

Approved January 24, 1991
Date

MINUTES OF THE House COMMITTEE ON Computers, Communication & Technology

The meeting was called to order by George Dean
Chairperson

7:30 a.m./p.m. on January 23, 1991 in room 529-S of the Capito

All members were present except: All present

Committee staff present: J. Efird, Legislative Research
D. Duffy, Legislative Research
Mary Cheng, Revisor's Office
Mary Valdivia, Committee Secretary

Conferees appearing before the committee:
Others attending: See attached list

Chairman Dean welcomed members of the Committee and discussed overview of the Committee. He advised that next week we will start with more information on the computerization of the Legislature. Next Wednesday we will have DISC speaking to the Committee and Thursday, January 31, there will be a tour of the main frame computers.

Julian Efird and Diane Duffy, Staff from Legislative Research were introduced. Mary Chang from Revisor's Office was introduced.

Chairman Dean explained that during Legislative session we would cover several topics, and that possibly some areas would go into Interim Committee this summer.

Julian Efird, Legislative Research, reviewed a memorandum on Information Technology in State Government (Attachment 1) and provided a number of attachments referred to in memorandum as background information for the Committee (on file in the Office of Kansas Legislative Research Department)

Following Committee discussion, Chairman Dean adjourned the meeting at 8:20 AM.

MEMORANDUM

January 23, 1991

TO: House Committee on Computers, Communication and Technology
FROM: Kansas Legislative Research Department
RE: Information Technology in State Government

Technological advances change the way in which state government handles, stores, exchanges, and manages information, as well as the way in which service is provided to both governmental users and the public. **Information technology** refers "to computer hardware and software, telecommunications devices that handle voice, data and video messages, and office systems, that is, high-tech tools such as electronic mail, facsimile machines and bar-code scanners that increase worker productivity." (Governing, February 1990: 7A) **Telecommunications** refer to the delivery of information in voice, data, or video format by way of an infrastructure called a network. (Governing, September 1990: 6A).

Included in recent issues of Governing magazine, a publication of Congressional Quarterly, were special reports called "Governing Guides" which addressed "Managing Information Technology" (February 1990) and "Telecommunications." (September 1990) Both articles serve as a general introduction to these interrelated subjects. A copy of each article is included in Attachment 1.

Brief Kansas History

State government used its first computer in 1958 when the State Highway Commission installed an IBM 650 to use for engineering and accounting applications. In the years to come data processing was decentralized in various state agencies. (An interim report from 1989 is included as Attachment 2 and provides the basis for this brief review of computing history.) In the 1960s and 1970s, information technology was relatively dependent upon large computers, known as mainframes, for central processing units (CPUs). The expense of such computers limited their acquisition to a relatively small number of state agencies.

In 1971, the Kansas Commission on Executive Reorganization recommended creation of a Division of Information and Communications Systems within the Department of Administration. The Commission recommended that the new division be responsible for data processing and information services throughout state government. In 1972, the Division of Computer Services was established in an attempt to centralize data processing and to provide a computer center from which user agencies could share in the services offered by a mainframe computer.

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Attachment 1

By 1980, after several reports recommended reorganizing the state's management of data processing, the Division of Information Systems and Computing was established to replace the Division of Computer Services. In 1984, the division was reorganized once again, emerging as the Division of Information Systems and Communications when the former Office of Telecommunications was merged to form DISC as it is presently constituted. The information technology changes occurring in the late 1970s and 1980s began to reduce the size and cost of computers. The issue of centralized vs. decentralized computing was drastically altered by the emergence of personal computers (PCs) and other small CPUs.

Information technology in fiscal year (FY) 1990 accounted for expenditures of over \$130 million, excluding costs for programming and consulting services provided by hardware and software vendors, for the state's communications and computing related expenses encumbered by state agencies. Communications charges, including postage and telecommunications, totaled almost \$58 million in FY 1990. Information processing charges, including expenditures for services, commodities and capital outlay, totaled more than \$72 million in FY 1990. Table 1 displays the summary data.

Legislative Oversight

In 1964, the first legislative interim committee was assigned to study automatic data processing systems. At least 12 interim committees have studied information technology issues from 1964 to 1989. (A copy of a 1984 interim report on DISC is included as Attachment 3.) For four years, from 1983 to 1986, the House Standing Committee on Communications, Computers and Technology focused on information technology in state government. Each year the standing committees on appropriations and ways and means, plus their subcommittees, have confronted the expenses related to communications and computing.

The House Committee on Governmental Organization, beginning in its 1983 sunset reviews of the Department of Revenue and the Department of Transportation, has addressed computer issues on almost an annual basis. Its 1990 recommendation to place the Department of Administration under the Kansas Sunset Law for the first time was motivated in part by concerns for DISC and its operation. (The Subcommittee Report is included as Attachment 4.)

The Legislative Post Audit Committee has authorized numerous performance audits of the state's various computer problems. Some of the reports have examined such topics as: Duplication of Computerized Accounting Systems (January 1984); Problems Implementing the Kansas Business Integrated Tax System (march 1987); Reviewing the Department of Revenue's New Computer Systems (January 1989); Reviewing the Cost of Operating the State's UNISYS (Sperry) Computer Center (March 1989); and Comprehensive Automated Eligibility and Child Support Enforcement System (January 1990).

