M E M O R A N D U M

To: Members of the Legislative Council

From: Serge H. Garrison, Director, Legislative Service Bureau
Joe O'Hern, Chief Clerk of the House
Marie Thayer, Secretary of the Senate

Re: Systems Test Results for Sperry Computer System

Date: December 20, 1983

Pursuant to the contract executed with Sperry Corporation for the development of a legislative computer system, the Legislative Service Bureau commenced its testing period on December 8, 1983 and tested through December 19, 1983. Forms specifically addressing the individual tasks listed in the contract and the RFP have been prepared by the text processors and are available to Sperry and members of the Legislative Council. Most problems encountered involve more than one task, because the text system is dependent upon a multitude of functions and if even the smallest task is not accomplished, it can impact other tasks. The text processors' documents address the text functions of the Sperry system and list those functions that have been successfully tested and those functions which are not acceptable because they contain material or minor deficiencies. This memorandum presents an overall view of the system and its impact upon the text programs of the House, Senate, and Legislative Service Bureau and also contains observations regarding points raised by members of the Legislative Council at previous Council and Committee meetings. Part I is a joint report by Serge Garrison, Joe O'Hern, and Marie Thayer. Part II contains observations by Joe O'Hern. Part III contains observations by Serge Garrison. Many of the observations are based upon information provided by legislative staff, a consultant employed by the Staff Computer Committee with the approval of the Legislative Computer Committee who worked part-time and assisted the staff in reviewing the test results, and information provided by Sperry personnel.

PART I

1. The systems test performed by the text processors indicates that the software program for text processing as tested through December 19, 1983, is not adequate. There are many deficiencies which would impact the ability of the Service Bureau to draft legislation using its existing number of employees as well as draft amendments, complete minutes, reports, and other similar functions. The impact upon the House and Senate Legal Counsel offices is equally as severe. Sperry has not yet been able to demonstrate substantial conformance with the defined test processing acceptance criteria and presently is unable to produce a legislative bill. Using a five section bill, the Bureau was able to input provisions

of the bill into its present system in 12 minutes. Using the Sperry system it was not possible to produce that bill in over an hour with available Sperry functions and in order to complete the bill, manual typing would be required which would substantially increase the time involved and the error margin that would result. The system also is unstable and sometimes a function will work and the next time it will not. The Bureau has not seen any publication enhancements as yet. It is not possible for the House and Senate to complete an amendment and build up a bill. While progress has been made in communicating with the Bureau printers, the IBM 6640s, correct communication with those printers has not yet been accomplished.

2. The RFP provided for a Spell Check application and this application has yet to be demonstrated. Sperry has indicated in a recent letter that it will provide the Spell Check during the initial term of the contract free of charge. This application was always to have been a part of the system but the conclusion appears to be that after the terms of the initial contract, five years, the Spell Check application will be a charge.

3. There is no Code search system, but Sperry cannot be faulted for this, because through oversight this was not specified in the RFP.

4. The Senate, House, and Bureau employees, particularly the text processors, Gary Kaufman, Serge Garrison, and Joe O'Hern, have devoted many hundreds of hours in attempting to assist Sperry to implement the text system and to carry out the directions of the Legislative Council. This has greatly impacted the ability of the Bureau to do individual bills, complete its interim committees, and prepare minutes and final reports that are part of the normal duties of the staff. The legislative employees have done this in good faith in attempting to carry out the desires of the Council because the employees desire an efficient, well-working system as much as anyone in order that they can continue their work in the manner in which they are accustomed and in order that they can provide enhancements that will assist the General Assembly in completing its work, as well as provide greater enhancements and cost-savings in the publication of legislative documents.

A personal goal of the Legislative Service Bureau director for many years has been to improve the quality, time, and expense of publishing the Code of Iowa. Such an accomplishment would make the work of the General Assembly much easier because it would always have available to it the updated version of the Code on a timely basis. It would also be a valuable service to lawyers, judges, and citizens of Iowa. This goal is probably not attainable within the next year and perhaps longer.

