

Don Heiman, Chief Information Technology Officer, presented a paper copy of answers to questions that Senator Emler raised in the Senate Commerce Committee meeting on February 08, 2001 and a copy of an RFP (Attachment 7). ITEC which has seventeen members is the highest policy making council board in the State of Kansas for IT and it knits together three branches of government legislative, judicial and executive.

In response to a question from the Committee regarding the submitted RFP, Mr. Heiman stated the state network is provisioned now by AT&T and that contract is coming due. DISC was required to rebid the state network that is shared among the state agencies. Within that bid, language was included which asked for creative proposals about KAN-ED. The intent was to check our own logic and make sure we had maximum input from industry. We were very clear because the policy decisions had not been made on KAN-ED and there would be no bid rewarded..

Meeting adjourned at 9:30 a.m.

Next meeting scheduled February 12, 2001 at 8:30 a.m.

**Testimony
Senate Commerce Committee
Kansas Legislature
February 9, 2001**

**Mona Carmack
County Librarian
Johnson County Library
Vice Chairman
State Education Technology-Based Network Task Force**

Madam Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen of the Committee:

I am here today to represent a variety of supporting views from the Kansas library community. I am in support of Senate Bill 48 (the Kan-Ed Act) , or some derivation thereof which provides for a broadband telecommunications network for the public libraries, schools, libraries of higher education, and rural hospitals in Kansas.

I served as vice chairman of the task force which the Senate authorized last year. I found it to be a very rewarding, interesting experience to work together with legislators, educators, librarians, and telecommunications industry executives. I was impressed with the quality of our discussions and of the materials and presentations provided for us.

When our work concluded in November, we had worked through whether the network was needed, how it might work, and how it would be governed. The task force signed off on the report which you have received and from which the proposed legislation was drawn.

In talking with my colleagues about the specific legislation in Senate Bill 48 and House Bill 2035, a couple of concerns have been brought to my attention:

- **An important element of the network for librarians in all types of libraries is the content which needs to be available on the network.** This content would include databases of periodical articles, online encyclopedias, health and other scientific databases, current events resources, as examples. While the content element is alluded to in the identification of an advisory committee for content, there is no mention in the purpose outlined in the legislation.

The introductory background of the report in defining a network states the following: "*...connects state educational institutions to a high-speed, high-bandwidth backbone so that these institutions can share the costs and benefits of aggregated database purchases through subscriptions or licenses and access to statewide databases....*" There is a need to clarify that one of the important purposes of the network is to provide shared content.

- The other concern is that the Kan-Ed bill will be rejected by the Senate because of the governance structure which creates a public/private partnership. The librarians want a network; the educators want a network; the telecommunications industry is anxious to provide a network for educational purposes. I urge the Committee and the Senate to work out a compromise with the House Bill already passed, so that the Kan-Ed network can be established for the people of Kansas that we all serve.

Thanks so much for either listening to this or reading it.

Senate Commerce Committee
February 09, 2001
Attachment 01-1

Thank you for the opportunity to tell about the situation that we live with in Luray, KS, which is in Russell County. I wanted to be at these hearings but because of the weather here, I am not able to attend.

I have spent the last 3 years as the Technology Coordinator for the Russell County School District. This year I am at Luray and Lucas as a teacher and have been frustrated along with my fellow colleges when trying to access the Internet for educational use. We often have such slow connections that we can not plan to use the Internet for class work while students in Russell use the Internet everyday for their classes.

I do not know how many small towns in Kansas are in a similar situation but in Russell County we have towns that will not be able to attract any type of broadband access unless we receive some type of help. In Luray, we have the Luray-Lucas Elementary School and we have a public library in town. Both of these entities have to access the Internet through a telephone line. We are part of the Russell County School District which has a WAN, but the WAN is made up of cable access in Russell with phone access to Luray and Lucas. Both Luray and Lucas have different phone companies and different telephone companies. Only the phone company in Lucas is interested in offering Internet access and that is at the speed of 56K.

The only chance for broadband that has been explored is through wireless. The company that has talked about wireless has expressed that Lucas would receive wireless from them before Luray. But that may or may not happen because the company is a local Russell company that feels they are not able to take on more debt at this time in order to purchase the equipment. Also, the distance between Luray, Lucas and Russell spans 35 miles with many tall hills in between so whether the wireless would work with repeaters is questionable. (Cell phones can only be used in Luray when one goes to the football field or high hills outside of town).

I urge you as an Education Committee members to consider the broadband need for small schools and libraries. I believe that small communities are being left out of the chance for broadband access to the Internet and unless the legislature helps small communities, the chance for increased access and use to changing technology will not happen. Our county has been hard hit with several large businesses leaving Russell. Many businesses have closed down in the last 3 years. Here at Luray and Lucas, on the other hand, we have seen more families move in and have had more children enroll in the Luray and Lucas. However, this trend could change if we do not have access to technology that other communities have.

Our school district has applied for a grant from Cisco to teach courses to high school students to try to prepare them for the future as well as possibly attract industries. This course would be taught in Russell. If any student from Luray or Lucas wanted to attend, they would have to drive to Russell at night because of the different phone companies and the cost of building our own broadband access, the school district can not utilize ITV between the two high schools. The phone lines are too slow to support video and audio transfers. This is a shame because students could have access to courses such as Cisco training or courses that are taught by colleges and other high schools over the Internet.

Senate Commerce Committee
February 09, 2001
Attachment 2-1

When Internet access is concerned, our county has turned into one that demonstrates the "Internet have and have nots". As a former tech. coordinator I have seen what is being done with the Internet in all of the Russell County Public Schools. I know that there are lost opportunities for students now in Luray and Lucas with our current situation. I know what it is like to use broadband in Russell and then come to Luray and use a 57 K phone line for Internet access at school and at home. I urge you to support helping schools and libraries gain broadband access. Without your help we do not have businesses that will step up and offer us broadband access. We will be using slow connections for a long time as we have done already for the past 5 years.

