

Approved: _____

Date 3-26-02

MINUTES OF THE E-GOVERNMENT COMMITTEE.

The meeting was called to order by Chairperson Deena Horst at 3:41 p.m. on March 21, 2002, in Room 526-S of the Capitol.

All members were present except Representatives Tafanelli, Williams and Wilson, who were excused.

Committee staff present:

Lisa Montgomery, Revisor of Statutes' Office
Robert Chapman, Legislative Research Department
Gary Deeter, Committee Secretary

Conferees:

Diane Gjerstad, Wichita Public Schools
Bruce Roberts, Director, Division of Information Systems and Communications, and Acting Executive Chief Information Technology Officer

Others attending: See attached sheet.

The Chair opened the hearing for **SB 481** - a pilot project for online procurement. Diane Gjerstad, Legislative Liaison for the Wichita Public Schools, requested that the Committee include the Wichita Public Schools within the scope of the bill. (Attachment 1) She said the Wichita Public Schools, Sedgwick County's 4th largest employer, operates at over 100 sites with an annual budget of \$363 million. She noted that the present purchasing statutes have impinged on the district's flexibility in purchasing, and she requested the district be included in **SB 481** in order to utilize online-bidding technology. Answering questions, Ms. Gjerstad said the district plans to offer both electronic and USPS means for bidding. She said the district will not use online bidding for construction projects. John Houlihan, Director of Purchasing, Division of the Budget, replied that present statutory authority for online bidding has been granted only to Kansas Department of Transportation. With no other persons speaking to **SB 481**, the chair closed the hearing.

Bruce Roberts, Acting Executive Chief Information Technology Officer and Director, Division of Information Systems and Communications (DISC), outlined the Kansas Strategic Information Management Plan and the Information Technology (IT) Governance Structure. (Attachments 2 and 3) He said the 1998 **SB 5** created a statewide approach to IT, integrating and coordinating the three branches of state government and all state agencies to establish IT policy, control, management and implementation. He listed the support organizations, support groups, and planning processes in place to assure standardized architecture, accountability, and implementation procedures as the state moves toward a virtual government and an electronic economy. As a leader in e-Government, Mr. Roberts noted the national awards Kansas has received in the past year, including being ranked the #1 in IT achievements by the Center for Digital Government and one of only two states (Washington the other) with an IT governance structure. He concluded by stating that the goal is to link any Kansas citizen electronically with his/her city, county, state, and nation.

Answering questions, Mr. Roberts said that ITAB (the Information Technology Advisory Board) was the state's link to the federal government's 24 IT initiatives. He said the state-wide structure is already in place to accomplish all IT planning processes and that the state follows the international standards of ISACA (Information Systems Audit and Control Association).

The minutes for the March 14, 2002, meeting were approved as printed. (Motion, Representative Morrison; second, Representative Gatewood. Members discussed the procedure for changing the February 5, 2002, minutes to reflect corrections desired by Robert Knapp (Information Network of Kansas) and Charles Ranson (Kansas, Inc.). Reconsideration of any changes will be made at a later meeting.

The Technology and the State and Local Sub-Committees reported on **SB 605**, an act requiring certain state agencies to submit electronic rather than printed reports to the legislature and to specified legislative committees. Representative Holmes said the sub-committees reworked the bill to include all state agencies that have a statutory duty to report to the legislature, noting such a requirement will make reports more readily accessible and will save paper and printing costs. He said the sub-committees extended the time the reports would be available from 6 months to 12 months. Representative Holmes moved the

CONTINUATION SHEET

adoption of Sub for SB 605. The motion was seconded by Representative Faber. During discussion, members asked if it would be possible for staff revisor Lisa Montgomery to add other committees to the list of required reports given to the legislature, or perhaps to make a generic reference to legislative committees required to receive reports from agencies, acknowledging that the complexity of such additions might make such additions inadvisable. The motion to accept the adoption of Sub for SB 605 passed.

Representative Holmes, seconded by Representative Goering, made a motion to pass out favorably Sub for SB 605. The motion passed.

The meeting was adjourned at 4:45 p.m. The next meeting is scheduled for Tuesday, March 26, 2002.

e-GOVERNMENT COMMITTEE
GUEST LIST

DATE: MARCH 21 2002

NAME	REPRESENTING
Diane Gjerstad	Wichita Public Schools
Brenda G. Schmitt	Ks. Highway Patrol
L. Kopf	S of A
John Hawkshaw	D of A
D. KEITH MEYERS	ADMINISTRATION
Barb Hinton	Post Audit
Richard Hays	Legislature
Duncan Friend	Dept. of Administration



House Committee on e-Government Representative Horst, chair

*Presented by: Diane Gjerstad
Wichita Public Schools*

March 21, 2002

Madame Chair, and members of the committee:

The Wichita Public Schools is the fourth largest employer in Sedgwick County operating over 100 sites and managing a \$363M annual budget.

During the past several years the constraints of school district purchasing statutes has limited the district's purchasing department from adapting to the evolving technology.

The district would like to have authority to bid contracts using technology. Schools were not part of the statute passed last session. We would urge the committee to add school districts (K.S.A. 72-6760) to the authority contained within S.B. 481. We believe a pilot study would be incomplete without the inclusion of schools.

- The ability to pilot reverse auctioning is currently used by private and other public sectors with positive results for both broadcasting needs to new markets and making the public bidding process more open to competition.
- Bidders are able to see who is bidding against them, making the bidding process 'more open' removing the air of suspicion surrounding the normally closed bidding process.
- School districts should be allowed to utilize more current methods of soliciting pricing for commodity purchases to lower prices.