5. It is apparent that there will be a loss of efficiency in the bill drafting and amending phases if the system does not improve substantially. It is well recognized that Sperry is continuing to correct deficiencies of the system. It was known by both Sperry and by legislative staffers that many of these

deficiencies existed at the time of commencement of the test, however given the time frame available the test had to commence in order to comply with the terms of the contract. It was necessary to freeze programs so that no changes could be made which would invalidate the tests that had to be made. Sperry is continuing to work on the various programs and will no doubt be able to provide corrections in a number of instances. Whether or not these corrections will result in a curing of major deficiencies will not be known until another systems test can be performed after the lapse of 30 days of the submission of this report.

6. Although the contract assumed that Sperry would have completed the primary programming on the commencement date of the systems test, it is obvious that Sperry has not met this goal. Therefore, it appears that the systems test has mainly resulted in more specifically identifying problems which will have to be cured within the 30-day period. Because the system was not sufficiently developed when the test commenced, it can hardly be said that the staff was able to do the test envisioned by the contract although they gave their best effort. Some minor functions have been successfully demonstrated but it is almost impossible to comment upon successful demonstration of these functions when it is not known how they will impact the total system. It has been found that in some instances the corrections of unacceptable functions has created additional problems. This makes it extremely difficult to comment upon the total system, except to conclude that as the system presently exists it is inadequate for the text needs of the Legislative Service Bureau and the amendment functions of the House and Senate.

7. If applications are not corrected in a satisfactory manner, there will be a great loss of efficiency within the Bureau. The Bureau has three persons who as text processors do all the input for the preparation of the bills prepared by the 15 drafters. It has one person whose primary assignment during the session is to prepare many and relatively short amendments. Larger amendments, those of five or more pages, are ordinarily prepared by the three text processors. The House and Senate each have one text processor whose primary functions are to prepare amendments and incorporate them into bills for reprinting and enrolling purposes. There is space for one additional text processor in the Legislative Service Bureau. If there is a loss of efficiency of 50% or more, this would indicate the need for at least two additional text processors in the Bureau to do work that is normally accomplished by the present staff, and an additional text processor to do amendments that could not be prepared by the single text processor assigned to amendments. Because of the lack of space in which to place new employees required by additional work, it would be necessary to establish more than one shift because text processors cannot be expected to work 12 to 16 hours a day on a continuing basis. It would also be necessary to employ an additional two proofreaders in the Bureau who would be available during the time the second shift is working. Even with a second shift, there would be a loss of efficiency because bill drafters may not always be readily available in the evening to answer questions that continuously arise during the preparation of bills and amendments.

The House and Senate both have space problems and locating additional text processors within the most appropriate area would present major problems. It appears that proofers and text processors in the House and Senate would have to be increased and would be subject to overtime hours if major applications are not developed in substantial conformance with the defined text processing acceptance criteria. In recent years the House and Senate have been successful in reducing overtime hours and it would be a backward step to now have to increase overtime.

8. The collating and application of amendments is a function performed by the House and Senate Legal Counsel offices. The Service Bureau is greatly dependent upon the House and the Senate Legal Counsel offices to adequately and properly prepare the amendments and the reprinted bills and the Service Bureau must rely on the data generated by the two Legal Counsel offices. A delay in the ability of the House and Senate Legal Counsels to properly prepare amendments will impact the ability of the Service Bureau to prepare bills and amendments. Further, the procedures of the House and Senate and the session schedules are directly impacted by the ability of the Legal Counsel offices to move bills between the chambers quickly.

The staff does not understand why collating and amending cannot be satisfactorily demonstrated since on July 25, 1983 Sperry demonstrated collating functions and amending functions which appeared to function better than anything the staff has seen since that time.

9. As previously noted, it is becoming apparent that the goal of achieving better publication capabilities for publishing the Code of Iowa this coming year will not be met. Improvements in procedures are taking place, however those vitally needed improvements which would result from vastly improved automation will not be available. This will result in increased or sustained higher costs of publication at a time when the state should be saving money on this program.

10. There is the problem relating to storage capacity for existing documents that must be placed on the system. The disks which were provided with the system are not adequate to store all existing legislative documents. An additional disk will be required in order to properly store existing legislative documents. As the legislative data base increases, additional disks may be necessary. The disks cost $27,360 to purchase, $419 per month to lease, and $119 per month to maintain.

