

Approved: March 22, 2000 *Carl Dean Holmes*
Date

MINUTES OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON UTILITIES.

The meeting was called to order by Vice-Chairman Tom Sloan at 9:05 a.m. on March 6, 2000 in Room 231-N of the Capitol.

All members were present except: Rep. Carl Holmes

Committee staff present: Lynne Holt, Legislative Research Department
Mary Torrence, Revisor of Statutes
Jo Cook, Committee Secretary

Conferees appearing before the committee: Lynne Holt, Legislative Research Department
Rep. Dennis McKinney, 108th District
Mike Reece, A. T. & T.
Doug Lawrence, Southwestern Bell Corporation
Mike Murray, Sprint United
Janette Luehring, Kansas Corporation Commission
Guy McDonald, Kansas Corporation Commission

Others attending: See Attached Guest List

Vice-Chairman Sloan asked the committee to review the copies of the minutes and action would be taken tomorrow. Also distributed to the committee were copies of the House Utilities Committee Rules. Lynne Holt distributed copies of a report on KAN-ED (Attachment 1) that included an Executive Summary and responses to questions previously asked.

Sub. HB 2743 - Expedited deployment of high-speed data transmission services

Lynne Holt, Legislative Research Analyst, provided an overview of the bill. She then responded to questions from Rep. Kuether, Rep. Loyd, Rep. Sloan, and Rep. Vining.

Copies of written testimony provided by Rolla Horton, Information Systems Manager for the First National Bank in Pratt (Attachment 2) were distributed to the committee.

Mike Reece, representing A. T. & T., provided testimony in opposition to **Sub. HB 2743** (Attachment 3). Mr. Reece stated that A. T. & T. believes this bill would discourage the deployment of alternative technologies and limit the benefits competition would bring to the customer.

Mr. Doug Lawrence, representing Southwestern Bell Telephone Company, testified as an opponent to **Sub. HB 2743** (Attachment 4). He explained that SBC opposed the bill for several reasons. They include: the bill conflicts with federal law regarding FCC rulings on access to Universal Service Funding, it would significantly pressure the size of the Kansas Universal Service Fund, it is discriminatory in who could access the fund for deployment of high-speed transmission services, it could be construed to relax current laws and regulations regarding deployment of high-speed transmission services in rural communities, and it could damage current deployment levels and access to services in rural communities.

Appearing as an opponent to **Sub. HB 2743**, Mr. Mike Murray, Director of Governmental Affairs for Sprint, testified (Attachment 5). Sprint is opposed to legislative mandates to deploy specific technologies or service capabilities by arbitrary deadlines and believes that is what this bill does. Mr. Murray stated that this bill could force Sprint to either make an uneconomic business decision or face unfair competition; could increase the size of the Kansas Universal Service Fund and would cause severe pricing distortions between the high and low cost areas.

CONTINUATION SHEET

MINUTES OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON UTILITIES in Room 231-N on March 6, 2000 at 9:05 a.m.

Janette Luehring, Chief of Telecommunications for the Kansas Corporation Commission, provided testimony in a neutral position on **Sub HB 2743** (Attachment 6). Ms. Luehring highlighted some concerns of the KCC and explained possible amendments.

Mr. Guy McDonald, Kansas Corporation Commission, testified as a neutral party to **Sub HB 2743** (Attachment 7). Mr. McDonald stated that the FCC is the appropriate rule making body for the issues covered in the bill and that the FCC would welcome the committee's direct input.

Rep. Dennis McKinney, 108th District, appeared in support of **Sub HB 2743**. Rep. McKinney distributed copies of an editorial from the Mid-February 2000 Farm Journal magazine (Attachment 8). Rep. McKinney referred to Mr. Horton's testimony previously distributed.

The conferees responded to questions from Rep. Alldritt, Rep. Dahl, Rep. Myers, Rep. Klein, Rep. Vining, Rep. Toelkes, Rep. McClure, Rep. Loyd, Rep. Krehbiel, Ms. Holt, and Rep. Sloan.

Meeting adjourned at 10:55 a.m.

Next meeting will be Tuesday, March 7, 2000.

HOUSE UTILITIES COMMITTEE GUEST LIST

DATE: March 6, 2000

NAME	REPRESENTING
George Barbee	RTMC
Tom DAY	KCC
Doug Lawrence	SW Bell
Mike Murray	Sprint
Patrick Hurley	KCPB
WALKER HENDRIX	CRKB
Tom Gleason	Independent Telecom Group
ED SCHAUB	WESTERN RESOURCES
Amy Mc Donald	KCC-staff
Len Parsons	"
Janette Huehring	"
John Federico	KCTA
Chew Fleming	Cox Comm.
Mike Moffer	SWB
Melanie Raming	SWB
Debbie Vignatelli	SWB
Kathy Damon	" "
Stan Parsons	Draft Associates
Sandy Braden	McCall Lutes & Assoc
Chris Wilson	KS Governmental Consulting

HOUSE UTILITIES COMMITTEE GUEST LIST

DATE: March 6, 2000

NAME	REPRESENTING
Martin Hawver	
Jon Nuts	K&C
John Pinegar	
Dennis McKinney - Rep.	

KAN-ED

Executive Summary

HB2591 would authorize KAN-ED, a statewide education technology network. Included in the vision of KAN-ED is to use existing telecommunications resources from a variety of telecommunications industry, state and ISP providers to form the network. The initiative would connect all 304 school districts in Kansas, 28 education service centers and 330 public libraries to KAN-ED, an educational network with specialized content that is afforded only those who have connectivity.

Some of the benefits of KAN-ED include:

- ◆ Statewide access to electronic databases
- ◆ Aggregated subscriptions to online periodicals
- ◆ Development of curricular materials for local as well as statewide use
- ◆ Shared instructors in areas of certified personnel shortages
- ◆ Increased opportunities for teacher in-service training
- ◆ Access to enrichment materials available through government agencies such as NASA and the Library of Congress
- ◆ Access to informal sciences, arts and education materials through museums
- ◆ Opportunities for more parental involvement with schools and their children
- ◆ Increased opportunities for connecting Kansas communities, through schools and libraries

Costs:

Governor Graves has included \$4.5 million in the FY2001 budget for KAN-ED. The cost breakdown for KAN-ED is:

- ◆ \$4.5 million in one-time start-up costs
- ◆ \$13.0 per year to operate and manage KAN-ED

Additional funding sources:

- ◆ Utilize E-rate funding from the Federal Government for year 1 and subsequent years
- ◆ Seek private Foundation and corporate funding

Summary of the structure of KAN-ED:

The general structure of KAN-ED/HB2591 establishes a framework for making technical and programmatic decisions. Members of the committees referenced in the bill will develop a highly refined implementation plan. As a general principle, we seek to leverage existing telecom resources provided today to all school districts and libraries. In this way, we can encourage broad-based industry participation in KAN-ED. In preliminary discussions the

HOUSE UTILITIES

DATE: 3-6-00

ATTACHMENT 1

KAN-ED Executive Summary

subject of bidding KAN-ED broadband connections to the state KANS-A-N and KANREN backbone was raised. Once bids are received, industry would be approached on a school district by school district basis to ascertain if their current provider will install KAN-ED broadband at a price competitive to our bid. If the provider is able to do this, we will have that broadband installed. If not, we will use the services on our bid.

Other discussions have ensued regarding Internet services. It is recommended that the state provide a minimum level of Internet connects to each school district. With T1 connection 100 concurrent users in each district could be comfortably accommodated. There are about 1500 school district buildings and the state would provide services to 20 PC's connected to the Internet per building. The school districts would use their existing contracts and resources to extend the Internet connectivity. The plan calls for the connection of 25 school districts with DS3 speeds (45 megabits) and 279 school districts at T1 speeds (1.5 megabits). The model school districts would qualify based on a number of factors to include trained in-school technologists, existing interconnect of buildings in the districts and highly sophisticated technology deployments. Libraries would have connection to the backbone at speeds ranging from 128kb to T1. A full engineering design will be completed by KANREN and DISC in the next several months. Industry will be invited to participate in these plans.

Frequently Asked Questions Regarding KAN-ED

1. Will private credited schools and the home schooled be able to access KAN-ED?

Proposed HB 2591 (KAN-ED) does not specifically mention providing access to private schools nor students who are home schooled. The Executive Branch CITO has received clarification, through a legal opinion, that private non-profit accredited schools can legally receive connection to KAN-ED, provided the connection is not financed by the state. However, home schooled students access has not been addressed nor is it being addressed at this point. The funding plan for KAN-ED relies heavily upon obtaining E-Rate discounts from the Schools and Libraries Division. The applications from the State Education consortium and State Library Consortium that were submitted in mid-January followed the expressed intent of HB 2591. The applications followed the guidelines of 2591 and did not include connection provisions for private schools or the home schooled. Providing connectivity for the home schooled in the state would not be easily implemented or managed. Expanding the scope of KAN-ED to include the home schooled may put at risk federal E-Rate funding.

2. If the KAN-ED plan assumption is that all school districts and private schools will need access then where does the responsibility lie to ensure districts file for reimbursement for the local loop (last mile?) Who will manage this objective? If it is not managed then there will be a lot of wasted bandwidth.

The vision of KAN-ED is to provide each school district and library connectivity to the KAN-ED backbone. It will be the responsibility of each school district or library to provide internal connections within their respective districts. A school district that has already completed internal connections within the district can request any size bandwidth to match their needs. To ensure that KAN-ED reach students, KAN-ED administration in cooperation with the Department of Education and State Library would encourage and assist users to apply for E-Rate support for the "local loop".

3. Some districts have already signed multi-year contracts for telecom services and Internet access so they don't have to go out to bid each year on their Form 470. How will KAN-ED address the issue of contracts-in-force?

The intent of KAN-ED is not to disrupt those long-term contracts that some districts already have in place. KAN-ED will enhance what those districts already have in place by provisioning Internet2 and the specialized educational content that is afforded those having connectivity to the KAN-ED network.

4. **Will KAN-ED support ISDN PRI and BRI? These services were mandated under HB 2728 and both PRI and BRI are becoming available in rural exchanges. ISDN PRI/BRI is a good solution for Internet access for small school districts operating from a single building or campus when all buildings on the campus are on a campus wide-area network (WAN). An ISDN local loop is much cheaper than a fractional T1 (from \$350 - \$366/mo. for 128Kbps to 384 Kbps plus installation charges) or full T1. Small districts and libraries probably couldn't afford a fractional T1 but could afford an ISDN-BRI at a cost of from \$45 - \$58/mo. The installation charges and equipment are also much cheaper.**

KAN-ED will use much of the same network services as are currently available as part of the state's backbone network services. At the present time the state uses ISDN-BRI and RI connectivity for several applications. When requested by user agencies, ISDN-BRI connections are provided to strategic routers for backup and load sharing on existing frame relay circuits. The KANS-A-N network also provides traditional switched access services using any modem based data rate up to 56 kb/s and ISDN-BRI to 128 kbps/s. This access is provided though centrally managed terminal servers in Topeka connected to multiple ISDN-PRI circuits. The network also has individual ISDN-PRI circuits connected to the network in Kansas City and Wichita. Today we envision frame relay connections.

5. **One of the biggest limitations to meeting the requirements of HB 2591 is the lack of fiber optic cable to the school district point-of-presence (PoP.) This is called fiber to the curb. Sprint won't even have fiber run to all telephone central offices until July 2003. To meet the distance learning requirements of HB 2591 T1s must be multiplexed/reverse multiplexed at great expense and even then only one site per district would benefit without other buildings being connected by fiber.**

Under the current plan for KAN-ED we expect to provide most of the service to the school districts on T1 circuits connected to the state's frame relay services. This connectivity can be provided over existing copper circuits if fiber connectivity is not in place. Current distance learning applications using the statewide KANS-A-N network are provided under the existing backbone network contracts and use T1 circuits at very competitive rates. Multiplexing for these circuits is already provided through the backbone network and the multiplexers that would be located at the school districts are now relatively inexpensive. The goal of KAN-ED, at this point, is not to connect to all buildings in a school district, just to one "gateway" building. The school district would then be responsible for any connectivity between buildings. As activity grows on the KAN-ED network we expect to upgrade the T1 frame relay circuits to ATM using OC-3 or greater bandwidth through facilities that we be developed over time.

6. **Some of our districts may already have connections through a cable provider or through their Educational Service Center (ESC). How will this be managed?**

The vision of KAN-ED is to take existing resources and bring them together to form an Educational network. Adhering to that vision would mean that the districts or libraries who currently have a cable provider as their Internet ISP would continue with that provider. The aggregation of the telecommunications resources to establish KAN-ED would fall under the management of the Executive Branch CITO.

7. The proposed KAN-ED bill provides for interactive video services but no standards are defined. What compression standards will be supported, e.g. H.320/323 and MPEG1/ MPEG2? Who will manage the network? The E-rate program doesn't provide discounts for the video hardware and CODECs, only the network. KAN-ED's responsibility needs to be further defined.

Standards are defined through the Kansas Information Technology Architecture as required by law.

8. The KAN-ED bill also provides for discounted long-distance services. How will this be managed and billed? If a district/school/library can get a better rate from another provider can they "opt-out.?" Will Sprint have the opportunity to bid on the LD service offering?

Long distance services provided as part of KAN-ED would be managed and billed by DISC in conjunction with the vendor(s) providing the service. KAN-ED envisions the aggregation of demand for long distance service as a way of getting the best competitive pricing from a bid process. Unless restricted by a contract for these services, individual sites could opt not to participate. Yes, Sprint and other vendors will be provided the opportunity to bid for providing the aggregated services. Long distance from KANS-A-N is not E-rate eligible. Thus it is highly unlikely schools would acquire this service from KAN-ED.

9. Will Sprint and other service providers have the opportunity to bid on network management of the KAN-ED backbone?

Management of the current KANS-A-N network, and management of portions of the network for KANWIN, KCJIS (Law enforcement), Interactive video, and other services is provided through the existing network management resources of the state's network control center (NCC). Management of the data portions of these networks is generally provided using HP Openview and management of the backbone portion of the network is provided through Panaview software provided as part of the backbone contract. As network management requirements grow and expand, any changes in network management platforms will certainly be obtained through the competitive bid process. As with all telecommunications services, DISC aggressively solicits bids from all potential providers.

10. **What specific services will DISC provide to Public K-12 schools and Libraries and what will the costs be for each participating site, as a result of KAN-ED?**

The DISC-KANREN provided services include internet, internet 2, long distance, training, electronic publications, delivery software for applications parent access to teachers through mail electronic bulletin boards, educational research, and related content services.

11. **How does DISC intend to work with Internet and Telecommunications service providers that are currently providing services to Public K-12 schools and Libraries to ensure that private enterprise is not displaced?**

(See new Section 8) Attached.

12. **Cable modem technology is the most prevalent broadband remote access technology serving schools and libraries in the state today. Yet the recommended technology choices listed in the Kansas Statewide Technical Architecture proposal is XDSL. Does KAN-ED intend to include cable modem technology?**

Yes, we will expand the Information Technology Executive Council's current architecture to cover cable technologies.

13. **As we all know, the Federal Universal Service Fund (USF) received more funding requests for year 2000-2001 than there were funds available (\$4.6 billion in requests for \$2.4 billion allocated). Because of this, there is speculation that monies will be granted only to the most needy schools (schools qualifying for an 80% match or higher). If the KAN-ED business plan is based upon the state receiving a 62% USF match, what will happen if these monies are not available?**

Installation will not occur until E-Rate funding for both libraries and school districts are in place.

14. **As mentioned above, funding for KAN-ED is based upon a 62% match from the USF. In the state of Iowa, the Iowa Communications Network (state operated network) was recently denied USF funding for telecommunications services they provide to schools. There is currently a lawsuit pending in Federal court. Has Kansas reviewed this issue with regard to KAN-ED and USF?**

Yes, SLD has said we will qualify under internet services. Voice services are not eligible for E-rate discounts.

15. **As we all know, USF monies are granted on an annual basis. Each year funding applications must be re-submitted and each year funding commitments are subject to re-consideration. What is the contingency plan for KAN-ED should funding requests be denied after the network becomes operational? Would the state**

of Kansas be asked to make up the difference? Would the Public K-12 schools and Libraries be asked to make up the difference? Would the KAN-ED network be shut down if this USF money were not available?

Continued funding for KAN-ED is a decision for State appropriations, Administration budget requests, and local unit of government funding sources as well as private sources. Our goal is to raise private funding sufficient to leverage E-rate discounts. A committee is at work to implement this contingency plan.

16. Are you able to discuss what the connection fees and annual fees will be for a Public K-12 school or Library to connect to Internet2? If a participant currently has a broadband connection to the World Wide Web, can Internet2 be delivered over this same connection or will a separate broadband connection be required?

The appropriation request is sufficient to fund install for connection to the DISC-KANREN network. On-going costs for one year range between \$10 million and \$13 million. These costs cover all services available through the State backbone and content services proposed for KAN-ED.

17. How does a current provider of Telecommunications and Internet services qualify to be an Internet2 provider? What changes will need to be made to current broadband connections to schools? What costs will be involved for the providers?

Yes, the DISC – KANREN network qualify for Internet2.

18. If state managed Educational content is a priority of KAN-ED why can't this content be delivered to Public K-12 schools and Libraries over the WWW, utilizing the same security features that financial institutions, e-commerce companies and corporations use to secure transactions. Why does KAN-ED require a "private network" when entities such as banks and companies, such as Boeing, can secure sensitive information for transmission over the WWW. Can't KAN-ED deliver educational materials intended for use by Public K-12 schools and Libraries in the same manner? This would negate the KAN-ED requirement to build a multi-million dollar private Internet network, which would be redundant to what already exists in private enterprise.

This is a very difficult technology to deploy over Internet1 from a management and technical perspective. Members of KAN-ED would share resources to those who have dedicated connects to KAN-ED. It is the vision of KAN-ED to aggregate existing telecommunications resources to form the network instead of building a network as suggested in the question.

Section 8. The Executive Branch Chief Information Technology Officer shall provide the KAN-ED Information Technology Committee implementation guidelines. These guidelines shall include but not be limited to ...

- 1) Leverage existing State telecommunications infrastructure operated by inter exchange carriers, independent local exchange carriers, regional Bell operating companies, and cable providers doing business in the State.
- 2) Every three years bid statewide library and school district interconnect to the State's KANS-A-N and KANREN networks as a method for establishing baseline costs for broadband connection to the State's KAN-ED network.
- 3) Telecommunications providers of long distance and Internet services to school districts and libraries will be given the first right to match bid prices. Awards will be made to providers who currently have the majority of contracts in school districts or with libraries if the price for services is competitive to the Statewide base bid. Competitive means the quoted price is within 5% or lower than the base statewide bid.
- 4) The State's backbone may take advantage of existing or future State contracted fiber.
- 5) Require telecom providers to be compliant to the approved ITEC architecture for DISC management of a statewide network.
- 6) Each year the Chair of the KAN-ED information technology committee shall report to the Joint Committee on Information Technology about telecom facilities utilized by KAN-ED.