The Wichita Public Schools believes any findings from a pilot study would be incomplete without the inclusion those who make up the majority of the state's general fund expenditure.

Thank you for considering our interest in being involved. I would stand for questions.

*Attachment 1
e-Gov 3-21-02*

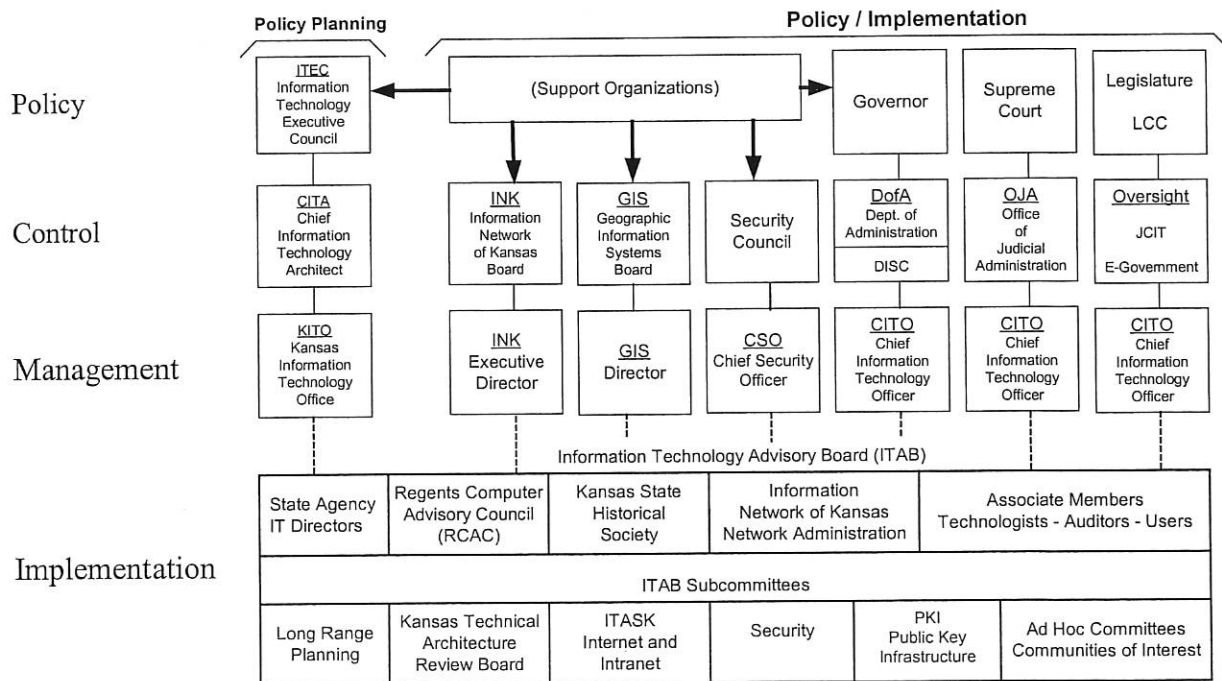
**The SIM Plan and IT Governance for Kansas
 Testimony Before House E-Government Committee
 Bruce Roberts, Acting Chief Information Technology Officer, Executive Branch
 March 21, 2002**

Madam Chair, members of the committee. My name is Bruce Roberts and I currently serve as the Acting Chief Information Technology Officer for the Executive Branch, and as the Director of Information Systems and Communications, Department of Administration. I appreciate the opportunity to provide the committee with information on the Kansas Strategic Information Management (SIM) Plan and the Information Technology (IT) Governance Structure for our state. In addition, I will outline the Kansas Statewide Technical Architecture, an important component of Kansas' comprehensive approach to IT.

I think you will find that this structure effectively addresses organization, planning and coordination of E-government initiatives, by involving all appropriate players collaboratively and with effective oversight.

In 1998, the Legislature passed Senate Bill 5. This legislation established the structure and processes for a statewide approach to implementing information technology in a purposeful and coordinated manner. K.S.A. 75-7201-75-7212 altered the face of IT governance. The new structure produced a roles-based, consolidated model as illustrated below. This model is noteworthy because it establishes governance across all three branches of government. Kansas and Washington are the only two states that have such models.

Kansas IT Governance Model



*Attachment 2
 e-Gov 3-21-02*

- **Information Technology Executive Council (ITEC) – Policy/Strategic Focus**

The 17 member council includes Cabinet Secretaries and Senior Executives of various state government entities, senior leaders from local units of government and the private sector, and the Chief Information Technology Officers (CITOs) from each branch of government. The Council meets quarterly and is charged with the adoption of:

- IT Policies, Procedures, Standards, and Guidelines
- The long-range enterprise Strategic Information Management (SIM) Plan
- The Kansas Statewide Technical Architecture
- Project Management Methodologies, Training and Certification

- **Chief Information Technology Architect (Strategic)**

The Chief Information Technology Architect (CITA) reports to the Chair of the ITEC and serves as its Secretary. The CITA is responsible for the development and maintenance of the Strategic Information Management Plan, the Kansas Statewide Technical Architecture, Project Management Standards, and IT Policies proposed to ITEC for adoption.

- **Kansas Information Technology Office (Management)**

The Kansas Information Technology Office (KITO) is the enterprise management and coordination arm of the IT Governance Model and provides staff support for the ITEC, the CITA, and the three Branch CITOs. This staff also supports ITAB, GIS, security issues, and project tracking.

