Approved: 5-31-91
Date

MINUTES OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS.

The meeting was called to order by Chairperson George Teagarden at 9:10 a.m. on April 22, 1991

in room 514-S of the Capitol.

All members were present except: All present.

Committee staff present:

Ellen Piekalkiewicz, Legislative Research Department
Debra Duncan, Legislative Research Department
Jim Wilson, Revisor of Statutes
Susan Miller, Administrative Aide
Sue Krische, Committee Secretary

Conferees appearing before the committee:

Others attending: see attached list.

Representative Dean reviewed the report and recommendations of the House Computers, Communication and Technology Committee on Legislative Computerization (Attachment 1). Based on the recommendation of the CCT Committee for all legislative secretaries to have desktop computers, a member asked what kind of training would be provided for the secretaries. Representative Dean stated there would have to be at least one day training and, in addition, word processing skills should be included in the job qualifications. The Committee discussed compatibility and Representative Dean stated there are large installations of several different systems throughout state government such as Apple Macs, Zenith, etc. It was noted that elimination of the State Printer in not a factor at this time, but that would be a capability with computerization in the future.

Under the proposal of the CCT Committee, all legislative secretaries would get computers in FY93. Several members expressed interest in having the ability to access the text of bills or committee testimony on the computer. Representative Dean moved approval of the CCT Committee report on Legislative Computerization. Representative Patrick seconded. Motion carried.

Representative Patrick reviewed the CCT Committee report and recommendations on the KFIS/KAHRS Project Funding (Attachment 2). At this time the Committee in not recommending any new computer acquisitions until future directions are studied and determined. The CCT Committee strongly supports the creation of a Joint Committee on Computers and Telecommunications which would oversee proposed computer acquisitions. In response to a question, Representative Patrick advised that the Secretary of Administration in December, 1990 paid off Peat Marwick consultants and financed that amount over a four-year period at payments of approximately $480,000. The Committee designated $1,640,551 of the total funding recommended for maintenance of the current Unisys system. Representative Dean moved adoption of the CCT Committee report on the KFIS/KAHRS Project Funding. Representative Patrick seconded. Motion carried.

Representative Dean presented the report and recommendations of the House CCT Committee on the Department of Corrections Computer Expansion Project (Attachment 3). The Committee recommends expanding the DOC computer system for the Central Office only, in FY92 with the appropriation of $576,851 subject to release by the State Finance Council. Due to the change in the Secretary of Corrections, the Committee recommended the next Secretary submit the request to an interim committee prior to action by the State Finance Council. Representative Dean moved adoption of the CCT report on DOC Computer Funding. Representative Patrick seconded. Motion carried.

Staff distributed the write-up of Items for Omnibus Consideration and the Governor's Budget Amendments for use by the Subcommittees in their deliberations on the Omnibus Bill. Chairman Teagarden asked the subcommittees to consider all the items pertaining to their agencies and prepare to make recommendations to the full Committee when it is reconvened. The Committee will begin at 8:00 a.m. tomorrow, April 23, 1991. The meeting was adjourned at 10:45 a.m.

Unless specifically noted, the individual remarks recorded herein have not been transcribed verbatim. Individual remarks as reported herein have not been submitted to the individuals appearing before the committee for editing or corrections.

GUEST LIST

COMMITTEE: HOUSE APPROPRIATIONS DATE: 4-22-91

NAME (PLEASE PRINT)	ADDRESS	COMPANY/ORGANIZATION
M. Bohnhoff	Topeka	Div. of the Budget
J. Spurgeon	KDWP	
Jerry Sloan	Topeka	OJA
Jean Turner	Topeka	DISC
Steve Davies	Topeka	KDOC
June Teasley	Topeka	KDOC
Steve Mumert	Topeka	KDOC
Steve Starr	Topeka	KBI
Sherry Brown	Topeka	DoA
Robert Harder	Topeka	SRS
Lyndon Drew	Topeka	KDOA
Bob Totten	Topeka	Ks Contractors Association
Erik Sexton	Wichita	WSU
[illegible]	Emporia	ESU
Dave Larson	Topeka	Ks Legislature
Charles Dodson	Topeka	KAPE

COMMITTEE REPORT

April 9, 1991

TO: House Appropriations Committee; Legislative Leadership

FROM: House Committee on Computers, Communications, and Technology (CCT)

RE: Legislative Computerization

> INTRODUCTION

Funding of $917,908 was deleted from the Legislature's FY 1992 budget recommended by the Governor for computerizing the Legislature. Financing of the computerization project was deferred until the CCT Committee had an opportunity to review the proposed plan and the funding requested by the LCC.

> RECOMMENDATION

The CCT Committee makes recommendations for FY 1992 and FY 1993 for acquiring legislative computers which are summarized in Table 1. **These recommendations would provide computers and access to laser printers for all legislative secretaries either in FY 1992 or FY 1993.** The CCT Committee recommends:

1. Appropriate $153,562 in FY 1992 to purchase 36 Apple Macintosh LC desktop computers, 36 laser printers, and other related hardware and software. (The Committee anticipates that each of the legislative leadership offices will assign nine systems in FY 1992, with the offices being the Speaker, the House Minority leader, the President, and the Senate Minority leader.)

2. Appropriate $218,281 in FY 1993 (or a lesser amount if prices continue to decline) to purchase an additional 64 Apple Macintosh LC desktop computers, 16 laser printers, seven file servers, and other related hardware and software.

3. Eliminate the typing pool in Legislative Administrative Services once all secretaries are computerized. Cost savings in FY 1993 would range between $35,000 and $40,000 per year.

4. Review (by the LCC) of the need for an Information Resource Manager as opposed to contracting with outside vendors for maintenance and consultant services.

HA
4-22-91
Attachment 1

TABLE 1
REV. EST. COST OF COMPUTERIZING THE LEGISLATURE

	FY 1991	FY 1992	FY 1993	Total
Original LCC Request 11/90	$206,569	$711,339	--	$917,908
Apple Computers/Printers	25/13	109/109	--	134/122
Rev. Config. Est. 4/4/91	$99,843	$153,562	$218,281	$471,686
Apple CPUs/Other Printers	22/10	36/36	64/16	122/62
Difference in Cost Estimates	($106,726)	($557,777)	$218,281	($446,222)
House Leadership/Secretaries	$56,931	$66,881	$100,444	$224,255
Senate Leadership/Secretaries	29,932	66,881	59,511	156,324
Joint Hardware/Other Costs	12,980	19,800	58,327	91,107
Totals	$99,843	$153,562	$218,281	$471,686

For FY 1991, the legislative leadership and several other offices acquired computer technologies they needed, at an estimated cost of $99,843. Since those purchases were made out of budgeted funds, the Committee does not recommend any additional financing for this phase of computerizing the Legislature.

