

February 14, 1991

Approved _____

Date

MINUTES OF THE House COMMITTEE ON Computers, Communications & Technology

The meeting was called to order by George Dean Chairperson

7:30 a.m. ~~pm~~ on February 12, 1991 in room 529-S of the Capito

All members were present except:

Committee staff present: Norman J. Furse, Revisor of Statutes
Julian Efird, Research
Mary Valdivia, Committee Secretary

Conferees appearing before the committee:

Richard Stansbury, Public Systems Associates, Inc.
Bob Anderson, Digital Equipment Corporation
Gregg Yowell, Apple Computer, Inc.

Meeting was opened by Chairman George Dean, and the first speaker introduced was:

Richard Stansbury, Public Systems Associates (PSA), Inc. Denver, Colo.

The Redistricting Application System referred to as Plan 90, is a PSA supported application. PSA began to develop Plan 90 application in mid 1980's. The Census Bureau was doing a great deal to create and generate different data sets. Worked closely with client states, the NCSL task force on reapportionment and U.S. Bureau of the Census to identify and implement data base needs. Goal was an application that could be easily used by members and staff in the legislature and would not require a great deal of in-house support or technical expertise to maintain.

PSA has been a long time marketing partner with Digital Equipment, Corp., (DEC), for over 13 years. System was designed and implemented on Digital's VAX line of work station, servers and mini-computers. In February 1990 provided a demo for the selection committee on site here in Topeka, finalized contracts in summer of 1990, and the system has been in an installation phase throughout last year and into this year.

Plan 90 Allows:

- 1) Create and manage large data base
- 2) Can see different type of block information (voter registration blocks, population, voting districts, etc.)
- 3) Easy to use
- 4) System management functions closely tied to the Digital's operating system environment
- 5) Security functions
- 6) Vast amount of report and map generation
- 7) Provide the system with training

CONTINUATION SHEET

MINUTES OF THE House COMMITTEE ON Computers, Communications & Technology

room 529-S, Statehouse, at 7:30 a.m./~~p.m.~~ on February 12, 19

Handout entitled "Post-Reapportionment Uses of PSA's Plan 90 Redistricting System" was discussed (Attmt. #1).

After redistricting is completed, there will be a tremendous demographic data base and the system has the ability to have additional information into that data base. It may be natural resource information entered, additional constituent information, revenue information. Existing platform for redistricting, Vax 3400 has been sized to support redistricting. Anything after this would probably require additional storage in the future. The data base for redistricting is somewhere between 1-1/2 and 2 giga bytes. After reapportionment, any other data could be tied with Tiger, will have to be purchased. This is priced by the Census Bureau on the cost it takes to generate the information.

Bob Anderson, Digital Equipment Corporation (DEC):

Digital Equipment corporation has the DEC/VAX hardware for redistricting.

- 1) There is no such thing as one right solution for every desk top. It depends on what is needing to be done.
- 2) The network is the solution.

The Anderson Consulting study was exceptionally visionary. It looked into the future and they were going to put the in the structure necessary to allow people to do whatever was necessary. The study said to put in a network where we could use dumb terminals, PC's, Macintosh, low speed and high speed mode, unit work stations, etc. If you use a PC 6 to 8 hours a day it will make for productivity. If tied together with high speed networks then you start getting into productivity.

The VAX can talk to IBM AS400, but not in high speed. KDOT is doing this. KFIS can also do this very easily. VAX can connect to the telephone line, synchronizer connection and to a channel connection.

Gregg Yowell, Apple Computer, Inc.

- 1) Gave an overview of what Apple has done in the State of Kansas. Department of Revenue has over 350 Macintosh Computers networked together, SRS has over 180 Macintosh's, KCC has 125 plus Macintosh's, etc.
- 2) Discussed Andersen Study.
- 3) Reported financial status of Apple Computer
- 4) Reported capabilities of Apple products
- 5) Price performance (in most cases meet or exceed price performance ratios of other PC's on market place)
- 6) Reported on various large installations that have Macintosh

Cited independent study done by Diagnostic Research Inc., (Attmt. #2).

CONTINUATION SHEET

MINUTES OF THE House COMMITTEE ON Computers, Communications & Technology,
room 529, Statehouse, at 7:30 a.m./~~p.m.~~ on February 12, 1991

Government Purchase Agreement:

In regard to the agreement to buy \$738,267 of hardware and software from Apple, does Apple see this as a contract?