- **Information Technology Advisory Board (Implementation)**

The Information Technology Advisory Board (ITAB) forms the foundation of the Kansas IT Governance Model. Its membership comes from state agency IT Directors, Regents' Universities IT Directors (Regents Computer Advisory Council-RCAC), the leadership of INK, the State Historical Society and associate members including, technologists, functional users, subject matter experts and auditors. Several subcommittees provide planning functions, which move, vertically and horizontally through the consolidated structure

- **Joint Legislative Committee on Information Technology (Oversight)**

The Joint Committee on Information Technology (JCIT) is a standing committee of the Kansas Legislature. Committee membership comes from both the House and the Senate. JCIT serves as an oversight committee on IT issues and projects for state government.

- **House E-Government Committee (Legislative Vision)**

This committee is important for the development and implementation of the vision for electronic government. By addressing the opportunities to make government serve citizens electronically, this committee increases the level of awareness for all of state government.

- **Division of Information Systems and Communications (DISC)**

DISC is the infrastructure provider for state government, including the statewide telecommunications network, information services, and support for IT services. DISC manages these services to meet the needs of state agencies on a fee for service basis. This

infrastructure, along with the agencies support of applications, databases, and services form the basis for the content of e-government services.

- **Information Network of Kansas (Support)**

Established by statute in 1990, this public/private entity has directed the development of efficient, electronic access to public information and services. INK contracts with Kansas Information Consortium, Inc. to provide the portal to state information and services and to assist agencies with the development of E-government applications. Funding for the applications and portal comes from 150 government to business applications.

- **Geographic Information Systems Policy Board (Support)**

The Kansas Geographic Information Systems (GIS) Initiative and Policy Board was established in 1989 by Executive Order. Since then, the initiative has grown into a coordinated model that provides shared, geo-spatial data, standards, and partnerships with state, federal, and local units of government.

- **Security Council (Support)**

The Information Technology Executive Council (ITEC) has established a number of security policies to safeguard the IT assets of the state. To establish effective coordination of security issues for the enterprise, we are establishing this Security Council. The Chief Security Officer, a staff member of the Kansas Information Technology Office, chairs a subcommittee of ITAB that is currently developing a charter for this council.

- **Chief Information Technology Officers (Management)**

The IT Governance structure provides for a Chief Information Technology Officer (CITO) for each of the three branches of Kansas government. The Executive Branch CITO by law has cabinet presence and is appointed by the Governor. The Judicial Branch CITO reports to Office of Judicial Administration and then to the Supreme Court. The Legislative CITO reports to the Legislative Coordinating Council (LCC) and serves as staff to Joint Committee on Information Technology (JCIT). By law, the all three CITOs are members of ITEC.

Kansas Statewide Technical Architecture (KSTA)

K.S.A 75-7203 requires ITEC to adopt an information technology architecture that covers all state agencies. The Chief Information Technology Architect (CITA) is responsible for the architecture. This architecture is critical to the coordinated implementation of IT for state government. ITEC has approved release 9.0 of the architecture covering 18 disciplines of IT. Over 63 individuals from Regents institutions and state agencies developed the architecture over the last two years. The architecture is organic, adapting to the evolution of information technology. It tells all state agencies what we know about IT. It identifies standards across the disciplines according to emerging, current, and twilighted standards. All information technology project plans must address their relationship and concurrence with the architecture before they can be approved.

The Strategic Information Management (SIM) Plan

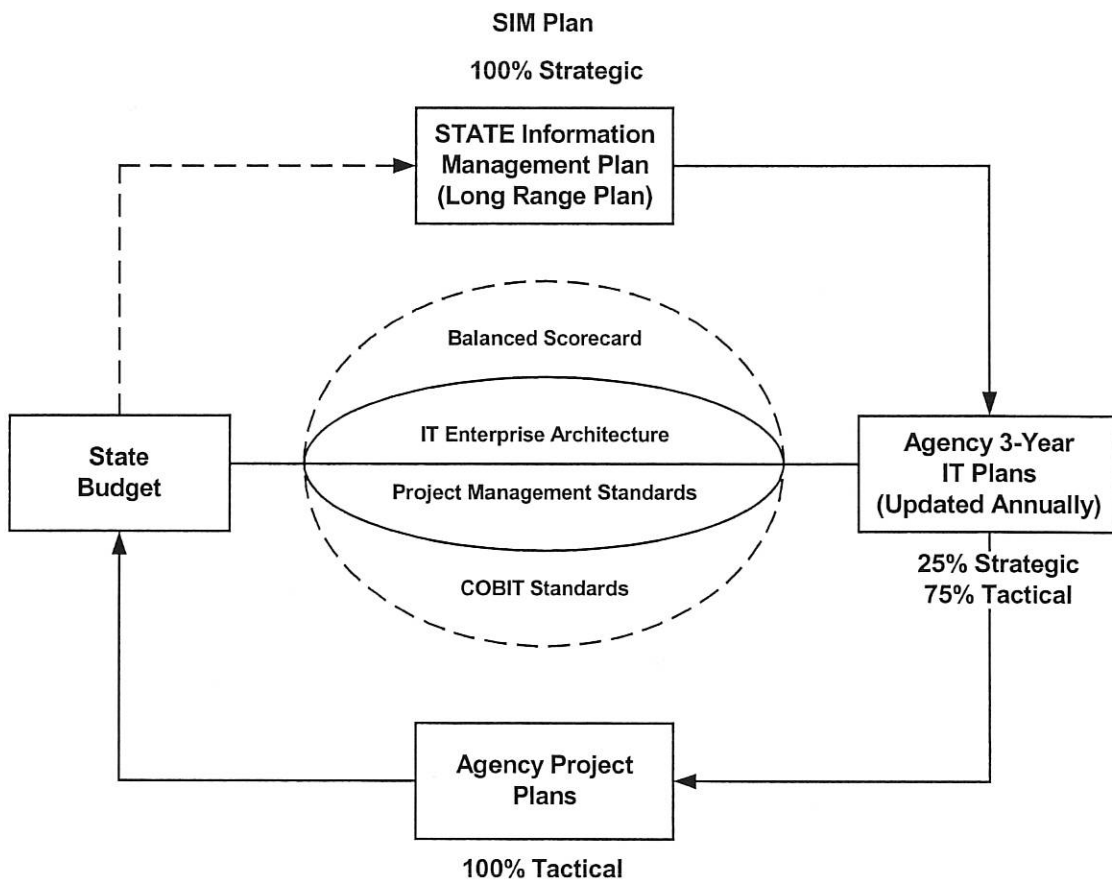
The SIM plan is a living, breathing document that charts direction for state government's information technology (IT) community and its business partners and customers for the next