Superintendent	District	District Name	Address	City	State	Zip	LATA	Speed
Arbur	USD 435	Abilene	704 N Cedar	Abilene	KS	67410	785	T-1
J. Gehrt	USD 329	Mill Creek Valley	RR1 Box143	Alma	KS	66401	785	T-1
Larry Nichols	USD 392	Osborne County	2803 W 80th Dr	Alton	KS	67623	785	T-1
Tony Veith	USD 267	Renwick	409 Huntington	Andale	KS	67001	316	T-1
Gary Hamon	USD 385	Andover	517 W Central	Andover	KS	67002	316	T-1
J.W. Sturley	USD 361	Anthony-Harper	516 N Bluff	Anthony	KS	67001	316	T-1
Scott Greenwood	USD 359	Argonia Public Schools	222 North Blackstone Road	Argonia	KS	67004	316	T-1
Wiley Wilcox	USD 470	Arkansas City	2208 Pine Crest Court	Arkansas City	KS	67005	316	DS3
Paul Hardin	USD 220	Ashland	RR1 Box 158	Ashland	KS	67831	316	T-1
Tom Kautz	USD 377	Atchison Co Comm Schools	15183 310th Rd	Atchison	KS	66002	913	T-1
Roger Reynolds	USD 409	Atchison Public Schools	1712 Arbor	Atchison	KS	66002	913	T-1
Cindy Arnoldy	USD 511	Attica	RR 1 Box 32	Attica	KS	67009	316	T-1
Kent Morgan	USD 318	Atwood	R11 Box 60A	Atwood	KS	67730	785	T-1
Randy McDaniel	USD 402	Augusta	301 W Kelly	Augusta	KS	67010	316	T-1
Maurice Feldkamp	USD 451	B & B	RR 1 Box 24	Baileyville	KS	66404	785	T-1
Ed Schulte	USD 348	Baldwin City	618 E 1714 Rd	Baldwin City	KS	66006	785	T-1
Ken D Graves	USD 506	Labette County	4102 Pratt Road	Bartlett	KS	67332-9301	316	T-1
Gary Cottrell	USD 508	Baxter Springs	2249 Washington	Baxter Springs	KS	66713	316	T-1
Bob Moncrief	USD 404	Riverton	9376 SE 72nd Terr	Baxter Springs	KS	66713	316	T-1
Robert Hatfield	USD 357	Belle Plaine	1150 English Court Dr	Belle Plaine	KS	67013	316	T-1
Patricia A Heidrick	USD 273	Beloit	403 N Walnut	Beloit	KS	67420	785	T-1
Ron Albers	USD 433	Midway Schools	913 Hwy 20E	Bendena	KS	66008	785	T-1
Bernard Juno	USD 403	Otis-Bison	RR 1 Box 21	Bison	KS	67520	785	T-1
Zita Duensing	USD 498	Valley Heights	606 Cooley	Blue Rapids	KS	66411	785	T-1
Sandy Polley	USD 204	Bonner Springs	844 S 130th St	Bonner Springs	KS	66012	316	T-1
Greg Mills	USD 314	Brewster	6640 Road 35	Brewster	KS	67732-8910	785	T-1
Alfred Braun	USD 304	Bazine	RR1 Box 74	Brownell	KS	67521-8764	785	T-1
Gaylen Bantz	USD 313	Buhler	Box 320	Buhler	KS	67522	316	T-1
Brad McElrinn	USD 462	Central	Rt 1 Box 81	Burden	KS	67019	316	T-1
Don Stejskal	USD 496	Pawnee Heights	RR 2 Box 22	Burdett	KS	67523	316	T-1
Judith Thompson	USD 454	Burlingame Public School	18397 S Uriah Rd	Burlingame	KS	66413	785	T-1
John Fletcher	USD 244	Burlington	1112 Wilson Street	Burlington	KS	66839-1185	316	T-1
Lou Anderson	USD 398	Peabody-Burns	15510 NW Shumway	Burns	KS	66840	316	T-1
Ken Geman	USD 104	White Rock	PO Box 126	Burr Oak	KS	66936	785	T-1
Darrell Allen	USD 369	Burton	PO Box 369	Burton	KS	67020	316	T-1
Robert Johnston	USD 360	Caldwell	304 S Osage	Caldwell	KS	67022	316	T-1
Jackie Freisberg	USD 436	Caney Valley	105 E Third	Caney	KS	67333	316	T-1
George Vogts	USD 419	Canton-Galva	2764 Dakota Road	Canton	KS	67428	316	T-1
Jeff Badger	USD 434	Santa Fe Trail	14357 S Croco Rd	Carbondale	KS	66414	316	T-1
Keith Call	USD 285	Cedar Vale	P O Box 443	Cedar Vale	KS	67024	316	T-1
Raebern Nelson	USD 387	Altoona-Midway	RR 2 Box 226	Chanute	KS	66720	316	T-1
Charles VanHouden	USD 413	Chanute Public Schools	4631 Country Club Rd	Chanute	KS	66720	316	T-1
Ken Wood	USD 473	Chapman	1822 Old 40 Hwy	Chapman	KS	67431-0381	785	T-1
Donald Albers	USD 268	Cheney	PO Box 730	Cheney	KS	67025-0730	316	T-1
John Blass	USD 447	Cherryvale	618 E 4th	Cherryvale	KS	67335	316	T-1
C.W. Davis	USD 505	Chetopa	Box 108	Chetopa	KS	67336	316	T-1
Dennis D Wallace	USD 102	Cimarron-Ensign	111 E Hillcrest	Cimarron	KS	67835-0565	316	T-1
Bert Beethorn	USD 354	Ciellan	1928 NE 130 Avenue	Ciellan	KS	67525	316	T-1
Jean Frigon	USD 379	Clay Center	1951 Meadowlark Road	Clay Center	KS	67432-8197	785	T-1
Mike Friday	USD 264	Clearwater	Box 98	Clearwater	KS	67026	316	T-1
Gerald Long	USD 224	Clifton-Clyde	725 3rd Road	Clifton	KS	66937	785	T-1
Robert Howell	USD 438	Skyline Schools	80327 SW 140th Avenue	Coats	KS	67028	316	T-1
Cathy Shaid	USD 445	Coffeyville	204 Michele	Coffeyville	KS	67337	316	DS3
Bill Miller, Jr.	USD 315	Colby	#2 Lee Circle	Colby	KS	785	785	T-1
Leonard A Woods	USD 479	Crest	Box 135	Colony	KS	66015	316	T-1
E. John Smittle	USD 493	Columbus	426 S Kansas	Columbus	KS	66725	316	T-1
Marsha L. Wertz	USD 333	Concordia	217 W 7th	Concordia	KS	66901-2803	785	T-1
Mikael Stensness	USD 426	Pike Valley	Rt2 Box 41	Concordia	KS	66901	785	T-1
William Hamilton	USD 358	Conway Springs	1419 N Conway Springs Rd	Conway Springs	KS	67031	316	T-1
Benny Ward	USD 476	Copeland	Box 156	Copeland	KS	67837	316	T-1
Jack Bates	USD 417	Montic County	429 W Main	Council Grove	KS	66846	316	T-1
Arian Baryshek	USD 455	Hillcrest Rural Schools	RR 2 Box 152A	Cuba	KS	66940	785	T-1
Larry White	USD 240	Twin Valley	202 N 90th Rd	Culver	KS	67484	316	T-1
Janice Turrentine	USD 216	Deerfield	Box 274	Deerfield	KS	67838	316	T-1
Robert Reynolds	USD 321	Kaw Valley	3051 Railroad	Delia	KS	66418	785	T-1
Keith Eubanks	USD 336	Holton	19137 X Road	Denison	KS	66419	785	T-1
Diana Praeger	USD 260	Derby	1306 El Paso	Derby	KS	67037-4218	316	DS3

6-1

1-10

S	ntendent	District	District Name	Address	City	State	Zip	LATA	Speed
	Tony Ruark	USD 394	Rose Hill Public Schools	623 S 143 E	Derby	KS	67037	316	T-1
	Sandra Thierer	USD 232	De Soto	8985 S Corliss Rd	DeSoto	KS	66018	316	T-1
	Jack Massey	USD 471	Dexter	Box 37	Dexter	KS	67038-0037	316	T-1
	Dennis Dowell	USD 482	Dighton	11 W Road 60	Dighton	KS	67839	316	T-1
	R. C. Trotter	USD 443	Dodge City	Box 460	Dodge City	KS	67801	316	DS3
	Susan Vondracek	USD 328	Lorraine	PO Box 76	Dorrance	KS	67634	785	T-1
	Mike Banieler	USD 396	Douglass Public Schools	556 S Hillside Drive	Douglass	KS	67039	316	T-1
	Russell Groenandyk	USD 272	Waconda	RR 1 Box 54	Downs	KS	67437	785	T-1
	Lawrence Carter	USD 295	Prairie Heights	Rt 2 Box 213	Dresden	KS	67635	785	T-1
	Steve Songer	USD 449	Easton	19374 Logan Rd	Easton	KS	66020	913	T-1
	Gary Duggan	USD 231	Gardner-Edgerton-Antloch	37350 W. 176th Terr	Edgerton	KS	66021	913	T-1
	Diana Edgett	USD 213	West Solomon Valley Sch	HC 63 Box 171	Edmond	KS	67636	785	T-1
	Leland Borgelt	USD 375	Circle	4274 SW 20th	El Dorado	KS	67042	316	T-1
	Steve Funk	USD 490	El Dorado	1810 Lawndale	El Dorado	KS	67344	316	T-1
	Steve Osburn	USD 283	Elk Valley	RR 1 Box 192	Elk City	KS	67950	316	T-1
	Ronnie Anderson	USD 218	Elkhart	Rt 1 Box 10	Elkhart	KS	67526	316	T-1
	Alan Schneeweis	USD 355	Ellinwood Public Schools	215 E. 3rd	Ellinwood	KS	67526	316	T-1
	Cheryl Helget	USD 388	Ellis	406 E 14th	Ellis	KS	67637	785	T-1
	Don Svety	USD 327	Ellsworth	1355 Hwy 156	Ellsworth	KS	67439	785	T-1
	Donna Trump	USD 486	Elwood	P O Box 385	Elwood	KS	66024-0385	785	T-1
	Carol Scheefer	USD 253	Emporia	2806 Sonora Drive	Emporia	KS	66801	316	DS3
	Leon Boden	USD 279	Jewell	Rt 2	Esbon	KS	66941	785	T-1
	Mark Christip	USD 491	Eudora	1117 E 2135 Rd	Eudora	KS	66025	785	T-1
	Bonnie Coulter	USD 389	Eureka	721 E 5th	Eureka	KS	67045	316	T-1
	Joe Burck	USD 430	South Brown County	PO Box 283	Everest	KS	66424	785	T-1
	Wes Brown	USD 459	Bucklin	12702 Saddleside Road	Ford	KS	67842-0051	316	T-1
	Ed Burton	USD 225	Fowler	P O Box 16	Fowler	KS	67844	316	T-1
	J.B. Voes	USD 484	Fredonia	403 N 15th	Fredonia	KS	66736	316	T-1
	Mike Bitner	USD 249	Frontenac Public Schools	415 S Dittman	Frontenac	KS	66763	316	DS3
	Stephen J. Kempf (Ret.)	USD 207	Ft Leavenworth	5 Grant Ave	Ft Leavenworth	KS	66027-2701	316	DS3
	Rebecca Weddle	USD 234	Fort Scott	1610 Clairmont	Ft Scott	KS	66701	316	T-1
	Don Noe	USD 499	Galena	638 Hickory Hills Road	Galena	KS	66739	316	T-1
	John Schoepner	USD 457	Garden City	1506 Pats Drive	Garden City	KS	67846	316	DS3
	Cindy Messenger	USD 363	Holcomb	8920 Anderson Road	Garden City	KS	67846	316	T-1
	James D. Kirby	USD 248	Girard	108 S 80th St	Girard	KS	66743-2343	316	T-1
	Dan Mosher	USD 334	Southern Cloud	Rt 1 Box 104	Glasco	KS	67445	785	T-1
	Dick Short	USD 352	Goodland	408 West 9th	Goodland	KS	67735	785	T-1
	Leon Tuttle	USD 282	Wheatland	5250 County Rd N	Gove	KS	67736	785	T-1
	Kevin Wade	USD 343	Perry Public Schools	P O Box 7	Grantville	KS	66429	785	T-1
	Brian Harrison	USD 428	Great Bend	2310 Lincoln	Great Bend	KS	67530	316	DS3
	Mike Rockers	USD 365	Garnett	P O Box 37	Greeley	KS	66033	785	T-1
	Robert A. Dbason	USD 422	Greensburg	215 E Garfield	Greensburg	KS	67054	316	T-1
	Carolyn Sutton	DVM	USD 286	1674 Road 9	Grenola	KS	67054	316	T-1
	Wayde Thomson	USD 245	LeRoy-Gridley	162 8th	Gridley	KS	66852	316	T-1
	Ronald J. Schoendaler	USD 291	Grinnell Public Schools	Box 183	Grinnell	KS	67738	785	T-1
	Steve Ratzliff	USD 440	Halstead	520 W 6th	Halstead	KS	67056	316	T-1
	Steve Hughes	USD 390	Hamilton	HCl Box 27	Hamilton	KS	66853	316	T-1
	Mike Seimans	USD 228	Hanston	308 S Logan St	Hanston	KS	67849-9500	316	T-1
	Bev Howard	USD 330	Wabaunsee East	RR1 Box 69C	Harveyville	KS	66431	785	T-1
	Paula Scott	USD 312	Haven Public Schools	Box 130	Haven	KS	67543-0130	316	T-1
	Kristi Whitney	USD 474	Haviland	Box 187	Haviland	KS	67059	316	T-1
	Kathy Spicer	USD 489	Hays	1108 Oakmont	Hays	KS	67601	785	DS3
	Bill Teldo	USD 468	Healy Public Schools	2005 W Wisconsin	Healy	KS	67850	316	T-1
	Barbara Kockhaefer	USD 487	Herrington	1082 US Highway 77	Herrington	KS	67449	785	T-1
	Tom Sattler	USD 317	Hemdon	RR 2	Hemdon	KS	67739	785	T-1
	Carol Birch	USD 460	Heaton	Box 430	Heaton	KS	67062	316	T-1
	David Pfater	USD 415	Hiawatha	PO Box 234	Hiawatha	KS	66434	785	T-1
	Mike Blewins	USD 425	Highland	Rt 1 Box 161	Highland	KS	66035	785	T-1
	Frank Appelhans	USD 281	Hill City	Box 309	Hill City	KS	67642	785	T-1
	Calvin Jost	USD 410	Durham-Hillsboro-Lehigh	Rt 2 Box 154	Hillsboro	KS	67063	316	T-1
	Blake Herres	USD 431	Holsington	281 W 7th	Holsington	KS	67544	316	T-1
	Larry Schlessner	USD 481	Rural Vista	1030 Paint Rd	Hope	KS	67451	785	T-1
	Leon Belmeers	USD 282	West Elk	Rt 2 Box 54	Howard	KS	67349	316	T-1
	Margery Haas	USD 412	Hoxie Community Schools	Box 351	Hoxie	KS	67740	785	T-1
	Dale Beltz	USD 210	Hugoton Public Schools	205 East 6th	Hugoton	KS	67951-2005	316	T-1
	Dan Julich	USD 258	Humboldt	1023 Sycamore	Humboldt	KS	66748	316	T-1
		USD 308	Hutchinson Public Schools	3405 Arrowhead	Hutchinson	KS	67502	316	DS3

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Superintendent	District	District Name	Address	City	State	Zip	LATA	Speed
Sherry Epp	USD 446	Independence	2401 West Main	Independence	KS	67301	316	T-1
Cindy Mariens	USD 448	Inman	21 Arapaho Rd	Inman	KS	67546	316	T-1
Linda Sigg	USD 257	Iola	PO Box 872	Iola	KS	66749-0872	316	T-1
Sid Struwise	USD 227	Jetmore	Rt 2 Box 88	Jetmore	KS	67854	316	T-1
Norman Johns	USD 217	Rolla	RR 2 Box 51	Johnson	KS	67855	316	T-1
Sandi Seger	USD 452	Stanton County	5105 North Big Bow Grade	Johnson	KS	67855	316	T-1
Gloria Willis	USD 500	Kansas City	2508 North 83rd Lane	Kansas City	KS	66109-2163	785	DS3
Bob Wendel	USD 203	Piper-Kansas City	10801 Miller Lane	Kansas City	KS	66109	785	T-1
Gary McDaniel	USD 202	Turner-Kansas City	800 S 55th St	Kansas City	KS	66106-1599	785	T-1
Ronald Rahjes	USD 238	West Smith County	PO Box 262	Kansington	KS	66951	785	T-1
Jon Messenger	USD 331	Kingman - Norwich	Box 416	Kingman	KS	67068	316	T-1
Mark Anderson	USD 347	Kinsley-Offerte	510 E 7th St	Kinsley	KS	67547	316	T-1
Sid Stranathan	USD 255	South Barber	512 Main	Kiowa	KS	67070	316	T-1
Larry Stones	USD 324	Eastern Heights	P O Box 97	Kirwin	KS	67644-0097	316	T-1
Jim DeBey	USD 325	Phillipsburg	Rt 1	Kirwin	KS	67644	316	T-1
Steven Stainbrook	USD 362	Prairie View	RR 2 Box 126	La Cygne	KS	66040	913	T-1
Delores Pokorny	USD 395	LaCrosse	P O Box 640	LaCrosse	KS	67548	316	T-1
Bill Bird	USD 215	Lakin	Box 1043	Lakin	KS	67860	316	T-1
Trent Harris	USD 469	Lansing	709 N DeSoto Road P O Box 188	Lansing	KS	66043	913	T-1
Jan Apley	USD 495	Fl Larned	120 E 6th	Larned	KS	67550	316	T-1
James Hilliard	USD 497	Lawrence	505 Shoal Lane	Lawrence	KS	66044-9627	785	DS3
Mark Preisinger	USD 453	Leavenworth	1900 Canterbury Ct	Leavenworth	KS	66048	913	T-1
Robert D. Regnier	USD 229	Blue Valley	4008 West 110 Street	Leawood	KS	66209	913	DS3
David Combes	USD 456	Marais Des Cygnes Valley	2678 W 333rd St	Lebo	KS	66856	316	T-1
Sam Parsons	USD 205	Bluestem	Box 8	Leon	KS	67074	316	T-1
James E Hayes	USD 467	Leoti	PO Box 518	Leoti	KS	67861-0518	316	T-1
Kenneth Uhruh	USD 502	Lewis	RR 2 Box 32	Lewis	KS	67552-0125	316	T-1
Alan Brown	USD 480	Liberal	Box 949	Liberal	KS	67801	316	DS3
Key Rhyms	USD 298	Lincoln	417 North Second Street	Lincoln	KS	67455	785	T-1
Ron Carlson	USD 397	Centre	2920 Zebulon Rd	Lincolnville	KS	66858	316	T-1
Bruce Palmer	USD 400	Smoky Valley	2547 14th Ave	Lindsborg	KS	67456	785	T-1
Kerry Mueller	USD 458	Basehor-Linwood	18082 Centrell	Linwood	KS	66052	913	T-1
Michael Richards	USD 444	Little River	PO Box 296	Little River	KS	67457-0296	316	T-1
John Sullivan	USD 326	Logan	Box 331	Logan	KS	67646-8760	785	T-1
Jerry Cox	USD 212	Northern Valley	Rt 1 Box 33	Long Island	KS	67647-0025	785	T-1
Pat Apple	USD 416	Louisburg	Box 550	Louisburg	KS	66053-0550	913	T-1
Robert Spielman	USD 405	Lyons	910 W Lincoln	Lyons	KS	67554-0742	316	T-1
Karen McIlvain	USD 386	Madison-Virpil	Rt 1	Madison	KS	66860	316	T-1
Carl Livingston	USD 221	North Central	PO Box 94	Mahaska	KS	66958	785	T-1
Joleen Hill	USD 383	Manhattan	2909 Amherst	Manhattan	KS	66503	785	DS3
Scott Trautwein	USD 378	Riley County	7604 Anderson Ave	Manhattan	KS	66503	785	DS3
Mike Liggett	USD 278	Mankato	301 N. West	Mankato	KS	66956	785	T-1
Rex Savage	USD 408	Marion-Florence	101 N Thorp	Marion	KS	66861	316	T-1
Betty Temple	USD 364	Marysville	1210 Walnut	Marysville	KS	66508	785	T-1
Rusty Douglas	USD 337	Royal Valley	15282 150th Rd	Mayetta	KS	66509	785	T-1
Daryl Heasty	USD 353	Wellington	209 N Washington Box 95	Mayfield	KS	67105	316	T-1
Herman Ansholtz	USD 103	Cheylin	Rt 2 Box 388	McDonald	KS	67745	785	T-1
Kyle Kelling	USD 342	McLouth	25071 Hollingworth	McLouth	KS	66054	913	T-1
Joan Felchenberger	USD 418	McPherson	1448 Briarwood Ln	McPherson	KS	67460	316	DS3
Daryl Regier	USD 423	Moundridge	15800 W Dutch Ave	McPherson	KS	67107	316	T-1
Ed Pippitt	USD 226	Meade	PO Box 313	Meade	KS	67864-0313	316	T-1
Husty Mills	USD 254	Barber County North	Box 288	Medicine Lodge	KS	67104-0288	316	T-1
Robert Dible	USD 316	Golden Plains	3663 Co Rd R36E	Merio	KS	67753	785	T-1
Eldon Righmeier	USD 340	Jefferson West	Box 258	Meriden	KS	66512	785	T-1
Key Schmidt	USD 475	Geary County Schools	2214 Hickok Dr	Millford	KS	66514	785	DS3
Steve Clanton	USD 239	North Ottawa County	721 Kiowa	Minneapolis	KS	67467	785	T-1
Wayne Curry	USD 219	Minnesota	P O Box 157	Minneola	KS	67865-0157	316	T-1
David John Koehn	USD 371	Montezuma	23706 6 Rd	Montezuma	KS	67867	316	T-1
Abbe Eneminger	USD 256	Marmaton Valley	128 W Oak	Moran	KS	66755	316	T-1
Deborah Linderman	USD 280	West Graham-Morland	HCR-01 P O Box 27	Morland	KS	67650-8717	785	T-1
Tom Lahey	USD 209	Moscow Public Schools	Box 158	Moscow	KS	67952-0158	316	T-1
Gary Schmitz	USD 346	Jayhawk	PO Box 98	Mound City	KS	66056	913	T-1
Paul Christman	USD 246	Northeast	104 S 250th St	Mulberry	KS	66756	316	T-1
Bert Regal	USD 424	Mullinville	PO Box 125	Mullinville	KS	67109-0125	316	T-1
Joe Goech	USD 263	Mulvane	1331 E 146th Ave N	Mulvane	KS	67110	316	T-1
Pam Eickhoff	USD 399	Paradise	215 Koelling	Neotoma	KS	67651	785	T-1
Dick O'Leary	USD 461	Neodesha	P O Box 296	Neodesha	KS	66757-0296	316	T-1

