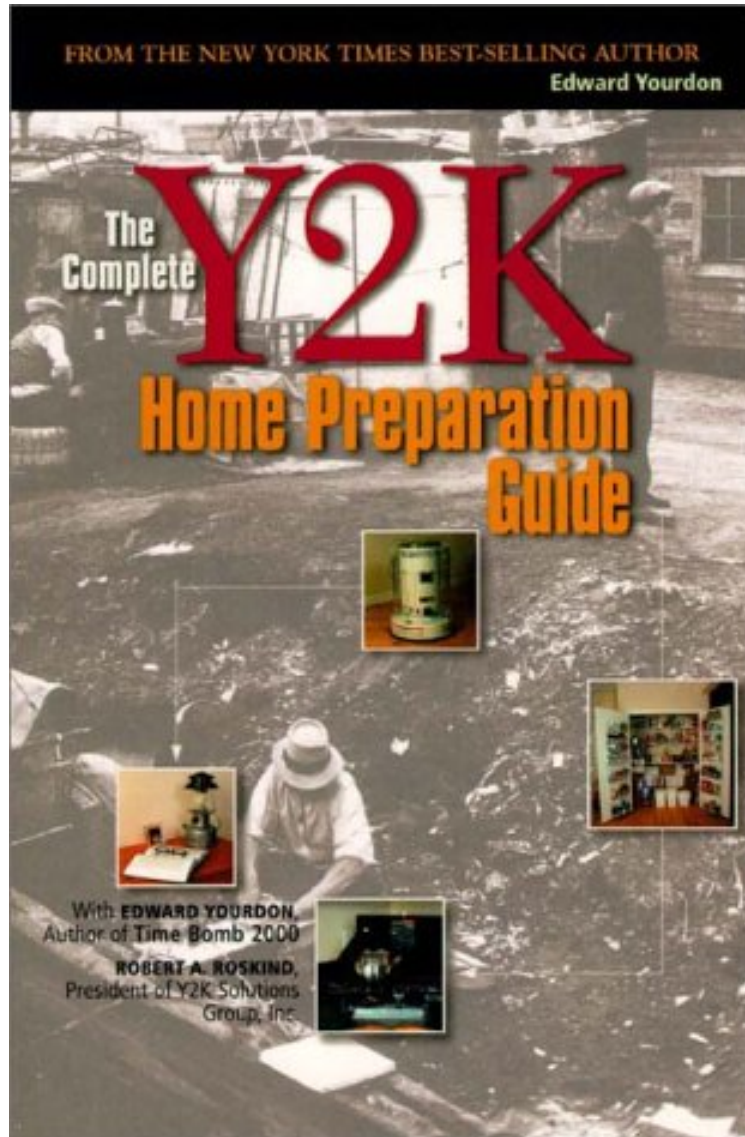


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## Complete Y2K Home Preparation Guide, The

*Edward Yourdon, Robert A. Roskind*

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4 of 4 people found the following review helpful. Should have left the word 'complete' out of the titleBy A CustomerThis companion book to 'Time Bomb 2000' was somewhat disappointing. Right in the introduction, there is a chart of things to do 'on New Years Eve day (or before)'. According to 'Time Bomb 2000', some of these things might not be possible by then.Each chapter deals with a major issues such as food, water or light. The comparisons of the

options are good as are the storage hints, but quantization (how much to get) is often glossed over. The checklists are useful to avoid forgetting something, but are not the most practical means to monitor your state of preparation. The section on Money and Finances is particularly superficial. The lists of books and web sites are just lists, and of limited usefulness. The videos section does have a brief blurb about each video. There is also a list of Y2K community groups which might be of use if you happen to be located nearby any listed. If you have a large Y2K library, this might be a useful element of your library. If you are looking for 'one' book on preparation, this is probably not it. 4 of 4 people found the following review helpful. Save You money - you need common sense By tmaioli This book really disappointed me it really didn't have anything that jumped out at me, that made me say "O - I forgot about this" maybe because I'm a SysAdmin I might be more up to date than most. If your lacking common sense then buy this book, but with 30 days or so till 2000 its almost a mute point now. 2 of 4 people found the following review helpful. The best Y2K home preparedness book available. By A Customer "The definitive guide for moderate to extensive Year 2000 preparations by best-selling author Edward Yourdon. Covers all angles of Y2K preparation from food to heating to PCs to finances to communication. A must have for any family preparing for Y2K. Highly recommended." Westergaard Year 200 Newsletter "Whether you plan to prepare for days, weeks or months-this is the book to get. Yourdon and Roskind have done a great job in making Y2K preparation understandable and affordable." Dr. Leon Kappelman, author of "The Year 2000 Problem" and Co-chair, Year 2000 working group, Society for Information Management (SIM) "One of the better preparation guides...4 star rating" Y2K News Magazine, April 16