11. It is a foregone conclusion that the Legislative Service Bureau will not be able to use the Sperry system for drafting legislation during the next session of the General Assembly. It is also apparent that the House and Senate Legal Counsels will not be able to use the Sperry program for the drafting and preparation of amendments and the enrolled bills.

PART II

As noted in Part I, the text system is not now acceptable as it relates to the work with bill drafting we have to do in the House. The Legislature sent over 200 bills to the Governor last year. In the vast majority of cases this involved one or both chambers amending, building up a bill, collating, formatting, editing and performing other functions necessary to put legislation in the proper form. In addition, the House of Representatives passed over 50 bills to the Senate. Most of these bills were amended, again requiring work on our part. We do this work in the span of 82 session days and in situations where very little may be required on some days thus resulting in our work being squeezed into even fewer days. Loss of productivity can very quickly impact the flow of this work.

Sperry has spent considerable effort since the beginning of the project and has made progress since November. However, we must remain concerned about material faults in the current system. Incorporating amendments into bills is essential for us to handle our volume of work in the current time frame. Limitations on the amount of data loaded on the system and problems with the "New Language" command made testing this functionality difficult. The cure process must include sufficient data to test a wide variety of amendment types, sufficient functionality to input our own material and sufficient time. Collating must work for us to efficiently process 2nd House amendments. At test time it was not working. Both of these functions have been demonstrated to some degree on test data but were not working on our data.

The E.I. (edit/insert) command is limited in that only one or two changes per screen can be entered before processing. At present it is a time consuming process. On days when we face deadlines such as those in Joint Rule 20 and heavy work loads, this command would be limiting. To be effective this routine must be very versatile and allow multiple changes to be made quickly. Finally, formatting is slower on Sperry than on the current system. On short documents this difference is seconds. On longer documents the time differential is more significant.

The above areas are major concerns for the process that occurs in the Legal Counsel office. These and other concerns are encompassed in the notes from the text processors. The testing process has identified a number of critical areas that Sperry must correct before the system can be acceptable for text processing. If Sperry can debug existing programs we may see considerable corrective action within the 30-day period. I presume that if the existing approach has reached its effective limit and Sperry has to build from the ground up again, there is not enough time. We may well have problems of both types.

In any case because of the material deficiencies of the system, it is not at this time acceptable according to the terms of the contract.

PART III

1. Presently Gary Kaufman has been subject to training courses and study which will qualify him as the Mapper Coordinator. A Mapper Coordinator is required for the Sperry system to properly function because of many monitoring duties that are necessary. While it had been hoped that the function of the Mapper Coordinator could be performed by the presently employed person, it appears that it will take a full-time person to do the functions of the Mapper Coordinator. If Gary Kaufman is expected to perform those functions, the Service Bureau will again lose a full-time experienced staff person who has definite and needed responsibilities. It appears that in order to run the Sperry system, it will be necessary to employ a full-time Systems Operator, a full-time Mapper Coordinator, and have available other knowledgeable persons in the legislative branch who can backup those persons in the case of illness, unusual working hours, and similar eventualities. It may also be necessary to have a full-time manager/coordinator to coordinate plans and tasks between staff segments, manage capacity, manage security, and be a resource person.

2. At the last Council meeting the director of the Legislative Service Bureau indicated that starting December 1, 1983 his staff would have to start devoting full time to its normal duties of preparing final reports and drafting legislation, and no testing or education would continue. The Council agreed with this procedure. However, to do that would be to avoid the duties spelled out in the contract approved by the Council and place the Council in the position of not making a good faith effort to comply with the contract. This could result in legal ramifications. In addition Sperry is extremely dependent on legislative staff in its development of the text system. Therefore the staff has continued to work on the project which has required late hours, early morning hours, and weekend time. Because of this burden and the fact that interim committees have continued to work through the month of December, and even are scheduled for January, the Legislative Service Bureau finds itself substantially behind in its normal schedule and will not be able to timely draft many requests it has received and will receive nor will the Bureau be able to draft legislation with the care normally required. The director of the Bureau is of the opinion that the Bureau is presently in the worst shape than it has been in many years as far as preparing for the session is concerned. Orginally it had been anticipated that most text tasks would be completed by the systems test and tasks that had to be cured would be few in number. This is not the case since many tasks have not been completed to the point they could be tested properly. This means that it will be necessary for Bureau personnel to devote a large portion of time from now through January to help implement the computer system. How will the Bureau personnel be able to accomplish its tremendous bill drafting workload and the staffing of committees during this period of time? The text program cannot be implemented or tested without the