The last phase of computerization would involve individual legislators, and the Committee has not dealt with that phase nor does it make any recommendation at this time.

> COMMITTEE CONSIDERATION

Needs Assessment

The Committee reviewed the various needs and identified the following areas as important for computerizing the Legislature:

1. Word Processing
2. Calendar and Agenda
3. Constituent Database
4. Bill Status
5. Bill Text
6. E-mail
7. Spreadsheets

Alternatives Considered

The following options were identified by the Committee as alternatives for computerizing the Legislature:

1. Buy memory typewriters for all secretaries.

2. Buy MS-DOS or Apple desktop computers and laser printers for all secretaries.

3. Use two existing and buy two additional System 36 minicomputers to use as servers for all secretaries.

4. Upgrade the DEC VAX minicomputer to use as server for all secretaries.

5. Connect terminals to the DISC mainframe computer to provide all secretaries with word processing and other applications on that computer.

Other Considerations

The Committee did not have time to explore two other possible alternatives, but would suggest that the LCC could look at each option.

First, the Secretary of Corrections has proposed subleasing the legislative computers used by secretaries for six months when the Legislature is not in session. The Secretary proposes to use them for an inmate training program. The CCT Committee believes that this type of proposal, while offering a good use of legislative computers when not needed by its secretaries who work during the session, should be addressed by the LCC since it has significant policy implications.

Second, the Secretary of Corrections has proposed that Correctional Industries make furniture to accommodate the legislative computers. Once again, the CCT Committee believes that this type of proposal should be reviewed by the LCC since such purchases would not be from the private sector. Furthermore, the LCC did not authorize funding for furniture to accommodate legislative computers and should examine this need which the CCT Committee identified.

> BACKGROUND

Andersen Consulting was engaged by Legislative Administrative Services under the sponsorship of the Legislative Coordinating Council (LCC) to identify information and automation needs and their associated systems implications and develop a strategy for computerizing the Legislature. The following sections are extracted from the Andersen Consulting report, **Kansas Legislature Computerization Study**, August 1990.

CURRENT SYSTEMS

The current systems of the Legislature could be described as "islands of automation." Several of the legislative support groups have successfully automated portions of their areas. The groups have implemented this automation independently and without a coordinated Legislature-wide plan.

INFORMATION AND AUTOMATIC NEEDS

Basic Information and Automation Need: Communications

Currently, legislators communicate with each other and with staff face-to-face, by telephone and through typewritten memos. The current communications process is hampered by telephone tag, reliance on typists to create memos and the delays inherent in distributing paper-based information.

Basic Information and Automation Need: Information Access

Access to information produced within and external to the Legislature will be increasingly important. Most information in the Legislature is only available in paper format, requiring physical distribution and storage. Time spent waiting for paper-based publishing and manual distribution is time spent without required information. With an electronic medium for distributing and sharing available information, information access would be faster, and

access to more information would be possible. An example of information needing expanded access in the Legislature is bill status.

Basic Information and Automation Need: Productivity

Legislators and staff need to accomplish a large amount of work in a short time frame. Letters are currently produced using typewriters. More productive ways are needed for creating letters and memos, communicating with other legislators and staff, and accessing required information.

Future Information and Automation Needs

Once the basic needs are met, other information and automation needs of the Legislature can be addressed. The underlying data required to provide this information is available in the Legislature. A systematic method to access the data across the entire Legislature in a straightforward manner is not currently available.

According to a September 1989 survey of Kansas legislators, increased legislative computerization is needed. Only 23% of the legislators responding indicated that all of their information needs are currently being met. Of the responding legislators, 68% said that they would like to have a State-owned computer or a connection point for their own computer if a legislative network were installed.

The overall goal of this project was to develop a viable, flexible, long-term automation strategy for the Legislature given Kansas' current needs and automation status, existing technology,technology trends, automation trends in state legislatures and existing constraints.

Specific objectives include developing a strategy which:

. Delivers improved information accessibility and sharing.
. Improves operational productivity. Leverages the Legislature's current investment in technology.
. Allows for future demands and new technologies.
. Is focused on cost-effectively providing business solutions rather than providing a specific type or brand of technology.
. Is phased to accommodate budget constraints.
. Minimizes the Legislature's financial, schedule and technological risks.
. Positions the Legislature to meet its evolving information and automation needs.

BENEFITS

Legislatures around the country are increasing their levels of computerization to help manage the increasing volume and complexity of information needed to make decisions. Individual PCs are being integrated via local area networks to enable legislators and legislative staff to communicate and share information. Computer networks are also used to tie together different vendors' equipment to further enhance information availability.

The other benefits of introducing increased computerization in the Legislature fall into these categories:

* *Improved communications*
* *Improved access to information*
* *Increased productivity*
* *More informed decision making*

IMPROVED COMMUNICATIONS

Electronic Mail

Electronic mail is a method of routing memos, short messages and other documents from one computer to one or more other computers. This method of communication would provide several benefits:

Memos and other messages could be exchanged and reviewed without printing. Therefore, paper costs would be reduced.

* *Electronic mail memos could be stored on the computer, which would reduce physical file space requirements.*

* *Previously stored documents could be attached to electronic mail messages and distributed.*

* *Electronic mail systems have effective security. Electronic mail messages could be accessed only by the person to whom the message is addressed. User ID and password codes would be required to access a person's electronic mail.*

* *Distribution lists could be developed for any electronic mail message. This feature would be ideal for communications within a committee, party or the entire Legislature.*

* *Electronic mail would be distributed instantaneously. The addressee would be notified as soon as mail has arrived.*

* *An audit trail of communication can be maintained if desired.*

In summary, electronic mail would allow the Legislature to more efficiently manage the exchange of memos, messages and other documents such as committee minutes, meeting location changes and appointment reminders.

