

## MINUTES

### JOINT COMMITTEE ON INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

May 5, 2009  
Room 535-N—Statehouse

#### Members Present

Representative Joe McLeland, Chairperson  
Senator Tim Huelskamp, Vice-chairperson  
Senator Tom Holland  
Senator Mike Petersen  
Senator Vicki Schmidt  
Representative Jim Morrison

#### Staff

Dylan Dear, Kansas Legislative Research Department  
Julian Efird, Kansas Legislative Research Department  
Scott Wells, Office of the Revisor of Statutes  
Don Heiman, Legislative Chief Information Technology Officer  
Gary Deeter, Committee Secretary

#### Conferees

Denise Moore, Executive Chief Information Technology Officer  
Jim Garner, Secretary, Kansas Department of Labor

#### Others Attending

See attached list.

The Chairperson opened the meeting and welcomed Don Heiman, who first gave an update on the wiring for the Capitol Restoration Project, saying that all wiring will be Category 5 cable unless specifically exempted from the project. Denise Moore, Executive Chief Information Technology Officer, said certain temporary areas may have Category 3 cable, but eventually the entire building will move to Category 6 cable. The Chairperson agreed that no Category 3 cable should be installed without a specific waiver and Joint Committee on Information Technology (JCIT) approval. A

member commented that the cost differential for Category 3 and Category 5 cable is minimal; the major cost is installation.

Mr. Heiman continued by reviewing the April 29, JCIT testimony of Steve Montgomery, Chief Information Officer, KBI (Attachments 1 and 2). He made several points related to replacing the Central Message Switch (CMS) and subsidizing the dedicated Kansas Criminal Justice Information System (KCJIS) telecommunication circuits to each county:

- The KBI currently subsidizes the mandated law enforcement connectivity to each county, \$175,916 for 56-kilobyte circuits and \$115,109 for routers;
- Under the new AT&T contract with Division of Information Systems and Communications (DISC) for private virtual network connectivity, T1 lines are \$459 per month and 64-K circuits are \$293 per month, per line;
- KAN-Ed buys bandwidth from the same AT&T contract;
- Budget options for the dedicated circuit subsidies include:
  - Drop all subsidies, saving \$291,025;
  - Fund 64-K lines under the new contract, costing an additional \$193,264; or
  - Continue the current subsidy.
- The CMS project costs is \$605,000. The KBI currently has sufficient funds to address the circuit upgrades and does not need to divert funds allocated to the CMS. However, removing the \$605,000 from the KBI budget will erode the agency's ability to cover existing expenditures.

Denise Moore, Executive Chief Information Technology Officer, stated that only \$291,250 in new funds are required for the CMS project (Attachment 3).

In discussion, members noted the priority of the CMS project over the dedicated circuit upgrade and considered dropping the subsidies to counties. Steve Montgomery commented that dropping the dedicated lines would eliminate the agency's ability to monitor the circuits and that some counties rely on DISC's firewall. Members discussed ways to restore funding through the Senate Ways and Means and the House Appropriations Committees. Members considered the possibility of sharing bandwidth with another entity such as KAN-Ed. Ms. Moore commented that sharing KAN-Ed bandwidth was possible if the KBI line were in close proximity to a library, school, or hospital; she noted that currently 35 sites are co-located. A member, emphasizing the importance of the CMS, stated that 2.5 million transactions occur annually on the KCJIS network.

Jim Garner, Secretary, Kansas Department of Labor, responding to a JCIT request for more information regarding canceling an IBM contract on the Unemployment Insurance Modernization Project, apologized for not informing the Committee that the project had been put on hold, further commenting that even without IBM's involvement the project is going forward based on the design work completed by IBM. He said a platform is being built for the new system, servers have been consolidated, document processing has been centralized, an electronic fax server is operating, and a central call center has been established. Because of the crush of new unemployment claims, he

said the project would have been put on hold regardless in order to divert staff to help expedite claims.