assistance of the text processors because they know how a text system must work better than Sperry personnel who are not as familiar with text systems. Bureau personnel have already worked many overtime hours in attempting to assist in implementing the computer program and perform their normal duties. They are tired and will start a session when the impact of pressure is normally very great in a physical and mental condition that is not conducive to the performance of good work. It is not possible to easily provide untrained backup personnel to assist the text processors. The demands of the General Assembly have just begun to be felt but are already somewhat overwhelming given other problem areas. As of this date we have not seen many of the bill drafting demands of individual legislators, the executive budget, executive department proposals, or the recently issued Task Force on Efficiency.

3. There have been problems relating to the loading of data on the computer system, but it is assumed that these problems can be worked out. The ability to communicate with the mainframe and receive certification from the Comptroller's Data Processing Division has not been accomplished. While this is a tool primarily needed by the Fiscal Bureau, the ability to communicate for the purpose of enhancing the rules publication process in the future is essential. Compatability with other vendor terminals in an efficient and cost-saving manner will also be necessary in the rules publication function within the future. Thus far the cost for communicating with non-Sperry terminals has appeared to be substantial. The question of whether the C-1 computer is capable of supporting the number of terminals anticipated remains.

4. The Sperry system requires a daily "PURGE", which is a procedure where all material being put on the system that day is applied to the existing data base and makes room for further changes. This has involved taking the system down for approximately one and one-half hours each day, normally in the evening. We have fears that this type of procedure could impact the work of the Legislature, especially during the last few weeks of the session when the system would be fully used by everyone on it and legislative work might extend into the evening. This heavy use might require a more frequent "PURGE", which conceivably would have to take place during the day. Daily purges could be done in early morning hours, but bringing someone in early every day indicates a definite need for a second shift person for evening work. There is a technique called "CYCLE/MERGE", which does not require taking the system down but does result in a degradation of the total system.

5. There are still a number of questions in my mind regarding the ability of the Sperry system to communicate with other systems. As indicated at the last Council meeting, it appears that it will cost a minimum of $6200 and additional costs to implement procedures for Sperry to support a number of other terminals. The ability to support a number of terminals will be necessary when full implementation of automating the rules publication is initiated. We have been considering communicating with the NCSL Legislative Information System so we can search their indexes to

determine what research files they have available. Many states do this but the cost on the Sperry system will be from $1,428 to $4,115 for one terminal. We had hoped the cost would be approximately the cost of one modem, which is minimal. There would be phone line costs under any system.

6. The Service Bureau still feels that it would be useful for future applications to have languages other than MAPPER and COBOL. We would need compilers for the other languages and they were not in the Sperry proposal.

7. The text system appears to be less than "user friendly", which was one of the stated objectives in the RFP. As compared to the existing system, many functions require additional keystrokes, complicated procedures, and are much more time-consuming than the existing system. Often text is completely lost requiring starting over with the input of material.

8. The Service Bureau is of the opinion that Sperry programmers have worked long hours and diligently but have not been able to provide the text system required because of the limitations of MAPPER. MAPPER is obviously an excellent system for sorting and analyzing columns of numbers and other data but does not seem to be a language reasonably adaptable to the treatment of text. It is questionable whether MAPPER will ever be able to provide the bill drafting speed of the current system. It has been pointed out to me that MAPPER is an "interpretive" language of great power and flexibility. An interpretive program, as explained to me, will always be slower than a compiled machine-code program because the computer must do so much work interpreting each instruction. The more complex the program, the greater the disparity.

Our present text processing capabilities of the existing terminals cannot be compared favorably to mainframe processing either. A terminal resident program, such as we have, does not worry about resource allocation to other users with competing requests to the data base. A terminal resident program does not have to communicate through a slow communications line where other users are competing for time. It appears that if a vendor is to provide service comparable to the current system, it will be necessary to down-load a good terminal program to the terminal that is capable of all the necessary text operations. There are some other options that may provide these capabilities.