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Su	endent	District	District Name	Address	City	State	Zip	LATA	Speed
Jesse Howard	USD 252		Southern Lyon County	504 Walnut	Neosho Rapids	KS	66864	316	T-1
Floyd Foss	USD 303		Ness City	111 South Topeka	Ness City	KS	67560	785	T-1
Lynel Urrau	USD 411		Goessel	961 Falcon	Newton	KS	67053	316	DS3
Jody Meier	USD 373		Newton	1805 Cypress	Newton	KS	67114	316	T-1
Jay H. Holste	USD 211		Norton Community Schools	RR2 Box 12	Norton	KS	67654	785	T-1
Sherry Taylor	USD 274		Oalday	234 US 83	Oakley	KS	67748	785	T-1
Barbara Olson	USD 294		Oberlin	131 E Commercial	Oberlin	KS	67749	785	T-1
L. Franklin Taylor	USD 233		Olathe	502 E Cedar	Olathe	KS	66061	785	DS3
Rickey D Glessner	USD 322		Onaga-Havensville-Wheaton	602 Clifton	Onaga	KS	66521	785	T-1
Brian Davies	USD 420		Osage City	Rt 1 Box 145	Osage City	KS	66523	785	T-1
Richard Grant	USD 367		Osawatomie	812 Main Street	Osawatomie	KS	66064	913	T-1
Tom Krebs	USD 341		Oskaloosa Public Schools	404 Park Street	Oskaloosa	KS	66066	785	T-1
Dee Brown	USD 504		Oswego	15 Woodmor Dr	Oswego	KS	67356	316	T-1
Rex Cummings	USD 290		Ottawa	25 SW Meadowlake Rd	Ottawa	KS	66067	785	T-1
Alfred Neises	USD 358		Oxford	525 S Ford Rd	Oxford	KS	67119	316	T-1
Kandal Grecian	USD 269		Palco	HC-01 Box 39	Palco	KS	67657	785	T-1
Jack Rowlett Jr.	USD 368		Paola	800 SE Street	Paola	KS	66071	913	T-1
Shelle Simmons	USD 503		Parsons	410 North 29th	Parsons	KS	67357	316	T-1
Dave Neeland	USD 351		Macksville	Rt 1 Box 100	Pawnee Rock	KS	67577	316	T-1
Vern Beavers	USD 477		Ingalls	01406 US Hwy 50	Pierceville	KS	67868	316	T-1
Scott Howard	USD 250		Pittsburg	1101 N 2nd East	Pittsburg	KS	66762	316	DS3
Stan Reles	USD 483		Garnet-Plains	HC01 Box 10	Plains	KS	67869-9605	316	T-1
Darlene Jones	USD 270		Plainville	2635 17 Road	Plainville	KS	67663	785	T-1
Ed Flemming	USD 344		Pleasanton	Box 403	Pleasanton	KS	66075	913	T-1
Annette Parker	USD 287		West Franklin	406 E 4th PO Box 267	Pomona	KS	66076	785	T-1
Willa Beth Mills	USD 382		Prairie	145 SW 19th Ave	Prairie	KS	67124	316	T-1
John Meisenheimer	USD 311		Pretty Prairie	7510 W Fountain Green Rd	Pretty Prairie	KS	67570	316	T-1
Rex Meris	USD 300		Comanche County	PO Box 324	Protection	KS	67127	316	T-1
Neal Mann	USD 293		Quinter Public Schools	RR 3 Box 85A	Quinter	KS	67752	785	T-1
Carla Schroll	USD 384		Blue Valley	21401 Tuttle Creek Blvd	Randolph	KS	66554	785	T-1
Job J. Kitzke	USD 302		Smoky Hill	Rt 1 Box 4	Ransom	KS	67572	785	T-1
Tom Madden	USD 401		Chase-Raymond	490 Avenue S	Raymond	KS	67573-0005	785	T-1
Sherry Andersen	USD 251		North Lyon County	1895 Road 360	Reading	KS	66868	785	T-1
Ed Graham	USD 235		Unkintown	RR1 Box 51	Redfield	KS	66769	785	T-1
Kent Swartz	USD 427		Republic County	PO Box 97	Republic	KS	66964-0097	785	T-1
Rita Anderson	USD 288		Central Heights	3261 Butler Rd	Richmond	KS	66080-9801	785	T-1
Jacque Sungren	USD 482		Flinthills	P O Box 33	Rosalie	KS	67132	316	T-1
Jerry Driscoll	USD 407		Russell County	3901 188th St	Russell	KS	67665	785	T-1
Dee Swafford	USD 309		Nickerson	5 Juanita	S Hutchinson	KS	67505	316	T-1
Roger Brodloff	USD 441		Sabetha	390 Parkview Dr	Sabetha	KS	66534	785	T-1
Sherry Rasette	USD 307		El-Saline	3446 S Burma Rd	Salina	KS	67401	785	DS3
Jerry Lundgrin	USD 305		Salina	2330 Edgehill	Salina	KS	67401	785	T-1
Jerry Seim	USD 306		Southeast Of Saline	208 N Kipp Rd	Salina	KS	67401	785	T-1
Jan Groth	USD 507		Satanta	Rt 1 Box 121	Satanta	KS	67870	316	T-1
Richard Spencer	USD 466		Scott County	1114 S Antelope	Scott City	KS	67871	316	T-1
Howard Bechtel	USD 439		Sedgwick Public Schools	PO Box 335	Sedgwick	KS	67135	316	T-1
William Hecht	USD 488		Ardell	RR1 Box 41	Seneca	KS	66538	785	T-1
Ken Hermesch	USD 442		Nemaha Valley Schools	RR 3 Box 152	Seneca	KS	66538-0152	785	T-1
Aaron Feist	USD 241		Wallace County Schools	PO Box 545	Sharon Springs	KS	67758	785	T-1
Craig Denny	USD 512		Shawnee Mission Pub Sch	14609 W 83rd Ter	Shawnee Mission	KS	66215	785	DS3
Steve Spade	USD 372		Silver Lake	508 Mariner	Silver Lake	KS	66539	785	T-1
Helen Hooper	USD 237		Smith Center	PO Box 2	Smith Center	KS	66967	785	T-1
Scott Johnson	USD 393		Solomon	402 North Oak St	Solomon	KS	67480	785	T-1
Eva Yearout	USD 509		South Haven	1774 S Hoover Rd	South Haven	KS	67140	316	T-1
Charles Korrado	USD 381		Spearsville	10278 129 Rd	Spearsville	KS	67876	316	T-1
Bob Heinerman	USD 332		Cunningham	9067 SW 102 Ave	Spivey	KS	67142	316	T-1
Jim Robinson	USD 230		Spring Hill	101 E South St	Spring Hill	KS	66083	913	T-1
Denise Andrist	USD 297		St Francis Comm Sch	Route 2 Box 106	St Francis	KS	67756	913	T-1
Gregory Lewis	USD 350		St John-Hudson	RR 2 Box 86	St John	KS	67576	913	T-1
Terry Distin	USD 101		Erie-St Paul	PO Box 44	St Paul	KS	66771	913	T-1
Ruth Teichman	USD 349		Stafford	402 N Union	Stafford	KS	67578	316	T-1
John Wilkey	USD 376		Sterling	1960 State Rd 14	Sterling	KS	67579	316	T-1
Tony Wagner	USD 271		Stockton	2535 I Rd	Stockton	KS	67669	785	T-1
Joe Mushrush	USD 284		Chase County	Box 8A	Strong City	KS	66869	785	T-1
Martha Rogge	USD 374		Subletie	HCR # 1 Box 40	Subletie	KS	67877	316	T-1
Art Dohl	USD 299		Sylvan Grove	RR 2 Box 165	Sylvan Grove	KS	67481	785	T-1
Jerry Nelson	USD 310		Fairfield	PO Box 56	Sylvia	KS	67681	316	T-1

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Superintendent	District	District Name	Address	City	State	Zip	LATA	Speed
Kenton Eddy	USD 494	Syracuse	Box 835	Syracuse	KS	67878	316	T-1
Bob Gepner	USD 464	Tonganoxie	Box 199	Tonganoxie	KS	66086	913	T-1
Stephen Angel	USD 437	Auburn Washburn	6700 SW Aylesbury Rd	Topeka	KS	66610-1444	785	DS3
Dennis Richter	USD 345	Seaman	3601 NW 44th Ct	Topeka	KS	66618	785	T-1
Loren Riech	USD 450	Shawnee Heights	3410 SE Hackberry Ct	Topeka	KS	66605-3134	785	T-1
Bruce Mallory	USD 601	Topeka Public Schools		Topeka	KS	66611-1294	785	T-1
Deve Olson	USD 200	Greeley County Schools	Box 175	Tribune	KS	67879	316	T-1
Arten Ruhnke	USD 429	Troy Public Schools	1470 220th Rd	Troy	KS	66087	785	T-1
Greg Fort	USD 214	Ulysses	809 N Hickok	Ulysses	KS	67880	316	T-1
Jeff Young	USD 301	Nes Tre La Go	Box 128	Utica	KS	67854-0128	785	T-1
Virginia Boyd	USD 262	Valley Center Pub Sch	515 E Clay	Valley Center	KS	67147	316	T-1
Pat Ledner	USD 338	Valley Falls	1916 Willow	Valley Falls	KS	66088	785	T-1
Myrtle Tillman	USD 421	Lyndon	23126 S Croco Road	Vassar	KS	66543	785	T-1
Tom Watson	USD 380	Vermillion	3071 Wildcat Road	Vermillion	KS	66544	785	T-1
Patty Drelling	USD 432	Victoria	824 350th Avenue	Victoria	KS	67671	785	T-1
Mike Drelling	USD 208	WaKeeney	727 Josephine	WaKeeney	KS	67672	785	T-1
Richard Weiselman	USD 320	Wamego	Rt 1 Box 3	Wamego	KS	66547-9520	785	T-1
Dallas Belkman	USD 223	Barnes	RR 1	Washington	KS	66968	785	T-1
Larry D Stoppel	USD 222	Washington Schools	123 West 4th	Washington	KS	66968-0275	785	T-1
Joan Nintz	USD 406	Wathena	754 Saratoga Rd	Wathena	KS	66090-011	785	T-1
Elizabeth Collins	USD 243	Lebo-Waverly	712 W. 6th	Waverly	KS	66871	785	T-1
Denise Bodensteiner	USD 247	Cherokee	PO Box 208	Weir	KS	66781	785	T-1
Deen Rosal	USD 289	Wellsville	PO Box 537	Wellsville	KS	66092-0537	785	T-1
Danny Welsh	USD 242	Weskan	Rt 1 Box 2A	Weskan	KS	67762	785	T-1
Larry Lauer	USD 323	Rock Creek	15010 Rock Creek Rd	Westmoreland	KS	66549	785	T-1
Lorin Ensz	USD 206	Remington-Whitewater	PO Box 282	Whitewater	KS	67154	785	T-1
Gary Schlegel	USD 335	North Jackson	Rt 1 Box 16	Whiting	KS	66552	785	T-1
Warren Laughlin	USD 265	Goddard	1318 S Bridgewater	Wichita	KS	67209	316	DS3
Susan Walsion	USD 261	Haysville	8917 S Seneca	Wichita	KS	67233	316	T-1
Deve Shank	USD 266	Maize	9710 Westlawn	Wichita	KS	67212	316	T-1
Board President	USD 259	Wichita	3039 W Benjamin Ct	Wichita	KS	67204-5362	316	T-1
Keith Ostrander	USD 339	Jefferson County North	16467 US 59 Hwy	Winchester	KS	66097	913	T-1
Rose Marie Watt	USD 463	Udall	Rt 1 Box 255	Winfield	KS	67156	316	T-1
Carman Gonzales	USD 465	Winfield	1807 Ames	Winfield	KS	67156	316	T-1
Art Koster	USD 275	Triplains	PO Box 11	Winona	KS	67764	785	T-1
James Krapp	USD 366	Woodson	1225 130th Rd	Yates Center	KS	66783	316	T-1
Total Districts: 304				Totals				
				Annual Cost (12 mos)				
				Total One Time				
				Grand Total One Time				

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Library	Address	City	Zip	LATA	Speed
ABILENE PUBLIC LIBRARY	209 NW FOURTH	ABILENE	67410	785	384KB
F LEE DOCTOR PUBLIC LIBRARY	330 MAIN / BOX 97	AGRA	67621	785	128KB
LIBRARY DISTRICT 1 LYON CO	421 MAIN ST / BOX 447	ALLEN	66833	316	384KB
ALMA BRANCH LIBRARY	114 1/2 W 3RD / BOX 320	ALMA	66401	785	128KB
ALMENA CITY LIBRARY	415 MAIN / BOX 153	ALMENA	67622	785	128KB
ALTAMONT PUBLIC LIBRARY	407 HUSTON AVE / BOX 218	ALTAMONT	67330	316	384KB
ALTOONA PUBLIC LIBRARY	714 MAIN	ALTOONA	66710	316	128KB
AMERICUS TOWNSHIP LIBRARY	710 MAIN ST / BOX 404	AMERICUS	66835	316	384KB
ANDOVER PUBLIC LIBRARY	937 ANDOVER ROAD / BOX 550	ANDOVER	67002	316	384KB
ANTHONY PUBLIC LIBRARY	624 E MAIN	ANTHONY	67003	316	384KB
DIXON TOWNSHIP LIBRARY	BOX 95	ARGONIA	67004	316	384KB
ARKANSAS CITY PUBLIC LIBRARY	120 E 5TH AVE	ARKANSAS CITY	67005	316	T-1
ARLINGTON CITY LIBRARY	111 E MAIN / BOX 396	ARLINGTON	67514	316	128KB
ARMA CITY LIBRARY	501 N WEST ST	ARMA	66712	316	384KB
ASHLAND LIBRARY	604 MAIN / BOX 397	ASHLAND	67831	316	384KB
ATCHISON PUBLIC LIBRARY	401 KANSAS AVE	ATCHISON	66002	813	384KB
ATTICA CITY LIBRARY	123 N MAIN / BOX 137	ATTICA	67009	316	384KB
ATWOOD PUBLIC LIBRARY	102 S 6TH ST	ATWOOD	67730	785	384KB
AUGUSTA PUBLIC LIBRARY	1609 STATE ST	AUGUSTA	67010	316	384KB
AXTELL PUBLIC LIBRARY	401 MAPLE / BOX 241	AXTELL	66403	785	128KB
BALDWIN CITY LIBRARY	800 7TH ST	BALDWIN CITY	66006	785	384KB
BASEHOR COMMUNITY LIBRARY	2812 N 155TH ST / BOX 380	BASEHOR	66007	316	384KB
JOHNSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY	210 W 10TH ST	BAXTER SPRINGS	66713	316	384KB
BELLE PLAINE PUBLIC LIBRARY	222 W 5TH AVE / BOX 700	BELLE PLAINE	67013	316	384KB
BELLEVILLE PUBLIC LIBRARY	1327 19TH ST	BELLEVILLE	66935	785	384KB
PORT LIBRARY	311 W MAIN ST	BELOIT	67420	785	384KB
BERN COMMUNITY LIBRARY	405 MAIN ST / BOX 1	BERN	66408	785	128KB
MARY L GRITTEN PUBLIC LIBRARY	111 E 4TH / BOX 175	BIRD CITY	67731	785	128KB
BISON COMMUNITY LIBRARY	BOX 406	BISON	67520	785	None
LIB DIST #3 LINN CO	216 MAIN / BOX 13	BLUE MOUND	66010	913	128KB
BLUE RAPIDS PUBLIC LIBRARY	BOX 246	BLUE RAPIDS	66411	785	384KB
BONNER SPRINGS CITY LIBRARY	200 E 3RD ST	BONNER SPRINGS	66012	316	384KB
BRONSON PUBLIC LIBRARY	411 CLAY ST	BRONSON	66716	316	128KB
BROWNELL PUBLIC LIBRARY	RT 1 BOX 3	BROWNELL	67521	785	None
BUCKLIN PUBLIC LIBRARY	201 N MAIN ST	BUCKLIN	67834	316	384KB
BUHLER PUBLIC LIBRARY	121 N MAIN ST	BUHLER	67522	316	384KB
BURLINGAME COMMUNITY LIBRARY	122 W SANTA FE / BOX	BURLINGAME	66413	785	384KB
COFFEY COUNTY LIBRARY	410 JUNIATTA	BURLINGTON	66839	316	T-1
BURNS PUBLIC LIBRARY	BOX 233	BURNS	66840	316	None
BURR OAK PUBLIC LIBRARY	776 KANSAS / BOX 55	BURR OAK	66936	785	128KB
BURRTON PUBLIC LIBRARY	118 N BURRTON / BOX 358	BURRTON	67020	316	384KB
FARMER TOWNSHIP LIBRARY	460 AVE E	BUSHTON	67427	316	128KB
CALDWELL CARNEGIE LIBRARY	8 N OSAGE	CALDWELL	67022	316	384KB
CANEY CITY LIBRARY	100 N RIDGEWAY / BOX 38	CANEY	67333	316	384KB
CANTON CARNEGIE TOWNSHIP LIB	200 N MAIN ST / BOX 336	CANTON	67428	316	384KB
CARBONDALE CITY LIBRARY	234 E MAIN / BOX 330	CARBONDALE	66414	316	384KB
CAWKER CITY PUBLIC LIBRARY	802 LOCUST	CAWKER CITY	67430	785	128KB
CEDAR VALE MEMORIAL LIBRARY	BOX 369	CEDAR VALE	67024	316	384KB
CENTRALIA COMMUNITY LIBRARY	606 4TH ST / BOX 116	CENTRALIA	66415	785	128KB
CHANUTE PUBLIC LIBRARY	111 N LINCOLN	CHANUTE	66720	316	384KB
CHAPMAN PUBLIC LIBRARY	402 N MARSHALL / BOX F	CHAPMAN	67431	785	384KB
CHENEY PUBLIC LIBRARY	203 N MAIN ST / BOX 700	CHENEY	67025	316	384KB
CHERRYVALE PUBLIC LIBRARY	329 E MAIN ST	CHERRYVALE	67335	316	384KB
CHETOPA CITY LIBRARY	312 MAPLE	CHETOPA	67336	316	384KB
CIMARRON CITY LIBRARY	120 N MAIN / BOX 645	CIMARRON	67835	316	384KB
INDEPENDENT TOWNSHIP LIBRARY	106 MAIN ST / BOX 163	CLAFLIN	67525	316	384KB
CLAY CENTER CARNEGIE LIBRARY	706 6TH ST	CLAY CENTER	67432	785	384KB
CLEARWATER PUBLIC LIBRARY	109 E ROSS / BOX 504	CLEARWATER	67026	316	384KB
CLIFTON PUBLIC LIBRARY	104 E PARALLEL / BOX J	CLIFTON	66937	785	128KB
RANDOLPH DECKER PUBLIC LIBRARY	101 S GREEN ST / BOX 85	CLYDE	66938	785	384KB
COFFEYVILLE PUBLIC LIBRARY	311 W 10TH ST	COFFEYVILLE	67337	316	T-1
COFFEYVILLE MEMORIAL LIBRARY	375 W 4TH ST	COLBY	67701	785	384KB
COLDWATER REGIONAL LIBRARY	221 E MAIN ST / BOX	COLDWATER	67029	316	384KB