Thank you.

Charma Craven
Luray, Kansas



Testimony in Support of HB 2035 and SB 48

**Presented by John Federico; Federico Consulting
On Behalf of the Kansas Cable Telecommunications Association**

**Before the Senate Commerce Committee
February 8, 2001**

My name is John Federico and I appear before you today on behalf of the Kansas Cable Telecommunications Association. Thank you Madam Chair for the opportunity to stand before your Committee and offer our full support of HB 2035. From the earliest discussion of implementing a statewide technology backbone, the cable television industry has been supportive of the policy behind the effort to connect schools and libraries across the state.

It is my belief that the actions of the cable television industry speaks volumes about their commitment to "connecting" our Kansas schools and libraries. On a daily basis the cable industry is responding the to needs of school districts across the state by providing free cable connections which allow them to deliver the technology that best suits the schools' needs.

The technology the cable industry is currently deploying allows us to provide high speed internet access and interactive distance learning through a variety of wide area networks to school districts of various sizes and locations. We are anxious to continue our expansion into other communities in the state, both small and large, and we feel that HB 2035 will allow us to do that.

The cable television industry was fortunate to have a representative from our industry represented on the KAN-ED task force that met this summer and fall. This task force ultimately crafted the legislation that you are considering today. Our ability as an industry to have significant and meaningful input into the final product was instrumental in us supporting this year's KAN-ED legislation without hesitation or qualifications. We maintain our strong belief that the delivery of a broadband technology-based network to schools, libraries, and hospitals is best served by competing private entities.

We urge your support of HB 2035 and would be happy to respond to any questions.



Kansas State Department of Education

120 S.E. 10th Avenue
Topeka, Kansas 66612-1182

February 9, 2001

To: Senate Commerce Committee
From: Kansas State Board of Education
Subject: SB 48 - KAN-ED

We sincerely appreciate committee interest in a statewide broadband telecommunications network for K-12 schools and public libraries. The State Board in cooperation with the State Library is excited about the potential impact of this type of network.

If there is a single phenomenon of the past decade that can be said to be revolutionizing our lives - at home, in the work place, and in society - it is the accelerating power and universal presence of technology. Technology is transforming our communications patterns, the work we do, and our leisure time. It is imperative for learners in Kansas to be included in this transformation.

Kansas has a long-standing tradition of excellence in preparing students for success as learners and citizens, but the rules are changing in this information-driven society. In order to have students with a competitive edge as they enter the 21st century, access to information, resources and knowledge is critical. In addition, a pro-active approach to future technologies must be provided so schools in Kansas can take a lead in shaping powerful learning environments for the next generation.

We strongly support the KAN-ED concept and for the last three years have requested money to implement the project. A recently conducted Legislative Post Audit report indicates that "if the Legislature wants all districts to be interconnected by high-speed lines, and to have access to advanced educational resources, it likely would need to provide State funding for some type of program. The Legislature will need to decide whether that program is KAN-ED or some other alternative." The State Board believes the network described in Senate Bill 46 will play an important role in the future of education in Kansas.

Our goals are to create a broadband network for:

- Equal access to electronic information and services,
- Advanced communications technology to support excellence in education,
- Fast, scholarly information delivered to classrooms and libraries,
- Advanced video conferencing and ITV classroom applications,
- Effective utilization of existing resources, and
- Increased opportunities for teacher in-service training.

Thank you for the opportunity to be here today.



Legislative Testimony

Kansas Telecommunications Industry Association 700 SW Jackson St., Suite 704, Topeka, KS 66603-3758 V/TTY 785-234-0307 FAX 785-234-2304

Before the Senate Committee on Commerce

SB 48 & HB 2035

February 9, 2001

Chairman Brownlee, members of the committee, I am Rob Hodges, President of the Kansas Telecommunications Industry Association. The Association's membership is made up of local telephone companies, long distance companies, wireless telecommunications companies, and firms and individuals that provide service to and support for the telecommunications industry in Kansas.

I believe that the involvement of the Kansas telecommunications industry in the work of the State Education Technology-Based Network Task Force was the first time that representatives of local telephone companies, long distance companies, wireless companies, cable telecommunications companies, and even equipment suppliers came together, worked together, and spoke with one voice.

During the task force meetings, the positions of the respective parties came together and resulted in SB 48 and HB 2035, which the telecommunications industry is proud to support.

We stress that the bills are not an end as much as they are a beginning. The bills are not the only solution, they represent the best efforts of the Kansans who worked through the task force process to develop a Kansas solution. The bills call for the creation of a public-private partnership organization to oversee the provision of broadband services to Kansas schools, libraries, and hospitals. To the extent that this bill would create a new bureaucracy, we believe it does so in the best way and for the best reasons.

We believe that the KAN-ED Board created by SB 48 and HB 2035 will permit all parties to come to the table to make decisions and participate on an equal basis. Libraries should not feel like they are part of a network for schools and schools should not feel they are part of something designed for health care. The KAN-ED board can assure that the program integrates all of education and achieves useful economies of scale. The private sector is made an equal player at the table, too, and there is room for large and small companies, companies which deliver their services using coaxial cable, twisted-pairs, and, of course, fiber. There is even room for new technologies that may be just over the horizon today.

The task force struggled with the question of "What should this network look like?" Ultimately, the members of the task force came to understand that a network

Senate Commerce Committee
February 9, 2001
Attachment 5-1

design cannot be determined until substantial information is gathered regarding what services are needed, in what locations, and in what quantity. Gathering that detailed information must be the first order of business for whatever body governs KAN-ED.