FAX Machines

The Legislature already utilizes FAX machines. An increase in the number of newer generation FAX machines around the capitol would allow increased use of FAX technology, upgrade the readability of documents received by FAX and reduce the walking distance to and from FAX locations in the capitol building. Network-compatible FAX machines would allow users to send and receive FAX documents through a network computer.

IMPROVED ACCESS TO INFORMATION

The automation strategy described in this report would allow authorized legislative personnel to access bill status and other DISC mainframe-based information from any workstation. In addition, the strategy would support the addition of future applications that would allow legislators to access information provided by legislative support functions such as committee minutes and Senate and House calendars and Journals.

INCREASED PRODUCTIVITY

Improved communications and electronic access to information would increase productivity in the Legislature. In addition, desktop computers with word processing and other software would provide productivity improvements throughout the Legislature, especially for personnel currently using typewriters.

The benefits of automated word processing are most significant for repetitive tasks such as filling out forms, typing form letters and corresponding with constituents. Document formatting, merging, spell checking and other features would increase responsiveness and flexibility while saving time.

MORE INFORMED DECISION MAKING

Faster access to an increasing amount of data and the synthesis of information from that data would help legislators and staff make more informed decisions. Computer-based access to and management of facts, statistics and reports would allow legislators and staff to review needed information any hour of the day, whenever they have access to a computer. An integrated automation strategy would provide the opportunity to electronically send and receive communications and documents with other state legislatures and the federal government in the future. Exposure to computer systems could help legislators increase their understanding of and insight into technology-related issues.

COMMITTEE REPORT

April 9, 1991

TO: House Appropriations Committee

FROM: House Committee on Computers, Communication, and Technology (CCT)

RE: KFIS/KAHRS Project Funding

> INTRODUCTION

The House Committee on Computers, Communication, and Technology (CCT) reviewed the Department of Administration's KFIS (Kansas Financial Information Systems) project as requested by the House Appropriations Committee.

> CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The CCT Committee makes the following recommendations on KFIS (Kansas Financial Information Systems):

1. The Committee concludes after reviewing the Price Waterhouse report and other information furnished during committee meetings that it is evident that the State has no choice but to continue the KIPPS payroll and personnel systems on Unisys equipment for at least the next three years. The Committee believes that the KAHRS system development should be "halted" in its entirety and that the Department should start again to improve the state's payroll and personnel system in an orderly and methodical manner. The CCT Committee further:

> **1a. Concurs with the House Appropriations Subcommittee recommendation for FY 1992 data processing expenditures of $4,302,293 million for the Central Management Systems Operations, including $1,640,551 million for the Unisys center to keep operating KIPPS, the current payroll and personnel system.**
>
> **1b. Recommends adding $40,000 for data processing expenditures in FY 1992 as a technical correction to the original amount recommended by the House in H.B. 2049.**

2. The Committee supports strengthening the authority of the Secretary of Administration and feels that the Secretary should centralize control over computer acquisitions. Specifically, the Committee believes there should be one individual appointed to oversee all computer purchases and applications.

3. The Committee recommends that an interim committee be charged with providing continued legislative oversight over this project. The Committee strongly supports the provisions of 1991 H.B. 2579, specifically the process which requires state agencies to submit proposed acquisitions to the proposed Joint Committee on Computers and Telecommunications. The Committee believes that passage of this legislation is a critical step in improving legislative oversight over computer projects and avoiding situations such as KFIS. Additionally, the Committee believes that this legislation will aid in alleviating legislative concern over the perceived proliferation of computers.

HA
4-22-91
Attachment 2

> COMMITTEE CONSIDERATION

The Committee reviewed the Department of Administration's recommendations of which direction the State should take regarding the payroll and personnel system. Those recommendations were formulated after the Department reviewed the results of the Price Waterhouse study and after analyzing the pricing information on a hardware upgrade (Unisys) of the existing payroll and personnel system (KIPPS).

A number of proposed new options were discussed with the Committee. The Department indicated two options emerged as the primary ones. The first option has new hardware costs to be repaid over a time span of five years, while the second option has a time span of three years for repayment of new hardware costs.

1. Option 1 has an estimated Unisys center operating cost of $1,846,059 in FY 1992. New equipment costs would total $1,915,601, including hardware payments of $460,541 in FY 1992 and for four subsequent years. Total Central Management Systems Operations would be $5,030,199 under this option.

2. Option 2 has an estimated Unisys center operating cost of $1,864,388 in FY 1992. New equipment costs would total $355,255, including hardware payments of $132,612 in FY 1992 and for two subsequent years. Total Central Management Systems Operations would be $5,048,528 under this option.

In addition, the Committee considered the original recommendation made by the House Appropriations Subcommittee on the Department of Administration:

3. This option has an estimated Unisys center operating cost of $1,640,551 in FY 1992. No purchase of new equipment is included in this option. Total Central Management Systems Operations would be $4,342,293 under this option.

> BACKGROUND

KFIS encompasses three individual software systems: STARS (Statewide Accounting and Reporting System) to replace the old CASK accounting system; ADPICS (Advanced Purchasing and Inventory Control System) to support the Division of Purchases; and KAHRS (Kansas Automated Human Resource System) to replace the KIPPS personnel/payroll system.

In regard to the financing of KFIS, the Division of Purchases was approved a total of $371,828 in FY 1988 and FY 1989 from the State General Fund for acquiring a purchasing system and the Division of Personnel Services was approved expenditures of $350,000 from the Central Management Systems Operations Account (SGF) in FY 1989 for a personnel package to replace KIPPS. The phaseout of KIPPS and CASK and the acquisition of the new systems also was to involve the phaseout of the Unisys mainframe computer center and the transfer of these applications to the IBM compatible center.

During the 1990 Session, the Department appeared before the Legislature and discussed the KFIS project, but did not request additional funding for the KFIS project beyond the existing level of appropriation in the Central Management Systems Operations account ($3,478,209). At that time, the Department testified that the KFIS project could be implemented over the next couple of years as long as this annual level of funding was sustained.

The State contracted with Peat Marwick Main for software (accounting and purchasing) and management services for the entire project. Peat Marwick subcontracted with Integral Systems Inc. for the personnel/payroll (KAHRS) system. In addition to the contract with Peat Marwick (total financed obligation of $3,719,446), the Department engaged Business Information Technology (total financed obligation of $1,423,367) for programming work on KAHRS. STARS was implemented February, 1990, and is the accounting system of record. As of January, 1991 the project was substantially over budget and behind schedule. At the recommendation of the acting Secretary of Administration, all development of KAHRS and ADPICS was halted.

