MINUTES

JOINT COMMITTEE ON INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

December 14-16, 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
Senator Chris Steineger
Representative Mike Burgess
Representative Harold Lane
Representative Jim Morrison

Staff

Julian Efird, Kansas Legislative Research Department
Aaron Klaassen, Kansas Legislative Research Department
Dennis Hodgins, Kansas Legislative Research Department
Norm Furse, Office of the Revisor of Statutes
Daniel Yoza, Office of the Revisor of Statutes
Don Heiman, Legislative Chief Information Technology Officer
Gary Deeter, Committee Secretary

Conferees

Joe Hennes, Executive Chief Information Technology Officer
Bill Roth, Kansas Chief Information Technology Architect
Allen Foster, Auditor, Legislative Division of Post Audit
Reggie Robinson, President and CEO, Kansas Board of Regents
Denise Stephens, Vice Provost for Information Technology, University of Kansas
Jim Garner, Secretary, Kansas Department of Labor
George Huptka, Chief Information Officer, Kansas Department of Labor
Roger Werholtz, Secretary, Kansas Department of Corrections
Ken Orr, Consultant on Enterprise Architecture
Kelly O'Brien, Judicial Chief Information Technology Officer
Jeff Lewis, Chief Information Officer, Kansas Department of Social and Rehabilitation
    Services
Barbara Langner, Acting Medicaid Director, Kansas Health Policy Authority

Mike Hayden, Secretary, Kansas Department of Wildlife and Parks
Derek Welsh, Information Technology Director, Kansas Attorney General's Office
Cole Robison, Director of Statewide Web/IT Accessibility, Division of Information
    Systems and Communications, Kansas Department of Administration
Duncan Friend, Chairperson, Kansas Partnership for Accessible Technology, Division
    of Information Systems and Communications, Kansas Department of
    Administration

Others Attending

See attached list.

Monday, December 14
Morning Session

The Chairperson welcomed Norm Furse, Office of the Revisor of Statutes, who reviewed the statutory authority and duties of the Joint Committee on Information Technology (JCIT) (Attachment 1). Mr. Furse noted the establishment of the Committee in 1992 and the requirement of the Committee to review information technology (IT) projects with an accumulated cost over $250,000. The Committee is also to be notified of any project variance of more than $1.0 million or 10.0 percent, whichever is lower. Under the direction of JCIT, the Legislative Chief Information Technology Officer (CITO) is to monitor state IT projects and report progress to JCIT. Referring to an Attorney General's opinion, Mr. Furse said that agencies are required to advise and consult with JCIT, but after funds are appropriated for a project, JCIT cannot require any further action by an executive branch agency. During discussion regarding JCIT's statutory authority, Mr. Furse replied that through a proviso in an appropriations bill an agency can be prohibited or required to take a certain action.

Mr. Furse referred to a bill draft related to network security based on a Post Audit report from the September 23-24 meeting. *A motion was made (Representative Morrison) and seconded (Senator Petersen) to formally draft and pre-file the bill draft. The motion passed.* Members recommended the bill be introduced first in the House of Representatives. Members also discussed whether or not the threshold of $250,000, established in 1992, should be changed to reflect current economics.

Joe Hennes, Executive CITO, presented the agency project quarterly reports for July-September 2009 (Attachment 2). Of the 25 active projects (total cost, $200 million), 16 are in good standing, one project is in caution status, and eight are in alert status. He noted the revenue sources—34.0 percent federal, 66.0 percent state agency funds, and 10.0 percent State General Fund; commented on the 11 completed projects; and provided details on active projects.

Members expressed concern regarding the decision of the Kansas Department of Transportation (KDOT) to create an interface with the state-wide Financial Management System (FMS), rather than fully integrating with FMS. Mr. Hennes replied that the agency had determined that FMS could not replace certain applications, but that an interface with FMS would enhance the applications.

Mr. Hennes commented on other agency projects:

- The Kansas Public Employees Retirement System (KPERS) modified the Pension Administration System to accommodate new statutory requirements;

- KDOT is the lead agency in developing the Traffic Records System. Release 1.0 establishes five core functions;

- The Kansas Wide-area Information Network (KanWIN) infrastructure upgrade is 65-70 percent complete. Mr. Hennes introduced the newly appointed Bureau of Telecommunications director, Jay Coverdale, and the KanWIN project manager, Ivan Weichert;

- The FMS is six months away from go-live;

- The Kansas Department of Commerce Regional Education and Workforce Access Remote Delivery (REWARD) project will provide high-definition videoconferencing capabilities in nine cities across the state;

- The Kansas Health Policy Authority's (KHPA's) project to create a state-wide repository of all health-related data (Data Analytic Interface II) was recast when testing revealed problems; the new completion date is May 18, 2010;

- The Kansas Department of Revenue's (KDOR's) Division of Motor Vehicle modernization project, which is replacing Vehicle Information Processing System (VIPS), Kansas Drivers License System (KDLS), and Kansas Vehicle Inventory System (KVIS) presently is reviewing the fit-gap analysis with vendor 3M;

- KDOR's Drivers License Photo First Model Office project, funded with a federal grant, is REAL-ID-Act compliant; and

- KDOT's Workflow Conversion Project II to replace 38 automated processes will be recast for the third time and is scheduled for completion in December 2010.