9. The time required for training is substantial and there is very little time available. This time will impact many legislative employees as well as Bureau personnel.

10. While the emphasis has been on the ability of Sperry to communicate with the Comptroller's Central Data Processing computer, it is the desire of the Comptroller's office to also be able to communicate with the Sperry computer since many requests for such things as bill status information emanate from executive agencies. This problem has not been resolved at the present time.

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: Serge Garrison, Director, Legislative Service Bureau
Dennis Prouty, Director, Legislative Fiscal Bureau
Joe O'Hern, Chief Clerk of the House
Marie Thayer, Secretary of the Senate

FROM: Legislative Text Processors - Cynde Clingan, Sarah Craig, Chris Fisher, Peg Kephart, Robbi Royce, Jean Wyer

DATE: December 19, 1983

RE: Summary of Sperry Acceptance Testing

This report will summarize our findings as a result of the System Acceptance Test of the text processing portion of the contract executed between the State of Iowa and Sperry Corporation to provide a legislative computer system. Descriptions of the results of our testing of each of the tasks specified in the Request for Proposal are detailed in the notebook accompanying this report.

Over the last six months, the legislative text processors have devoted a great deal of time to the testing of the Sperry system, and in fact, feel that we have gone well beyond the bounds of normal cooperation in helping Sperry to build and debug a text processing system from scratch. In order to demonstrate the state's good faith efforts to honor the conditions of the contract, we have unfailingly consented to give Sperry's programmers any amount of our time needed to demonstrate specific applications and answer their questions. As a result we have been forced to neglect our regular duties and have worked some long evening and weekend hours in order to make up for lost time. We estimate that as a group we have spent nearly 2000 person hours helping Sperry to develop their system. When this figure is added to the thousands of hours spent by Sperry's best people nationwide, the fact that they still have an unusable system is certainly telling.

We now believe that our original estimate of a 50% loss of productivity was overly generous. In side by side tests of Sperry and our current system, we were rarely able to achieve even that figure. The Acceptance Test pages contain many examples, but the following cases are illustrative of the problems we have encountered. The Senate Rules require 25 seconds to format for printing on our current system; on Sperry it takes over 8 minutes. A 64 page bill formatted in 45 seconds on CDP. After 9 minutes on Sperry, the run blew up because the I/O limit was exceeded (the bill was too long). We attempted to create a new bill on both systems. On our system it required 12 minutes from the start of input to routing it to a printer. After 15 minutes of editing on Sperry, the bill was far short of half-way created, and we could

not conclude the test because their system would not allow us to input the explanation to the bill. In other words, we cannot even produce a bill using Sperry's system. It seems obvious that even if we could use this system, it would require an extra shift of text processing staff just to approach our current level of productivity. In this same vein, considering legislative hours and the fact that we have now been told by Sperry that the system cannot run unattended, the Mapper coordinator and/or the System Operator will have to be in the computer room at any time anyone is using the system; this may necessitate a second shift for these positions. At best, those two people will have to be on call at all times, including very late nights and weekends.

We encountered a number of insurmountable difficulties in attempting to conduct the Acceptance Test, the most serious of which was an inability to test some major RFP applications satisfactorily (specifically amending) because data was either not loaded at all, was loaded incorrectly, or applications (including the ability to input new data) were not working at all, even though they had been previously demonstrated. This last emphasizes our major concern with the Sperry product: the system they have provided is so thoroughly unstable that there is no predictability of responses. From minute to minute and from terminal to terminal we found that you could test a function a dozen times in precisely the same manner and get the same response ten times but twice find a totally different result. If a computer program's responses are not predictable, how can one ever rely on it? Perhaps the basic problem stems from the fact that Mapper is designed to work with numbers arranged in fields or columns and cannot seem to handle free-form creating and editing of text.

Another problem encountered is that although there is a TEXT help file built into the system, the documentation is either incomplete or incorrect and we certainly did not find it to be user-friendly. There is no satisfactory hard copy documentation of Sperry's text system.