three years. The first SIM Plan was developed in 1997, and updated in 1999. The newest SIM plan was released in January 2002.

The overarching goal of the SIM Plan is to manage IT from a consolidated approach, to provide citizens access to state services and information, and to operate state government as effectively and efficiently as possible. The consolidated management model brings the IT community together to enhance communication and to coordinate the planning and deployment of information technology.

The goals included in this SIM Plan are based upon the vision that every Kansas citizen should have electronic access to Kansas government and to the services the state provides. In this sense it is the foundation of the state's E-Government plan. This plan is also based upon information sharing between and among the various state agencies and then with the rest of the world. The figure below shows the framework for IT planning and control.

Kansas IT Planning / Controls



Agency Planning

By law agencies must submit to the CITO for their branch annually a three-year plan for information technology. These plans lay out the existing resources and assets related to information technology, including staffing. In addition they describe the applications that agencies maintain, the IT projects that are underway and those proposed. In addition,

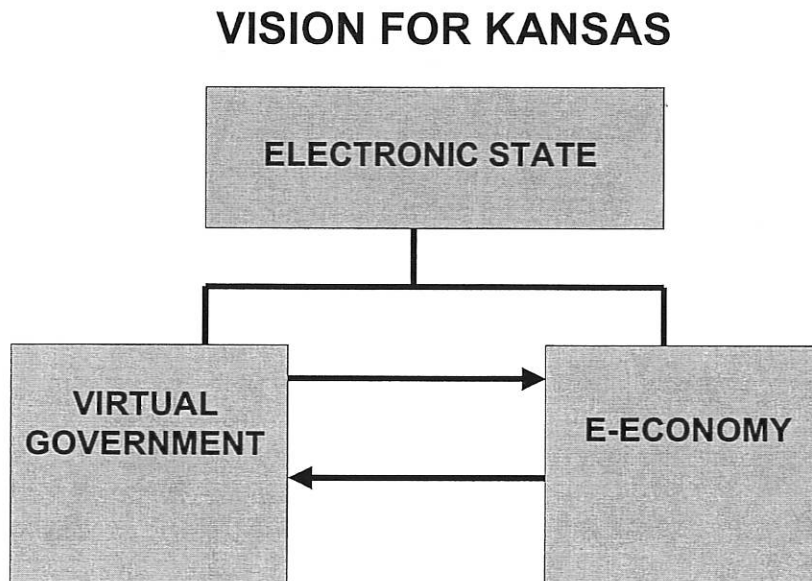
agencies prepare IT project plans for projects of \$250,000 or greater. These projects are approved by the CITO and agency head, based upon cost-benefit analysis.

Vision for Kansas

The SIM plan, when abstracted to its highest level, calls for the creation of an electronic state with two pillars:

- Virtual government and
- E-economy

Virtual government's vision means anything that can be done in the presence of government can be done electronically as well—and done 24 hours a day 7 days a week from any location on the globe. Kansas government IT also reflects a community of interests to include economic development. Additionally, Kansas government must seek to touch the economy by enhancing services while reducing costs. Finally, the vision calls for an integrated, no wrong door, approach to providing e-government services. The figure below depicts the vision for Kansas State government when services for citizens and businesses can be fully accessed and exchanged electronically.