Presents everything you need to know about preparing your home, family, and yourself for January 1, 2000. Softcover.

From the Inside Flap Introduction Mammoth productive facilities with computer minds, cities that engulf the landscape and pierce the clouds, planes that almost out race time- these are awesome, but they cannot be spiritually inspiring. Nothing in our glittering technology can raise man to new heights, because material growth has been made an end in itself, and, in the absence of moral purpose, man himself becomes smaller as the works of man becomes bigger. Gargantuan industry and government, woven into an intricate computerized mechanism, leave the person outside. The sense of participation is lost, the feeling that ordinary individuals influence important decisions vanishes, and man becomes separated and diminished. When an individual is no longer a true participant, when he no longer feels a sense of responsibility to his society, the content of democracy is emptied. When culture is degraded and vulgarity enthroned, when the social system does not build security but induces peril, inexorably the individual is impelled to pull away from a soulless society. This process produces alienation- perhaps the most pervasive and insidious development in contemporary society. -- Dr. Martin Luther King The biggest problems and opportunities with the Y2K bug are not going to be food storage, debugging code, or power outages, but how people react to the situation: how we treat each other; how much we help each other through this; what kind of creative, appropriate responses we meet the challenge with will determine whether we build and bring together our local communities or whether things degenerate into mob rule. -- Michael Connolly, WizCity (wizcity/) Owing to past neglect, in the face of the plainest warnings, we have now entered upon a period of danger. The era of procrastination, of half measures,...of delays, is coming to its close. In its place we are entering a period of consequences...We cannot avoid this period, we are in it now...Unless...,this House resolves to find out the truth for itself, it will have committed an act of abdication of duty without parallel. -- Winston Churchill, November 12, 1936, Testimony to the House of Commons: Debate on National Defense Posture DO I REALLY NEED TO PREPARE FOR Y2K? No one knows what will really happen in the first few hours, days, weeks, and months of 2000. This includes the authors of this book, government and business leaders, computer experts, "Y2K wishful thinkers," "Y2K doom and gloomers," the press, and your brother-in-law. None of us really knows what will happen. And it is because of this one central fact that complete preparation is essential. Our world will enter the new millennium with everything it takes for modern life to function at risk. How this risk will turn out is, and will continue to be, the subject of much debate and controversy. However, everyone agrees there is the risk. People just disagree as to how much risk there really is. But when your health, your comfort, your food, your water, your heat, maybe even your life, is at risk, no matter how great or small, it would be wise and reasonable to prepare. If the risk does not go your way, you have too much to lose. You should start your preparations as soon as you can. In late 1999, if not earlier, there may be a shortage of preparation supplies. By starting early, we help the situation as suppliers can ramp up to meet the demand. As early as late 1998, preparedness food delivery was taking 2-4 months instead of the usual weeks, orders for large generators were taking several months, wood stoves were selling at triple their normal rates, some solar products were getting hard to find-- all because of Y2K preparedness. And in late 1998 only 2% of the people surveyed believed Y2K would be a serious problem. What happens when this grows to 10%? 25%? 50%? 100%? As the old saying about preparing goes, "It is better to be five months early than one hour too late." Needless to say, as Y2K approaches, fears will increase. Also denial and wishful thinking will be factors. As we look out at this well-oiled technological machine, humming right along, and an unconcerned population, we keep asking ourselves, "Is this really going to happen? Will our post-Y2K world really be that dramatically different and if so how?" As we lower our fears, our perception becomes clearer and our decision making becomes more effective.