Our testing of routing to peripheral devices in order to produce hard copy of documents was incomplete. During the Acceptance Test, Sperry was unable to demonstrate communication to the Shaffstall device for Senate Journal copy, the Senate's Xerox 2700 laser printer, or whatever Sperry printer is to be provided for the Senate Legal Counsel's office. Although we did test to the Service Bureau's 6640 ink jet printers and the House MagCard and Compugraphic equipment, we were unable to produce a single usable document. Samples of these documents are attached to the Acceptance Test pages.

Clearly, we have significant problems with the capacity of the system Sperry has sold the state. When Sperry began cutting items from their initial bid, they apparently cut out more than we could afford to lose. We are already out of disk drive storage, with only a fraction of the essential legislative documents loaded into the system. We contemplate 61 active terminals at the outset, but with three people doing text testing and six people learning word processing, the system went down continuously. Two people

attempting to access the same text run simultaneously locked up the system, necessitating more down time. Sperry has been doing a system purge each night during testing and we still had to turn the system over to the Mapper Coordinator for an hour or more each day for another purge because a very light 4-hour workload had filled it up again. What will happen in the press of Session with seven times as many users on the system -- do we shut down the legislature several times a day in order to purge the system? With the system now in place we not only have no room for growth, but are far short of even being able to handle the current load.

In conclusion, even if Sperry were to produce a terminal as intelligent as our Megadatas and had provided enough CPU capacity and disk drive space to handle the legislative load, in our opinion there are inherent limitations in Mapper which will prevent Sperry from ever being able to provide an acceptable text processing system. We have always been very proud of the fact that Iowa is the only state in the nation which does so much of its legislative work on computer with such a small staff so quickly and so efficiently. If we were to give up our present system for Sperry's, we would have to double the number of support staff and still could never reach our current level of productivity. Surely this situation is not acceptable to anyone.

JOSEPH O'HERN
CHIEF CLERK

STATE OF IOWA

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CLERK

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
STATE CAPITOL
DES MOINES, IOWA 50319

To: Members of the Legislative Council

From: Joe O'Hern, Chief Clerk of the House

Re: Systems Test Results for Sperry Computer System

Date: December 20, 1983

General Status

The computer room was made available the first week of November to Sperry to install the 1100 system. That work has gone forward. The system is up and a number of terminals in the Capitol are connected to the system and working. Sperry has had and continues to have personnel on site to ensure that the installation process is thoroughly covered. The General Assembly is not being charged for this function. The level of support provided by Sperry for this project has been impressive. Two customer engineers have been on site to handle the variety of situations large and small that occur, and other personnel have been provided to handle hardware and software situations that have not been charged to the General Assembly.

The communication division of General Services has been installing the cable necessary to connect terminals to the system. At present elements of the Service Bureau and Fiscal Bureau are connected to the system. The House and Senate legal counsel's offices are connected as well as several other terminals. The communications division has been and continues to be extremely cooperative in this effort and their help is much appreciated.

Indexing

The contract with Sperry required only that an implementation plan for the indexing process be in place prior to a successful system test. As noted at the November Council meeting that plan is in place. Sperry has done a considerable amount of work on indexing.

Last week, an indexing operator from the House and Senate entered the bill history information from a day's journal and then printed the information. An example of the output is attached. The Secretary of the Senate and I felt this preliminary exercise was successful.

In general this project is going very well. The system approximates our current system which aids in our personnel learning and feeling comfortable with it. It also appears that Sperry can save us some time in a couple of areas, verifying certain entries and eliminating duplicate text entries in the subject index. The implementation plan provides for all but publication tasks to be done prior to January 9. At present Sperry is on schedule with this project.

Office Automation/Word Processing

The Sperry system has on it a number of office support functions. These include message sending, and report sending from station to station; creation and sharing of personal calendars; reminders of appointments and tasks to be done and other functions. According to the contract Sperry was to continue to demonstrate these functions. Yesterday we had a demonstration of these functions on the system in the Lucas Building. We have discussed with Sperry some specific applications we would like provided. These include creation of the House and Senate calendars and computerizing the tracking of House and Senate appointments and confirmations. We do not have a formal implementation plan as yet,simply because we have had other priorities to date.

We have been interested in the word processing capabilities of the system outside of "text" and have begun work in that aspect of office automation. This, frankly, is the most important aspect of this area for us. Five staff people have completed a week's training on the system. Overall the training went well and an evaluation by the people involved is that it will enhance our ability to generate reports and update them in a more timely manner.