In 1991, the Department contracted with Price Waterhouse to conduct a "benchmark" study of KAHRS and submitted a request for information to gather pricing data on upgrading the Unisys center where KIPPS resides. The study was completed March 15. The Price Waterhouse consultants reported to the Committee the following:

* The State has a problem with KAHRS. According to the Price Waterhouse consultant report, KAHARS is approximately 38-40 percent completed. Among the problems, the consultants emphasized that no needs assessment was conducted prior to implementation of the project and no systems methodology was used. The consultants told the Committee that it is unlikely KAHRS, as the project was conducted, would meet the human resource needs of the State.

* Despite the many problems, the State should continue to improve its human resource system.

* The State must proceed differently than it did with KAHRS. The State needs to use an approved implementation methodology; consultants may be useful, but state employees must be more involved; more attention must be given to the management structure of the project; consensus as to the "technical platform"; and a requirements definition must be developed.

The Price Waterhouse report concludes that the State should continue with a payroll/personnel initiative and believes that there are two viable alternatives: (1) upgrade of the Unisys data center followed by an effort to enhance the capabilities of the Unisys data center followed by an effort to enhance the capabilities of the KIPPS system; or, (2) implement a new human resource system using the IBM platform; evaluate the use of an existing software package, data base management systems and the reengineering of existing software. The results of the evaluation could be the recommendation that the KAHRS system be continued.

COMMITTEE REPORT

April 11, 1991

TO: House Appropriations Committee

FROM: House Committee on Computers, Communication, and Technology (CCT)

RE: Department of Corrections Computer Funding

> INTRODUCTION

The House Committee on Computers, Communication, and Technology (CCT) reviewed, as requested by the House Appropriations Committee, the Department of Corrections proposal for a computer expansion project . The Appropriations Committee deleted $888,073 for the KDOC computer project, pending a recommendation by the CCT Committee.

> CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The CCT Committee makes the following recommendations on the DOC computer expansion project:

1. Add $576,851 for FY 1992 to begin expanding the DOC computer system for the Central Office only. The estimated total multiyear cost of phase I would be $1,151,491.

2. Make this appropriation subject to release by the State Finance Council, after the following steps have been completed:

> **2a. Consideration of this project by the next Secretary of Corrections and submission of the request by the next Secretary to an interim committee designated by the LCC.**
>
> **2b. Review by an interim committee of the computer expansion project requested by the next Secretary prior to action by the State Finance Council.**

Phase II in FY 1993 would cost $311,221 to bring the regional institutions into the computer network. The estimated total multiyear cost of phase II would be $1,136,927. Total estimated costs for phase I and phase II would be **$2,288,418.**

> COMMITTEE CONSIDERATION

The Committee reviewed the Department of Correction's proposed computer expansion estimated at $888,073 in FY 1992, with an estimated five-year costs of $1,996,138, excluding interest which is estimated at an additional $292,283, or a total cost of **$2,288,418.** This plan would include $1,472,063 to be financed through KDFA for five years, with an annual repayment cost of $363,998. FY 1992 expenditures would include $363,998 for the first repayment installment, and would include $524,075 of annual operating costs. The original plan included connecting the Central Office and the regional institutions within the same fiscal year.

HA
4-22-91
Attachment 3

The Committee requested the Department to prepare a phase-in plan in which the Central Office would be included in phase I and the regional institutions would be included in phase II. The phase-in proposal would cost $576,851 in FY 1992, including $424,072 in operating costs and $152,779 for the first installment of repaying KDFA a total of $608,023 in principal plus an estimated $119,396 in interest, for a total of $727,419 for phase I KDFA payments. Phase II in FY 1993 would cost $311,221 to bring the regional institutions into the computer network, including $100,000 in operating costs and $211,221 for the first installment of repaying KDFA a total of $864,040 in principal, plus an estimated $172,887 in interest, for a total of $1,036,927 for phase II KDFA payments.

> BACKGROUND

The Committee received the following documents from the Department which provided information about the proposal and answers to questions raised by the Committee:

1. Kansas Department of Corrections (KDOC) Computer and Communication Technology Committee briefing paper on managing information needs, April 2, 1991.

2. KDOC report on distributed data management system plan, March 27, 1991.

3. KDOC report on computer and communication technology committee request for a phase-in plan, April 3, 1991.

4. KDOC report on Data Systems International comments concerning DOC computer systems, April 3, 1991.

5. KDOC PERT chart, April 3, 1991.

6. FY 1989 DISC information pertaining to reviews, April 3, 1991.

7. KDOC Information Technology Plan for FY 1992.

8. KDOC preinstallation events and activities for computer system enhancements, April 4, 1991.

9. KDOC clarification of the agency's position with reference to DISC approval for the implementation of a distributed data systems network, April 5, 1991.

10. KDOC response to CCT Committee request for multiple fiscal year implementation plan: Phase I (FY 1992) and Phase II (FY 1993), April 5, 1991. **These documents are Attachment 1.**

Attachment 1

KANSAS DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

INTERDEPARTMENTAL MEMORANDUM

TO: Steven J. Davies, Ph.D., Secretary

FROM: Jim Kent, Director, Data and Communication Services

DATE: April 5, 1991

SUBJECT: Computer and Communications Technology Committee Request for Multiple Fiscal Year Implementation Plan

Attached are the implementation plans detailing the acquisition and installation of the necessary equipment for the distributed data system network over two fiscal years, FY92 and FY93.

Also provided are updated Gantt charts corresponding to each fiscal year.

COMPUTER AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY COMMITTEE

FY92 PHASE I

April 5, 1991

Presented to Steven J. Davies, PhD, Secretary

Kansas Department of Corrections

Prepared by: Jim Kent, Director, Data and Communication Services

KANSAS DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

DISTRIBUTED DATA SYSTEM MANAGEMENT PLAN

FY92 PHASE I

The agency is currently redesigning the existing system files running on the AS/400 in central office in order to more fully utilize existing system capabilities. Completing the conversion to fully utilize system capabilities and to insure multi-system compatibility and integrity is critical to effective administration of multiple AS/400s in a distributed data management system.