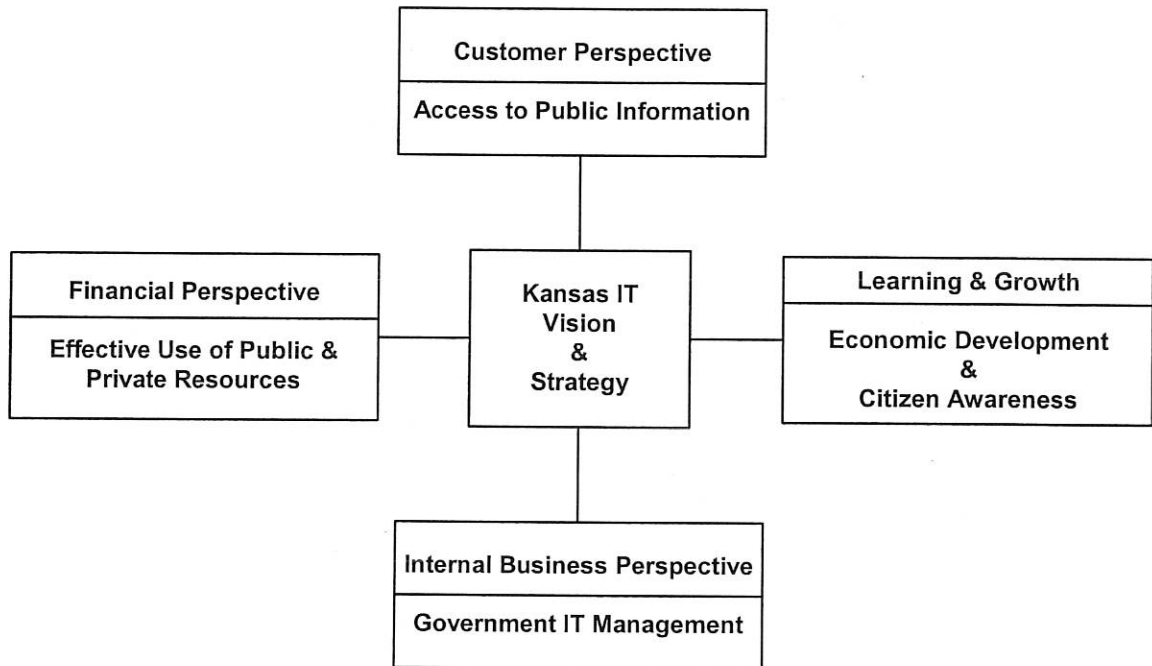
The vision of an electronic state is aided by the public/private partnership of the state with the Information Network of Kansas (INK). Through INK (www.accessKansas.org), citizens, businesses and government employees have access to hundreds of services such as legislative bill tracking, real property value searches in 105 counties, court records, Uniform Commercial Code and corporation filings, even the Kansas Bureau of Investigation's most wanted criminals.

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- **Balanced Scorecard**

The framework for the goals and objectives of the SIM Plan employs *The Balanced Scorecard* (BSC) methodology. This methodology helps the enterprise organize and measure progress for goals and initiatives. The figure below shows the four dimensions used for framing the objectives of the SIM plan: Financial, Internal Business Procedures, Learning and Growth, and the Customer.

The Balanced Scorecard Framework for SIM Goals

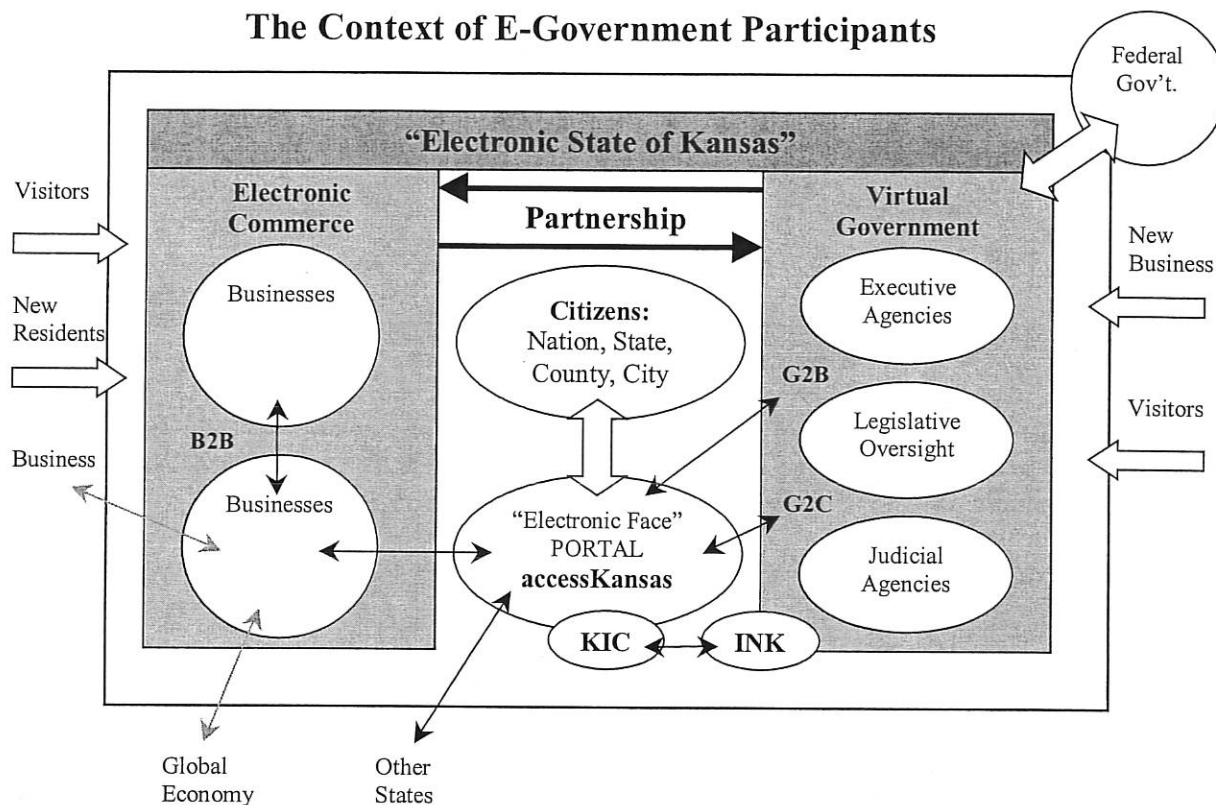


COBIT Standards

The state has adopted Control Objectives for Information Technology (COBIT) standards promulgated by the Information Systems Audit and Control Association (ISACA). These standards outline a comprehensive framework for ensuring that information technology is implemented with assurances for control and success. These standards have recently been implemented as the foundation for position descriptions for state IT workers.

- **Who Does What?**

The following chart depicts an overall context for implementing the vision of the SIM plan. It reflects the many relationships that serve these objectives.