Other reports prepare for the Legislature over the years have included the 1980 Mann Report, "Data Processing in Kansas State Government," (March 1980), the 1985 John Diebold and Associates Report, "Cost Effective Directions for Meeting Computing Requirements" (October 1985), and the 1990 Anderson Consulting Report, "Kansas Legislature Computerization Study." (August 1990)

Computers and the Legislature

The Legislature itself has faced computer-related questions in recent years, with two major ones currently before this session of the Legislature as budget matters. First is the matter of apportionment and second is the computerization of the Legislature. The Legislative Coordinating Council (LCC) has addressed these two questions over the past two years and a brief review of the LCC consideration will introduce these questions.

In December 1989, the LCC heard a recommendation from Representative Snowbarger with respect to computer and software needs of the Legislature for reapportionment in 1992 and agreed that plans should be made to solicit bids for the software part of the recommendation. Subsequent LCC activities are denoted in the LCC minutes which are included as Attachment 5. The LCC in July 1990 approved acquisition of hardware, software and services from Public Systems Associates for legislative apportionment. A subsequent revision in the FY 1991 legislative budget was approved by the LCC to address the financing of the acquisition. The Governor's FY 1992 Budget Report recommends FY 1991 supplemental financing of \$462,803 from the State General Fund for a computer assisted redistricting system and \$115,000 under a contractual agreement with the Kansas Water Office for use of software in the Geographical Information System (GIS).

In May 1989, the LCC authorized the LCC Subcommittee on Space (at that time there was no subcommittee on computers) to review and report on possibilities of computerization of the Legislature. Subsequent LCC activities are denoted in the LCC minutes which are included as Attachment 5. The most recent LCC action in November 1990 was to approve a recommendation from the LCC Subcommittee on Computers that the 1991 Legislature adopt a modified phased plan for computerization of the Legislature and that staff amend the Legislature's budget requests for FY 1991 and FY 1992 to incorporate the necessary funding: \$206,569 in FY 1991 and \$711,339 in FY 1992 from the State General Fund (for a total of \$917,908 over two years). The Governor's FY 1992 Budget Report recommends financing of \$917,908 from the State General Fund for the computerization of the Legislature, based upon the additional revenues to the State General Fund in FY 1992.

TABLE 1
FY 1990 STATEWIDE COMMUNICATIONS AND COMPUTING
RELATED EXPENDITURES

Communications Expenditures		SGF	AOF	TOTAL
Postage				
201	Regular Postal Charges	\$2,984,326	\$8,310,155	\$11,294,481
206	Intergovernmental Postage	2,623,413	3,334,070	5,957,482
Total Postage		\$5,607,738	\$11,644,225	\$17,251,963
Telecommunications				
202	Local Service	\$571,199	\$4,209,803	\$4,781,002
203	Commercial Long Distance	194,176	8,093,696	8,287,872
204	Other Commercial Service	519,151	2,117,882	2,637,033
205	Intergovernmental Local Service	4,159,024	9,369,965	13,528,989
207	Intergovernmental Long Distance Service	4,442,026	7,619,074	12,061,100
208	Other Intergovernmental Service	1,261,429	3,525,572	4,787,001
209	Other Communications	194,651	279,366	474,017
Total Telecommunications		\$11,341,655	\$35,215,359	\$46,557,014
Total Communications Expenditures		\$16,949,393	\$46,859,584	\$63,808,977
Data Processing Expenditures				
Rents				
235	Computer Systems	\$22,209	\$496,267	\$518,476
236	Information Systems	0	0	0
237	Software	33,272	1,911,429	1,944,701
Total Rents		\$55,480	\$2,407,696	\$2,463,176
Repair				
246	Computer Systems	\$274,199	\$2,871,590	\$3,145,789
247	Information Systems	673,886	1,898,836	2,572,722
248	Software	140,373	1,162,224	1,302,597
Total Repair		\$1,088,457	\$5,932,651	\$7,021,108
263	DISC Fees	\$13,259,652	\$16,982,089	\$30,241,741
343	Computer Parts	\$127,613	\$714,384	\$841,997
372	Computer Supplies	\$1,093,713	\$2,697,145	\$2,697,145
Capital Outlay				
413	Microcomputers	\$3,840,991	\$8,897,089	\$12,738,080
415	Computer Systems Equipment	1,447,277	7,482,641	8,929,918
416	Information Processing Equipment	615,944	1,761,931	2,377,875
418	Software	1,571,901	2,705,004	4,276,904
466	Data Communications Equipment	33,564	769,502	803,066
483	Other DP Equipment & Software	0	0	0
Total Capital Outlay		\$7,509,676	\$21,616,166	\$29,125,843
Total Data Processing Expenditures		\$23,134,592	\$50,350,131	\$72,391,009
TOTAL EXPENDITURES		\$40,083,985	\$97,209,714	\$136,199,986

Source: Division of Accounts and Reports

Note: Not included are object codes which have contractual charges by hardware and software consultants since those costs are not the only ones coded in a particular category.

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