The design and implementation of the new intake classification application is in process. Step one of the conversion and the design of the new intake program will take place concurrently. Some data is collected at points other than intake, but the new intake program reflects a major change in the process and will require close and careful attention to implement.

CENTRAL OFFICE

The central office AS/400 is the central data bank for the agency. The current model 40 has neither the memory, the power nor the number of available local device controllers that is necessary to begin implementation of a distributed data management system. The agency needs to upgrade the central system to a model 60 operating system. The central office upgrade will allow all central office staff access to inmate tracking programs, wordprocessing, spreadsheet, food distribution, canteen, key inventory and system printing.

Upgrade to Model 60

80 mb memory	
5.0 gb dasdi	
high speed tape drive	
160 local devices	
Environmental	
Maintenance	
Hardware total	$334,088
As/400 Office	
DSLO Software License	
CALC 400 (spreadsheet)	
Software total	$104,000

Premise Expansion

100 Baluns
100 Mod Taps
Patch Panel Expansion
Installation
8 Power Daisy Panels

Premise total $ 10,513

Peripheral Acquisitions

43 Terminals
45 Sets 5250 Emulation
3 System Laser Printers

Peripheral total $ 72,362

Personal Computer Software Standardization

20 Sets Wordperfect 5.1
5 Sets Lotus
10 Sets Harvard Graphics

PC Standardization total $ 9,000

Training

AS/400 Native
AS/400 Office
Personal Computer

Training total $ 20,000

Central Office Total $ 549,963

ASTRA NETWORK

The ASTRA committee has awarded Memorex/Telex the contract for equipment used to access the network, therefore in September of 1991, the agency will need to replace the current equipment its utilizing under a lease agreement by purchasing Memorex/Telex equipment located in six different facilities, one set on-line and one set for backup. My plan calls for seven sets on-line located at the facilities listed below, and four sets to be shared by the seven facilities for backup purposes.

Central Office	1 Terminal	1 Printer
Backup	1 Terminal	1 Printer
Lansing	1 Terminal	1 Printer
Backup	1 Terminal	1 Printer
El Dorado	1 Terminal	1 Printer
Backup	1 Terminal	1 Printer
Ellsworth	1 Terminal	1 Printer
Backup	1 Terminal	1 Printer
Hutchinson	1 Terminal	1 Printer
Norton	1 Terminal	1 Printer
TCFC	1 Terminal	1 Printer

ASTRA Total $ 32,560

PAROLE SERVICES

Each regional parole office is currently linked to the central office AS/4000 system using personal computers. This limits the use of these personal computers for other functions within the parole office. I intend to install terminals in place of these personal computers freeing them for other functions, and I plan to place additional personal computers and printers in the regional parole offices for under-equipped staff.

5 Terminals	$ 3,000
5 Printers	$ 3,000
5 Controllers	$ 17,500
5 Personal Computers	$ 10,000
5 Laser Printers	$ 7,500
Training	$ 5,000
20 Sets Wordperfect 5.1	$ 4,500

Parole Services Total $ 50,500

CUSTOM PROGRAMMING & CONTRACT SERVICES

In order for the agency to design and implement a distributed data management system in a timely fashion, temporary consultive and programming services will need to be acquired. There is a state contract in effect which provides the availability of junior programmers, senior programmers and consulting services at competitive fixed rates. The agency will need to take advantage of these services as follows:

Completing the conversion	$150,000	
Design & code canteen system	$100,000	
Design & code inventory system	$ 25,000	
Programming Total		$ 275,000

MAINTENANCE

To provide on-site maintenance for all the peripheral equipment in the agency would cost well over $100,000 per year. To contain maintenance costs, the agency will provide on-site maintenance for its system line printers and system laser printers. The remaining equipment will be maintained by the data services staff with major repair work being completed by an authorized service agent.

System line printer maintenance per year	$ 8,475	
System laser printer maintenance per year	$ 15,600	
Authorized service agent repair work	$ 25,000	
Vehicle (Van) for data services	$ 12,500	
Tools & equipment for maintenance	$ 2,500	
Travel expenses	$ 5,000	
Maintenance Total		$ 69,075

Training

Training costs for staff located in facilities not previously included total $55,000. Training is calculated at the rate of $100 per person per day, two days for personal computer training and two days for system training. The agency would be able to train 137 staff in the local facilities.

Training Total	$ 55,000

PHASE I COSTS
(*Total Payment Column Added)
April 11, 1991

FY92 PACKAGE
**** SYSTEM ****

	Operating	Hardware	Software
Astra		$ 32,560	
C/O Model 60		334,088	$104,000
C/O Premise		10,513	
C/O Peripherals		72,362	
C/O Training	$ 20,000		
Parole Services	5,000	6,000	
Custom Program.	275,000		
Maintenance	69,075		
Training	55,000		
System Totals	$424,075	$455,523	$104,000

**** PERSONAL COMPUTERS ****

	Operating	Hardware	Software
C/O PC			$ 9,000
Parole Services		$35,000	4,500
PC Totals		$35,000	$ 13,500