*A motion was made, seconded, and passed 4-2, to request an audit of the project by Legislative Post Audit. (Motion by Senator Huelskamp, seconded by Senator Petersen)*

Members congratulated Ms. Moore on her new position and acknowledged her sterling service to the state as Director of DISC and as Executive Chief Information Technology Officer.

Mr. Garner answered questions from members, saying that Maximus is still providing independent validation for the project and solutions other than IBM are being implemented.

The meeting was adjourned. No further meeting was scheduled.

Prepared by Gary Deeter  
Edited by Aaron Klaassen

Approved by Committee on:

December 15, 2009

(Date)



**Don Heiman**  
**Legislative Chief Information Technology Officer**  
**JCIT Presentation May 5, 2009**

Mr. Chairman and members of the Committee thank you for the opportunity to follow-up on questions you asked last week regarding KBI's presentation to the committee.

**Does the state subsidize connectivity to the Astra (law enforcement network)?**

Yes, when the law enforcement switch was first installed at DISC in the 1980's, the state agreed to subsidize one "mandated" connect for each of the counties. The subsidy rate was established based on the cost of a 56 k circuit with router. At the time DISC had a frame relay network. Prior to the frame relay network a subsidy existed for connection to the older SNA network used by law enforcement to access mainframe applications in the 1970's and early 1980's. (See KSA 74-5701 and 74-5706 for the early terminal connection history).

Today the KBI provides a \$291,025 subsidy to counties. The subsidy has two parts --\$175,916 for 56 k circuits and \$115,109 for routers. Counties are free to acquire higher bandwidth circuits and use the subsidy to help defray the costs for higher bandwidth circuits. The \$291,025 subsidy is in KBI's current 2009 budget.

**What does an equivalent 56 k circuit cost under the new DISC AT&T contract for AVPN network (AT&T private virtual network)?**

A new contract for circuits was negotiated by DISC with AT&T on January 29, 2008. Under this contract, the equivalent low bandwidth APVN circuit is priced at \$293 per month. The current average frame relay rate for 56 kbit is much lower at \$140 per month. Frame relay is being replaced by DISC's new layer 3 network. For this reason, the old frame relay circuits will be removed.

Lower bandwidth circuits are more expensive under the new contract and higher bandwidth circuits are less expensive. For example, the new contract has an attractive postalized rate for T1 lines at \$459 per month and a high cost low bandwidth rate of \$293 for 64 k circuits. There is very little demand for the lower bandwidth circuits in today's market. This is why the lower bandwidth rate is so high. Vendors need to be more competitive for higher bandwidth circuits and as a consequence the higher bandwidth rate is more cost effective. Many counties will benefit from the postalized rate at T1 speeds.

**Does KAN-ED buy from the same state contract that DISC put in place in January 2008?**

Yes, KAN-ED uses the same contract.

*Attachment 1*  
*JCIT 5-5-09*

**What budget options exist for funding “mandated” circuits?**

*Option 1: drop all subsidies.* Clearly counties would not want to lose the \$291,025 subsidy.

*Option 2: fund 64 k APVN circuits under the new contract.* Option costs an additional \$193,264

*Option 3: continue the current subsidy.* This would keep the KBI FY 2010 budget at the FY 2009 level of \$291,025.

If option 3 is used, some counties might argue that the subsidy is too low to fund 64 k bandwidth. DISC would point out however that the higher T1 bandwidth is attractively priced and will save many counties money if they use the new contract.

**Does the new APVN contract and DISC’s new network force the KBI to abandon their message switch project and use the money to pay for the higher cost for mandated circuits?**

The switch project cost \$605,000. This money is not needed to fund the mandated circuits. The KBI has sufficient budget for these circuits.