Near the end of the August meeting of the Task Force, the Chairman asked each member about his or her thoughts on where the group should go from that point. Without quoting verbatim, here's a listing of the input that was made:

1. How will private providers be involved?
2. How do we create a plan where everyone wins?
3. Can we hear from a person from MACE (Mid-America Association for Computers in Education)? Can we hear from teachers and librarians on the needs of K-12 and libraries? We need a presentation on the (telecom) industry's challenges in meeting those needs.
4. Can we see a copy of a MORENet contract for services?
5. How do we pull private vendors into the process?
6. Can we hear from the members of the industry who had concerns (about KAN-ED) during the last legislative session?
7. We need input from the private sector, and we must develop a realistic proposal that the legislature can enact.
8. We must stress collaboration and use the input we receive as inspiration, but not as a model. We have to find the Kansas solution.
9. We need a presentation from the library community.
10. Again, we must be realistic and that may mean developing a long-term plan instead of a rapidly deployed program.
11. We need to stress compromise.

With that input in mind, please accept a few general comments on behalf of the telecommunications industry.

First, no where in the process of KAN-ED during the last legislative session or during the period of study undertaken by the Task Force has anyone in the telecommunications industry indicated to me that Kansas school children or Kansas library patrons should not have access to broadband facilities to enhance their learning opportunities. There were questions about last year's KAN-ED bill, about Internet2, about network utilization and ownership, and there are questions about what this legislature will do. But, at no time have I been told, "Those customers don't need broadband facilities." What is contemplated in KAN-ED is using what we have to sell. We support that. We know that if we are to extend cost-effective broadband services to all users there will have to be some infrastructure deployment and we are up to the challenge of making that happen.

We applaud the substantial emphasis and support voiced by the task force for finding a private sector solution. An education and library network should

contribute to each community it serves and, thereby, to the state as a whole. It should not benefit some but result in negatives for others, nor should it decrease the incentives for private sector deployment of facilities and services for users outside the community of schools and libraries.

We also applaud and support the emphasis the task force placed on compromise and seeking what was termed as "a Kansas solution." We believe that the "Kansas solution" will be much like the MORENet program in Missouri. We believe that the Missouri experience of starting with an attainable goal and building on it over a period of time is the best way for Kansas to proceed.

During the months of the task force meetings, a consensus developed within the telecommunications industry that there should be a planning group created to coordinate the evolution of KAN-ED. We talked in general terms about a group not unlike the Task Force itself. That group was multi-disciplinary and the planning group should be also. The Task Force included representation from "users" like the schools and libraries, and the "providers" from the private sector, and so should the planning group. We assumed that the task force would make recommendations to the Kansas Legislature. They have, and we think that the planning group should, and would, make recommendations also.

As the industry's position took shape, we spoke in terms of creating a technical steering group to work with and advise the planning group. There is so much to know from a technology standpoint that we believe this steering group is a critical component. It's not enough to know that a technology exists; there must be an understanding of how providers' networks are configured and how they operate. There must also be an appreciation for the business side of the business.

We suggested to the task force that there should also be an education steering group to advise the planning group regarding things such as content. I'm not sure we in the telecommunications industry are qualified to make that recommendation. We think that, in the same way we have people who can make technical input, educators likely have people who should be making input about education trends and training the trainers.

Based on what the telecommunications industry understands to be the goal of KAN-ED, we see a coordinated program, undertaken at the state level, designed to provide all school districts and libraries with dedicated Internet access and connection to the state wide-area networking backbone consistent with their instructional and administrative needs. Through use of private sector network facilities and network services, the program could result in provision of such network content as: better Internet access, distance learning opportunities, curriculum enrichment and research, and special services like email and web hosting for users who choose to participate.

The design of the network should use the existing facilities and services of telecom and cable providers and support existing protocols through network gateways. Any organization that is assigned the task of designing the network backbone, and any extensions off the backbone to access nodes or peering points, must adhere to a market-driven approach to network infrastructure development, in coordination with all local service providers. The network design should take into consideration existing service providers (telco, cable, ISP, IXC) and the existing ITV networks and the services they are providing.

Our chief concern, as an industry, remains that a state network could stifle market-driven efforts to develop our telecommunications infrastructure for all users and place existing service providers (local telcos, local ISPs, long distance service providers, local cable providers, etc.) at a competitive, and therefore financial, disadvantage. Any network design must take these concerns into consideration. We are prepared to provide the necessary services using our existing network, to provide special tariffs for accredited educational institutions and libraries, and to build out our fiber network to meet the state's needs.

Rather than go into a long presentation about the discussions and conclusions of our industry meetings, let me leave you with these "bullet points" that reflect the thinking of the industry as a whole:

- It is not the industry's role to determine IF a network should be established to advance education in Kansas, our role is to provide the connections and services after that determination has been made.
- The industry cannot provide a detailed network design without specific data about applications and bandwidth requirements to each site. We can only provide a rather cryptic description of the "conceptual network."
- The industry has determined that a network can be designed that would be inclusive of diverse Layer 2 technologies¹ and that could utilize a standards-based monitoring protocol (like SNMP²).

¹ Layer 2 technologies. ADSL modems or Cable Modems or other connection devices. We can make ADSL talk to Frame Relay talk to Cable Modems because they are all sending Internet Protocol (IP). In other words, if people with different access devices can talk to each other over the Internet, we can connect them over a private net.

² Simple Network Management Protocol. An industry standard set of messages that are sent across an Internet Protocol (IP) network to tell the condition of the hardware and circuits.