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Library	Address	City	Zip	LATA	Speed
COLUMBUS CITY LIBRARY	339 CHERRY / BOX 68	COLONY	66015	316	128KB
COLUMBUS PUBLIC LIBRARY	205 N KANSAS	COLUMBUS	66725	316	384KB
COLWICH COMMUNITY LIBRARY	126 W COLWICH / BOX 8	COLWICH	67030	316	384KB
FRANK CARLSON MEMORIAL LIBRARY	702 BROADWAY	CONCORDIA	66901	785	384KB
CONWAY SPRINGS CITY LIBRARY	210 W SPRING AVE / BOX 183	CONWAY SPRINGS	67031	316	384KB
COPELAND PUBLIC LIBRARY	BOX 121	COPELAND	67837	316	128KB
CORNING CITY LIBRARY		CORNING	66417	785	None
BURNLEY MEMORIAL LIBRARY	401 OAK / BOX 509	COTTONWOOD FALLS	66845	316	384KB
COUNCIL GROVE PUBLIC LIBRARY	303 W MAIN	COUNCIL GROVE	66846	316	384KB
COURTLAND CITY LIBRARY	403 MAIN / BOX 228	COURTLAND	66939	785	128KB
CUNNINGHAM PUBLIC LIBRARY	105 N MAIN	CUNNINGHAM	67035	316	128KB
DELPHOS PUBLIC LIBRARY	114 W 2ND / BOX 284	DELPHOS	67436	785	128KB
DERBY PUBLIC LIBRARY	611 MULBERRY	DERBY	67037	316	T-1
SPRING HILL LIBRARY	33145 W 83RD ST	DESOTO	66018	316	384KB
LANE COUNTY LIBRARY	144 S LANE / BOX 997	DIGHTON	67839	316	384KB
DODGE CITY PUBLIC LIBRARY	1001 2ND AVE	DODGE CITY	67801	316	T-1
DOUGLASS PUBLIC LIBRARY	PO BOX 190	DOUGLASS	67039	316	384KB
DOWNS CARNEGIE LIBRARY	504 S MORGAN	DOWNS	67437	785	384KB
DWIGHT LIBRARY	BOX 278	DWIGHT	66849	785	128KB
EDNA PUBLIC LIBRARY	105 N DELAWARE / BOX 218	EDNA	67342	316	128KB
EFFINGHAM COMMUNITY LIBRARY	414 MAIN ST / BOX 189	EFFINGHAM	66023	913	128KB
BRADFORD MEMORIAL LIBRARY	611 S WASHINGTON	EL DORADO	67042	316	T-1
MORTON COUNTY LIBRARY	410 KANSAS	ELKHART	67950	316	384KB
ELLENWOOD SCHOOL-COMMUNITY LIB	210 N SCHILLER	ELLENWOOD	67526	316	384KB
ELLIS PUBLIC LIBRARY	907 WASHINGTON	ELLIS	67637	785	384KB
J H ROBBINS MEMORIAL LIBRARY	219 N LINCOLN	ELLSWORTH	67439	785	384KB
ELWOOD BRANCH LIBRARY	410 N 9TH	ELWOOD	66024	785	384KB
EMPORIA PUBLIC LIBRARY	110 E 6TH AVE	EMPORIA	66801	316	T-1
ENSGN BRANCH LIBRARY	GRAY COUNTY LIBRARY	ENSGN	67841	316	128KB
ENTERPRISE PUBLIC LIBRARY	102 S FACTORY / BOX 307	ENTERPRISE	67441	785	384KB
ERIE CITY PUBLIC LIBRARY	204 S BUTLER	ERIE	66733	316	384KB
ESKRIDGE BRANCH LIBRARY	115 S MAIN	ESKRIDGE	66423	785	128KB
EUDORA PUBLIC LIBRARY	114 E 9TH ST / BOX 370	EUDORA	66025	785	384KB
EUREKA CARNEGIE LIBRARY	520 N MAIN	EUREKA	67045	316	384KB
BARNES READING ROOM	BOX 204	EVEREST	66424	785	128KB
FALL RIVER PUBLIC LIBRARY	314 MERCHANTS	FALL RIVER	67047	316	None
FLORENCE PUBLIC LIBRARY	324 MAIN ST	FLORENCE	66851	316	384KB
FORD CITY LIBRARY	E 8TH ST	FORD	67842	316	128KB
FORMOSO PUBLIC LIBRARY	204 MAIN ST / BOX 10	FORMOSO	66942	785	None
FOWLER PUBLIC LIBRARY	510 MAIN ST / BOX 135	FOWLER	67844	316	384KB
FRANKFORT CITY LIBRARY	107 N KANSAS	FRANKFORT	66427	785	384KB
FREDONIA PUBLIC LIBRARY	807 JEFFERSON ST	FREDONIA	66736	316	384KB
FT SCOTT PUBLIC LIBRARY	201 S NATIONAL	FT SCOTT	66701	316	384KB
GALENA PUBLIC LIBRARY	315 W 7TH ST	GALENA	66739	316	384KB
FINNEY COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY	605 E WALNUT	GARDEN CITY	67846	316	T-1
GARDEN PLAIN COMMUNITY LIBRARY	502 N MAIN ST / BOX 195	GARDEN PLAIN	67050	316	384KB
OAK PARK LIBRARY	116 E MAIN ST	GARDNER	66030	913	T-1
GARNETT PUBLIC LIBRARY	125 W 4TH / PO BOX 385	GARNETT	66032	785	384KB
GAYLORD CITY LIBRARY	BOX 570	GAYLORD	67638	785	None
GENESE PUBLIC LIBRARY	725 MAIN ST / BOX 326	GENESE	67444	316	128KB
GIRARD PUBLIC LIBRARY	128 W PRAIRIE	GIRARD	66743	316	384KB
GLASCO CITY LIBRARY	CITY HALL E MAIN ST / BOX 595	GLASCO	67445	785	128KB
GLEN ELDER LIBRARY	105 S MILL / BOX 268	GLEN ELDER	67446	785	128KB
GODDARD PUBLIC LIBRARY	315 S MAIN ST / BOX 443	GODDARD	67052	316	384KB
GOESSEL CITY LIBRARY	214 E MAIN ST	GOESSEL	67053	316	128KB
GOODLAND PUBLIC LIBRARY	812 BROADWAY	GOODLAND	67735	785	384KB
GOVE CITY LIBRARY	BOX 66	GOVE	67736	785	None
GRAINFIELD CITY LIBRARY	242 MAIN / BOX 154	GRAINFIELD	67737	785	128KB
GREAT BEND PUBLIC LIBRARY	1409 WILLIAMS	GREAT BEND	67530	316	T-1
IOWA COUNTY LIBRARY	120 S MAIN ST	GREENSBURG	67054	316	384KB
GRENOLA PUBLIC LIBRARY	205 S MAIN / BOX 131	GRENOLA	67346	316	128KB
LEBO LIBRARY	BOX 251	GRIDLEY	66852	316	128KB
M... FAMILY LIBRARY	BOX 128	GRINNELL	67738	785	128KB

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Library	Address	City	Zip	LATA	Speed
GYPSUM COMMUNITY LIBRARY	521 MAPLE / BOX 8	GYPSUM	67448	785	128KB
HALSTEAD PUBLIC LIBRARY	264 MAIN	HALSTEAD	67056	316	384KB
HAMILTON CITY LIBRARY	135 E MAIN / BOX 128	HAMILTON	66853	316	128KB
HANOVER PUBLIC LIBRARY	205 JACKSON / BOX 97	HANOVER	66945	316	128KB
HANSTON CITY LIBRARY	105 N LOGAN	HANSTON	67849	316	128KB
HARDTNER PUBLIC LIBRARY	104 E CENTRAL / BOX 126	HARDTNER	67057	316	None
HARPER PUBLIC LIBRARY	1002 OAK	HARPER	67058	316	384KB
ELMENDARO TOWNSHIP LIBRARY	229 COMMERCIAL ST / BOX	HARTFORD	66854	316	384KB
HAVANA CITY LIBRARY	205 MARY ST / BOX 296	HAVANA	67347	316	None
HAVEN PUBLIC LIBRARY	120 S KANSAS / BOX 340	HAVEN	67543	316	384KB
HAYS PUBLIC LIBRARY	1205 MAIN	HAYS	67601	785	T-1
HAYSVILLE COMMUNITY LIBRARY	130 W GRAND / BOX 285	HAYSVILLE	67060	785	384KB
LANE COUNTY LIBRARY	RT 1 BOX 63	HEALY	67850	316	128KB
HEPLER CITY LIBRARY	BOX 148	HEPLER	66746	316	None
HERINGTON PUBLIC LIBRARY	102 S BROADWAY	HERINGTON	67449	785	384KB
HESSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY	110 E SMITH ST / BOX 640	HESSTON	67062	316	384KB
MORRILL PUBLIC LIBRARY	431 OREGON	HIAWATHA	66434	785	384KB
HIGHLAND BRANCH LIBRARY	MAIN ST	HIGHLAND	66035	785	384KB
GRAHAM COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY	414 N WEST ST	HILL CITY	67642	785	384KB
HILLSBORO PUBLIC LIBRARY	120 E GRAND	HILLSBORO	67063	316	384KB
HOISINGTON CITY LIBRARY	169 S WALNUT	HOISINGTON	67544	316	384KB
BECK-BOOKMAN LIBRARY	420 W 4TH ST	HOLTON	66436	785	384KB
HOPE COMMUNITY LIBRARY	216 N MAIN ST / BOX 336	HOPE	67451	785	128KB
HORTON FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY	809 1ST AVE E	HORTON	66439	785	384KB
HOWARD CITY LIBRARY	124 S WABASH / BOX 785	HOWARD	67349	316	384KB
SHERIDAN COUNTY LIBRARY	801 ROYAL AVE / BOX 607	HOXIE	67740	785	384KB
STEVENS COUNTY LIBRARY	500 MONROE	HUGOTON	67951	316	384KB
HUMBOLDT PUBLIC LIBRARY	916 BRIDGE	HUMBOLDT	66748	316	384KB
HUTCHINSON PUBLIC LIBRARY	901 N MAIN	HUTCHINSON	67501	316	T-1
INDEPENDENCE PUBLIC LIBRARY	220 E MAPLE	INDEPENDENCE	67301	316	384KB
INGALLS BRANCH LIBRARY	S MAIN	INGALLS	67853	316	128KB
INMAN CITY LIBRARY	100 N MAIN ST	INMAN	67546	316	384KB
IOLA PUBLIC LIBRARY	218 E MADISON	IOLA	66749	316	384KB
JAMESTOWN CITY LIBRARY	415 WALNUT / BOX 287	JAMESTOWN	66948	785	128KB
JENNINGS CITY LIBRARY	BOX 84	JENNINGS	67643	785	None
JETMORE MUNICIPAL LIBRARY	308 MAIN ST / BOX 608	JETMORE	67854	316	384KB
JEWELL PUBLIC LIBRARY	101 1/2 WASHINGTON / BOX 157	JEWELL	66949	785	128KB
STANTON COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY	103 E SHERMAN / BOX	JOHNSON	67855	316	384KB
DOROTHY BRAMLAGE PUBLIC LIB	230 W 7TH	JUNCTION CITY	66441	785	T-1
KANOPOLIS PUBLIC LIBRARY	221 N KANSAS / BOX 205	KANOPOLIS	67454	785	128KB
KC KS PUB LIB - ARGENTINE BRANCH	2800 METROPOLITAN AVE	KANSAS CITY	66106	785	T-1
KANSAS CITY KS PUBLIC LIBRARY	625 MINNESOTA	KANSAS CITY	66101	785	T-1
WEST WYANDOTTE LIBRARY	1737 N 82ND	KANSAS CITY	66112	785	T-1
KENSINGTON COMM. SCHOOL LIB *	209 E ASH / BOX	KENSINGTON	66951	785	128KB
KINGMAN CARNEGIE LIBRARY	455 N MAIN	KINGMAN	67068	316	384KB
KINSLEY LIBRARY	208 E 8TH ST	KINSLEY	67547	316	384KB
KIOWA PUBLIC LIBRARY	123 N 7TH	KIOWA	67070	316	384KB
KIRWIN CITY LIBRARY	1ST & MAIN / BOX 445	KIRWIN	67644	316	128KB
KISMET PUBLIC LIBRARY	503 MAIN / BOX 66	KISMET	67859	316	128KB
BARNARD LIBRARY	521 ELM / BOX 727	LACROSSE	67548	316	384KB
LIB DIST #2 LINN COUNTY	210 N COMMERCIAL / BOX 127	LACYGNE	66040	316	384KB
KEARNY COUNTY LIBRARY	101 E PRAIRIE / BOX 773	LAKIN	67860	316	384KB
JORDAAN MEMORIAL LIBRARY	724 BROADWAY	LARNED	67550	316	384KB
LAWRENCE PUBLIC LIBRARY	707 VERMONT	LAWRENCE	66044	785	T-1
LEAVENWORTH PUBLIC LIBRARY	417 SPRUCE	LEAVENWORTH	66048	913	T-1
ANTIOCH LIBRARY	4700 TOWN CENTER DR	LEAWOOD	66211	913	128KB
LEBANON COMMUNITY LIBRARY	N MAIN ST	LEBANON	66952	785	128KB
LEROY LIBRARY	BOX 506	LEBO	66856	316	128KB
BLUE VALLEY LIBRARY	9500 BLUE JACKET	LENEXA	66214	316	128KB
GARDNER LIBRARY	15345 W 87TH PKWY	LENEXA	66219	316	384KB
LENORA PUBLIC LIBRARY	125 E WASHINGTON	LENORA	67645	785	128KB
LEONARDVILLE PUBLIC LIBRARY	113 S MAIN ST / BOX 57	LEON	67074	316	384KB
LEONARDVILLE CITY LIBRARY	117 N ERPELDING / BOX	LEONARDVILLE	66449	785	128KB