TOTAL PACKAGE COST EXCLUDING FINANCING CHARGES = $1,032,098

ESTIMATE of Schedule of Repayment for FY92 Package

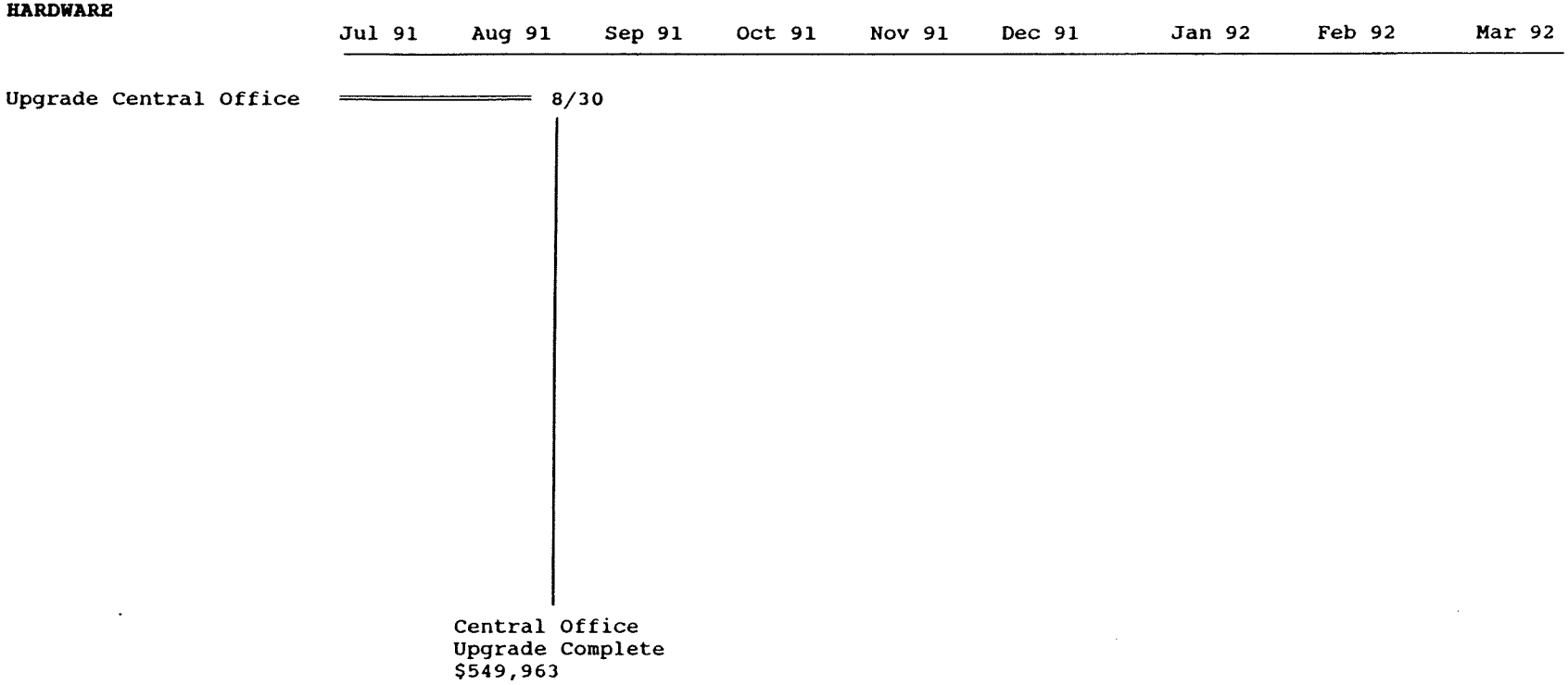
Term	Finance Amount	FY92 Payment	FY93 Payment	FY94 Payment	FY95 Payment	FY96 Payment	Total Payment
3 year	48,500	18,238	18,238	18,238			54,714
5 year	559,523	134,541	134,541	134,541	134,541	134,541	672,705
Total	608,023	152,779	152,779	152,779	134,541	134,541	727,419

608,023	Financed through KDFA
119,396	Financing Charges Paid to KDFA
727,419	Total Payments to KDFA
424,072	FY92 Operating Costs From Agency Resources
$1,151,491	Total Phase I Costs

* This is the same handout, with the same figures as the handout given to the House CCT on April 5, 1991. The only change is the total fees column which adds up the payments over a five year period.

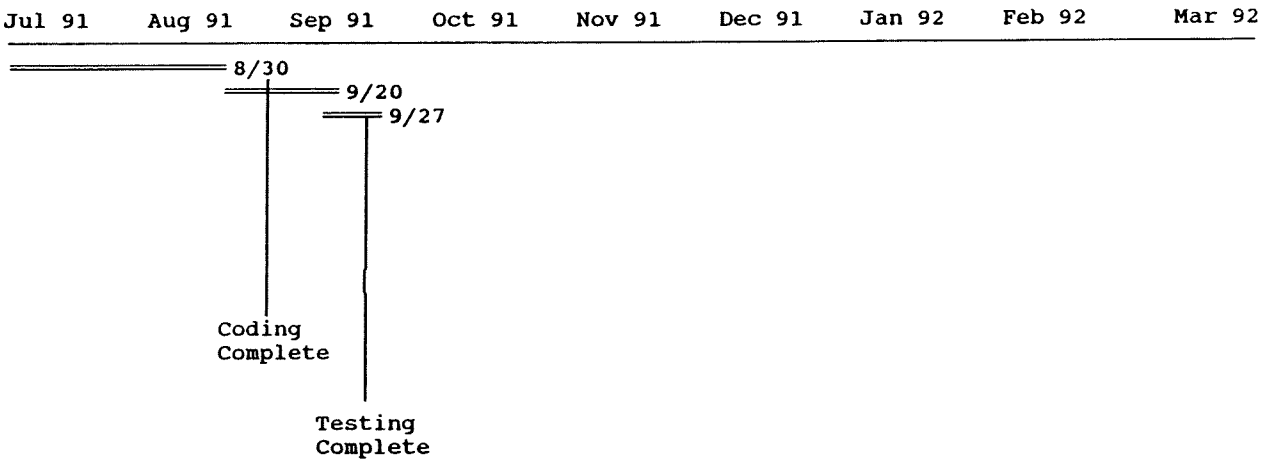
KDOC DISTRIBUTED DATA SYSTEM

FY92
HARDWARE



KDOC DISTRIBUTED DATA SYSTEM

FY 92
SOFTWARE



COMPUTER AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY COMMITTEE

FY93 PHASE II

April 5, 1991

Presented to Steven J. Davies, PhD, Secretary

Kansas Department of Corrections

Prepared by: Jim Kent, Director, Data and Communication Services

KANSAS DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

DISTRIBUTED DATA MANAGEMENT SYSTEM PLAN

FY93 PHASE II

The objective of the agency is to fully integrate each facility by linking multiple AS/400 model 35 minicomputers, located at selected sites across the state, with the AS/400 in the central office. This networking would provide localized operation of custom programs as well as electronic sharing of documents, calendars, and messages between all facilities. Existing line drops would be utilized, all existing equipment would be utilized and distributed license agreements would be available for AS/400 software.

Providing spreadsheet, wordprocessing, custom data reporting and custom applications at the facility level would effectively increase the availability and accuracy of inmate demographics and other data. The ability of management to obtain accurate information in a timely fashion at both the local level and at central office directly affects the agency's planning processes, daily operations, and inmate security.