In November 1990, in discussing pricing options with members of Legislative Services, there was some feeling that there was a better discount to be obtained from Apple, in fact as you can tell from the contract there are various level discounts for government pricing. The Legislature has been acquiring Apple products off state contract which is at the mid point of the discount structure. Legislative Services were informed that there were options to gain deeper discounts, they were provided with information, and Apple received contract back with Emil Lutz's, Director of Legislative Administrative Service, signature. Recently received message from Rep. Patrick that in fact there was some question whether the authorization had been made from the Legislature as a whole for execution of the contract. When contract was received from Emil, we were under the impression that he had that authority, and did not have time nor desire to contact or write a variety of people and question Emil's authority, as to whether or not he did in fact have proper authority. Regardless, at this point Legal Department in California was contacted and asked them to hold processing of the contract. It has not been signed by Apple, therefore, it is not a contract until it is signed by both parties. At this point it is in California in a file drawer and will not be signed until the matter can be cleared up with the Legislature.

Rep. McKechnie commented that it is interesting that after all hearings we have had, that had the LCC Subcommittee had similar hearings we would not be down this current path. There is a time factor involved in Mr. Anderson's comment that there are different machines for different individuals, and I cannot imagine putting a PC in every desk of the Legislature that is going to be justified, especially when we are looking at having to raise taxes from \$300,000,000 to around \$600,000,000 just to get out of here. It seems like a lot of money for computers.

Since no further information needed, the noon meeting was cancelled.

Minutes were approved as submitted.

Meeting adjourned at 8:30 Am. Next meeting February 13, 1991.

Kansas

2/12/91

Post-Reapportionment Uses of PSA's Plan90 Redistricting System

After 1991-92 redistricting activities are complete, PSA has designed the Plan90 software and database structure to be flexible enough to support a wide range of policy analysis issues. Virtually any state wide or district data (legislative districts, school districts, tax districts) that can be associated with census geography (blocks, precincts, tracts, counties) can be managed and supported by the software. Several PSA states are investigating the areas of interest noted below. Each state will likely have different needs depending on the type of data available and the importance of the data to the legislature.

School district policy analysis

- entry of existing school district boundaries
- revisions to school district boundaries
- association of existing demographic data to school districts
- association of specific school district data (pupil counts, teacher counts, funding levels) to each school district

Property taxation policy analysis

- association of property tax data to any existing level of census geography (including precincts)
- entry of special taxing district boundaries into the database
- association of existing and/or new demographic and/or revenue data to taxing districts

Natural resource policy analysis

- association of natural resource data (oil, gas, coal, mining interests) to any existing level of census geography (including precincts)

Constituent management analysis

- association of current census demographic data to legislative and congressional districts (this is a natural result of using the system for redistricting)
- association of new demographic data, especially data that is unique to each district
- association of voter registration and election result data to precincts (this may be a natural result of using the system for redistricting -- if the data was used in the redistricting process.)

Census Bureau data analysis

- Plan90 will support all Census Bureau data products released in support of redistricting
- Plan90 will support all Census Bureau data products in the STF format

All of these potential uses are available to Kansas as part of Plan90 functionality. All database creation and expansion capabilities are initiated and managed by the Kansas Plan90 database manager (System Manager) and/or the end user. Multiple end-user groups can have their own independent secure data elements in the database if required.

CCT
Attmt #1
2-12-91

Macintosh, MS-DOS, or Windows?

*A synopsis of what MIS managers and business computer
users have to say.*

Diagnostic Research, Inc.

CCT
Attachment #2
2-12-91

Introduction

This is a summary of selected information from two studies conducted to learn how business users and business computer decision makers compare the operating environments of Apple® Macintosh® personal computers, MS-DOS systems, and Microsoft Windows-based systems.

One study was conducted among MIS managers familiar with the Macintosh operating environment and either the MS-DOS or the Windows operating environment. Participants in the second study were business professionals from other departments who regularly use a personal computer running the Macintosh, MS-DOS, or Windows operating environment.

Both studies were conducted for Apple Computer, Inc. by Diagnostic Research, an independent international research firm. Apple Computer was not identified as the study sponsor.

(NOTE: We did attempt to include in the study users and MIS managers who work with OS/2 systems, but because the qualified respondent rate was so low, we had to abandon that effort.)

Summary

Customer Satisfaction

- ❑ MIS managers and users are more satisfied with Macintosh and are more likely to recommend Macintosh to their friends and coworkers.
- ❑ MIS managers are more satisfied with the overall performance of Macintosh than with MS-DOS or Windows.
- ❑ Macintosh users rate their systems higher as a source of satisfaction in doing their jobs, as enjoyable to use, and in giving them confidence in using their computers.

Business Performance

- ❑ MIS managers give Macintosh the edge on versatility, or the ability to run many different applications, and give Macintosh significantly higher scores on quality of printed output.
- ❑ Users give Macintosh superior ratings on performance as a business tool, availability of business applications, quality of business graphics, and ability to present their ideas effectively.

Productivity

- ❑ MIS managers rate Macintosh superior in three key areas related to day-to-day usage: ease of use, training requirements, and user productivity.
- ❑ Users give Macintosh superior ratings on consistency between applications, which translates into significantly better ratings on learning new applications and ease of use, as well. They also report that for availability of business applications, the Macintosh is superior to Windows and just as good as MS-DOS.