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	Address	City	Zip	LATA	Speed
WILSON COUNTY LIBRARY	4TH & M ST / BOX 490	LEOTI	67861	316	384KB
NEW STRAWN PUBLIC LIBRARY	BOX 36	LEROY	66857	316	128KB
MEADOWLARK PUBLIC LIBRARY	BOX 331	LEWIS	67552	316	128KB
LIBERAL MEMORIAL LIBRARY	519 N KANSAS	LIBERAL	67901	316	T-1
LINCOLN CARNEGIE LIBRARY	203 S 3RD	LINCOLN	67455	785	384KB
LINDSBORG COMMUNITY LIBRARY	111 S MAIN ST	LINDSBORG	67456	785	384KB
LINWOOD COMMUNITY LIB DIST 1	302 MAIN ST / BOX 80	LINWOOD	66052	913	384KB
LITTLE RIVER COMMUNITY LIB	340 MAIN ST / BOX 98	LITTLE RIVER	67457	316	384KB
LOGAN LIBRARY	109 W MAIN / BOX 356	LOGAN	67646	785	128KB
LONG ISLAND COMMUNITY LIBRARY	BOX 35	LONG ISLAND	67647	785	None
LIB DIST #1 MIAMI CO	206 S BROADWAY / BOX 398	LOUISBURG	66053	913	384KB
LUCAS PUBLIC LIBRARY	209 S MAIN ST	LUCAS	67648	785	128KB
LURAY CITY LIBRARY	119 N MAIN ST/BOX 292	LURAY	67649	785	128KB
LYNDON CARNEGIE LIBRARY	127 E 6TH ST	LYNDON	66451	785	384KB
LYONS PUBLIC LIBRARY	217 E AVE S	LYONS	67554	316	384KB
MACKSVILLE CITY LIBRARY	333 N MAIN ST / BOX 398	MACKSVILLE	67557	316	128KB
MADISON PUBLIC LIBRARY	112 S 1ST	MADISON	66860	316	384KB
MANHATTAN PUBLIC LIBRARY	629 POYNTZ	MANHATTAN	66502	785	T-1
MANKATO CITY LIBRARY	210 N COMMERCIAL / BOX 326	MANKATO	66956	785	384KB
MARION CITY LIBRARY	208 E SANTA FE	MARION	66861	316	384KB
MARQUETTE COMMUNITY LIBRARY	121 N WASHINGTON	MARQUETTE	67464	785	384KB
MARYSVILLE PUBLIC LIBRARY	1009 BROADWAY / BOX	MARYSVILLE	66508	785	384KB
MCCRACKEN PUBLIC LIBRARY	303 MAIN ST / BOX 125	MCCRACKEN	67556	785	128KB
MCCUNE CITY LIBRARY	509 6TH ST	MCCUNE	66753	316	128KB
MCPHERSON PUBLIC LIBRARY	214 W MARLIN	MCPHERSON	67460	316	T-1
MEADE PUBLIC LIBRARY	104 E WEST PLAINS / BOX 599	MEADE	67864	316	384KB
LINCOLN LIBRARY	201 N MAIN	MEDICINE LODGE	67104	316	384KB
MERIDEN COMMUNITY LIBRARY	100 MAIN / BOX 221	MERIDEN	66512	785	384KB
LACKMAN LIBRARY	8700 SHAWNEE MISSION PKWY	MERRIAM	66202	785	T-1
MINNEAPOLIS PUBLIC LIBRARY	209 N SHERIDAN	MINNEAPOLIS	67467	785	384KB
MINNEOLA CITY LIBRARY	112 MAIN ST	MINNEOLA	67865	316	384KB
MOLINE PUBLIC LIBRARY	BOX 96	MOLINE	67353	316	128KB
MONTEZUMA TOWNSHIP LIBRARY	309 N AZTEC	MONTEZUMA	67867	316	384KB
MORAN PUBLIC LIBRARY	320 N CEDAR / BOX 186	MORAN	66755	316	128KB
MARY SOMMERSVILLE FREE LIBRARY	509 MAIN / BOX 325	MOUND CITY	66056	913	384KB
MOUND VALLEY PUBLIC LIBRARY	BOX 179	MOUND VALLEY	67354	316	128KB
MOUNDRIDGE PUBLIC LIBRARY	220 S CHRISTIAN / BOX 696	MOUNDRIDGE	67107	316	384KB
MOUNT HOPE LIBRARY	100 W MAIN / BOX 35	MOUNT HOPE	67108	316	384KB
MULVANE PUBLIC LIBRARY	101 E MAIN ST	MULVANE	67110	316	384KB
W A RANKIN MEMORIAL LIBRARY	502 INDIANA	NEODESHA	66757	316	384KB
NESS CITY PUBLIC LIBRARY	113 S IOWA	NESS CITY	67560	785	384KB
GRIDLEY LIBRARY	365 N MAIN	NEW STRAWN	66839	785	128KB
NEWTON PUBLIC LIBRARY	720 N OAK	NEWTON	67114	316	T-1
NICKERSON CITY LIBRARY	23 N NICKERSON / BOX 368	NICKERSON	67561	316	384KB
NORCATUR FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY	301 E OSSISPEE	NORCATUR	67653	316	None
NORTON PUBLIC LIBRARY	1 WASHINGTON SQUARE / BOX 446	NORTON	67654	785	384KB
NORTONVILLE PUBLIC LIBRARY	202 TAGGART / BOX	NORTONVILLE	66060	913	384KB
NORWICH PUBLIC LIBRARY	143 MAIN / BOX 397	NORWICH	67118	316	128KB
OAKLEY PUBLIC LIBRARY	700 W 3RD	OAKLEY	67748	785	384KB
OBERLIN CITY LIBRARY	104 E OAK	OBERLIN	67749	785	384KB
OLATHE PUBLIC LIBRARY	201 E PARK	OLATHE	66061	785	T-1
ONAGA BRANCH LIBRARY	313 LEONARD	ONAGA	66521	785	128KB
LIEBER PUBLIC LIBRARY	214 S 6TH	OSAGE CITY	66523	785	384KB
OSAWATOMIE PUBLIC LIBRARY	627 BROWN	OSAWATOMIE	66064	913	384KB
OSBORNE PUBLIC LIBRARY	325 W MAIN	OSBORNE	67473	785	384KB
OSKALOOSA PUBLIC LIBRARY	315 JEFFERSON / BOX 347	OSKALOOSA	66066	785	384KB
OSWEGO PUBLIC LIBRARY	704 4TH	OSWEGO	67356	316	384KB
OTIS COMMUNITY LIBRARY	122 S MAIN / BOX 7	OTIS	67565	785	128KB
OTTAWA LIBRARY	105 S HICKORY	OTTAWA	66067	785	384KB
OVERBROOK PUBLIC LIBRARY	317 MAPLE / BOX 389	OVERBROOK	66524	785	384KB
OXFORD PUBLIC LIBRARY	115 S SUMNER / BOX 226	OXFORD	67119	316	384KB
PALCO PUBLIC LIBRARY	311 MAIN / BOX 218	PALCO	67657	785	128KB
PAOLA FREE LIBRARY	101 E PEORIA	PAOLA	66071	913	384KB

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City	Address	City	Zip	LATA	Speed
	#1 LINN CO	PARKER	66072	913	384KB
PARSONS PUBLIC LIBRARY	BOX 315	PARSONS	67357	316	384KB
PARTRIDGE PUBLIC LIBRARY	311 S 17TH	PARTRIDGE	67566	316	128KB
PEABODY TOWNSHIP LIBRARY	23 S MAIN ST / BOX 96	PEABODY	66866	316	384KB
PHILLIPSBURG CITY LIBRARY	214 WALNUT	PHILLIPSBURG	67661	785	384KB
PITTSBURG PUBLIC LIBRARY	888 4TH ST	PITTSBURG	66762	316	T-1
PLAINS COMMUNITY LIBRARY	308 N WALNUT	PLAINS	67869	316	384KB
PLAINVILLE MEMORIAL LIBRARY	500 GRAND AVE / BOX 7	PLAINVILLE	67663	785	384KB
PLEASANTON-LINCOLN LIBRARY	200 SW 1ST ST	PLEASANTON	66075	913	384KB
POTWIN PUBLIC LIBRARY	201 W 9TH ST / BOX 101	POTWIN	67123	316	384KB
SUNSHINE CITY LIBRARY	126 N RANDALL	PRAIRIE VIEW	67664	785	None
LEAWOOD LIBRARY	BOX 424	PRAIRIE VILLAGE	66208	785	T-1
PRATT PUBLIC LIBRARY	8100 MISSION	PRATT	67124	316	384KB
PRESCOTT CITY PUBLIC LIBRARY	4TH & JACKSON / BOX 0	PRESCOTT	66767	913	128KB
PRETTY PRAIRIE PUBLIC LIBRARY	3RD & W MAIN / BOX 112	PRETTY PRAIRIE	67570	316	128KB
PROTECTION TOWNSHIP LIBRARY	119 W MAIN	PROTECTION	67127	316	384KB
JAY JOHNSON PUBLIC LIBRARY	234 N BROADWAY / BOX	QUINTER	67752	785	384KB
RANDALL PUBLIC LIBRARY	411 MAIN ST / BOX 369	RANDALL	66963	785	None
RANSOM PUBLIC LIBRARY	BOX 101	RANSOM	67572	785	128KB
RAE HOBSON MEMORIAL LIBRARY	411 S VERMONT	REPUBLIC	66964	785	None
RICHFIELD BRANCH LIBRARY	BOX 3	RICHFIELD	67953	316	128KB
RICHMOND LIBRARY	107 E CENTRAL	RICHMOND	66080	785	128KB
CORINTH LIBRARY	5120 CEDAR	ROELAND PARK	66205	316	384KB
MORTON COUNTY LIBRARY	3RD & VAN BUREN / BOX 412	ROLLA	67954	316	128KB
ROSSVILLE COMMUNITY LIBRARY	407 MAIN ST / BOX 618	ROSSVILLE	66533	785	384KB
RUSSELL PUBLIC LIBRARY	126 E 6TH ST	RUSSELL	67665	785	384KB
MARY COTTON PUBLIC LIBRARY	915 VIRGINIA / BOX 70	SABETHA	66534	785	384KB
SALINA PUBLIC LIBRARY	301 W ELM	SALINA	67401	785	T-1
DUDLEY TOWNSHIP PUBLIC LIBRARY	SEQUOYAH ST / BOX 189	SATANTA	67870	316	384KB
SAVONBURG PUBLIC LIBRARY	113 MAIN ST	SAVONBURG	66772	316	None
SCANDIA CITY LIBRARY	4TH & GRANT / BOX 220	SCANDIA	66966	785	None
SCOTT COUNTY LIBRARY	110 W 8TH	SCOTT CITY	67871	316	384KB
SEDAN PUBLIC LIBRARY	115 N CHAUTAQUA ST	SEDAN	67361	316	384KB
LILLIAN TEAR LIBRARY	112 W 5TH ST / BOX 28	SEDGWICK	67135	316	384KB
SELDEN PUBLIC LIBRARY	109 S KANSAS / BOX 244	SELDEN	67757	785	128KB
SENECA FREE LIBRARY	606 MAIN	SENECA	66538	785	384KB
WISNER LIBRARY	GENERAL DELIVERY	SHARON	67138	316	128KB
SHARON SPRINGS PUBLIC LIBRARY	113 W 2ND / BOX Q	SHARON SPRINGS	67758	785	384KB
DESOTO LIBRARY	13811 JOHNSON DR	SHAWNEE	66216	785	384KB
JOHNSON COUNTY LIBRARY	9875 W 87TH ST / BOX 2933	SHAWNEE MISSION	66201	785	T-1
SILVER LAKE LIBRARY	203 RAILROAD / BOX 248	SILVER LAKE	66539	785	384KB
SMITH CENTER PUBLIC LIBRARY	117 W COURT	SMITH CENTER	66967	785	384KB
SOLOMON PUBLIC LIBRARY	108 N WALNUT / BOX 246	SOLOMON	67480	785	384KB
SOUTH HAVEN TOWNSHIP LIBRARY	BOX 227	SOUTH HAVEN	67140	316	384KB
SPEARVILLE TOWNSHIP LIBRARY	414 N MAIN ST / BOX 464	SPEARVILLE	67876	316	384KB
SHAWNEE LIBRARY	109 S WEBSTER	SPRING HILL	66083	913	128KB
ST FRANCIS PUBLIC LIBRARY	121 N SCOTT / BOX 688	ST FRANCIS	67756	913	384KB
IDA LONG GOODMAN MEMORIAL LIB. *	406 N MONROE	ST JOHN	67576	913	384KB
POTTAWATOMIE-WABAUNSEE REG. LIB.	306 N 5TH	ST MARYS	66536	913	T-1
GRAVES MEMORIAL PUBLIC LIB.	717 CENTRAL / BOX 354	ST PAUL	66771	913	384KB
LARABEE MEMORIAL LIBRARY	108 N UNION	STAFFORD	67578	316	384KB
CEDAR ROE LIBRARY	15185 S LOWELL	STANLEY	66223	316	384KB
STERLING FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY	138 N BROADWAY	STERLING	67579	316	384KB
STOCKTON PUBLIC LIBRARY	124 N CEDAR	STOCKTON	67669	785	384KB
HASKELL TOWNSHIP LIBRARY	700 W CHOUTEAU / BOX 937	SUBLETTE	67877	316	384KB
SUMMERFIELD PUBLIC LIBRARY	BOX 146	SUMMERFIELD	66541	785	None
SYLVAN GROVE PUBLIC LIBRARY	MAIN ST	SYLVAN GROVE	67481	785	128KB
SYLVIA PUBLIC LIBRARY	121 S MAIN ST / BOX 68	SYLVIA	67581	316	128KB
HAMILTON COUNTY LIBRARY	102 W AVE C / BOX 1307	SYRACUSE	67878	316	384KB
THAYER F R C CITY LIBRARY	100 N PRESTON ST	THAYER	66776	316	128KB
TONGANOXIE PUBLIC LIBRARY	303 BURY	TONGANOXIE	66086	913	384KB
TOPEKA/SHAWNEE CO PUB LIBRARY	1615 SW 10TH	TOPEKA	66604	785	T-1
TORONTO PUBLIC LIBRARY	107 W MAIN ST / BOX 244	TORONTO	66777	316	128KB

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Library	Address	City	Zip	LATA	Speed
TOWANDA PUBLIC LIBRARY	620 HIGHLAND / BOX 580	TOWANDA	67144	316	128KB
GREENE COUNTY LIBRARY	517 BROADWAY / BOX 300	TRIBUNE	67879	316	384KB
LIBRARY DIST #1 DONIPHAN CO	105 N MAIN / BOX 220	TROY	66087	785	384KB
TURON COMMUNITY LIBRARY	501 E PRICE / BOX 357	TURON	67583	316	128KB
UDALL PUBLIC LIBRARY	110 S MAIN ST / BOX 484	UDALL	67146	316	384KB
GRANT COUNTY LIBRARY	215 E GRANT	ULYSSES	67880	316	384KB
UTICA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION	249 N OHIO / BOX 146	UTICA	67584	785	None
EDNA BUSCHOW MEMORIAL LIBRARY	321 W 1ST ST	VALLEY CENTER	67147	316	384KB
DELAWARE TOWNSHIP LIBRARY	421 MARY	VALLEY FALLS	66088	785	384KB
VERMILLION PUBLIC LIBRARY	MAIN ST	VERMILLION	66544	785	None
VIOLA TOWNSHIP LIBRARY	100 GREEN / BOX 547	VIOLA	67149	785	128KB
WAKEENEY CITY LIBRARY	610 RUSSELL AVE	WAKEENEY	67672	785	384KB
WAKEFIELD PUBLIC LIBRARY	3RD & DOGWOOD / BOX 348	WAKEFIELD	67487	785	384KB
WALNUT PUBLIC LIBRARY	511 W ROBBINS / BOX 18	WALNUT	66780	316	None
WALTON COMMUNITY LIBRARY	122 MAIN / BOX 108	WALTON	67151	316	128KB
WAMEGO PUBLIC LIBRARY	408 ELM ST	WAMEGO	66547	785	384KB
WASHINGTON LIBRARY	116 E 2ND ST	WASHINGTON	66968	785	384KB
WATERVILLE PUBLIC LIBRARY	129 E COMMERCIAL / BOX 132	WATERVILLE	66548	785	128KB
WATHENA BRANCH LIBRARY	206 ST JOSEPH	WATHENA	66090	785	384KB
WAVERLY CITY LIBRARY	608 PEARSON / BOX 538	WAVERLY	66871	785	128KB
WEIR PUBLIC LIBRARY	612 S JEFFERSON	WEIR	66781	785	384KB
WELLINGTON PUBLIC LIBRARY	121 W 7TH	WELLINGTON	67152	316	384KB
WELLSVILLE CITY LIBRARY	115 W 6TH / BOX 517	WELLSVILLE	66092	785	384KB
WETMORE PUBLIC LIBRARY	2ND & KANSAS / BOX 122	WETMORE	66550	785	128KB
WHITE CITY PUBLIC LIBRARY	113 N ADOLPH / BOX 206	WHITE CITY	66872	785	128KB
WHITE CLOUD BRANCH LIBRARY		WHITE CLOUD	66094	785	128KB
WHITEWATER MEMORIAL LIBRARY	118 E TOPEKA / BOX 9	WHITEWATER	67154	785	384KB
WICHITA PARK LIBRARY	725 W 13TH ST	WICHITA	67203	316	128KB
ANGELOU NORTHEAST LIBRARY	3051 E 21ST ST N	WICHITA	67214	316	128KB
COMOTARA LIBRARY	2244 N ROCK ROAD	WICHITA	67226	316	128KB
LINWOOD PARK BRANCH LIBRARY	2820 S ROOSEVELT	WICHITA	67210	316	128KB
MARINA LAKES BRANCH LIBRARY	1901 S KANSAS AVE	WICHITA	67211	316	128KB
MINISA BRANCH LIBRARY	8515 BEKEMEYER	WICHITA	67212	316	128KB
ORCHARD PARK BRANCH LIBRARY	2021 AMIDON	WICHITA	67204	316	384KB
PARK CITY COMM. LIB. CAO CITY HALL	6110 NORTH HYDRAULIC	WICHITA	67219	316	384KB
PLANEVIEW BRANCH LIBRARY	5939 E 9TH ST	WICHITA	67208	316	384KB
ROCKWELL BRANCH LIBRARY	4808 W 9TH	WICHITA	67212	316	384KB
SENECA BRANCH LIBRARY	3249 S SENECA	WICHITA	67217	316	384KB
WESTLINK BRANCH LIBRARY	223 S MAIN	WICHITA	67202	316	T-1
WICHITA PUBLIC LIBRARY	1749 S MARTINSON	WICHITA	67218	316	T-1
WILMORE BRANCH LIBRARY	BOX 276	WILMORE	67156	316	384KB
ELM CREEK TOWNSHIP LIBRARY	213 5TH ST	WILSEY	66873	785	128KB
LANG MEMORIAL LIBRARY	2405 AVE F / BOX 310	WILSON	67490	785	384KB
WINCHESTER PUBLIC LIBRARY	208 WINCHESTER / BOX	WINCHESTER	66097	913	384KB
WINFIELD PUBLIC LIBRARY	605 COLLEGE	WINFIELD	67156	316	T-1
YATES CENTER PUBLIC LIBRARY	218 N MAIN ST	YATES CENTER	66783	316	384KB
ZENDA PUBLIC LIBRARY	BOX 53	ZENDA	67159	316	None

Total Library Service Sites: 362
 Total Library Sites Proposed for Service: 338
 Original Site Count for Proposal: 330

Totals
 Annual Cost (12 mos)
 Total One Time
 Grand Total One Time

* - Combined School/Public Library

KAN-ED Questions
As Submitted by the Kansas Cable
Telecommunications Association

1. **What specific services will DISC provide to Public K-12 schools and Libraries and what will the costs be for each participating site, as a result of KAN-ED?**

The DISC-KANREN provided services include internet, internet 2, long distance, training, electronic publications, delivery software for applications parent access to teachers through mail electronic bulletin boards, educational research, and related content services.

2. **How does DISC intend to work with Internet and Telecommunications service providers that are currently providing services to Public K-12 schools and Libraries to ensure that private enterprise is not displaced?**

(See new Section 8) Attached.

3. **Cable modem technology is the most prevalent broadband remote access technology serving schools and libraries in the state today. Yet the recommended technology choices listed in the Kansas Statewide Technical Architecture proposal is XDSL. Does KAN-ED intend to include cable modem technology?**

Yes, we will expand the Information Technology Executive Council's current architecture to cover cable technologies.

4. **As we all know, the Federal Universal Service Fund (USF) received more funding requests for year 2000-2001 than there were funds available (\$4.6 billion in requests for \$2.4 billion allocated). Because of this, there is speculation that monies will be granted only to the most needy schools (schools qualifying for an 80% match or higher). If the KAN-ED business plan is based upon the state receiving a 62% USF match, what will happen if these monies are not available?**

Installation will not occur until E-Rate funding for both libraries and school districts are in place.

5. **As mentioned above, funding for KAN-ED is based upon a 62% match from the USF. In the state of Iowa, the Iowa Communications Network (state operated network) was recently denied USF funding for telecommunications services they provide to schools. There is currently a lawsuit pending in Federal court. Has Kansas reviewed this issue with regard to KAN-ED and USF?**

Yes, SLD has said we will qualify under internet services. Voice services are not eligible for E-rate discounts.