- Broadband services are available anywhere in Kansas by state statute. There is no need to study infrastructure maps to determine availability. However, it will be useful to understand the location of users in relation to the telecom and cable facilities available in deciding who may be interested in bidding.
- Broadband Internet access alone may not be the solution to every school's and every library's problem(s). Many will need structure wiring, LAN electronics and web-capable computers before connecting to the Internet or a statewide INTRAnet.
- Based on input made to the task force, schools and libraries in Kansas have TWO separate, identifiable needs:
 - 1) The need for Internet access for ad hoc browsing.
 - 2) The need for a statewide INTRAnet to connect the KSDE and local school districts, libraries, etc, for collaboration and content (including data and distance learning ITV).
- These needs must be addressed in a PRIORITIZED approach. First priority is the Internet access and the second priority is the INTRAnet.
- Both needs can be addressed at the same time.
- It would be detrimental to the telecommunications industry in Kansas and its customers if the statewide INTRAnet provided the only means of Internet access. This would eliminate the "anchor tenant" for many local ISPs and reduce the availability of commercial ISP services for other customers. In some cases, however, it may be necessary to provide Internet access if a user cannot obtain access from a local ISP.
- It would be detrimental to the telecommunications industry in Kansas and its customers if the statewide INTRAnet carried long distance voice traffic or other traffic currently provided by the private sector.
- It would be detrimental to the telecommunications industry in Kansas and its customers if the statewide INTRAnet utilized state-owned facilities (bypassing commercially available services).
- It would be detrimental to the telecommunications industry in Kansas and its customers if commercially available television programming is made available over the statewide INTRAnet.
- The inclusion of hospitals and other political subunits of government may not be a problem as long as the aforementioned restrictions apply and if the statewide INTRAnet is used only for collaboration with schools and libraries.

- Any bidding must be technology and competitively neutral, and must not advantage large businesses over small businesses, or consortiums of small businesses.
- Any state network must provide a cost effective solution, while doing nothing to damage the preservation and advancement of universal service for all Kansans.
- Network turn-up and 7x24 monitoring could be the responsibility of an existing provider, DISC, or another entity. This determination should be made by the follow-up organization.
- Funding should be provided to a central entity (not each school district) in order to ensure the implementation of the network and the benefits of it.

We made our recommendations to the task force as part of "the beginning of a process." We understand the critical importance of providing enhanced technological capabilities to Kansas schools and libraries, particularly in areas that are not now able to receive them. But, we also are in a position to understand the potential impacts on telecommunications companies and their other customers. We support rapid, but thoughtful, deployment so that the Kansas solution gets it right the first time. We are gratified that the task force chose to include much of what we recommended and hope the 2001 Kansas Legislature will do so as well.

I will be happy to attempt to answer any questions you have.



Kansas Library Association • Hutchinson Public Library

901 N. Main • Hutchinson, KS 67501 • (316) - 663 - 5441

Testimony before the
Senate Commerce Committee
Friday, February 9, 2001 concerning
SB 48, KAN-ED

Good morning. Madame Chairperson, members of the Committee, staff and others, thank you for the opportunity to testify before you. I am Ellen Miller, 8128 Westgate Drive, Lenexa, 66215. My phone is 913-888-9029. I am president of the Kansas Library Trustee Association, which has 518 members statewide.

The Kansas Library Trustee Association strongly supports SB 48, which closely follows the recommendations of the State Education Technology-Based Network Task Force that included telecommunications, education and library representatives. We also strongly supported HB 2035, which recently passed the House.

Our Association has two goals. KAN-ED fulfills one of them, to "provide all Kansans full and adequate access to online capability and electronic resources."

KAN-ED would offer Kansans "24-7-365" access from their homes, offices, libraries and educational institutions. How?

- #1. By providing families, small businesses, homeschoolers, students of all ages, seniors and others with fast telecommunications access to the world's information.
- #2. By providing safe, carefully selected databases for students of all ages through an economical statewide license agreement.
- #3. By providing much-needed technology training funds for staff.

Some folks have raised issues about a new governing body. Our Association has no preference in this matter. We trust that the State entity – whether new or existing – that's charged with governance responsibility for KAN-ED would work closely with all parties, create careful plans, get needed resources and implement those plans effectively.

In a nutshell, KAN-ED will achieve information equity, erasing today's differences between rural/urban and eastern/western parts of our state. As one western Kansas librarian has said repeatedly, "Location does not matter if we can get KAN-ED."

On behalf of the Kansas Library Trustee Association, I urge you to vote "Yes" for SB 48. Thank you very much for your consideration of this important matter.

Senate Commerce Committee
February 9, 2001
Attachment 6-1



BILL GRAVES
Governor

DAN STANLEY
Secretary of Administration
Room 263-E
State Capitol
Topeka, KS 66612-1572
(785) 296-3011
FAX (785) 296-2702

DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION

MEMORANDUM

To: Senate Commerce Committee

Date: February 9, 2001

Subject: Answers to Questions posed by Senator Emler

1. How will KAN-ED eliminate personnel if it is under DISC or ITEC?

HB 2035 and SB 48 establish a board who can hire an executive director to manage the planning and implementation of KAN-ED. The Department of Administration recommends this board be a research committee that would use staffing from DISC, ITEC Support personnel, and State agencies. ITEC has a support group called the Kansas Information Technology Office. Personnel in this group are senior level technologists who are qualified to develop project plans. In addition, ITEC draws on the resources from the Information Technology Advisory Board (ITAB). This board consists of IT directors from State agencies and the Regents. Also, the board has associate members who are technologists and subject matter experts. Members of ITAB are organized into subcommittees to address many different technology issues. Thus, ITEC has many resources to draw upon. If ITEC is involved with KAN-ED planning, this high level IT policy and planning council can share its staffing resources and save the State expenditure for a KAN-ED Executive Director and staff. Also, the approach recommended by the Secretary is consistent with the IT governance structure passed into law in 1998.

2. How will putting KAN-ED under DISC or ITEC eliminate bureaucracy?

HB 2035 and SB 48 create a new bureaucracy, while ITEC already exists. It was created in 1998 (KSA 75-7201-12) to coordinate State IT activities for all branches of government. If ITEC is not included in KAN-ED planning, then a second policy level board will exist for just KAN-ED. An additional policy board adds to the bureaucracy and complicates the coordination and sharing of IT resources. The ITEC board is highly representative. It includes private sector members, state leaders, local units of government, educational interests, KCC, and technologists. The attached list shows the members and background of ITEC members.