Facility Program Enhancements $ 50,000

LANSING

The installation of an AS/400 model 35 will allow Lansing staff access to inmate tracking programs, wordprocessing, spreadsheet, food distribution, canteen, key inventory and system printing. Lansing staff will be able to exchange messages and documents via the computer system with central office staff and other facilities as well.

AS/400 Model 35

80 local devices Environmental Maintenance	
Hardware total	$114,000
As/400 Office DSLO Software CALC 400 (spreadsheet)	
Software total	$ 31,000
Cabling & Misc	$ 3,900

Peripheral Acquisitions

55 Terminals 25 Sets 5250 Emulation 2 System Laser Printers	
Peripheral total	$ 61,000

Personal Computer Software Standardization

10 Sets Wordperfect 5.1 5 Sets Lotus 5 Sets Harvard Graphics	
PC Standardization total	$ 5,100

Training

AS/400 Office Personal Computer	
Training total	$ 10,000

Lansing Total $ 225,000

HUTCHINSON

The installation of an AS/400 model 35 will allow Hutchinson staff access to inmate tracking programs, wordprocessing, spreadsheet, food distribution, canteen, key inventory and system printing. Hutchinson staff will be able to exchange messages and documents via the computer system with central office staff and other facilities as well.

AS/400 Model 35

80 local devices
Environmental
Maintenance

Hardware total $114,000

As/400 Office
DSLO Software
CALC 400 (spreadsheet)

Software total $ 31,000

Cabling & Misc $ 3,900

Peripheral Acquisitions

55 Terminals
25 Sets 5250 Emulation
2 System Laser Printers

Peripheral total $ 61,000

Personal Computer Software Standardization

10 Sets Wordperfect 5.1
5 Sets Lotus
5 Sets Harvard Graphics

PC Standardization total $ 5,100

Training

AS/400 Office
Personal Computer

Training total $ 10,000

Hutchinson Total $ 225,000

ELLSWORTH

The installation of an AS/400 model 35 will allow Ellsworth staff access to inmate tracking programs, wordprocessing, spreadsheet, food distribution, canteen, key inventory and system printing. Ellsworth staff will be able to exchange messages and documents via the computer system with central office staff and other facilities as well.

AS/400 Model 35

	80 local devices Environmental Maintenance	
	Hardware total	$114,000
	As/400 Office DSLO Software CALC 400 (spreadsheet)	
	Software total	$ 31,000
Cabling & Misc		$ 3,900
Peripheral Acquisitions		
	25 Terminals 15 Sets 5250 Emulation 2 System Laser Printers	
	Peripheral total	$ 36,350
Personal Computer Software Standardization		
	10 Sets Wordperfect 5.1 5 Sets Lotus 5 Sets Harvard Graphics	
	PC Standardization total	$ 5,100
Training		
	AS/400 Office Personal Computer	
	Training total	$ 10,000
	Ellsworth Total	$ 200,350

TOPEKA CORRECTIONAL FACILITY - Central

The installation of an AS/400 model 35 at TCFC will allow the agency to centralize the entire facility onto a single operating system rather than the current configuration which has part of the staff utilizing the AS/400 model 20, and part of the staff utilizing the central office computer. The AS/400 model 35 will provide TCFC staff access to inmate tracking programs, wordprocessing, spreadsheet, food distribution, canteen, key inventory and system printing. TCFC staff will be able to exchange messages and documents via the computer system with central office staff and other facilities as well.

AS/400 Model 35

80 local devices Environmental Maintenance		
Hardware total	$114,000	
As/400 Office CALC 400 (spreadsheet)		
Software total	$ 31,000	
Cabling & Misc	$ 3,900	
Peripheral Acquisitions		
25 Terminals 15 Sets 5250 Emulation 2 System Laser Printers		
Peripheral total	$ 36,350	
Personal Computer Software Standardization		
10 Sets Wordperfect 5.1 5 Sets Lotus 5 Sets Harvard Graphics		
PC Standardization total	$ 5,100	
Training		
AS/400 Office Personal Computer		
Training total	$ 10,000	
TCFC Total		$ 200,350

NORTON

Moving the AS/400 model 20 from TCFC to the Norton facility will allow staff access to inmate tracking programs, wordprocessing, spreadsheet, food distribution, canteen, key inventory and system printing. Norton staff will be able to exchange messages and documents via the computer system with central office staff and other facilities as well.

AS/400 Model 20

	40 local devices Environmental Maintenance	
	Hardware total	$ 12,000
	As/400 Office CALC 400 (spreadsheet)	
	Software total	$ 8,000
Cabling & Misc		$ 3,900
Peripheral Acquisitions		
	10 Terminals 10 Sets 5250 Emulation 2 System Laser Printers	
	Peripheral total	$ 24,340
Personal Computer Software Standardization		
	10 Sets Wordperfect 5.1 5 Sets Lotus 5 Sets Harvard Graphics	
	PC Standardization total	$ 5,100
Training		
	AS/400 Office Personal Computer	
	Training total	$ 10,000
	Norton Total	$ 63,340

PHASE II COSTS
(*Total Payment Column Added)
April 11, 1991

FY93 PACKAGE
**** SYSTEM ****

	Operating	Hardware	Software
LCF Model 35		114,000	31,000
LCF Cabling		3,900	
LCF Peripherals		61,000	
HCF Model 35		114,000	31,000
HCF Cabling		3,900	
HCF Peripherals		61,000	
ECF Model 35		114,000	31,000
ECF Cabling		3,900	
ECF Peripherals		36,350	
TCF Model 35		114,000	31,000
TCF Cabling		3,900	
TCF Peripherals		36,350	
NCF Model 20		12,000	8,000
NCF Cabling		3,900	
NCF Peripherals		24,340	
Custom Program.	50,000		
Training	50,000		
System Totals	$100,000	$ 706,540	$132,000

**** PERSONAL COMPUTERS ****

	Operating	Hardware	Software
LCF PC			5,100
HCF PC			5,100
ECF PC			5,100
TCF PC			5,100
NCF PC			5,100
PC Totals			$ 25,500

