

Makingtheacquisitionofanewbanktransparentto itscustomersledSeafirsttotheMacintoshchoice.

SeafirstReliesonMacintoshComputers for EasyAcquisitions

Seafirst Bank, the largest bank in Washington State, is an \$11 billion financial institution head quartered in Seattle. Its 6500 employees—from the chairman on down—use 3500 Apple Macintosh computers to create reports, send electronic mail, set up new customer accounts, and check the latest rates.

In 1985, Seafirstrecognized that to be the leader in a competitive banking environment, it would have to involve all of its banking professionals in using computers to access critical customer and business information quickly. One of the company's primary objectives in the conversion to computers was to collect data at its source and make the information available throughout the system. "We viewed data as a corporate resource, and our goal was to make it available across the entire bank rapidly and easily," says Bob Bowman, vice president and manager of PC Support. At the time, Seafirst had one major on-line application that supported the teller stations in the bank's branches. However, most of its operations were built around batch processing on the main frame.

SeafirstanalyzedanumberofdifferentplatformsandultimatelyselectedMacintosh personalcomputers. "WefeltthatbecauseoftheMacintosh computer's ease of use, we would be more successful at making the change to computers," says Bowman. "The intuitive Macintosh interface allowed us to introduce terminal emulation to people who had no affinity for a keyboard or a CRT, and get them productively involved in the computing process."

FasterResponseToBusinessNeeds

In 1989, when Seafirst acquired a competing bank in Washington, it wanted to make sure that the new customers wouldn't perceive any change in ownership. That mean tensuring that the acquired bank's products and services were incorporated into Seafirst's operating structures earnlessly.

One such product was a Certificate of Deposit (CD). The most important feature of the CD was that interest checks would be generated a few days before interest was due, so that the check would be in the customer's mail box the day the interest was accrued.

Although Seafirst was in the process of developing a mainframe application to handle a similar product, it couldn't be implemented quickly enough. In order to issue the 5000 CD interest check searly, Seafirst would have needed at least two

monthsformainframereprogramming. Seafirst's Customer Services grouphadto findanaltemative.

Afteranalyzing numerous options, the group decided to use Macintosh computers. UsingaMacintoshSE/30withanAvatarboardtoaccessthemainframe,they designeda HyperCardprogramthat would allow them to pull down the appropriatedata, manipulateit, and transferitto a File Maker database, and print the checks onan Apple Laser Writer printer - complete with address, tax with holdings, digitized signature, and interest payment amount. Thoughthe group had never trieditbefore, they were up and running in three days.

"Whatwouldhavetaken30temporaryemployeestwoweekstocompletetook" onlythreedayswiththe Macintosh," says Cathy Murray, vice president and manageroftheOperationsGroup'sCustomerServicesdivision."Oninterestpayment day, the checks were in the mailbox."

AsTimTumpaugh, ViceChairman of Operations, putsit, "The Macintoshisa" flexible tool that gives the ability to go from ground zero to up and running in no time. This is where, with the Macintosh, you realize a competitive edge."

AccessToIBMMainframeIsVital

There are approximately 1000 Macintosh personal computers in Seafirst's 185 branches. With few exceptions, all of the Macintosh computers emulate IBM 3270 terminalsonthebank's SNA network allowing them to access IBM host information.Inthebank's 185 branches statewide, customers er vice representative suse Macintoshcomputerstoaccessthemainframe's Customer Information Systemfor checking, savings, and creditinformation; loan applications; and other customer accountinformation.

In Seafirst's corporate offices, senior managers in the Finance group use Macintosh computers equipped with Avatarboards to access host data, used in sophisticated Microsoft Excelspreadsheets for reports and presentation stothe board of directors, shareholders, and financial analysts.

"Wehavealargenumberofpeoplewhosejobsinvolvemanipulatingdataproduced by numerous applications that run on the host, "says Bill Anderson, senior vicepresidentandmanagerofthe Technology Services Division. "We need to be able to provide data to those peoples othat they can incorporate it into reports, complete proforma analyses, or use it to create board room presentations. If we can transferdataelectronically and download it directly to the Macintosh, we reduce ourcostsandincreaseproductivity.

"WehavealotofIBMequipmenthere," hecontinues. "WehavealargeIBM mainframe. We have a lot of IBM terminals, and we have a lot of Macintosh

computers that act as IBM terminals. The IBM terminal is a closed environment. Macintoshadds an entire wealth of possibilities to the computing experience of the enduser."

The company is currently looking at IBM's Systems Application Architecture (SAA) platform, for application development and network expansion. "Since somany of the applications we use run on IBM systems, we have to embrace it," explains Anderson. "What's great is that the Macintosh fits right into IBM's SAA future. Even if Seafirst chose to be strictly an SAA shop, we would still keep all of our Macintosh computers. We would use the Macintosh computers for what they excelat. For us, those functions are not going to be supplanted by another personal computer overnight. In fact, the more we use Macintosh, the more we like it."

DALWillPermitSeamlessMainframeAccess

SeafirstisalsousingApple'sDataAccessLanguage(DAL)tocreateprototype
HyperCardapplicationsthatwillallowenduserstoaccessinformationinmultiple
DB2databasesresidingonthebank'sIBMhostmainframe.SaysMikeHarburg,vice
presidentofAdvancedResearch, "ThebeautyofDAListhattheuserjustopensup
anapplicationandlogsontothehost, and DALbringsthedatadowntothe
Macintosh."Inthefuture Seafirstexpectstoseeanumberofpopularsoftware
productsincorporate DALcapabilities intothe application structure. "We'relooking
forwaystoseamlesslyintegrateworkstation productivity tools with data on the
mainframe, in order to maximize the use of Macintosh systems as decision
support tools."

MacintoshNetworkSupportsCorporateGoals

Seafirstestimatesthatsincethe Macintoshnetwork became fully functional, productivity has increased, because multiple rekeying of documents has been largely eliminated. With the availability of better data and graphical presentation, the decision-making process has been improved. In ternal communications convey more information faster.

Seafirstalsoestimates an 87 percent reduction intraining costs with the Macintosh compared to MS-DOS machines. "Our people get paid to make loans and provide customers ervice," says Turnpaugh. "They don't get paid to learn how to use computers."

Anindication of the Macintosh computer's broad acceptance and wide usage throughout the bank is the fact that Seafirst has the highest percapit a computer usage in the banking industry. For every two people in the corporation, there is one Macintosh computer. But as Tumpaugh explains, "This is not technology for

technology's sake, but rather technology that make the bank a better place to work andmorehelpfultoourcustomers."

Seafirst's avowed corporate mission is to provide high-quality customers ervice while achieving superior profitability, maintaining its dominant markets hare, and being the lowest-cost producer of banking products in the state. According to Harburg, the Macintosh computer is a vital component of the bank's ability to achievethosegoals. "Icansaywithoutadoubtthatthe Macintosh has provided us with the ability to help more customers in more ways, more efficiently than any othercomputersystemwouldhave,"saysHarburg."1thinkthisisareasonthat Seafirsthasbecomeamore profitable and successful corporation."