Remember Benjamin Franklin's thoughts, "Failing to prepare is preparing to fail." IF Y2K IS POTENTIALLY SO SERIOUS, WHY DO MOST OF THE WORLD AND ITS LEADERS SEEM SO UNCONCERNED? This is the first question that springs to mind whenever someone is told they need to prepare for Y2K. The answer is not as obvious as it might seem. Nothing like Y2K-- nothing so big, so total, so innocuous-- has ever occurred before. For the last 40 years we have spent trillions of dollars and person-hours building an almost unseen global computer system that runs much of our world, for the most part with few failures or disruptions. Where there was once a typing pool with many people, there is now one person and a PC; where once hundreds of men manually directed trains at switching stations, now chips and mainframes direct them from one central location; where there was once a highly staffed accounting department, there are now a few computer operators. The system is global and affects almost every aspect of modern human life. And until now it was considered safe, dependable and effective. The entire system is broken and must be fixed by a set deadline. There can be no extensions. Because of the size and scope of this problem, it creates denial that it is there-- both in everyday citizens and leaders alike. If the only issue were that the phone systems might fail, or TV transmission, or water delivery, or accounting systems, or billing systems, or traffic lights, or medical devices, or conveyor belts, or oil refinery pumps, or food delivery systems, or paychecks, or residential heating systems, etc., we could look the problem in the face and fix it. But when the problem is so complex, so costly, involving so many areas of our lives and businesses, it is much easier to shut down, ignore the evidence, and assume it will get fixed-- somehow. Also, computer stories are inherently boring to the general public. The recent coverage of the Microsoft court case can attest to this. The press does not really know how to cover Y2K. All there is to report is everyone's opinion as to what will happen. There is no event yet and the media is event driven. With the massive onslaught of information delivered daily, the Y2K story does not rise above the other stories. In fact it sinks. The implications of the problem are too massive to assimilate easily. Many people believe there will be a "quick-fix" that will fix every computer in nanoseconds. However, even IBM and the U.S. government have admitted this is impossible. Add to that the issue that it is almost ludicrous to believe that a small two-digit year date could collapse this magnificent machine called modern life, and you have a disaster in slow motion. John Kenneth Galbraith, one of the great writers and observers of capitalism, could only find one inherent flaw in the system. Long-run salvation by men of business has never been highly regarded if it means disturbance of orderly life and convenience in the present. So inaction will be advocated in the present even though it means deep trouble in the future. Here, at least equally with communism, lies the threat to capitalism. It is what causes men who know that things are going quite wrong to say that things are fundamentally sound. It is this possible threat, the only one Galbraith could find in our system, that may manifest through Y2K. Not so much because of the threat itself but rather from our incapacity to maturely deal with it once detected. Many business leaders are concerned that if the public knew they had Y2K problems their stock price could drop. Many government leaders worry about everything from terrorist threats to a run on the banks to stockpiling weapons. All of these fears could keep us from dealing with the issue or announcing the truth to the public. However, as the quotes from leaders throughout this book will show, many have already spoken out of their deep concern about Y2K.

**THE FIVE STAGES OF Y2K** Many people feel accepting the reality of Y2K is like the five stages of dying outlined by Dr. Kubler-Ross, the well-known death and dying researcher. Her five stages were denial, bargaining, anger, depression, and acceptance. Let's take a look at how these five stages would apply to Y2K. First, in denial, we may tend to deny that we could have done something so stupid, that "they" could let this happen, that technology could really fail us to this degree, that something so small could cause something so large. In the bargaining stage we are likely to feel if we just do enough work, or if we are lucky enough, the risk will dissipate. In the anger stage we will feel anger toward programmers, computer companies, the government, Bill Gates, Bill Clinton, and maybe anyone who warns us about the problem. In the depression stage, where we have accepted that Y2K is really a threat that could cause us much pain, collectively and individually, we may become despondent, almost incapacitated to take action. It seems too big, too overpowering. What can we as individuals do? Preparation for an event of this potential size seems too overwhelming. Finally in the acceptance stage our emotions start to level out and we are moved to action. We realize that no matter how much time is left, a certain level of preparation is definitely possible and appropriate. We move from "this can't be happening" into "what do I need to do." This is the stage of positive action and hope. It is the stage that we need to get to as quickly as possible. Also, realize that Y2K will continue to create moral dilemmas for everyone. Do I need to store food for others who do not prepare? Should I leave my home if I do not feel comfortable there if Y2K problems are major or long lasting? Do I buy a gun? Do I take my money out of the bank? Do I tell others of my preparation plans and maybe help them or keep quiet so no one will ask me for food if they need it? Do I take this thing seriously at all, spend all this effort and expense, when it just may roll over without any major problems or am I a fool for not preparing when potential risk is undeniable? No one can answer these questions for you. Everyone who has looked this thing in the face has gone through these decision making processes. Many know the feeling of laying in bed at 3 AM, with your family safely sleeping around you, and wondering what to do (or as one Y2K expert said, "If you're sleeping well at night, you do not understand the scope of the problem."). Some questions will bring up deep issues of self-interest versus group interest, of generosity versus self-preservation. Other questions will bring up issues of how much ridicule and loss of stature in another people's eyes you are willing