Communications

There are two main categories to be addressed. The first category is communications with our current printing or output devices. We have transmitted data to the IBM 6640 in LSB, the mag card printer in the House, and laser printers in the House and Fiscal Bureau, and the compugraphic typesetter in the House Journal room. As of the time we froze the text programs for testing, the code

for sending data to the Shaffstall was not in the text print command and therefore was not tested. To summarize, we know we can get data to the devices. The test demonstrated a number of problems that need to be addressed in the next 30 days including: stablizing print commands, both text and general printing; incorporating Shaffstall and compugraphic typesetting codes into the text print command; and loading the laser codes, including fonts into the text and general print command. Finally, we must minimize a delay between entering print commands and actual output. If the delay is in formatting as noted elsewhere it should be addressed there; if it is access to the printer through mainframe that access must be timely.

The second category is communicating with Central Data Processing. Sperry continues to resolve problems but is not certified as having passed CDP's 3270 test. At this point the Sperry terminal has limited communications with CDP. Within the next 30 days these limitations need to be eliminated. Central Data Processing has provided a substantial amount of test time for the 3270 testing. Their help and cooperation in this and other areas is appreciated.

Conclusion

As noted in the report on the text system and the Sperry system currently has material deficiencies with the text system. A number of questions in other or related areas have also been identified. According to the contract the questions, problems, and deficiencies need to be addressed within the next 30 days. The status of the system in software development and in some cases physical limitations of cabling made the system test of the last ten days difficult in many respects. Facing us now is the need to address the 30 day cure period during the 1984 session. This will be difficult on both parties.

Sperry has expended considerable effort on this project. Their support as a vendor has been excellent. As questions and concerns have occurred they have responded quickly to address those areas in what appears to be a unique situation.

Unfortunately the system is not yet acceptable. Sperry has given every evidence of being committed to this project and if that commitment continues will expend a great deal of effort in the next 30 days. At the end of that period we will again have to judge the status of the system. The contract that the Council negotiated insures that we do not have to accept or pay for a system that will not do the job.

123456789012345678901234567890123456789012345678901234567890

*** MAPPER SYSTEM *** PRODUCED BY STATE OF IOWA

..... END REPORT .....

.DATE 14 DEC 83 14:44:55 RID 21 14 DEC 83 MAXINE

.BILL HISTORY TEXT FOR HF 2426

```
*    DATE  .
*MNTH.DA.YR.                                  ACTION TEXT
*====.==.==.==================================================
 DEC. 13 83 INTRODUCED, PLACED ON CALENDAR. H.J. 686.
 DEC. 13 83 INTRODUCED, PLACED ON CALENDAR. H.J. 686.
 DEC. 13 83 READ FIRST TIME, PASSED ON FILE. S.J. 916.
```

..... END REPORT .....

.DATE 14 DEC 83 14:38:50 RID 22 14 DEC 83 JUANITA

.BILL HISTORY TEXT FOR HF 2380

```
*    DATE  .
*MNTH.DA.YR.                                  ACTION TEXT
*====.==.==.==================================================
 DEC. 13 83 AMENDMENT H. 5286 ADOPTED. H.J. 688.
 DEC. 13 83 PASSED HOUSE, AYES 93, NAYS NONE. H.J. 688.
 DEC. 13 83 MOTION TO RECONSIDER VOTE PREVAILED. H.J. 685.
 DEC. 13 83 MOTION TO RECONSIDER VOTE FAILED. H.J. 685.
```

..... END REPORT .....

.DATE 14 DEC 83 14:01:19 RID 23 14 DEC 83 JUANITA

.BILL HISTORY TEXT FOR HF 2384

```
*    DATE  .
*MNTH.DA.YR.                                  ACTION TEXT
*====.==.==.==================================================
 DEC. 13 83 AMENDMENT H. 5318 ADOPTED. H.J. 689.
 DEC. 13 83 PASSED HOUSE, AYES 95, NAYS 5. H.J. 689.
```

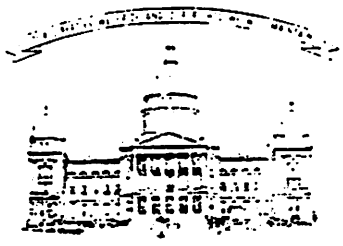
..... END REPORT .....