Senate Commerce Committee
February 9, 2001
Attachment 7-1

3. What do you believe the \$500,000 in the Governor's budget proposal was to fund?

The Department of Administration will not speculate as to the Governor's intentions with this recommendation. I encourage you to ask the Governor or the Director of the Division of Budget for further clarification.

4. Why did DISC include KAN-ED information in its KANS-A-N RFP?

DISC is now bidding the network that is used by all State agencies. This bid follows the normal network contract rebid cycle. Since DISC might be asked to bid KAN-ED, it is important to know what industry would charge DISC for KAN-ED services.

It is also important to know that DISC does not own any networks. All transmission services to include lines, circuits, and transmission facilities come from industry. DISC prepares the bid specifications and monitors contractor performance. DISC also acquires the routers and hubs that are used to connect agencies to the bid network.

If DISC does not have bid responses from industry on KAN-ED transmission, then DISC has no capability to respond to KAN-ED requirements. Enclosed is a copy of the information requested in the KANS-A-N rebid. As the information shows, the RFP language requests only information. Response is optional and no award will be made for KAN-ED connectivity.



BILL GRAVES
Governor

DAN STANLEY
Secretary of Administration

JOHN T. HOULIHAN
Director of Purchases
900 S.W. Jackson, Room 102-N
Landon State Office Building
Topeka, KS 66612-1286
(785) 296-2376
FAX (785) 296-7240
<http://da.state.ks.us/purch>

DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION
Division of Purchases

ADDENDUM

December 21, 2000

Addendum Number: 1

RFP Number: 02599

PR Number: 3928

Closing Date: 2:00 P.M., April 18, 2001

Item: KANSAN-2001 Project

Agency: Kansas Department of Administration
Division of Information Systems and Communications

Location(s): Topeka, KS

Conditions:

1. Remove Section 5.2.5 Government/Educational Initiatives and Directives.

There are no other changes at this time.

A signed copy of this Addendum must be submitted with your bid. If your bid response has been returned, submit this Addendum by the closing date indicated above.

David W. Metzenthin
Procurement Officer

DWM:cjf

I (We) have read and understand this addendum and agree it is a part of my (our) bid response.

NAME OF COMPANY OR FIRM: _____

SIGNED BY: _____

TITLE: _____ DATE: _____



DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION
Division of Purchases

BILL GRAVES
Governor

DAN STANLEY
Secretary of Administration

JOHN T. HOULIHAN
Director of Purchases
900 S.W. Jackson, Room 102-N
Landon State Office Building
Topeka, KS 66612-1286
(785) 296-2376
FAX (785) 296-7240
<http://da.state.ks.us/purch>

ADDENDUM

December 29, 2000

Addendum Number: 2

RFP Number: 02599

PR Number: 3928

Closing Date: 2:00 P.M., April 18, 2001

Item: KANSAN-2001 Project

Agency: Kansas Department of Administration
Division of Information Systems and Communications

Location(s): Topeka, KS

Conditions:

Section 5.2.5 has been revised and re-instated as follows:

Government/Educational Initiatives and Directives

Recently a special task force created by SR 1848, completed their recommendations for interconnecting schools, libraries, and hospitals to a special Kansas Educational Network. In order to gain insight into the potential cost for this network and to understand industry capabilities, this RFP includes an optional request for network architectures to potentially connect:

- a. 304 school districts
- b. 19 Inter-local or educational service centers
- c. 330 libraries.

We are seeking innovative ideas about how this interconnection might work using existing industry telecom resources while protecting existing industry contracts with schools, hospitals, and interlocals. A concept, which appears highly attractive, is to strategically locate Network Access Points (NAPS) to a single backbone. The NAPS would connect existing fiber and cable based consortiums such as those at Greenbush, Great Plains Network, A+ and other similar consortia.

Appendix C (attached) contains the location of these sites.



We are interested in proposed designs for interconnectivity. This information will be used to estimate costs for fiscal notes to the legislature and administration. No network services in this area will be awarded.

There are no other changes at this time.

A signed copy of this Addendum must be submitted with your bid. If your bid response has been returned, submit this Addendum by the closing date indicated above.