to risk to emphatically encourage others to prepare-- even when their eyes continue to glaze over when you mention Y2K. The only advice that we can offer is, as much as possible, to make peace with your fears and be willing to let go of your attachments, and then trust your heart as to what you feel guided to do. We are well aware that this is much easier to write than to do. HOW LONG SHOULD I PREPARE FOR Y2K? How long to prepare is the subject of raging debates. Some say days, others weeks, others a year or more. As an example, How Long to Prepare Red Cross 3-7 days FEMA 3-7 days U.K. government 2 weeks Canadian government 2-3 weeks Most Y2K experts 1-12 months Authors of this book 1-12 months As you can see there is a tremendous range. If budget is not a big issue, prepare for the high side. If it is, prepare for as long as is financially feasible. It may not be that those who prepared will eat while others starve but rather they may have more choices as to what they eat and more convenience in getting their food. Or they may be able to stay home while others need to go to a shelter or relatives. Or they may be able to shower when others sponge bathe. Between now and the New Year, read every article about Y2K with discernment. Ask if the writer or spokesperson has a hidden agenda or ulterior motives. Adjust your preparation plans as we near the event if you feel that information or events call for it. Be conservative. Prepare for the top end of your estimate. In the end, the decision is yours. WHOM SHOULD I INCLUDE IN MY PREPARATIONS? You cannot get very far in the preparation process before you begin to realize that no matter how completely and cleverly you plan for your family's needs, all it takes is a few relatives, friends, or neighbors-- who didn't prepare-- to show up on your doorstep and spoil those well-laid out plans. Of course your option is to remind them that you encouraged them to prepare, slam the door in their face, and send them away cold or hungry. If things get too bad, everyone of us may need to make those kinds of decisions. There just may be too many people in need. However, if the breakdown is moderate or slight (the most likely scenario), though we can't help everyone, we might be able to help some. It may be best to decide to prepare not only for your family's needs but for several others-- if you can afford to. At worse, you'll have to shop less often in 2000; at best you may rescue a friend or relative from a painful situation. This event may well stretch us in many ways, especially in our willingness to serve and give to others. Maybe that's the beauty of Y2K, that the only way to repair our world will be through tremendous cooperation between countries, between companies, between communities, between neighbors, between friends. WHERE DO I SPEND THE WEEKEND OF JANUARY 1, 2000? Many people are giving a lot of thought to where they want to spend the weekend of December 31, 1999-January 1, 2000. People are reconsidering the "Millennium Celebration" in exotic places (much to the concern of the travel industry). Many are opting to celebrate at home in a well-Y2K-prepared home, surrounded by loved ones. Whatever your choice, a good rule of thumb is celebrate that weekend knowing that wherever you are, you may be stuck there for awhile-- perhaps without essential services and supplies. A Caribbean island may seem like a great place to be stuck in early 2000 but not when you realize that almost everything they need to survive must be brought in-- from a fully functioning outside world. No one really knows how the airline, cruise, train and other transportation industries will make the transitions. Many top officials such as Senator Chris Dodd, co-chair of the federal Year 2000 Committee, recommend against being on a plane. Cruise ships are floating computerized worlds, needing the rest of the world to supply them at every port. Trains are now totally computerized and track switching is controlled from one centralized location. Add to this the threat of terrorist attacks, in and outside the United States, and maybe the weekend is best spent at home. Another option is to be prepared to go to a safe shelter provided by local emergency agencies. However, these might become overcrowded, straining their resources if conditions are too difficult. Be sure you ask the agencies the location of the shelters, whether they will be prepared for a large crowd. Also ask them what items they recommend people bring and if there are provisions for pets. You may want to make preparation for everyone you feel responsible for (even the loved ones who laughed at you for preparing) and invite (almost insist) that they spend the weekend with you. It should be a fascinating night as the entire world focuses on one thought, "What will Y2K bring?" The rollover will begin in Fiji, 17 hours ahead of New York time, and roll across the planet toward us. The news of Fiji, New Zealand, Australia, etc., will be carried worldwide as the first countries roll into the new millennium. It will be a night like no other in history. Of course all this makes sense unless your home is on the 70th floor of a high rise in New York City or Chicago, or a half mile away from a large chemical plant. These are serious issues and not to be made light of. If New York City, or Chicago, or Boston, with all their inner city high-rises were to lose power, then there could be serious problems. Even if the entire city did not lose power but the microprocessors and computers controlling the elevator in a tall high-rise failed, people could become stranded high up in buildings. (Elevators will not plummet due to Y2K failures but may slowly descend to the basement believing they need to be serviced. Elevator companies are saying they are OK for Y2K.) Living in a large city during a major Y2K failure will be quite a different experience from living in a suburban or rural area. Large cities are much more reliant on computer-controlled essential services, have less space to store food, water, fuel, etc., and often have a criminal element which may take advantage of an overtaxed police force. In late 1998 Canada announced Operation Abacus. The Canadian federal government plans to have tens of thousands of troops and their warships standing by in major ports, in case the computer problems in 2000 bring civil chaos. And they plan to have them there from December 26, 1999 to March 15, 2000. There are no easy answers for this situation. It is not feasible for millions of people living in large inner cities to abandon them, even for a weekend. If you can leave for vacation, to visit a relative, to a second home, it may be wise