6. **As we all know, USF monies are granted on an annual basis. Each year funding applications must be re-submitted and each year funding commitments are subject to re-consideration. What is the contingency plan for KAN-ED should funding requests be denied after the network becomes operational? Would the state of Kansas be asked to make up the difference? Would the Public K-12 schools and Libraries be asked to make up the difference? Would the KAN-ED network be shut down if this USF money were not available?**

Continued funding for KAN-ED is a decision for State appropriations, Administration budget requests, and local unit of government funding sources as well as private sources. Our goal is to raise private funding sufficient to leverage E-rate discounts. A committee is at work to implement this contingency plan.

7. **Are you able to discuss what the connection fees and annual fees will be for a Public K-12 school or Library to connect to Internet2? If a participant currently has a broadband connection to the World Wide Web, can Internet2 be delivered over this same connection or will a separate broadband connection be required?**

The appropriation request is sufficient to fund install for connection to the DISC-KANREN network. On-going costs for one year range between \$10 million and \$13 million. These costs cover all services available through the State backbone and content services proposed for KAN-ED.

8. **How does a current provider of Telecommunications and Internet services qualify to be an Internet2 provider? What changes will need to be made to current broadband connections to schools? What costs will be involved for the providers?**

Yes, the DISC – KANREN network qualify for Internet2.

9. **If state managed Educational content is a priority of KAN-ED why can't this content be delivered to Public K-12 schools and Libraries over the WWW, utilizing the same security features that financial institutions, e-commerce companies and corporations use to secure transactions. Why does KAN-ED require a "private network" when entities such as banks and companies, such as Boeing, can secure sensitive information for transmission over the WWW. Can't KAN-ED deliver educational materials intended for use by Public K-12 schools and Libraries in the same manner? This would negate the KAN-ED requirement to build a multi-million dollar private Internet**

network, which would be redundant to what already exists in private enterprise.

This is a very difficult technology to deploy over Internet 1 from a management and technical perspective. Member of KAN-ED would share resources to those who have dedicated connects to KAN-ED.

It is the vision of KAN-ED to aggregate existing telecommunications resources to form the network instead of building a network as suggested in question #9.

FEDERICO CONSULTING

A Public Affairs Group



Government Affairs
Public Relations
Regulatory Counsel
JOHN J. FEDERICO, J.D.

MEMORANDUM

To: Don Heiman
From: John Federico
Date: February 11, 2000
Re: KAN-ED Initiative

As promised, attached are the questions that the Kansas Cable Telecommunications Association are concerned about related to the Kan-ED Initiative. It is very important to mention that of the 9 questions raised, numbers 1 through 3 are of particular importance to them.

Also, I would like to remind you of our commitment to providing the best technology available to the largest number of Kansans as possible. We are excited about our involvement in the KAN-ED Initiative and applaud your efforts. Although it may appear we are raising numerous concerns, we stand ready to assist you as you put the final pieces in place for KAN-Ed.

KAN-ED QUESTIONS

1. What specific services will DISC provide to Public K-12 schools and Libraries and what will the costs be for each participating site, as a result of KAN-ED?
2. How does DISC intend to work with Internet and Telecommunication service providers that are currently providing services to Public K-12 schools and Libraries to ensure that private enterprise is not displaced?
3. Cable modem technology is the most prevalent broadband remote access technology serving schools and libraries in the state today. Yet the recommended technology choices listed in The Kansas Statewide Technical Architecture proposal is XDSL. Does KAN-ED intend to include cable modem technology?

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4. As we all know, the Federal Universal Service Fund (USF) received more funding requests for year 2000-2001 than there were funds available (\$4.6 billion in requests for \$2.4 billion allocated). Because of this, there is speculation that monies will be granted only to the most needy schools (schools qualifying for an 80% match or higher). If the KAN-ED business plan is based upon the state receiving a 62% USF match, what will happen if these monies are not available?
5. As mentioned above, funding for KAN-ED is based upon a 62% match from the USF. In the state of Iowa, the Iowa Communications Network (state operated network) was recently denied USF funding for telecommunications services they provide to schools. There is currently a lawsuit pending in Federal court. Has Kansas reviewed this issue with regard to KAN-ED and USF?
6. As we all know, USF monies are granted on an annual basis. Each year funding applications must be re-submitted and each year funding commitments are subject to re-consideration. What is the contingency plan for KAN-ED should funding requests be denied after the network becomes operational? Would the state of Kansas be asked to make up the difference? Would the Public K-12 schools and Libraries be asked to make up the difference? Would the KAN-ED network be shut down if this USF money were not available?
7. Are you able to discuss what the connection fees and annual fees will be for a Public K-12 school or Library to connect to Internet2? If a participant currently has a broadband connection to the World Wide Web, can Internet2 be delivered over this same connection or will a separate broadband connection be required?
8. How does a current provider of Telecommunications and Internet services qualify to be an Internet2 provider? What changes will need to be made to current broadband connections to schools? What costs will be involved for the providers?
9. If state managed Educational content is a priority of KAN-ED why can't this content be delivered to Public K-12 schools and Libraries over the WWW, utilizing the same security features that financial institutions, e-commerce companies and corporations use to secure transactions. Why does KAN-ED require a "private network" when entities such as banks and companies, such as Boeing, can secure sensitive information for transmission over the WWW. Can't KAN-ED deliver educational materials intended for use by Public K-12 schools and Libraries in the same manner? This would negate the KAN-ED requirement to build a multi-million dollar private Internet network, which would be redundant to what already exists in private enterprise.

**Testimony on House Bill No. 2591
Before the House Kan-Ed Education Sub-Committee
John D. Pinegar
State Independent Telephone Association
February 14, 2000**

Mr. Chairman, Members of the Committee, I am John Pinegar, representing the State Independent Telephone Association of Kansas (SITA). Our membership is made up of over 30 independent local telephone companies who serve the telecommunication needs of their customers. I appear today on behalf of the membership of our Association and the independent telephone companies of the Kansas Telecommunications Industry Association (KTIA).

Our member companies have been making significant investment in modern telecommunications infrastructure and deploying advanced telecommunications facilities. Members of our Association have been pioneers in providing quality, affordable telecommunication access to schools, libraries and communities in our service areas. Our record of providing quality telecommunication services is proven. Our members live, work and attend church with their customers. We strive to provide quality telecommunications services to our communities and respond to our customers needs.

Over the past several days our members have been giving thoughtful consideration to the proposed legislation contained in House Bill No. 2591. KAN-ED is a major public policy initiative. The KAN-ED vision holds great promise for Kansans. Making that vision real will require thought, effort, commitment and investment on behalf of many. We are excited to be a part of the process and delighted you have sought our input.

Members of our Association have concerns about the bill as written because the proposed legislation does not contain an appropriate level of specificity. We recognize it is difficult to establish the full array of educational opportunities that may develop in the future. However, we believe it is imperative to specifically delineate the types of telecommunications services that KAN-ED will be allowed to provide. We appreciate having this opportunity to outline some of our concerns to the House Kan-Ed Education Sub-Committee.

-- Our first and most basic concern is that the creation of KAN-ED will put the state in competition with private enterprise. Let us be clear. We do not oppose competition. We believe that businesses should compete with businesses. We do oppose taxpayer-supported government programs targeted to compete with private enterprise. The KAN-ED network should be prohibited from competing with the private sector.

-- Second. Some of our members have worked with schools, libraries and communities to provide telecommunication services. Agreements are in place and commitments have been made to one another. Our members have made substantial financial investments to provide the desired level of service. KAN-ED should not erode those existing relationships. Specifically, KAN-ED should not be permitted to construct or cause to be constructed duplicate telecommunication facilities. This would be an unnecessary and wasteful expenditure of money. Legislators should be wary of a self-expanding bureaucracy.

-- Third. Our members believe that KAN-ED should be required to report periodically and identify the facilities it is utilizing and Kansans are paying for. Legislation should require that a public record be made available disclosing the facilities being utilized. This will provide meaningful legislative oversight and a system of checks and balances.

Thank you for your time. I would be pleased to answer any questions.

The following KAN-ED concerns were submitted by the State Independent Telephone Association. (Extracted from John Pinegar's Testimony handout).

Will the KAN-ED program compete with the private sector?

Answer: KAN-ED envisions the merger of DISC's KANS-A-N network with the Regents KANREN network. Both networks buy bandwidth from the private sector. DISC's KANS-A-N network for example uses statewide bids and tariffed services from the industry for voice, data, and video. Thus, in a strict sense the KANS-A-N network is not owned by the State. Rather, the bandwidth is leased under industry contracts and tariffed services.

The industry is concerned that DISC would provide connectivity at no cost to individual school districts. Since the connectivity is funded by E-rate and State appropriations, some telecom firms are afraid they will lose customers who provide their own funding. To help alleviate this concern a set of guidelines can be developed that establish a base price for T1 and DS3 connectivity, voice, and Internet 1. The base price can be determined by bidding KAN-ED. Industry can have first right to an award if their price for connectivity is less than 5% above the base bid. Firms who have the majority existing contracts with school districts or libraries would be extended this first right to quote. In this way, the State can be assured that prices for KAN-ED connectivity are competitive and industry can be assured the process is open and respectful to existing relationships. It is important to note State provided long distance is not eligible for E-rate discounts. Thus, it is highly unlikely that today's DISC rates will be cheaper than E-rate qualified rates. Should voice over IP technology mature, the economics of long distance will change.

Will KAN-ED negate existing agreements between telecom providers and schools/libraries?

Schools and libraries have the option to join KAN-ED. If an existing contract exists the contract should be enforced for the term of the agreement at the level of service currently provided.

Will KAN-ED be required to report periodically on facilities it uses?

Yes, the KAN-ED bill should be amended to include a provision that the KAN-ED Information Technology Committee report annually on telecom facilities used to deploy KAN-ED. The report can go to the Joint Committee on Information Technology with copies sent to the Chairs of committees who have an interest. These committees include Utilities, Education, Senate Ways and Means, and House Appropriations.

Funding Proviso for KAN-ED
Chief Information Technology Officer
February 14, 2000

Does the proviso for KAN-ED funding cover both school districts and libraries E-rates?

The subcommittee on Department of Education's budget created a funding proviso stipulating that E-rate discounts be available before a decision is made to invest money to install the KAN-ED network. This proviso is very important. The proviso means that E-rate discounts must be awarded for both State Libraries and school districts based on their filings for Internet broadband DISC-KANREN services. The proviso would not affect E-rates for routers, since these devices would be covered in the one-time costs for installation and out-year costs are minimal. If E-rates are available for Internet, we have a very high probability that E-rates would be available in "out years" to cover on-going costs. However, if E-rates are not given for Internet services, no expenditure using state funds will be made for KAN-ED in FY 2001.

Section 8. The Executive Branch Chief Information Technology Officer shall provide the KAN-ED Information Technology Committee implementation guidelines. These guidelines shall include but not be limited to ...

- 1) Leverage existing State telecommunications infrastructure operated by inter exchange carriers, independent local exchange carriers, regional Bell operating companies, and cable providers doing business in the State.
- 2) Every three years bid statewide library and school district interconnect to the State's KANS-A-N and KANREN networks as a method for establishing baseline costs for broadband connection to the State's KAN-ED network.
- 3) Telecommunications providers of long distance and Internet services to school districts and libraries will be given the first right to match bid prices. Awards will be made to providers who currently have the majority of contracts in school districts or with libraries if the price for services is competitive to the Statewide base bid. Competitive means the quoted price is within 5% or lower than the base statewide bid.
- 4) The State's backbone may take advantage of existing or future State contracted fiber.
- 5) Require telecom and cable providers to be compliant to the approved ITEC architecture for DISC management of a statewide network.
- 6) Each year the Chair of the KAN-ED information technology committee shall report to the Joint Committee on Information Technology about telecom facilities utilized by KAN-ED.



BILL GRAVES
Governor

DAN STANLEY
Secretary of Administration

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DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION
Legal Division

MEMORANDUM

TO: Morey Sullivan, DISC
FROM: Mark S. Braun, Staff Attorney *MSB*
DATE: February 16, 2000
RE: Opinion Request: HB2591/KAN-ED/Proposed Amendment

You requested our opinion regarding a proposed amendment to HB 2591. Attached is a copy of a Memorandum to me from Suzette Smith, one of our law clerks. I have reviewed her memo and believe it is complete and answers the question posed. If you have any further questions, feel free to contact me.

MEMORANDUM

TO: Mark Braun
FROM: Suzette Smith 
DATE: February 15, 2000
RE: Proposed bill 2591/KAN-ED

QUESTION PRESENTED

Whether legislation that would allow private not-for-profit schools to receive interconnectivity services that would be provided public schools is constitutionally permissible if the private schools will be paying for the service, with "no cost to the state?"

DISCUSSION

Based on the first Amendment to the U.S. Constitution, it is a well-grounded rule of law that public funds may not be appropriated or used for the benefit of private or sectarian schools. While aid to nonpublic schools may not "impermissibly entangle" church and state, it has been found that as part of general legislation a state may include parochial schools in programs that provide secular type functions such as bus transportation, school lunches, and public health.

The U.S. Supreme Court in Meek v. Pittenger, 421 U.S. 349(1975), in dicta, specifically addressed these programs stating that "the indirect and incidental benefits to church-related schools from these programs do not offend the constitutional prohibition against establishment of religion." Id. at 365. The Court found these programs both "secular and nonideological services unrelated to the primary, religion-oriented educational functions of the sectarian schools." Id. at 364.

Applying this to the case at hand, it seems that the provision allowing for interconnectivity to private schools would likely be permissible. Analogizing this to bus transportation or public health, the likelihood of passing constitutional muster weighs even stronger. With bus transportation, the state directly participates in the financing. Cases are replete with situations where the state involved does not charge the private schools for this service, but merely provides it to the students, at full cost to the state. The same is true of other services. However, with the Internet connectivity, the amendment specifically states that private schools will not be denied access "as long as there is no cost to the state for providing the connectivity." The language is clear that the state will not be financing the connection. It will merely not discriminate among public and private schools for access to the network.

One may argue that in the case of bus transportation, school lunches, or public health, the student is directly receiving a benefit unlike with the Internet connectivity in which the private school is primarily involved and not the student. Even so, the student who attends a private school allowed to connect does stand to benefit. Without this connection option, many schools may not be able to obtain an adequate Internet connection at a reasonable price.

Both the Federal Telecommunications Act, as well as the Kansas telecommunications statutes make clear that public policy favors non-discrimination when it comes to access to telecommunications services. The federal code states that services should be provided "without discrimination on the basis of race, color, religion, national origin, or sex." 47 U.S.C. §151(1998). K.S.A. 66-2001, subsection (a), states that the public policy regarding telecommunications is to "ensure that every Kansan will have access to a first class telecommunications infrastructure that provides excellent services at an affordable price." K.S.A. 66-

2001(Supp. 1999). Subsection (d) goes on further to state that it is the state's goal to "advance the development of a statewide telecommunications infrastructure" to include various applications including "access to internet providers and others." K.S.A. 66-2001(d)(Supp. 1999). Based on both state and federal laws, it seems clear that public policy dictates the allowance of private schools to interconnect utilizing KAN-ED. To do otherwise could be construed as discrimination based on religion, specifically prohibited by the federal act, and discouraged by the Kansas statutes. Also see 47 U.S.C. §202(making it unlawful to discriminate as a common carrier), and §157(encouraging the provision of new technology and services to the public).

CONCLUSION

It appears fairly clear that allowing a private school the ability to interconnect with KAN-ED, provided such connection is not financed by the State of Kansas, would be deemed constitutionally permissible. Since the state will not be involved in financing, likely the courts would not even view this as an entanglement between church and state, especially in view of the current public policy regarding telecommunications. Even if arguably this was viewed as an entanglement, the Supreme Court has been clear that not all entanglements advance or inhibit religion. Some interaction between church and state is inevitable. Entanglement, to be unconstitutional, must be "excessive." See Agostini v. Felton, 117 S. Ct. 1997(1997). Allowing this interconnection simply does not rise to this level.

Ms. Gayla Hoffman
Public Relations Officer
AT&T
314.531.8887

Re: AT&T Foundation



AT&T FOUNDATION

FUNDING GUIDELINES

AT&T
FOUNDATION

ABOUT US

OUR HISTORY

OUR PROGRAMS

FUNDING
GUIDELINES

CONTACT US

OUR HISTORY

OUR HISTORY

AT&T Foundation funds are typically disbursed through invitational programs or by applications that we solicit from and develop with selected nonprofit organizations. Even in the case of invited proposals, prior commitments and finite resources require us to decline many funding requests that appear to meet our guidelines and funding criteria.

If after reading our policy you still choose to apply to the AT&T Foundation, please follow the instructions outlined in our [Grant Application Procedures](#).

Programs and Eligibility

The AT&T Foundation is the principal instrument for AT&T philanthropy in the United States and throughout the world. We give cash grants to nonprofit organizations for innovative programs that focus on helping people achieve self-sufficiency and lead productive lives.

We seek projects that meet society's needs and relate to AT&T's business interests. We are particularly inclined toward projects that employ innovative technological solutions.

The AT&T Foundation awards grants in the following program areas:

- Education
- Civic & Community Service
- Arts & Culture

AT&T Foundation giving focuses on cities and regions with large concentrations of AT&T employees and business operations, with the majority of funds supporting U.S.-based institutions.

The AT&T Foundation makes grants to tax-exempt, nonprofit organizations as defined under Section 501(c)(3) of the U.S. Internal Revenue Code, and in the case of international grants, to organizations that meet the criteria for nonprofit tax-exemption (under Section 501(c)(3)) and the laws of the country of incorporation.

Organizations must be nonsectarian and nondenominational to receive support. It is our intent that institutions and projects we fund will advance AT&T's goals of promoting diversity and equal opportunity, and that programs will be open and accessible to all segments of society.

In general, our grants are awarded for specific projects rather than operating support. We do not donate AT&T products or services.

The AT&T Foundation does NOT award grants to:

- individuals;
- organizations whose chief purpose is to influence legislation or to

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The AT&T Foundation believes that artistic creativity is a complex and important form of communication, and that thriving cultural institutions are a key to community well-being. To that end, the Arts & Culture Program supports innovative artistic projects by nationally and internationally recognized arts and cultural institutions.



DIRECT GRANTS

To qualify for consideration, arts organizations must have been professionally managed for at least five years, and must compensate artistic and managerial personnel. The AT&T Foundation actively collaborates with local AT&T regional offices both to identify and develop proposals that reflect the central interests of AT&T and the AT&T Foundation. These interests include:

- assisting in the creation, production and/or presentation of new artistic work;
- bringing the work of women and artists of diverse cultures to a wider public; and
- mobilizing new technologies to promote artistic innovation and to increase access to the arts.

INITIATIVES

The AT&T Foundation administers two Arts & Culture Program initiatives that are open to application by invitation only:

- **AT&T:OnStage®** invites theaters to submit proposals for premieres of new dramatic or music/theater works.
- **AT&T:NEAT** (New Experiments in Art & Technology) supports children's and science museums to commission artists to create work that utilizes science and/or technology as a creative medium.

In addition to the aforementioned AT&T Foundation exclusions, the Arts & Culture Program does NOT support:

- student or amateur groups;
- arts education programs;
- individual artists;
- artistic training or scholarships;
- film and media productions;
- competitions;
- arts programs designed primarily for rehabilitation or therapy;
- public radio and television stations for unrestricted purposes, equipment acquisition or program underwriting;
- science museums or science/technology exhibitions, except through the AT&T:NEAT (New Experiments in Art & Technology) initiative; and
- the purchase of equipment.