David W. Metzenthin
David W. Metzenthin
Procurement Officer *[Signature]*

DWM:cjf

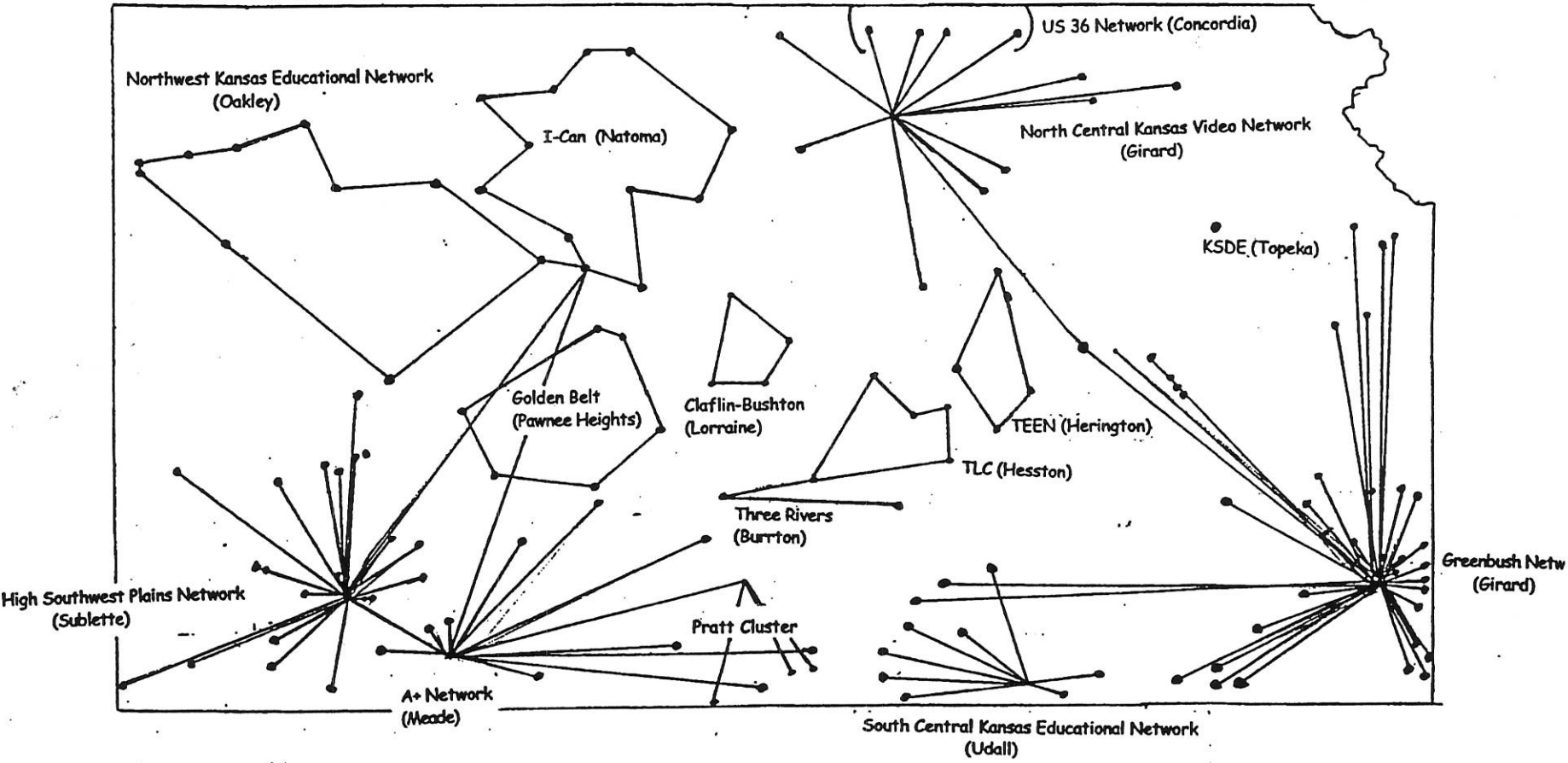
I (We) have read and understand this addendum and agree it is a part of my (our) bid response.

NAME OF COMPANY OR FIRM: _____

SIGNED BY: _____

TITLE: _____ DATE: _____

KAIDE 2000-2001
Kansas Association of Interactive Distance Education
Existing ITV Networks October 2000



2-6

KAIDE 2000-2001
Kansas Association of Interactive Distance Education
 Existing ITV Networks October 2000

5-15

R+ Network ATM/Analog/Codec

Ed Goble, Director
 Carol Swinney (01-01)
 11 USD's Dodge City CC, Fort Hays State
 27 Daytime Classes- 400 Students
 25 Evening Classes- 75-100 Students

CLAFLIN-BUSHTON NETWORK Analog

Charles Stockton, Superintendent USD # 328
 2 USD's
 2 Daytime Classes 40 Students

GOLDEN BELT ITU Analog

Ray Patterson, Superintendent USD # 496
 6 USD's
 9 Daytime Classes 116 Students
 1 Evening Class 5 Students

GREENBUSH IDL NETWORK ATM/Analog/ Codec

Carol Woolbright, Director
 49 Sites (41 ATM-8 Analog) 30 USD's Allen CC, Coffeyville CC,
 Fort Scott CC, Independence CC, Neosho County CC,
 Emporia State, Pittsburg State, Wichita State)
 53 Daytime Classes 600 Students
 2500 Students special projects, summer programs, enrichment
 College Enrollment 700 students

HIGH SW PLAINS NETWORK DS3 Digital, Codec, ISDN

Carol Swinney, Director
 21 sites (14 USD's, Garden City CC, Seward County CC,
 Fort Hays State, 2 Spec. Ed Coop)
 25 High School Courses 200 Students
 50 Evening Classes 250 Students
 250 Annual Video Conference s
 (KSDE, LR Zoo, Special Programs - 1000 students)

NC KS ED INTERACTIVE TV CONSORTIUM (I-CAN) Analog/Codec

Lesta Jagers, Director
 15 Daytime Classes 220 Students
 20 Evening Classes 150 Students
 12 USD's, FHSU

NW KANSAS EDUCATION SERVICE CENTER Analog/Codec

Dee Siruta, Director (MPEG 3 Upgrade Dec. 2000)
 9 USD'S, Colby CC, NWKan. Tech. School, Goodland
 11 High School Courses 312 Students
 17 Evening Classes 45 Students
 40-45 Annual Video Conference

KSDE Codec / ISDN

Linda Grindol
 200 Annual Video Conference
 2-3 College courses

SOUTH CENTRAL KANSAS EDUCATION NETWORK ATM/Analog /Codec

Ann Lundy, Director
 12 Sites (8 USD'S) Cowley County CC
 18 High School Classes 307 Students
 23 Evening Classes 300+ Students
 25 Annual Video Conference s

TECH EXCELLENCE IN EDUCATION NETWORK (TEEN) Analog

Dr. Sharon Tatge, Director
 5 USD'S
 14 High School Classes 258 Students

THE LEARNING CONSORTIUM Analog

Dr. Vern Minor, Superintendent USD # 460
 4 USD's
 1 Daytime Class
 4 College Classes
 1 Video Conference, per Month

3 RIVERS Analog

Drew Harris, Superintendent, USD #
 3 USD'S, Hutchinson CC
 6 Daytime Classes 100 Students
 Evening Classes 10-20 Students

US 36 NETWORK ATM/ ISDN

Theresa Gram, Director
 4 USD'S, Cloud County CC
 21 Classes 200 Students
 (19 ATM, 2 ISDN)
 3 Evening Classes 84 Students
 6 Video Conferences Per Month