- **Summary**

The IT Governance structure for Kansas has served the enterprise well over the last four years. It greatly facilitated the state's projects to address Y2K, and formed a framework to deal with issues such as ADA compliance for WEB sites, public key infrastructure certificate polices, network security, and effective project management. In addition, ITAB has developed an effective process to share ideas, establish guidelines, and provide effective input into the development of policies, architectures, and best practices. There are over 250 people involved in this process across the enterprise.

In calendar year 2001 Kansas ranked first in the country in IT achievements according to the nationally recognized **Center for Digital Government**. In calendar year 2001 Kansas received several awards from the **Center**. These national awards come from surveys conducted to all of the 50 states in the U.S. with results published in *Government Technology* magazine. Kansas finished first in the country in Social Services and Geographic Information Systems and Transportation. We ranked number nine in Law Enforcement and Courts, number three in the automation of our tax systems and number four in Digital Democracy. Kansas also scored high in education, e-government and IT management.

Other notable recognitions include:

- Two National Association of Information Resource Executives awards, including KDOR's *Project 2000-Putting the Customer First* and Department of Administration's *IT Project Management and Methodology Training*
- Brown University ranked Kansas 6th in the nation in web-site design and usability.
- Syracuse University awarded Kansas an 'A-' in IT achievements. Only three other states earned a similar or higher score.

With a vision that keeps the citizen-customer at the top of the priority list and with methodical strategic planning, Kansas will continue to be a leader in providing IT services to all the citizens of the state.

Madame Chair, I will be happy to stand for questions.