Regarding approved projects, Mr. Hennes noted that the Kansas State Historical Society is evaluating five Requests for Proposals (RFPs) for its Kansas Enterprise Electronic Preservation project. The project will create a trusted digital repository to preserve and provide access to electronic government documents. He also noted that a $2 million federal grant is available to the Kansas Department of Commerce to increase broadband access throughout the state and that the Kansas Department of Social and Rehabilitation Services (SRS) and KHPA will be collaborating on a $20.0 million eligibility-determining system for Medicaid.

Bill Roth, Kansas Chief Information Technology Architect (CITA), reviewed the state's Strategic Information Management Plan (SIM Plan), which, with six goals, intends to improve collaborative partnerships which will allow government entities, businesses, and citizens to work together more effectively (Attachment 3). He commented on the challenges of helping agencies build a collaborative culture, and he delineated progress in some areas. Responding to a question, he pointed to some successes, notably the Secretary of State's office and the Geologic Information System. The Chairman requested further information regarding funding and funding streams for KDOR's vehicle modernization project.

Afternoon Session

Allen Foster, Auditor, Legislative Division of Post Audit, reminded the Committee of a previous report on an IT security audit of three Regents universities, which was provided at the JCIT September meeting (Attachment 4). He said an original audit in 2005 revealed significant deficiencies in network security, and a follow-up audit in February 2009 assessed compliance and offered Post Audit recommendations; the latter audit set January 2010 as a deadline for the Regents to address continuing deficiencies. He reported that the three universities have made significant progress except for policy items and that two major issues were resolved. He noted that statutorily the Regents have been exempted from many state government policies, but that the Information Technology Executive Council (ITEC) recommended the Regents be under the authority of the state's security policies.

Reggie Robinson, President and CEO, Kansas Board of Regents, responded to Mr. Foster's statements, saying that the Regents Information Technology Security Council is working with ITEC to develop a modified policy document that will recognize the distinctive environment of Regents institutions. He stated that a revised document will be available in six months and be ready for implementation. The Chairperson requested that staff follow up on the topic at JCIT meetings next summer. Mr. Robinson replied to a question, stating that the other three institutions were being included in the document discussions.

Denise Stephens, Vice Provost for Information Technology, University of Kansas (KU), responding to the latest Post Audit document, said that 31 of the 41 Post Audit recommendations have been implemented (Attachment 5). She stated that KU has transformed its security environment to meet or exceed Post Audit standards.

Following discussions regarding the Post Audit reports, Representative Morrison made the following motion:

> *I move that the open meeting of the Joint Committee on Information Technology in Room 535-N of the Kansas Statehouse be recessed for a closed, executive meeting to commence immediately in Room 535-N of the Statehouse pursuant to subsection (b)(13) of KSA 2008 Supp. 75-4319, for a discussion of the security of the information systems of the State Board of Regents for Emporia State University, the University of Kansas, and Kansas State University, that are under the supervision and control of the State Board of Regents, which subject is under consideration by the Joint Committee on Information Technology, because open discussion would jeopardize the security of the information systems; that the Joint Committee on Information Technology resume the open meeting in Room 535-N of the Statehouse at 2:47 p.m.; and that this motion, if adopted, be recorded in the minutes of the Joint Committee on Information Technology and be maintained as a part of the permanent records of the Committee.*

> *The motion was seconded by Representative Lane and was unanimously passed.*

The Chairperson announced that Allen Foster, Don Heiman, Reggie Robinson, and representatives from Kansas State University, the University of Kansas, and Emporia State University were necessary to aid the Committee in the closed meeting. The Committee went into executive session at 2:02 p.m. The open meeting resumed at 2:47 p.m., at which time *Representative Morrison made a motion to extend the executive session another 20 minutes. After being seconded by Senator Steineger, the motion was passed.* The Committee resumed the open meeting at 3:07 p.m.

The Chairperson expressed gratitude to Mr. Robinson for his and the Regents willingness to work with ITEC to formulate a standardized security document.