to do so. If you cannot, do what you can to prepare within the limits of your situation and start calling the power companies, water companies, building owner, mayor, police and fire chiefs, to keep the pressure on them to be prepared. As late as December 1998, 13 months before the event, local governments, including 911 response teams, police, fire, essential services, etc., were woefully behind. (Check the "Y2K Books" section in the reference section for preparedness books geared toward city dwellers.)

**CAN I BELIEVE THE NEWS ABOUT Y2K?** Until 1998 almost all the information about the Y2K situation was coming from the ever-growing community of professional computer scientists who were involved in trying to fix the problem. For the most part their reports were alarming. The more they delved into the problem, the bigger it seemed to be. First there were the mainframe problems, then the desktop computers and networks were recognized as problematic, and then finally it was discovered that 1-3% of the small microchips and microprocessors (embedded systems) may fail. The percentage seems low but there are estimated to be 30-50 billion microchips running the world. And you must check them all to find the faulty ones. In 1996 and 1997, the computer experts all agreed that there was still time to avoid real problems if the governments and corporations of the world would get on the stick and take it seriously. By 1998, it became clear this was not happening. Only 24 countries had a Y2K program. Only 50% of all counties had started. Eighty percent of small to mid-sized businesses had not begun and 50% said they did not plan to. By mid- to late-1998, many of the experts began predicting disastrous scenarios and were quickly accused of being "doom and gloomers," who had no trust in the human spirit and potential to fix the problem in time. They were, and are, in fact realistic. By late 1998, it became obvious to anyone looking at this problem that not enough work had been done and the risks were now great. By then many government and corporate people were becoming concerned that the public needed to be reassured to avoid a public loss in confidence in the banking system, the stock market, the government agencies, etc. More and more government and corporate Y2K spokespeople have come forward with comforting statements that everything will be fine. It is becoming harder to distinguish whether this is the truth or a conscious (or unconscious) decision on their part to reduce the fears of the public. As an example, the House Committee studying the Y2K problem, chaired by Rep. Horn of California, has consistently been giving the federal government an overall grade of "D" or "F" in their Y2K preparation. Yet in January of 1999, days after receiving another "D," John Koskinen, the federal Y2K Czar and the person in charge of getting the federal agencies ready, said the following: Based on the data we have seen thus far, we are increasingly confident that there will not be large scale disruptions among banks and in the power and telecommunications industries. But one thing is clear: everyone has a lot of work left to do. We are most concerned about organizations that don't have the Y2K problem as a high priority. They are the source of our greatest risk. In the November 27, 1998 edition of USA Today, Sen. Robert Bennett, R-Utah, co-chair of a Senate Special Committee on Year 2000, stated that there was improvement among agencies. "There aren't as many people lying to us as there used to be." As you can see, no one really knows how to call this one. In reality, the true state of affairs will become more and more difficult to determine as we approach the event. Fear will increase and the stakes are very high. One day you may read a report that makes you wonder if you need to prepare at all. The next day a report may have you running to your grocery store to stock up. Perhaps the best approach is to follow the time-tested advice of "hope for the best but prepare for the worst."