.DATE 14 DEC 83 14:01:19 RID 24 14 DEC 83 JUANITA

.BILL HISTORY TEXT FOR HF 2385

```
*    DATE  .
*MNTH.DA.YR.                                  ACTION TEXT
*====.==.==.==================================================
 DEC. 13 83 PASSED HOUSE, AYES 95, NAYS 4. H.J. 692.
```

DENNIS C. PROUTY
DIRECTOR
515/281-5279



STATE CAPITOL
DES MOINES, IOWA
50319

STATE OF IOWA
LEGISLATIVE FISCAL BUREAU

December 19,1983

REPORT TO MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Re: Fiscal Bureau Report on Sperry Activity

FINANCIAL DATA

The portion of the contract which relates to the Legislative Fiscal Bureau data is close to being on schedule. We analyzed the data with Sperry and have agreed to an implementation plan. The plan's first requirement was to load budget data. This has been done. After negotiations with the Comptroller's Office, we have reached an agreement for their provision of the proper documentation for the budget data. To date we have not been able to meet with the comptroller's office for the exchange of the documentation and Sperry analysts are waiting for this exchange prior to moving ahead.

WORD PROCESSING

The word processing facility is relatively simple to master and has great possibilities for LFB personnel. As a word processing function, a draft copy of any report, letter, or fiscal note can be entered into the system and messaged to the secretary for polishing or for mailing/circulation. Forms can be made up and stored for pulling and filling out at later dates. Letters or reports needing filed data (addresses, budget information, tracked processes) can be stored in MAPPER for any individual's use at a later date. Any report can be password protected to allow confidentiality in correspondence or with reports not ready for publication.

To initiate MAPPER into the LFB, all personnel of the Fiscal Bureau are training to become basic MAPPER users. Word processing, a secondary function of MAPPER, is also being taught to all personnel. The teaching process is expected to be complete prior to the start of the 1984 legislative session.

R E P O R T

of the

ADMINISTRATION COMMITTEE OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

The Administration Committee of the Legislative Council met at 1:20 p.m. on Tuesday, December 20, 1983 to consider several items and receive a progress report of the Centennial Committee. The Administration Committee makes the following recommendations:

1. That a charge of $14.00 plus sales tax be approved as the cost of the Code Supplement 1983 and that a charge of $15.75 plus sales tax be approved as the cost of the 1983 Session Laws.

2. That the expenditure of $23,000 from the Code Editor's budget be authorized for the office costs of the Code Editing Staff.

The Administration Committee also received a request from the Department of General Services for payment of an additional $2,270.08 to the firm of Hansen, Lind Meyer for the Capitol Needs Study. This amount is in addition to the $18,000 approved for the study. The additional amount is for the study reports and for the boards produced as a part of the study. The Administration Committee refers this matter to the Legislative Council without recommendation.

Respectfully submitted,

Representative Dale M. Cochran
Acting Chairman

R E P O R T

OF THE SERVICE COMMITTEE

TO THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

December 20, 1983

Members of the Service Committee met at 1:30 p.m. on December 20, 1983 and make the following recommendations to the Legislative Council:

1. That Ms. Jan Sweeney be employed on a part-time hourly basis as a Research Analyst I at pay grade 24, step 1, on the professional and managerial pay schedule, to assist with the work of the Excellence in Education Task Force during the 1984 legislative session. The salary is $8.38 per hour.

2. That the Legislative Fiscal Director be authorized to employ a Legislative Fiscal Analyst and a Legislative Program Analyst for the two resignations that have occurred on his staff.

Respectfully submitted,

C. W. (BILL) HUTCHINS
Chairperson

R E P O R T

of the

STUDIES COMMITTEE OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

The Studies Committee of the Legislative Council met at 1:45 p.m. on Tuesday, December 20, 1983, to consider requests for additional meeting days. The Studies Committee makes the following recommendations:

1. That one additional meeting day be approved for the Grain Dealers and Lien Law Subcommittee.

2. That one additional meeting day be approved for the Economic Development and Job Training Study Committee.

Respectfully submitted,

SENATE LOWELL L. JUNKINS
Chairman