However, if the full \$605,000 is removed from the KBI’s 2010 budget they will need to cut deeply into their base budget to cover existing expenditures that they earmarked for the new project. These expenditures include wage and benefits for existing staff and maintenance on the switch currently used by law enforcement. The full \$605,000 is currently being cut from their budget under the assumption that the switch project will not be funded. Denise Moore who follows me, has more details on budget impact if the cut remains.

This concludes my presentation. May I answer questions?

| Architecture Component | Twilight Standard                    | Current Standard            | Emerging Standard | Target |
|------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|--------|
|                        |                                      | OSPF                        |                   |        |
| Quality of Service     | Time/Frequency division multiplexing | DiffServ, over provisioning |                   |        |

| Description | Example Products                                  | Notes |
|-------------|---|-------|
| IP routers  | Various models from Cisco, Juniper, Foundry, etc. |       |

**Definitions of WAN technologies include:**

- Frame Relay – A packet switching protocol for connecting devices on a Wide Area Network (WAN). Frame Relay networks in the U.S. support data transfer rates at T1 (1.544 Mbps) and T3 (45 Mbps) speeds.
- Asynchronous Transfer Mode (ATM) – A high bandwidth, high speed, controlled delay, fixed size packet switching and transmission system integrating multiple data types (voice, video, and data). Uses fixed size packets also known as "cells" (ATM is often referred to as "cell relay").
- Wave division multiplexing – the simultaneous transmission of multiple information flows over different wavelengths of light on fiber optic media. Coarse usually involves 16 or fewer wavelengths, dense is more.
- SONET – Synchronous Optical NETWORK. A time division multiplexed technology used primarily by large carriers, but also suitable for statewide or large corporate networks.
- Internet Protocol (IP) – the protocol upon which the internet is based. Most applications use version 4, but version 6 (especially because of its larger address size) is becoming more common.
- Multi-Protocol Label Switching (MPLS) - A network routing protocol that is based on switching through the use of tag labels. MPLS is often used for performance or QOS reasons.
- Multicast – Sending a single sourced information flow to multiple recipients without having to create duplicate flows. This is often used with video transmission, group conferencing, and similar applications.
- Routing protocols – The "rules" used by IP routers to exchange route information, thereby enabling them to determine how to get a packet to its intended destination.
- Quality of Service (QOS) – Some type of guarantee (or at least bounds) or probability that specific transmission characteristics (e.g. latency, jitter, bandwidth) will be provided to an information flow. QOS is often needed for certain real-time applications, e.g. video transmissions over IP.

**6.5.5 Local Area Networks**

A network that interconnects devices over a geographically small area, typically in one building or a part of a building.

| Architecture Component | Twilight Standard            | Current Standard  | Emerging Standard | Target |
|------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|--------|
| Media installation     |                              | EAI/TIA 568-B     |                   |        |
| Media – copper         | Coax<br>Twinax<br>Category 3 | Category 5, 5E    | Category 6        |        |
| Media – fiber          |                              | Multi/single mode |                   |        |
| Wireless               | Vendor proprietary           | IEEE 802.11 a,b,g | Many              |        |

Attachment 2  
JUT 5-5-09

Denise

Central Message Switch Project Budget  
Funding Analysis  
5/4/2009

|   |                  |
|---|------------------|
| Project Budget estimate:                                | \$605,200        |
| Internal staff budget included in the project estimate: | (\$100,000)*     |
| Maintenance contract savings included in the estimate:  | (\$213,950)**    |
|   | <hr/> <hr/>      |
| <b>New funds required for the project:</b>              | <b>\$291,250</b> |

\* \$100,000 of KBI staff time was estimated to complete the project. This staff time must remain in the budget even if the project is canceled.

\*\* \$213,950 is estimated to be saved on maintenance contracts leading up to and in the first year following the final implementation. These savings are realized \*only if\* the project is accomplished. Otherwise the contracts in question must be paid and kept in force.

If the message switch project is not approved \$313,950 (\$100,000 + \$213,950) must be reinserted in the KBI budget.

Attachment 3  
JCT 5-5-09