**HOW DO I CONVINCe OTHERS TO PREPARE?** Once you begin to take Y2K seriously and prepare, your natural inclination is to tell other people you care about (and even perfect strangers) to do the same. This can be a frustrating, humiliating, and trying experience. A man recently called our office from a small town in Texas. He had been a community leader for 30 years and was concerned about Y2K. However, the more he talked to his friends and fellow leaders, the more discredited he became. It had even begun to affect long-term friendships as people accused him of becoming a "doom and gloomer." He wanted to know what to do. Should he press on, further alienating himself from his community or should he keep quiet, while fearing a coming storm. He had no answer and we had no answer, other than to trust his best instincts. When talking with others, using articles and quotes from reliable sources is the best way to make your case. Steer clear of hearsay information or rumors. And always stress that no one will know how bad things will be until after the event. Also mention the good that could come out of this event. Y2K may allow us to rethink our priorities and it may serve as a wake-up call for other technological problems (nuclear weapons, El Nino, global warming, etc.). What you are trying to alert them to is not a prediction of definite problems, but to a risk, a very real risk that everyone, "doom and gloomers" and "wishful thinkers" alike, agrees is there. And it is because of this risk that everyone should prepare. Our observation has been that many people have to be told of the problem many times, and from many sources. Family and friends are often the least credible source. If your brother-in-law needs to hear it from 28 sources before he takes it seriously, you do not know if you're #1, #14, or #28. It's really like picking tomatoes. When tomatoes are green it is a struggle to pick them. They hold tenaciously to the vine. But when tomatoes ripen, they fall into your hand with the slightest touch. The following quote from Douglass Carmichael's article "Social Psychology of Y2K: Trying to Understand the Denial," explains why the acceptance process may be slower than we wish. Y2K is very hard to come to terms with. Each of us who encounters it, dances around it for quite a while before figuring out what to do with it. Often we experience months of rollercoasting in and out of intense anxiety. Those of us who see Y2K as an opportunity may find ourselves going especially high and low. The unconfontability of Y2K makes it awkward to talk about with those who don't share our