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participate or intervene in political campaigns on behalf of or against any candidate for public office;

- endowments or memorials;
- construction or renovation projects;
- sports teams or any sports-related activity or competition, even if it addresses our program interests; and
- fund-raising events or advertising.

Education

The AT&T Foundation supports education programs that focus on the use of technology to enhance teaching and learning. Through the AT&T Learning Network as well as Invitational Grants, the AT&T Foundation concentrates on the role of technology in education and its capacity to connect students, teachers, classrooms, institutions and communities.



AT&T LEARNING NETWORK GRANTS

The AT&T Learning Network® provides funding to projects that demonstrate effective and innovative uses of technology in supporting families, schools and communities to accomplish the following:

- promote family involvement in education;
- provide professional development opportunities for educators and assist in the preparation of future teachers; and
- develop and implement plans to promote lifelong learning and community collaboration.

What Projects Are Eligible

The program is open to all accredited public and private elementary and secondary schools as well as accredited public and private two- and four-year institutions of higher education as well as educational nonprofit organizations in the 50 United States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico and all U.S. territories.

The AT&T Learning Network focuses on the use of technology, not on the equipment and infrastructure necessary to support that use. Our program provides resources to help families; schools and communities understand how to use technology.

Special consideration is given to:

- projects that involve collaboration among families, schools, colleges, universities, educational organizations, and/or community-based organizations; and
- schools, institutions, organizations and projects located in areas where AT&T has large concentrations of employees and business operations.

INVITATIONAL GRANTS

In addition to the AT&T Learning Network Grants Program, the AT&T Foundation also identifies organizations, programs and/or projects of particular interest and invites proposals for consideration. Through this

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initiative, the AT&T Foundation supports projects that address issues of technology in public policy; systemic education reform; academic standards, assessment and accountability; and access to educational opportunities by all segments of society.

Invitational grants are not open to general application; rather, the AT&T Foundation will invite proposals from organizations and institutions with projects of interest.

In addition to the aforementioned AT&T Foundation exclusions, the Education Program does NOT support:

- the purchase or installation of computers, modems, printers, telephones, facsimile machines, wiring, or other equipment, unless it is a small but integral part of a larger project;
- scholarships to individual students;
- non-academic or extracurricular programs such as sports programs or administrative activities;
- student organizations;
- endowments, memorials or named academic chairs; and
- general operations.

Civic & Community Service

The AT&T Foundation supports a variety of comprehensive civic and community service programs that fall within our specific areas of focus.



DIRECT GRANTS

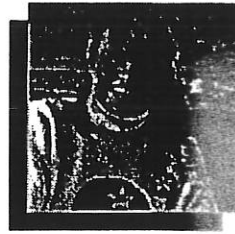
We are especially interested in projects that utilize technology to advance one or more of the following objectives:

- Direct health services to those in need; including private or independent, nonprofit hospitals (if they are first-call hospitals to which AT&T's refers employees for emergency treatment; are near a major AT&T facility; and serve a substantial number of the medically underserved).
- Diversity in the work force and society through education and direct-service programs promoting equal opportunities for minorities, women, and people with disabilities.
- Support of environmental projects or initiatives, particularly in the areas of technology, education, volunteerism, sustainability and clean water.
- Support of U.S.-based national organizations that study broad public-policy issues related to governance, and social and economic conditions.
- Enhance the effectiveness of the nonprofit sector, and support of organizations that work to engage more people more effectively in volunteer community service.

Funded projects serve as models for other organizations and lend themselves to measurable evaluation, with results that may be disseminated to wide audiences.

EMPLOYEE-DIRECTED GRANTS

Employees are our greatest asset and play a vital role in fulfilling AT&T's corporate commitment to being a responsible and caring partner in the communities where our employees live and work. We recognize and help extend the reach of our employees' community involvement efforts through several initiatives, including AT&T CARES and the AT&T Employee Matching Gifts Program, as well as the activities of the various AT&T employee associations.



AT&T CARES

AT&T CARES is open to all full- and part-time employees located in the U.S., Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands and Canada. Through AT&T CARES, employees may apply for grants to benefit the nonprofit organizations where they volunteer.

AT&T employees who give at least 50 hours of service over a 12-month period to a nonprofit organization may request a \$250 AT&T CARES grant to support a specific project sponsored by that organization. When four or more AT&T people volunteer at the same organization, they may pool their requests to obtain funding of up to \$5,000. If you are an active or retired AT&T employee and would like more information on how to participate in AT&T CARES, [click here](#).

AT&T Employee Matching Gifts Program

The purpose of the AT&T Employee Matching Gifts Program is to encourage U.S.- and Canada-based AT&T employees, both active and retired, to support their communities by stimulating and magnifying their gifts to eligible nonprofit organizations. The program offers employees, retirees and members of the AT&T board of directors an opportunity to join in AT&T's support of higher education and arts and culture by providing a dollar-for-dollar match of employees' donations.

To register a gift for matching, an AT&T employee need only make one telephone call; no forms are necessary. If you are an active or retired AT&T employee and would like more information on how to participate in the AT&T Employee Matching Gifts Program, [click here](#).

In addition to the aforementioned AT&T Foundation exclusions, the Civic & Community Service Program does NOT support:

- organizations that channel the funds received to third parties;
- organizations formed to combat specific diseases;
- medical research;
- programs to reduce deficits;
- alcohol-abuse and substance-abuse treatment programs; and
- programs to alleviate homelessness.

Arts & Culture

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02/16/2000 5:00 PM

The following questions were submitted in regards to KAN-ED by Sprint:

Question 1. A statement was made by a subcommittee member on Monday that needs to be resolved. The questions was made after Greg Rasmussen made his presentation and stated that "all students" would have access to the Internet. The subcommittee member statement was in support of KAN-ED providing Internet access for private schools and families of home-schooled students.

SPRINT'S CONCERN: The E-rate program provides discounts for public and private schools, with endowments under \$50 million, and public libraries but makes no mention of individual user discounts. Students who are being home-schooled are not mentioned in the 1996 Telecom Act or E-rate Program. Home-schooled students could have access through their public library or by their own means. The proposed HB 2591 makes no provision for KAN-ED to provide Internet access to home-schooled students. It is recommended that the KAN-ED bill provisions for telecom services and Internet access mimic the customer eligibility requirements under the Federal E-rate program.

Answer 1. Proposed HB 2591 (KAN-ED) does not specifically mention providing access to private schools nor students who are home schooled. The Executive Branch CITO has received clarification, through a legal opinion, that private non-profit accredited schools can legally receive connection to KAN-ED, provided the connection is not financed by the state. However, home schooled students access has not been addressed nor is it being addressed at this point. The funding plan for KAN-ED relies heavily upon obtaining E-Rate discounts from the Schools and Libraries Division. The applications from the State Education consortium and State Library Consortium that were submitted in mid-January followed the expressed intent of HB 2591. The applications followed the guidelines of 2591 and did not include connection provisions for private schools or the home schooled. Providing connectivity for the home schooled in the state would not be easily implemented or managed. Expanding the scope of KAN-ED to include the home schooled may put at risk federal E-Rate funding.

Questions 2. Program Year 2 (PY2) E-rate results indicate less than half of the school districts in Sprint franchise territory received E-rate discounts for telecom services and less than 25% received discounts for Internet access. (Some districts may be getting access via a consortium, like their ESC, and did not file their own Form 471.) If the KAN-ED plan assumption is that all school districts and private schools will need access then where does the responsibility lie to ensure districts file for reimbursement for the local loop (last mile?) Who will manage this objective? If it is not managed then there will be a lot of wasted bandwidth.

Answer 2. The vision of KAN-ED is to provide each school district and library connectivity to the KAN-ED backbone. It will be the responsibility of each school district or library to provide internal connections within their respective districts. A school district that has already completed internal connections within the district can request any size bandwidth to match their needs. To ensure that KAN-ED reach students, KAN-ED administration in cooperation with the Department of Education and State Library would encourage and assist users to apply for E-Rate support for the "local loop".

Question 3. Some districts have already signed multi-year contracts for telecom services and Internet access so they don't have to go out to bid each year on their Form 470. How will KAN-ED address the issue of contracts-in-force?

Answer 3. The intent of KAN-ED is not to disrupt those long-term contracts that some districts already have in place. KAN-ED will enhance what those districts already have in place by provisioning Internet2 and the specialized educational content that is afforded those having connectivity to the KAN-ED network.

Question 4. Will KAN-ED support ISDN PRI and BRI? These services were mandated under HB 2728 and both PRI and BRI are becoming available in rural exchanges. ISDN PRI/BRI is a good solution for Internet access for small school districts operating from a single building or campus when all buildings on the campus are on a campus wide-area network (WAN). An ISDN local loop is much cheaper than a fractional T1 (from \$350 - \$366/mo. for 128Kbps to 384 Kbps plus installation charges) or full T1. Small districts and libraries probably couldn't afford a fractional T1 but could afford an ISDN-BRI at a cost of from \$45 0 \$58/mo. The installation charges and equipment are also much cheaper.

Answer 4. KAN-ED will use much of the same network services as are currently available as part of the state's backbone network services. At the present time the state uses ISDN-BRI and RI connectivity for several applications. When requested by user agencies, ISDN-BRI connections are provided to strategic routers for backup and load sharing on existing frame relay circuits. The KANS-A-N network also provides traditional switched access services using any modem based data rate up to 56 kb/s and ISDN-BRI to 128 kbps/s. This access is provided though centrally managed terminal servers in Topeka connected to multiple ISDN-PRI circuits. The network also has individual ISDN-PRI circuits connected to the network in Kansas City and Wichita.. Today we envision frame relay connections.

Question 5. One of the biggest limitations to meeting the requirements of HB 2591 is the lack of fiber optic cable to the school district point-of-presence (PoP.) This is called fiber to the curb. Sprint won't even have fiber run to all telephone central offices until July 2003. To meet the distance learning requirements of HB 2591 T1s must be multiplexed/reverse multiplexed at great expense and even then only one site per district would benefit without other buildings being connected by fiber.

Answer 5. Under the current plan for KAN-ED we expect to provide most of the service to the school districts on T1 circuits connected to the state's frame relay services. This connectivity can be provided over existing copper circuits if fiber connectivity is not in place. Current distance learning applications using the statewide KANS-A-N network are provided under the existing backbone network contracts and use T1 circuits at very competitive rates. Multiplexing for these circuits is already provided through the backbone network and the multiplexers that would be located at the school districts are now relatively inexpensive. The goal of KAN-ED, at this point, is not to connect to all buildings in a school district, just to one "gateway" building. The school district would then be responsible for any connectivity between buildings. As activity grows on

the KAN-ED network we expect to upgrade the T1 frame relay circuits to ATM using OC-3 or greater bandwidth through facilities that we be developed over time.

Question 6. The KAN-ED proposal calls for 25 school districts to have DS3 (44.7 Mbps) access to the KANWIN backbone. How is this possible without fiber to the curb for these districts? Using T1s over copper they would have to be multiplexed.

Answer 6. Enclosed is a listing of the school districts.

Question 7. Can Sprint get a copy of the Department of Education's proposal for connecting the state's 304 districts? Sprint has 76 districts in franchise territory and it would be good to know what level of service is being planned for each district, e.g. fractional T1 (128, 256, 384 or 768 Kbps), T1 (1.54 Mbps) or T3/DS3 (44.7 Mbps).

Answer 7. DISC has requested that a copy be forwarded to Sprint.

Questions 8. Some of our districts may already have connections through a cable provider or through their Educational Service Center (ESC). How will this be managed?

Answer 8. The vision of KAN-ED is to take existing resources and bring them together to form an Educational network. Adhering to that vision would mean that the districts or libraries who currently have a cable provider as their Internet ISP would continue with that provider. The aggregation of the telecommunications resources to establish KAN-ED would fall under the management of the Executive Branch CITO.

Question 9. The proposed KAN-ED bill provides for interactive video services but no standards are defined. What compression standards will be supported, e.g. H.320/323 and MPEG1/MPEG2? Who will manage the network? The E-rate program doesn't provide discounts for the video hardware and CODECs, only the network. KAN-ED's responsibility needs to be further defined.

Answer 9. Standards are defined through the Kansas Information Technology Architecture as required by law.

Question 10. The KAN-ED bill also provides for discounted long-distance services. How will this be managed and billed? If a district/school/library can get a better rate from another provider can they "opt-out.?" Will Sprint have the opportunity to bid on the LD service offering?

Answer 10. Long distance services provided as part of KAN-ED would be managed and billed by DISC in conjunction with the vendor(s) providing the service. KAN-ED envisions the aggregation of demand for long distance service as a way of getting the best competitive pricing from a bid process. Unless restricted by a contract for these services, individual sites could opt not to participate. Yes, Sprint and other vendors will be provided the opportunity to bid for

providing the aggregated services. Long distance from KANS-A-N is not E-rate eligible. Thus it is highly unlikely schools would acquire this service from KAN-ED
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Question 11. Will Sprint and other service providers have the opportunity to bid on network management of the KAN-ED backbone?

Answer 11. Management of the current KANS-A-N network, and management of portions of the network for KANWIN, KCJIS (Law enforcement), Interactive video, and other services is provided through the existing network management resources of the state's network control center (NCC). Management of the data portions of these networks is generally provided using HP Openview and management of the backbone portion of the network is provided through Panaview software provided as part of the backbone contract. As network management requirements grow and expand, any changes in network management platforms will certainly be obtained through the competitive bid process. As with all telecommunications services, DISC aggressively solicits bids from all potential providers.

Conclusion:

HB 2591 establishes a structure for making technical and programmatic decisions. The members of the committees referenced in the bill will be meeting to develop a highly refined implementation plan. As a general principle, we seek to leverage existing telecom resources provided today to all school districts and libraries. In this way we can encourage broad-based industry participation in KAN-ED. In our preliminary discussions we talked about bidding KAN-ED broadband connection to the state backbone. Once bids are received, we would approach industry on a school district by school district basis and ask their current provider to install KAN-ED broadband at a price competitive to our bid. If the provider is able to do this we would ask them to install the broadband. If not, we would use the services on our bid. A second discussion has been held regarding Internet services. It is recommended that the state provide a minimum level of Internet connects to each school district. With T1 connection we could comfortably handle 100 concurrent users in each district. Since we have about 1500 school district buildings, the State would provide services to 20 PC's connected to the Internet per building. The school districts would use their existing contracts and resources to extend the Internet connectivity. Again, these are preliminary discussions and a full engineering design will be completed by KANREN and DISC in the next several months. Industry will be invited to participate in these discussions.

DATE: March 1, 2000

TO: House Utilities Committee

RE: Testimony on House Bill 2743. DSL REQUEST FOR RURAL KANSAS

The lack of adequate bandwidth for rural communities should be discussed in detail. I would like to take a moment of your time and put in plain English the issues facing rural communities and the loss of business revenue that could result from inadequate transfer rates of information.

For the lay person to understand some of the terms I intend to use, I will use analogies. The most important term is Bandwidth. Simply put, this is the size of the lane on the Information highway. The bigger the lane the more traffic I can have come by my business.

The next term I would like to discuss is dynamic and static IP addresses. Computers don't understand country expressions of how to get to your home, they understand specific addresses like a postal worker does. The interesting thing here is the term dynamic and static, dynamic is an address that is assigned to you on a temporary basis. It is assigned only while you the user are on the information highway. So if I am a business user and I want you to come back to my fruit stand on the highway, you could look all day and not find me because I am always moving. But, if I have a static IP address it is specific only to me and does not move, this allows me to have my fruit stand open and operational 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, and you can always find my business.

The importance to have a static IP address is evident. As a business in rural Kansas we need the affordable solution to place our fruit stands on the Information Highway. Through the use of modern technology we can, as businesses, setup Portals to our local communities. The term Portal can be explained as a gateway to the rest of the world or a starting point for the user who is entering the Information Highway. This portal can provide everything from local weather, live local sporting events, local e-commerce solutions, and host of other events that are important to the local residents. These digital services can and will be used to deliver bandwidth-intensive applications like video on demand and distance learning. All this is dependent on a static IP address.

In a recent telephone conversation with Southwestern Bell we discussed costs associated with obtaining a static IP address. ADSL (Asymmetric Digital Subscriber Line, the most popular form of DSL technology) is generally best for home and small business use. This is because of its

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March 1, 2000
Testimony on HB 2743
Pate two

larger data rate downstream. This means that the typical user will be able to download faster than they can send data. Which, is very typical of most home users. Customers who require larger bandwidth or connectivity for multiple users should use SDSL or HDSL. The monthly cost of a ADSL line is 39 dollars a month but this solution still does not give you a static IP address; to get a static IP address this cost is 79 dollars a month.

This price is reasonable compared to Southwestern Bell's T-1 solution which the startup costs are over 1200 dollars and the monthly fee is over 300 for connection to a local ISP. Then there are additional costs from the ISP. But even that beats the cable modem solution that will not offer a static IP address at all.

In closing I hope I have identified that any small business that would like to run it's own web server and e-commerce solution does not have adequate access to the Internet to bring it's goods and services to the market. This situation like all others is dictated by money, the companies that have services don't have the volume to pay for the services and would like to bypass these rural communities. However, due to their monopoly of the service I believe they must provide these services.

Thank you,

Rolla M. Horton
Information Systems Manager
First National Bank in Pratt
RMH

MIKE REECHT

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Testimony of Mike Reecht
Before the House Utilities Committee
Regarding Substitute for HB 2743
March 6, 2000

Mr. Chairman and members of the Committee:

My name is Mike Reecht and I represent AT&T. I appear before you today in opposition to Sub. for HB 2743.

Sub. for HB 2743 would require a Local Exchange Company to respond within 90 days to a firm customer order for high-speed data transmission service of its decision of whether to provide such service or not. If the LEC elects to fill the order, it must do so in 12 months. If it elects not to fill the order, it must notify the customer promptly.

At that time, another LEC could provide the service. If no LEC is interested in providing the service, a Telecommunications Carrier could provide the service utilizing the facilities and network infrastructure of the incumbent LEC in a manner approved by the Commission. The bill is silent on what the charge might be to a Telecommunications Carrier for the use of the facilities and infrastructure, if any. The bill would permit a LEC that is rate of return regulated to recover the actual costs of deploying the service from the Kansas Universal Service Fund. Such recovery would seem not be available to a Price Cap company or a Telecommunications Carrier, or for that matter a cable company. The bill would permit a sizeable expenditure with guaranteed recovery from the KUSF to serve a single customer's firm order.

The bill also requires each LEC, Telecommunications Carrier, and Wireless Carrier to inform its customers of the availability of high-speed data transmission service and how to order the service, even though its customers might be located in a non rural area. This requirement could conceivably mandate a carrier to notify its customer of a competitor's service offering with little opportunity to compete.

AT&T recommends the Committee reject Sub. for HB 2743.

AT&T believes the competitive market place will drive the deployment of broadband technologies. The cable industry is providing high-speed digital Internet access through its cable facilities at reasonable prices. SWB has accelerated its deployment of DSL at cheaper prices as a competitive response. To mandate or to incent the deployment of high-speed data transmission service and provide reimbursement of that deployment through the KUSF will serve to slow down the deployment of competitive alternative technologies. Companies will elect to spend their limited capital dollars in states where a specific provider is not given a competitive or financial advantage.