Totals:

150 Total Sites
 109 USD's

205 Daytime Classes
 2,863 Students enrolled

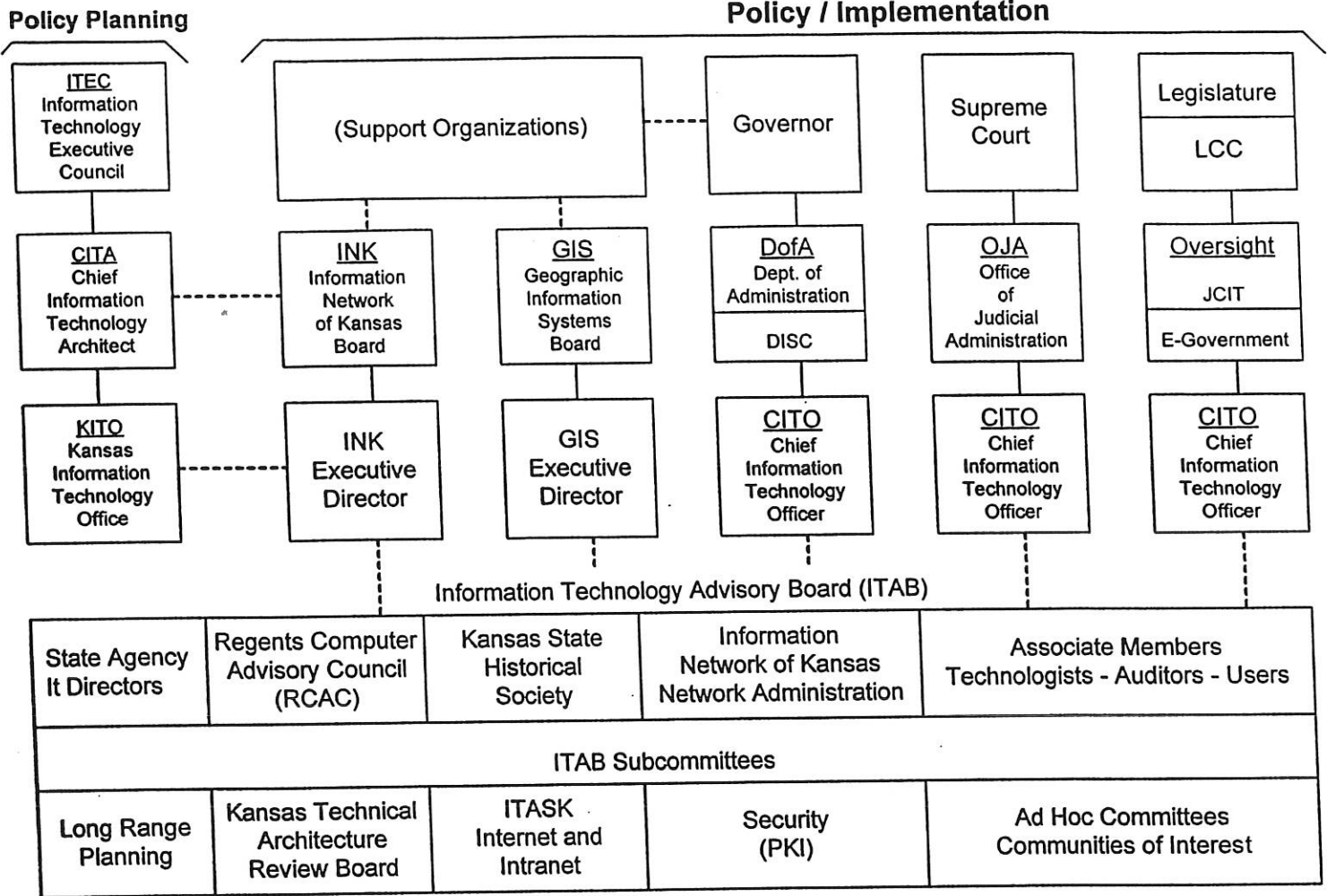
143 Evening/College Classes
 1,654 Students Enrolled