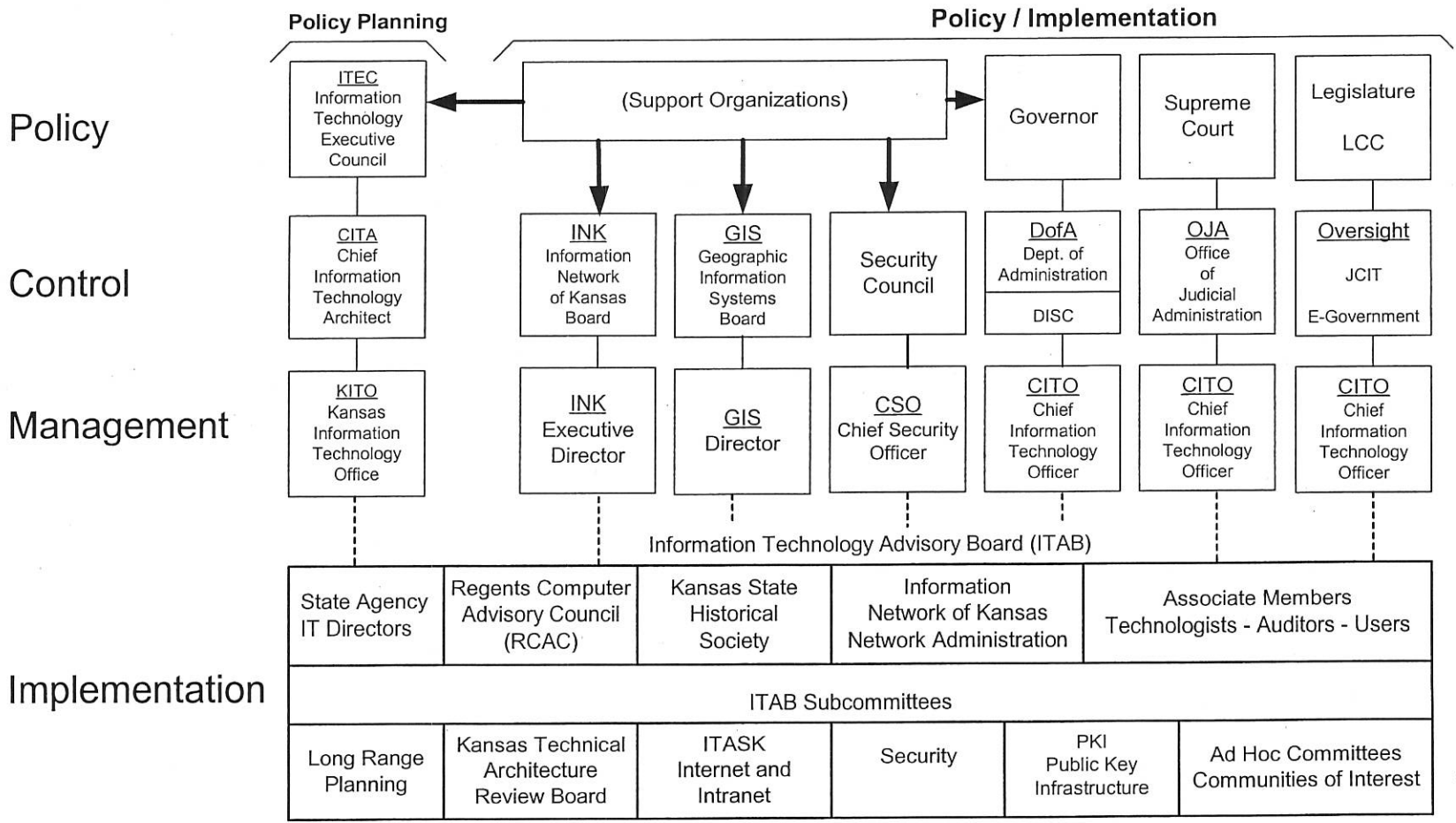


Department of Administration
Kansas Information Technology Office

Attachment 3
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2002 SIM Plan

Kansas IT Governance Model



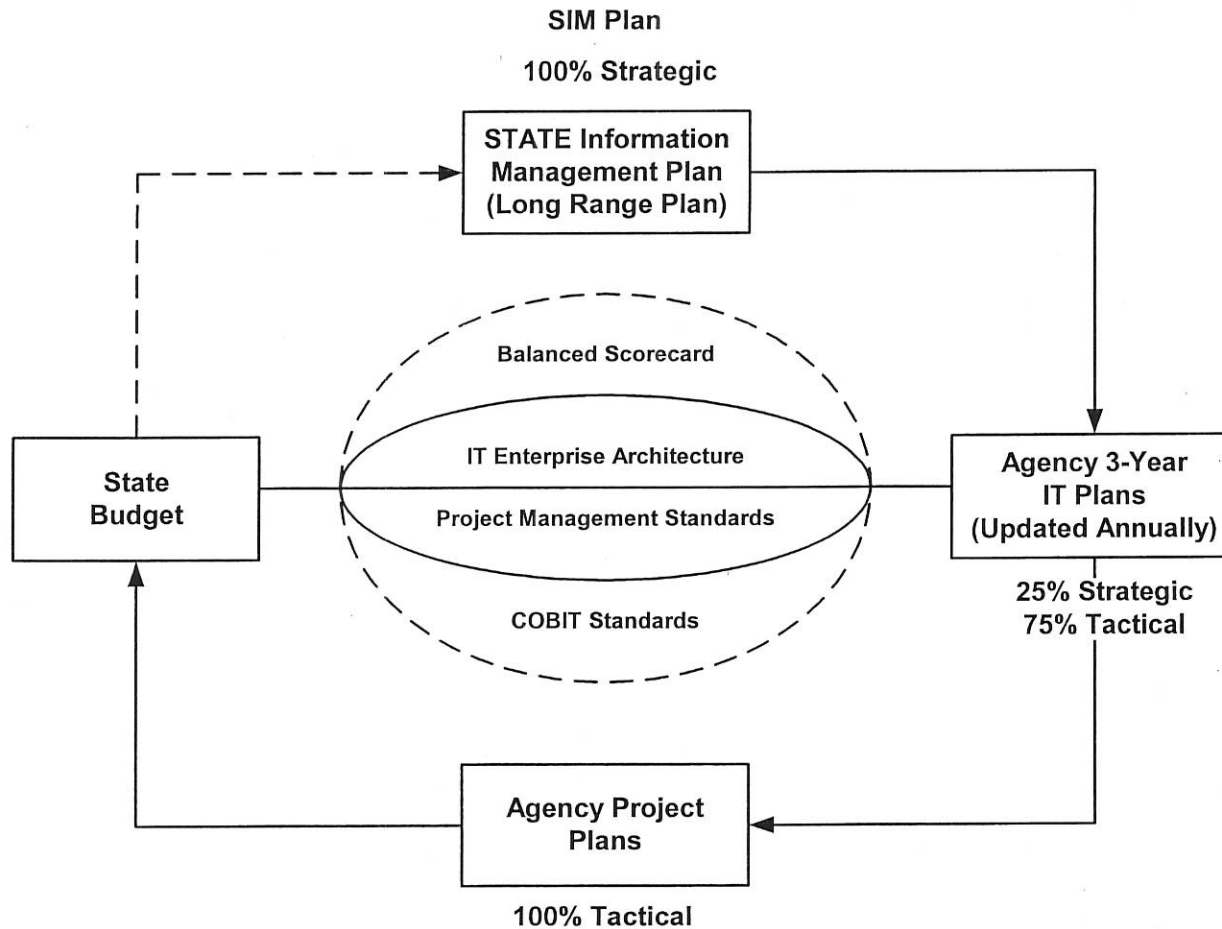


Department of Administration
Kansas Information Technology Office