understanding of the problem. Some people will just brush it off, to our intense frustration. If someone was unaware of the threat, we may feel like we're messing up their lives by waking them up to it. And they may turn away from the subject (or us), or make fun of it (or us). And, if we want to motivate them to DO something about it in their communities, we often find they have been sent into a spin by their fear and confusion. It may take quite a while before they get their "Y2K sea legs" and can finally function in the face of such an unsettling future. **WHAT CAN INDIVIDUALS DO TO HELP?** For many, a desire to help, to be part of the solution, will emerge as you become Y2K-aware. The question will then arise as to what can you do to help. The obvious thing that arises is to contact the appropriate companies (power, water, fuel, phone, banks, brokers, etc.) and government agencies (police, fire, emergency response, etc.) to push them to correct enough of the problem to continue service uninterrupted. In early 1999, this is probably worth doing as many companies and agencies still may not be taking it seriously. By late 1999, this may be of little value. In many areas, Y2K support groups are forming to share info and resources and to lobby government officials and key companies as a group. The Cassandra Project (cassandraproject) is a nonprofit Y2K group that list groups around the country. Their site is also an excellent resource for community preparedness. Also the Co-Intelligence Institute has an excellent Web site with suggestions for both personal and community help at co-intelligence. (See "Community Y2K Groups and Resources" in the Reference section at the end of the book.) In addition to a Y2K group, consider getting your churches, synagogues, civic groups, boy and girl scouts troops (be prepared is the boy scout motto), etc., involved as well. Be prepared to encounter some degree of resistance about preparing. Just keep reminding everyone that all experts agree that the risk is real, and therefore contingency preparation plans are wise. Even the Red Cross and FEMA (Federal Emergency Management Agency) are now advising one to two weeks of preparation, though this length of time may increase as the event gets near (see "Red Cross and FEMA sections in Reference section at the end of the book). **WHAT TO DO MONTHS BEFORE Y2K** Prepare as outlined in this book Turn off the power and do a dry test run to be sure you have everything you need Spend three days eating from your stockpiled food to be sure you have what you need and what you like Encourage neighbors, friends, relatives, and strangers to prepare **WHAT TO DO NEW YEAR'S EVE DAY (or before)** Fill the cars with gas; make sure they are tuned and serviced. Fill sinks, bathtubs, pots, pools, containers with water. Get some cash. Know how to turn off gas and water. Bring out your flashlights and other alternative lighting. Get you alternative heating ready. Get your alternative cooking equipment ready. Get your stored food ready. Call to wish loved ones Happy New Millennium. Be sure everyone knows what to do if the power goes out. Be sure you have a fire extinguisher handy. Install your battery-operated smoke and carbon monoxide detector. Wash all your dirty clothes. Fill all you prescriptions. Post a list of items inside on the refrigerator and freezer doors. Get all your important papers and financial papers safely stored. Prepare a travel kit in case everyone needs to take shelter elsewhere for a few days. Settle back with your loved ones and see what happens. **WHAT TO DO NEW YEAR'S DAY** If the power is off: Check to see if you need to turn off gas or water. Call (if possible) to see when power can be expected. Begin to use your Y2K preparations as outlined in this book. See if the phone, gas, and water are working. If the power is on or off, check to see if the following are operating properly: Cars Heating and air conditioning systems Security systems Phones VCRs Sprinkler system Coffee maker PC Fax Copier/ scanners Cell phones Pagers See if your on-line banking is working. Call loved ones to see how they are doing.  
**From the Back Cover** You've heard about the Year 2000 bug and what might happen. So, what do you do? This book tells you everything you need to know about preparing your home, your family, and yourself for January 1, 2000. The old saying "Better safe than sorry" has never been more true. Experts agree that no one knows what to expect. What happens if the power goes off? What if the phones don't work? What if there is no running water? No sewage service? Your ATM doesn't work? All or some of this could happen and this is the book has the answers. You'll get information on advice on: \* Heating \* Power \* Food and cooking \* Water \* Lighting \* Staying clean, healthy and safe \* Money \* Important papers \* And more... You'll get information on products that will work, what quantities of items you will need, and what to avoid. You can decide on your level of preparedness; use the numerous checklists in the book to make sure you are ready and comfortable regardless of the event. Even if the year 2000 doesn't get you, you'll still be prepared for power failures or other natural disasters. And you may even profit from this by finding you important papers and addressing issues you have put off. In most cases, you can use what you buy. We tell you how to minimize costs and the reference section is the best source of information you need to prepare for the Y2K anywhere. You owe it to yourself to get prepared. The Complete Y2K Home Preparation Guide is the single resource to tell you exactly what you need so that you can relax and enjoy the New Year knowing that you are ready.  
**About the Author** Edward Yourdon is author of 26 computer books, including the New York Times best-seller Time Bomb 2000. Yourdon is also Chairman of the Cutter Consortium research organization, and developer of software engineering methodologies used by thousands of companies around the world. Robert A. Roskind is President and Founder of Y2K Solutions Group, Inc., a leading Year 2000 educator publishing books and videos on the topic. He is author of Building Your Own House, Before You Build, and two self-help books.