TOTAL PACKAGE COST EXCLUDING FINANCE CHARGES = $964,040

ESTIMATE of Schedule of Repayment for FY93 Package

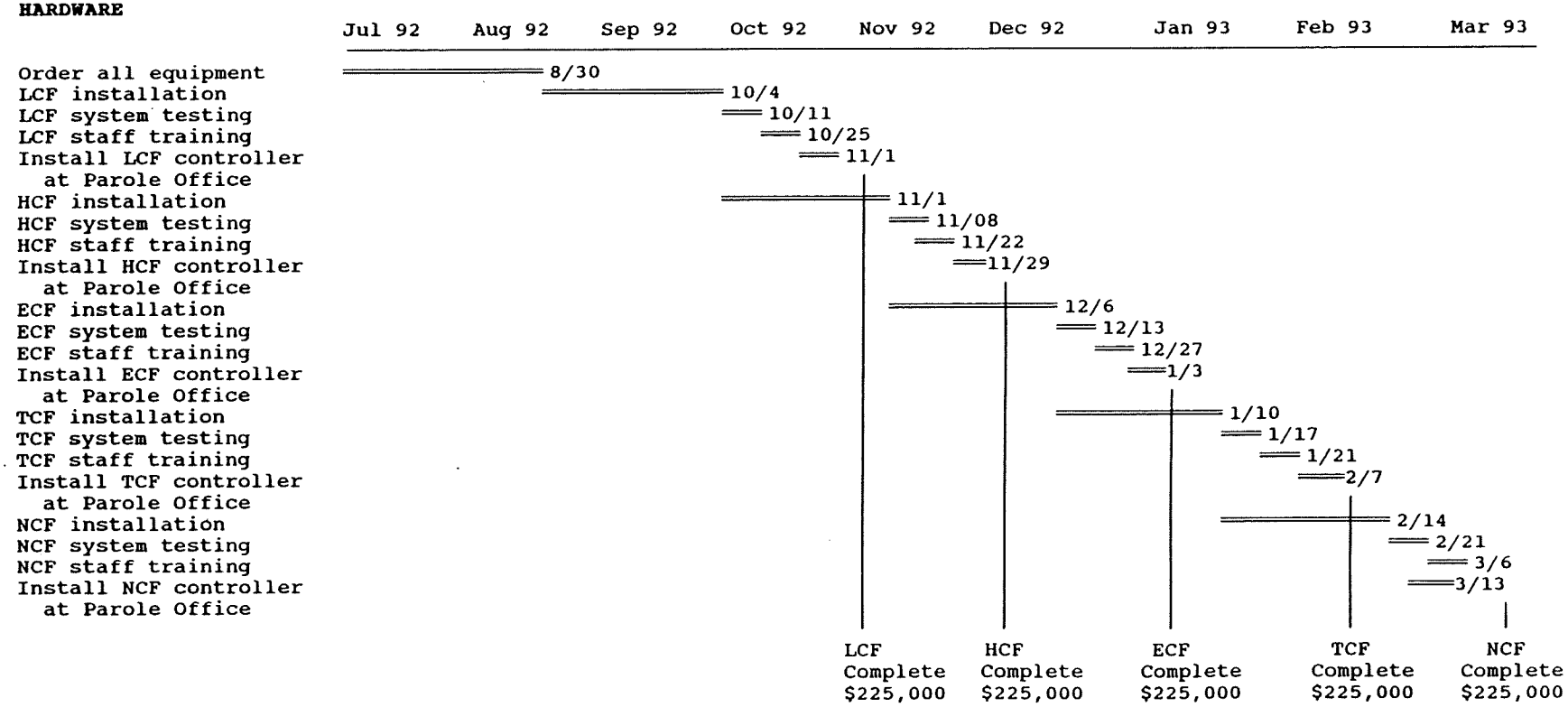
Term	Finance Amount	FY93 Payment	FY94 Payment	FY95 Payment	FY96 Payment	FY97 Payment	Total Payment
3 year	25,500	9,589	9,589	9,589			28,767
5 year	838,540	201,632	201,632	201,632	201,632	201,632	1,008,160
Total	864,040	211,221	211,221	211,221	201,632	201,632	1,036,927

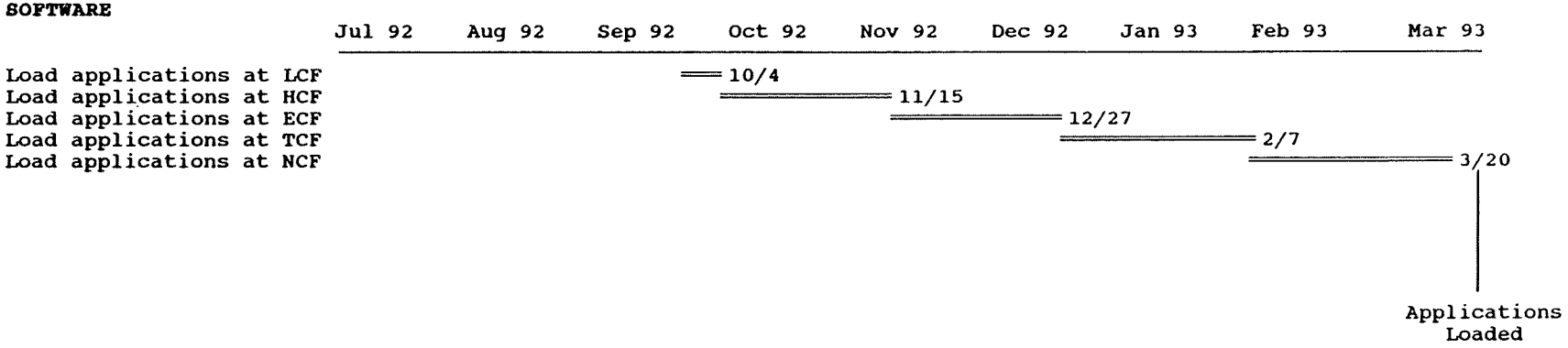
864,040	Financed through KDFA
172,887	Financing Charges Paid to KDFA
1,036,927	Total Payments to KDFA
100,000	FY93 Operating Costs From Agency Resources
$1,136,927	Total Phase II Costs

* This is the same handout, with the same figures as the handout given to the House CCT on April 5, 1991. The only change is the total fees column which adds up the payments over a five year period.

KDOC DISTRIBUTED DATA SYSTEM

FY 93
HARDWARE



KDOC DISTRIBUTED DATA SYSTEM

FY 93
SOFTWARE