604 Annual Video Conferences

3,500 K-12 Enrollment Special Program

13 Community Colleges/Tech Schools

Kansas IT Governance Model



CITA Roles

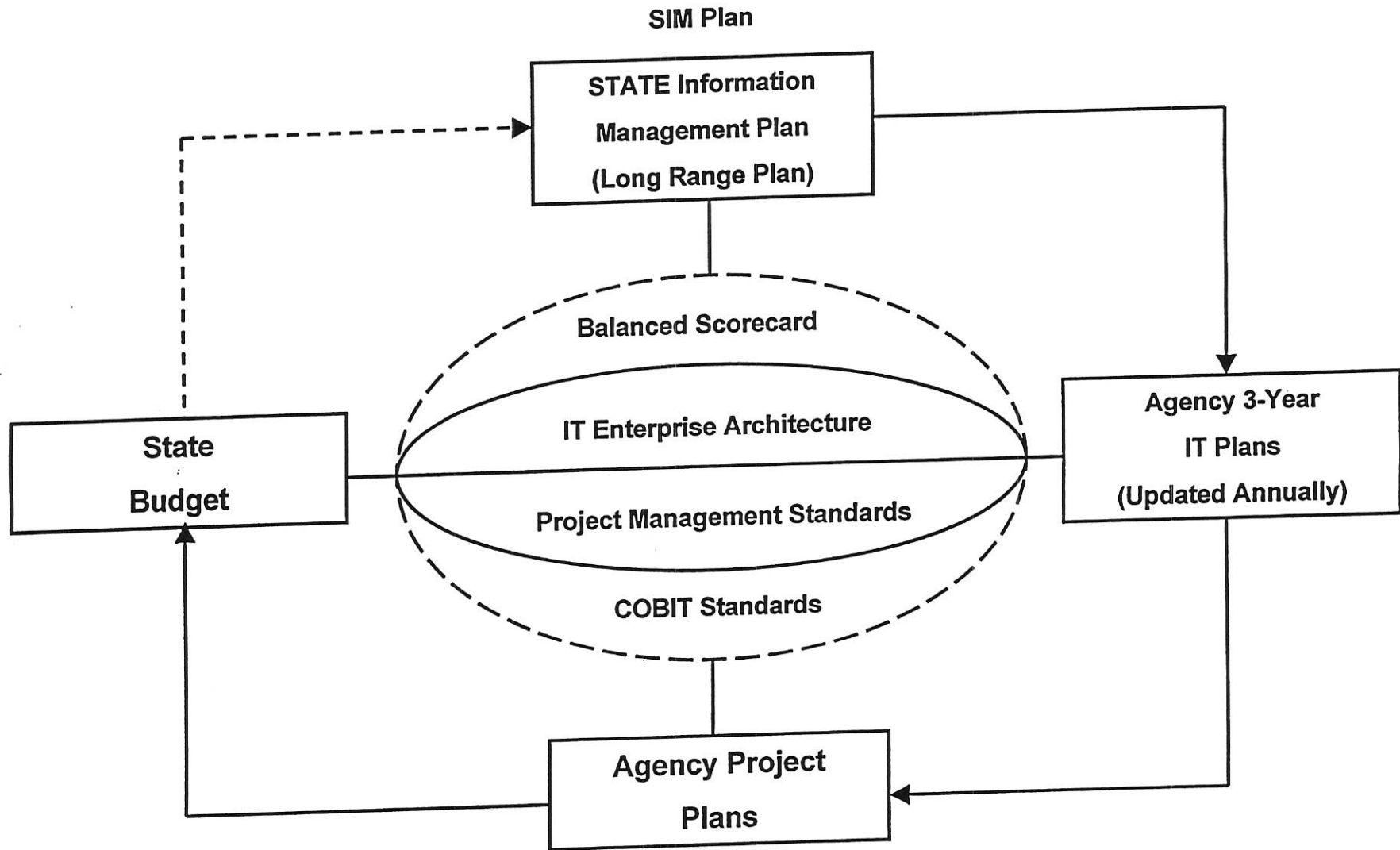
- * IT Architecture
- * SIM Plan
- * Project Mgmt. Standards
- * Policies

CITO Roles

- * Project Approvals \$250,000+
- * Bid Spec Approvals \$250,000+
- * Agency 3-year IT Plans Updated Annually
- * Project Management Training
- * Project Reporting

Kansas IT Planning / Controls

5-15



Recent IT Awards for Kansas

- January 2001 Syracuse University's Maxwell School of Public Administration conducted a 12-month study of State government. The research was funded by Pew Charitable Trust Foundation. The University gave Kansas an A- for the quality of its IT.
- October 2000 The Center for Digital State Research, under a grant from the Progress and Freedom Foundation, conducted a 9-month study of IT in each of the 50 states. The research was extensive. The Center ranked Kansas #2 among all states for IT. National rankings were also given in addition to the overall ranking. Kansas rankings for 2000 are:
- | <u>Rank</u> | <u>Category</u> |
|-------------|----------------------|
| #1 | Taxation IT |
| #1 | Higher Ed IT |
| #2 | Social Services IT |
| #3 | Electronic Democracy |
| #3 | E-Commerce |
| #4 | IT Administration |
| #8 | Law Enforcement IT |
| #17 | K-12 IT |
- September 2000 The National Association of State Information Resource Executives (State Chief Information Officers) gave Kansas first place for our Project Management Standards and Training. Also, NASIRE awarded a first place to Kansas in the service category for our electronic tax systems.
- August 2000 Society of Human Resources Management awarded Kansas its highest award for IT Employee Retention Program
- September 2000 Brown University performed an extensive analysis of 1,813 Websites in the Federal government, State, and local units. Kansas' site was ranked #6 of all sites.
- September 1999 NASIRE gave Kansas a first place award for our IT Employee Retention Program
- September 1998 National Association of State Chief Administrators gave Kansas its highest award for IT Employee Retention Program. This is an Association of State government Cabinet Secretaries for Department of Administrations.

**Information Technology Executive Council
Memberships**

<u>Appointment</u>	<u>ITEC Members</u>	<u>Representing</u>	<u>Background</u>
Govenor	Ms Pamela Madl	Counties	Director, Admin. Services Douglas County
Governor	J.D. Cox	Cities	Mayor, Neodesha and Dir. Of IT for MEC Inc.
Governor	Richard E. Beyer	State – Labor	Cabinet Secretary Dept. of Human Resources
Statute	Duane Goossen	State – Budget	Director, Div. Of Budget
Governor	Steve Richards	State – Revenue	Cabinet Secretary Dept. of Revenue
Statute	Howard Schwartz	State – Judicial	Judicial Administrator
Statute	Dan Stanley (Chair)	State – Administration	Cabinet Secretary Dept. of Administration
Statute	Amy Waddle	State – Judicial	Acting Chief Information Technology Officer
Statute	Richard Hays	State – Legislature	Chief Information Technology Officer
Statute	Don Heiman	State – Executive Branch	Chief Information Technology Officer
Statute	Dr. Andy Tompkins	State – Dept. of Education	Commissioner Dept. of Education
Statute	Dr. Kim Wilcox	State – Regents	Executive Director Bd. Of Regents
Statute	Mr. John Wine	State – KCC	Executive Director KS Corporation Commission
Governor	Ronald McCreight	Private Sector IT	Retired IT Consultant
Governor	Dr. Robert Cox	Hospitals	Dir., Hays Medical Center
Governor	Jo Hunt	Private Sector – IT	Chief Information Officer Western Resources
Statute	Robert Knapp	Telecom	Network Administrator, INK KS Information Consortium