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This legislation will send a negative signal to the marketplace. Competitors will be reluctant to invest private capital in a state where incumbent LECs investment will be covered or subsidized by the ratepayers of Kansas through increased KUSF assessments, while the same subsidy is not available to them

I have heard the term digital divide or the "have" and "have nots." On the surface incentives created in Sub. for HB 2743 would seem to address that a concern. But at what cost in the long run? It could be at the extremely high cost of a competitive marketplace. Customers will be forced to pay higher rates statewide due to an increased KUSF assessment, and perhaps more importantly other providers would be disincented to locate or expand in Kansas. Sub. for HB 2743 would seem to give LECs the ability to deploy high-speed data transmission service for free (because of the KUSF funding) while denying the same support for competitive providers who very well may bring better technology to the same customers.

Technology is exploding. Fixed wireless seems to be in the future. Cable technology is poised to provide not only video but also high speed Internet access and telephony. Satellite technology offers another alternative. The competitive marketplace will bring these innovations to Kansas. I ask you to resist the temptation to speed up deployment by some kind of government mandate or incentive targeted to only incumbent rate of return regulated LECs. Such a solution will only serve to drive up the costs borne by all Kansans. Rather the state should examine alternatives that encourage competition between traditional wire line technologies and future broadband, wireless and satellite technologies.

AT&T believes Sub. for HB 2743 would discourage the deployment of alternative technologies and in the long run would limit the benefits competition will bring to the consumer.

March 6, 2000

Testimony presented to the House Utilities Committee
HB 2743

I am Doug Lawrence. I am a consultant for Southwestern Bell Telephone Company of Kansas on Legislative and Regulatory matters. I am here today to share Southwestern Bell Telephone Company's concerns about HB2743.

Southwestern Bell Telephone company opposes HB2743 for several reasons.

1. HB2743 conflicts with federal law, and FCC rulings regarding access to Universal Service Funding, and a competitively neutral regulatory environment.
2. This legislation would place significant pressure on the size of the Kansas Universal Service Fund, and is discriminatory in who could access KUSF funding for deployment of high-speed transmission services.
3. This bill could be construed to actually relax current laws and regulations regarding deployment of high-speed transmission services in rural communities and could actually damage current deployment levels and access to services in rural communities.

Conflicts with Federal Law

HB2743 establishes a funding mechanism that is accessible to only a particular form of Local Exchange Carrier. As currently written, the bill singles out Local Exchange Carriers who are "rate of return regulated" to recover the "actual cost" of providing the high-speed transmission. No other provider of those services is afforded the opportunity to make similar draws from the fund. Not only are Sprint and Southwestern Bell precluded from KUSF support, so are any competitive local exchange carriers which have begun offering services in the state, including wireless carriers who may offer point to point broadband services, or other new technologies which may develop in the coming months and years and could be deployed by non-traditional providers. HB2743 attempts to do something that Federal law, FCC rules and regulations, and our own state law prohibits – singles out a particular type of provider to draw support from the KUSF.

In another area, HB2743 wades into dangerous territory as well. It attempts to provide an exception to a very important provision of the 1996 Kansas Telecommunications Act. That exception could well place in jeopardy protections we put into place the "Rural Entry Provisions." Those provisions establish a higher standard for competitive entry into the most rural local exchange areas, and apply only in the territories serviced by Independent Telephone Companies. The core of those provisions was regulatory protection from competitive entry into a small rural exchange – as long as the local exchange company did not provide competitive services outside of its service

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territory. In 1996, we attempted to draft as strong a rural entry provision as possible – for very important public policy reasons – without running afoul of the restrictions in federal law. The exception allowing those rural companies to provision high-speed transmission services outside of their service territory could well bring challenges – even preemption – of this important provision. I believe loss of the rural entry provision would be a catastrophic blow to our state’s carefully balanced telecommunications policy.

Places significant pressure on the size of the KUSF

In 1998, in response to serious concerns about the size of the KUSF and the resulting assessment on every telephone user in the state, the legislature made significant modifications to the 1996 statute to reduce growth of the fund. Among other things, the legislature gave the KCC authority to review whether a particular enhanced universal service deployment would be cost effective or place an unreasonable or excessive demand on the KUSF.

While not mentioning DSL service, high-speed transmission services, as defined in HB 2743, would include those services as well.

Earlier this year, in a presentation to the House Utilities Committee, a conferee representing rural telephone companies estimated that providing DSL service to the most rural part of his service territory (the last 4 percent) would cost approximately 12-thousand dollars per subscriber. More than 8.5 million dollars to extend DSL service to a little more than 700 customers. Using that example as a means to estimate the financial impact on the KUSF -- with some basic assumptions – it is easy to see that a mandate of 100% availability to all subscribers in the most rural parts of the state could easily exceed 65 million dollars. (I thought that janette came up with even higher numbers?)

And this bill is not limited to DSL. Its definition of high-speed transmission services includes services capable of speeds not less than 128K. Since provision of such services under this bill is based on a firm order from a customer, the customer decides which service should be provided. This provision exposes KUSF support to a wide range of broadband telecommunication services.

Reverse effect of hindering deployment of services.

HB2743 appears to offer local exchange carriers discretion as to whether to fill a firm order for high-speed transmission services. Remember that high-speed transmission is defined as any service with speeds in excess of 128K. How would this language affect current local exchange carrier obligations under current law regarding broadband services? Would the other obligations – regarding pricing requirements – leave small exchanges without services that would otherwise be available? The new language in HB2743 establishes a new pricing policy for high-speed transmission services that varies greatly from the policy standards embodied in the 1996 Kansas Telecommunications Act. That change (restriction of 10% variation in rates within a company’s service territory) has implications for competitors, market entry, and access to services that go far beyond

the issues embodied in this particular legislation. It is unclear whether the averaging requirement applies separately to each particular high-speed service or to all services as a group. Right now, as a result of the 1996 Kansas Telecommunications Act, Schools, libraries and hospitals are offered broadband services at a 40 percent discount from tariffed rates. Would this averaging requirement include those rates in the calculation? Depending on volumes and other contract considerations, rates vary between customers. The current language is unclear regarding these "hi-capacity" services, and how the average requirement might affect a very competitive market, or the cost of services provided to consumers.

Conclusion

Mr. Chairman, We realize that you and your colleagues have an interest in seeing broadband deployment extend throughout the state. HB2743 does not accomplish that goal, and could do harm to important provisions of the 1996 Act. Right now, through DSL, and Cable modem service, Kansas is seeing rapid development of a new infrastructure that is providing – and will provide – high-speed data service throughout the state. It is too early to even know if some part of the state would be left out. Deployment of new technology does take time, but in the case of DSL – a new technology that does have its bugs – Southwestern Bell has already made a binding commitment to deploy the service throughout its service territory, a commitment that will take this service to approximately 83% of SWBT's access lines in Kansas. That commitment is stronger – and involves a higher percentage of the lines serviced – than in any other state served by Southwestern Bell. We urge you to allow the market to continue to work.



Before the House Utilities Committee
HB 2743
Mike Murray, Director of Governmental Affairs
Monday, March 6, 2000

Thank you Mr. Chairman for the opportunity to appear in opposition to HB 2743.

Sprint remains opposed to legislative mandates to deploy specific technologies or service capabilities by arbitrary deadlines. As we have said many times, we believe customer demand should drive where and when a company makes such investments. However, current law requires that we deploy ISDN throughout our service area by July 1, 2003, and we are moving forward to do so. In fact, we are prepared today to meet firm customer requests for ISDN either through our own facilities or through infrastructure sharing arrangements with other companies.

Sprint is not certain what HB 2743 is intended to accomplish beyond current law. Does HB 2743 allow a customer to request high speed data services from any local exchange carrier, regardless of where the customer is located? Does a local exchange carrier require a certificate of authority to provide high speed data services in the service area of another local provider? Is a local exchange carrier required to formally respond to a customer request for services greater than 128 kilobits per second? Do rural telephone companies automatically qualify for KUSF support for services greater than 128 kilobits? In our view, more clarity is needed.

But here is what we think is clear:

Sprint could decline to meet a customer request for high speed data service before July 1, 2003. Such a decision would be based on high costs, weak demand and the inability to recover these uneconomic investments from the KUSF or higher rates for other services. At that point, according to HB 2743, any telecommunications provider could meet the customer's needs.

But that is what can occur today. Other than certification requirements, there is nothing that legally prohibits competitors from meeting the unfulfilled demands of Sprint customers. Sprint faces little competition today for high speed data services in its local exchanges because costs are high and demand is weak.

What HB 2743 does create is an opportunity for rural telephone companies to provide high speed services to their own customers and to Sprint's customers with minimal risk. HB 2743 explicitly permits rural telephone companies to recover from the Kansas Universal Service Fund the costs of deploying high speed data services for a single customer. The facilities deployed to serve the single customer would undoubtedly have sufficient capacity to serve other customers. As a result, the rural company could gain a

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competitive advantage over Sprint and other non-rural providers because of its support from the KUSF.

HB 2743 would create other competitive problems for companies like Sprint. Specifically, HB 2743 requires that prices for high-speed data services not vary by more than 10% in any service area. This means service in high-cost rural areas would be priced below actual costs, and prices in lower cost urban areas would be priced above costs. Telephone companies in urban areas would be at a competitive disadvantage because above-cost pricing would invite competitors who would not be constrained by the requirement to average prices.

In summary, HB 2743:

- ✓ Would force Sprint either to make an uneconomic business decision or to face unfair competition.
- ✓ Could increase the size of the Kansas Universal Service Fund.
- ✓ Would exacerbate pricing distortions between high-cost and lower-cost areas.

Sprint respectfully urges you to reject HB 2743.

House Utilities Committee
March 6, 2000
Kansas Corporation Commission Staff Comments
Substitute for HB 2743

The Staff of the Commission does not appear in support of or in opposition to Substitute for House Bill 2743. However, review of the bill raised many questions and we believe there are some items that need to be highlighted.

The deletion of subsection (a) (Page 3, lines 13-27) essentially modifies the statute to the original version. The amendment in 1998 resulted in modifications to the local exchange companies network infrastructure plans in that the deployment of ISDN or its technological equivalent is only required upon a firm customer order. Prior to the amendment the local exchange companies were required to deploy enhanced service capabilities, including ISDN or its technological equivalent. This was modified to require deployment only upon a firm customer order to reduce the burden on the KUSF. Current network infrastructure plans and related cost estimates do not provide for the deployment of ISDN capability, or its technological equivalent. The provision in the proposed bill would again require the local exchange companies to deploy ISDN capability or its technological equivalent, without regard to customer demand, and allow companies to recover some of the costs from the KUSF pursuant to K.S.A. 66-2008(e). This requirement is likely to increase the size of the KUSF.

The bill requires local exchange carriers to not vary the price for high-speed data transmission by more than 10% in any service area. (Page 3-4, lines 43 and 1-2) The Committee should be aware that the rates for high-speed data service (specifically DSL service), to the extent such service is used to connect to the internet, is regulated by the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) and not the KCC. Further, if a carrier is designated as a non-dominant carrier by the FCC it is not required to file tariffs at the federal level.

The bill states that if the local exchange carrier elects not to provide the service that any carrier capable of providing high-speed data transmission service will be granted access to the local exchange carriers network. (Page 4, lines 2-11) As to areas served by rural telephone companies, this language is inconsistent with the federal and state provisions that exempt rural telephone companies from the requirements to negotiate rates, terms and conditions for interconnection and unbundled network elements.

The bill provides for recovery of the actual costs of providing high-speed data transmission service for rate of return regulated carriers. (Page 4, lines 11-14) It does not appear to limit the amount recoverable to only that portion of the costs not recovered through rates, federal USF or other means. This provision will most likely increase the size of the KUSF. Currently the incumbent rural telephone companies are the only rate of return regulated carriers and, thus, under this bill the rural telephone companies are the only carriers specifically entitled to recover their cost for high-speed data transmission services from the KUSF. This provision appears to be inconsistent with the provision that the KUSF provides support for universal service as defined in the state and federal acts because high-speed data transmission service is not included in the

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definition of universal service. It may also be inconsistent with the requirement that distributions from the KUSF be made on non-discriminatory basis. Further, the disparate allowance for KUSF support may be viewed as a barrier to entry under Section 253 of the federal Act.

KCC-Staff Comments
Before The House Utilities Committee
On The Substitute for H.B 2743
March 6, 2000

Guy McDonald

- As discussed previously, the FCC has an open proceeding addressing many of the same issues this committee is attempting to deal with; specifically, the deployment of Advance services. The FCC is the appropriate rule making body (as opposed to State Public Service Commissions) since the services under discussion are *predominately* in the Intersate jurisdiction.

- The most recent FCC action in this venue (FCC Docket No. 98-146) was the release of a second Notice of Inquiry. This Inquiry solicits input and comments *from all interested parties* in the following broad areas:

1. What is "advanced telecommunications capability"?
2. Is advanced telecommunications capability being deployed to all Americans?
3. Is overall deployment "reasonable and timely"?
4. If deployment is not timely and reasonable, what action will accelerate deployment?

From past dealings with the FCC, we believe your direct input in this matter would be well received, duly considered and appreciated.

- This Inquiry was released by the FCC on February 18, 2000, comments are due March 20th and reply comments are due April 4, 2000.

- The complete Inquiry (FCC 00-57) is available from the FCC's web site, http://www.fcc.gov/Bureaus/Common_Carrier/Notices/2000/. Section VII of the Inquiry provides information on submitting comments either electronically or via paper.

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Text | Word97



NEWS

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This is an unofficial announcement of Commission action. Release of the full text of a Commission order constitutes official action. See *MCI v. FCC*, 515 F 2d 385 (D.C. Circ 1974).

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
February 17, 2000

NEWS MEDIA CONTACT:
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COMMON CARRIER ACTION

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION ISSUES INQUIRY FOR ITS SECOND REPORT ON ADVANCED TELECOMMUNICATIONS CAPABILITY

Notice of Inquiry Seeks Data to Determine Rate of Deployment Especially to Rural and Inner City Areas and Persons with Disabilities

Washington, D.C. – Today, the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) initiated its second inquiry, as required by Congress, into whether “advanced telecommunications capability” is being deployed to all Americans in a reasonable and timely fashion. Advanced telecommunications capability refers to facilities that can send and receive enormous amounts of information very quickly. For example, a user can change web pages as fast as he or she can flip through the pages of a book, and can have services such as two-way videoconferencing.

In order to make informed judgments about whether deployment is reasonable and timely, today’s Notice of Inquiry seeks objective, empirical data about the current state of broadband deployment. More specifically, the Commission seeks information about the present deployment of broadband to business and residential customers, and to different geographic areas and socio-economic groups. The Commission also seeks comment on what actions will accelerate deployment if it is determined that advanced telecommunications capability is not being deployed to all Americans in a reasonable and timely fashion.

The Notice also includes what the Commission believes is the current status of planning, deployment, actual offerings and sales, and competition in the residential broadband market.

The Commission’s first inquiry, which was released on February 2, 1999, ended with the conclusion that deployment of advanced telecommunications appeared, at that time, to be “reasonable and timely” – although the Commission stated that it was difficult to reach a firm judgment given the early stage of deployment. The Commission also lacked information at that time to determine whether high-speed services were reaching rural and inner-city users and persons with disabilities.

As required by statute, the Commission will conclude this inquiry and issue its second report within 180 days.

Action by the Commission February 17, 2000, by Notice of Inquiry (FCC 00-57). Chairman Kennard, Commissioners Ness, Furchtgott-Roth, Powell and Tristani.



The Digital Divide Doesn't Add Up

"In the year 2000, the Internet is to agriculture what the Erie Canal was in 1825: a man-made mover of goods and ideas of unimagined impact. Rolled into one, it's an international railroad, an interstate highway system, a digital Dunkin' Donuts at a high-traffic intersection," is how Technology Editor Alan Knight describes the Internet.

If you do much e-business—e-mail, e-commerce, e-banking, e-trading—you know how true that description is. You know, too, the truth of another analogy: In the year 2000, high-speed access to the Internet is to agriculture what electricity was in 1925—a privilege of urbanites. Until this inequity is solved, farmers face second-class access to a first-class business tool.

This so-called "digital divide" is an

important issue for rural areas struggling to survive in an e-world. Key questions focus on whether companies will move to areas where Internet access is limited. On the flip side, can existing bricks-and-mortar businesses compete with the array of goods and prices on the Internet? Like it or not, the Internet will change the rural landscape in ways we can't even imagine. For these issues and more, turn to "The 'E' Factor" starting on page 12.

Farm Online

A. Charles Fischer, president of Dow AgroSciences, predicts that buying inputs over the Internet rather than at local businesses "has the potential to revolutionize agriculture. I haven't said this directly to my customers—and this

is going to be a difficult day for us and them to work through—but our studies show that for as much as 30% of goods to the farm, the transaction will be made over the Internet."

Multiply that by other major input suppliers, and you end up with a big chunk of business. That's one reason we've put together a 12-page bonus section titled "Farm Online" starting on page 21. You'll learn about the potential e-commerce holds for you, and about Internet security issues. Then meet some farmers who are using the Internet to cut out the middleman!

Managing Editor

Smithfield's Follies

Life in the upper echelons of hog production is playing out like a high-dollar movie. The lead characters are Smithfield Foods, Murphy Farms and the Iowa Attorney General, and the story line goes something like this:

In the fall of 1999, Smithfield Foods announced it would acquire Murphy Family Farms and its affiliated companies for more than 10 million shares of Smithfield Foods common stock and the assumption of about \$200 million in debt. Together with Smithfield's other pork production subsidiaries—Brown's of Carolina and Carroll's Foods—Murphy Farms would help produce 12 million hogs per year for Smithfield, including 2 million hogs raised through production contracts with 220 Iowa farmers.

Enter a furious Iowa Attorney General Tom Miller, who filed suit Jan. 24 alleging that the acquisition would violate Iowa's corporate farming law prohibiting processors from owning, operating or controlling feedlots. District Court Judge Ronald Schechtman issued a temporary injunction barring Smithfield from ac-



PHOTO: STEVE WOIT

Iowa is fighting intrusion by corporate pork producers.

quiring Murphy Farms' Iowa assets.

Quickly, Murphy Farms sold its Iowa pork operations for \$79.4 million to Randy Stoecker of Stoecker Farms, Inc., based in Ames, Iowa. Stoecker Farms began its corporate existence on or about Jan. 20, according to the attorney general's office. Stoecker previously worked for Murphy Farms for 12 years and was president of Murphy's Midwest operations.

On Jan. 28, Smithfield Foods an-

nounced it had acquired all of Murphy Farms assets—except for assets in Iowa, now owned by Stoecker Farms. Smithfield acted out a similar scene in 1999 when it purchased Carroll's Foods, which produced about 8,000 hogs in Iowa. To avoid problems with the state's corporate farm laws, Carroll's Foods sold its Iowa assets to Sonny Faison, president of Carroll's, who formed a separate corporation. The attorney general determined that sale legitimate.

Miller alleges Murphy Farms loaned Stoecker the money, and the only payment made by Stoecker was two promissory notes deferring payment at least 10 years.

Immediately thereafter, Murphy transferred all its remaining assets to Smithfield—including Murphy's loan to Stoecker—"thereby putting Smithfield in . . . control of Stoecker's finances," Miller states. He has asked the court to require Stoecker Farms to "disgorge all its holdings" and prohibit Smithfield from participating in any manner with the operation or control of Iowa feedlots.

JEANNE BERNICK