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2002 SIM Plan

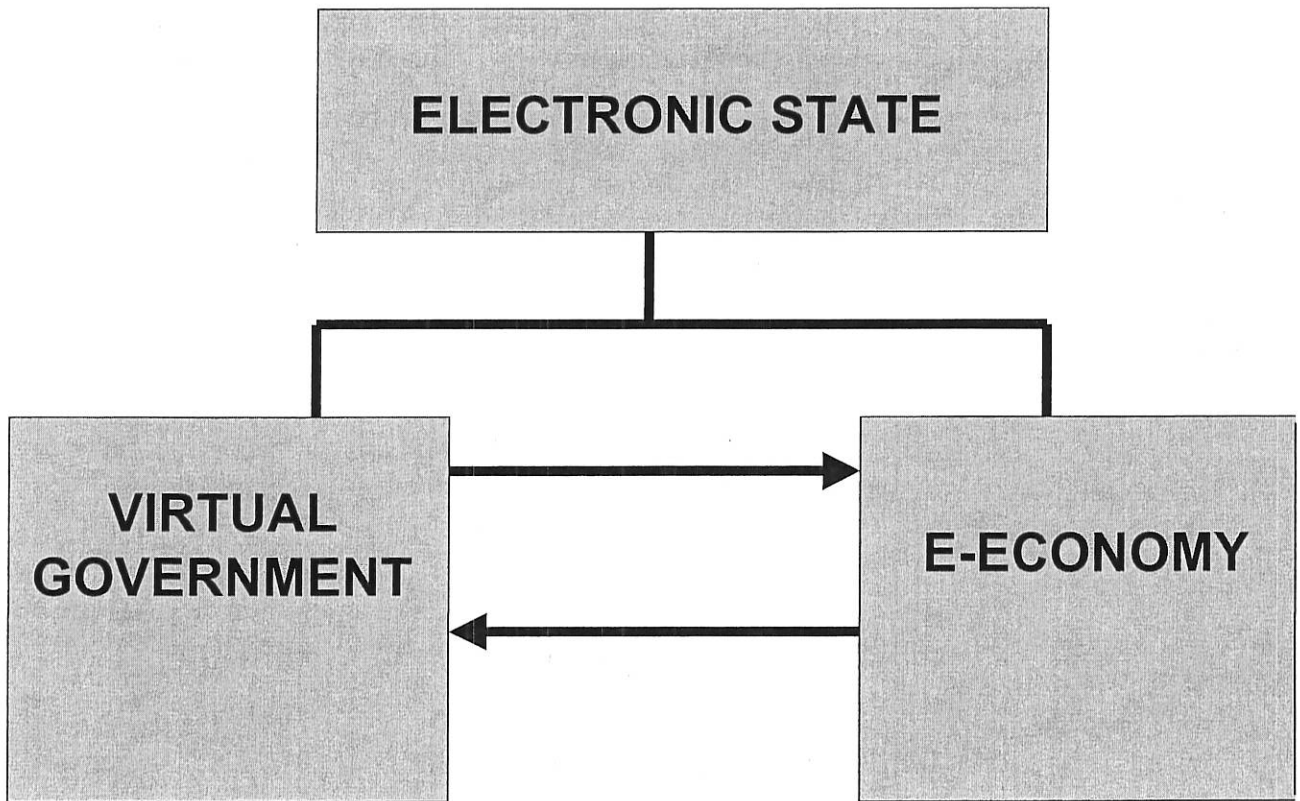
Kansas IT Planning / Controls





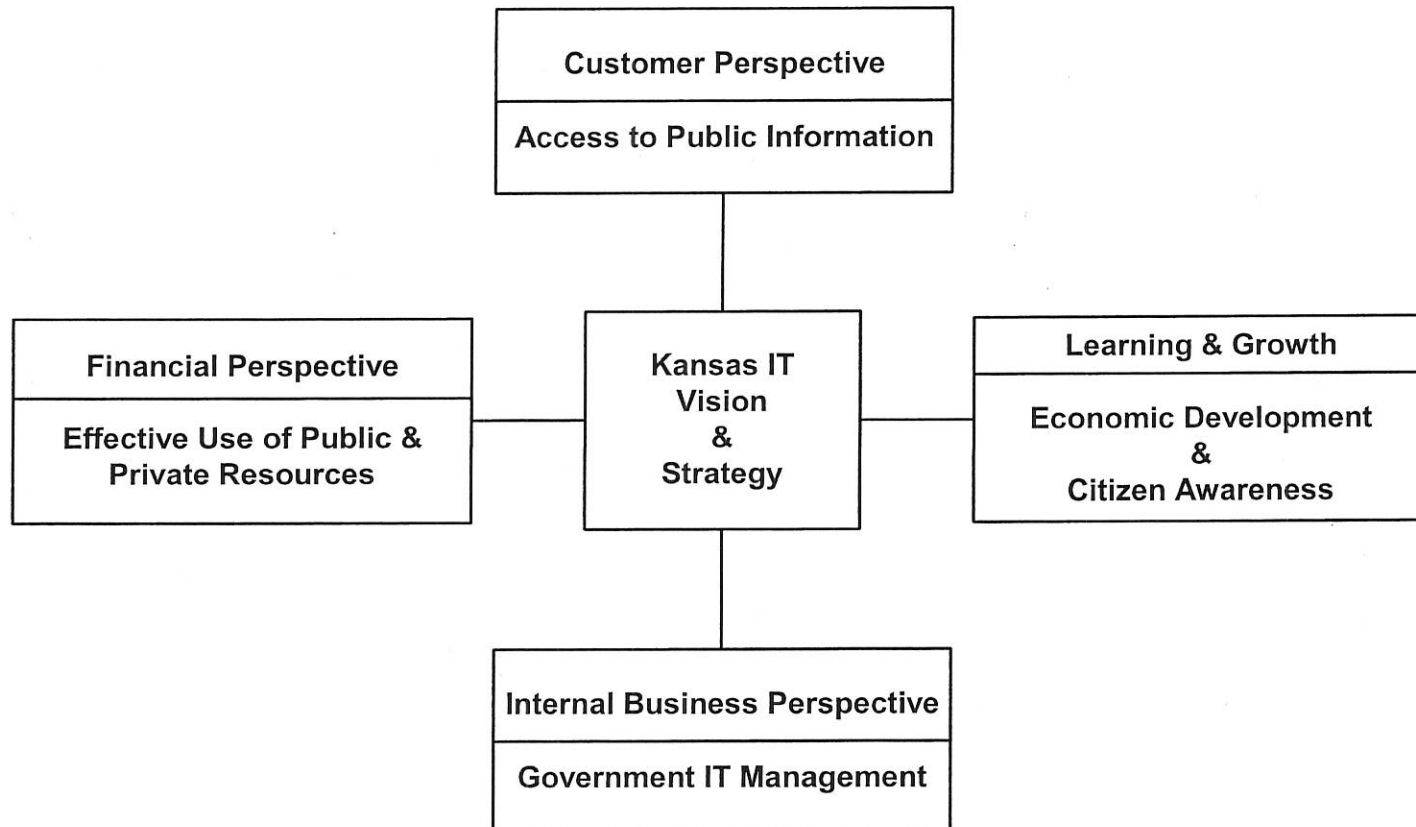
2002 SIM Plan

VISION FOR KANSAS





2002 SIM Plan Goals





Department of Administration
Kansas Information Technology Office

The Context of E-Government Participants