The JCIT minutes for April 29, May 5, and September 23-24 were approved. (Motion, Representative Lane; seconded by Representative Burgess.)

Members discussed topics and initiatives to be included in the Committee's annual report to the Legislature. The following items were discussed and considered relevant for inclusion in the annual report:

- Encourage a single policy for IT security that would include the Regents. The Committee expressed appreciation for the Regents collaboration and compliance;

- Regarding the FMS, identify which Legacy systems slated for interface can be integrated into the FMS;

- Actively promote funding for the Department of Corrections' new integrated offender system. The Committee commended the Department for receiving a national award for its system design and acknowledged Secretary Werholtz's recognition as the top corrections administrator in the nation;

- Recognize the progress the Kansas CITA has made in promoting inter-agency collaboration and encourage creating a culture of cooperation among agencies;

- Recommend a study based on Post Audit findings that consolidating agency computer data centers could produce significant cost savings;

- Commend the progress of the Kansas Legislative Information Strategic System (KLISS), a JCIT initiative that will go live in January 2011. The Committee also recommends that GIS software be included in the system to facilitate constituent services;

- Recommend including accessibility standards for RFPs;

- Encourage the passage of HB 2195, an initiative that will establish a state electronic document repository; the bill has passed the Senate and will be introduced in the House during the 2010 Session;

- Inform the Legislature that current hardware in the Data Center will provide adequate resources for developing the decennial redistricting initiative;

- Urge the KHPA to collaborate with SRS in sharing software for ancillary systems in joint projects; and

- Recognize the need to consolidate legislative computer staff in order to meet the increased workload during KLISS implementation.

Tuesday, December 15
Morning Session

Jim Garner, Secretary, Kansas Department of Labor (KDOL), updated the Committee on the agency's Unemployment Insurance Modernization (UIM) project (Attachment 6). After giving a brief history of the project, which began in 2004, Mr. Garner noted that, after the design phase was completed by IBM, the project was changed to an incremental build-and-deploy approach, resulting in the Siebel upgrade for customer service; FileNet deployment for a paperless workflow process; and Genesys implementation, the foundation for a new call center management initiative. Responding to a question, Mr. Garner replied that the entire system will be completed within a year.

George Huptka, Chief Information Officer, KDOL, outlined the technical architecture for the project. He replied to a question that 90 percent of the agency's IT hardware uses the Windows operating systems, so it was logical to build the new system around Windows. Mr. Garner replied to another question that, with the new approach, the agency realizes benefits immediately as various modules are deployed. Mr. Garner traced the present accomplishments of the project and responded to further questions, saying that the foundation for a new Interactive Voice Response (IVR) was ready to be built and that even though multiple vendors have worked on the project, agency staff are being trained as the system is being built, enabling them to maintain the system when it is completed. Mr. Huptka responded to a question, stating that the $2.7 million of operational costs were all internal costs. Mr. Garner replied that the new systems (Genesys, Siebel, and FileNet) are not being used by other agencies, but that the project and software could serve as a model for them. He replied that 40 percent of customers file claims online and that the percentage is expected to increase. He stated that the entire project will be completed on January 1, 2011, at a total cost of $47 million. Members requested further information specifically identifying the costs associated with each phase of the project. Mr. Garner said he would supply a bond payment schedule later. He commented that the incremental approach minimizes risk, and an active change-management team and a dedicated testing manager further mitigate risk.

The Chairperson, in recognizing Roger Werholtz, Secretary, Kansas Department of Corrections (KDOC), commended him for receiving a national award as the top corrections administrator in the nation. Mr. Werholtz reviewed the progress on the agency's offender management project (Attachment 7). He reminded the Committee that the Department had planned to upgrade its two offender-management systems, but, at the request of the JCIT, prepared an enterprise architecture before proceeding. Although the enterprise architecture won a national award, the delay caused funding for the project to be diverted to meet other needs. Answering a question, he said the proposed project will cost $8-$9 million over four years. He requested that JCIT assist the agency in obtaining funding for the project, which is critical for tracking offenders through the criminal justice system. Responding to a suggestion by a Committee member that the state assume supervision of all corrections activities, Mr. Werholtz replied that four aspects of corrections—Probation, Parole, Community Corrections, and Court Services—receive funding from various sources: counties, the court system, and the state, a complexity that makes administration by the state difficult. He observed that such integration might appear to be more efficient operationally, but local ownership of programs would be lost.

Ken Orr, Consultant on Enterprise Architecture, noted that the enterprise architecture provides a ten-year road map and that the current obsolete systems will become increasingly expensive to maintain.

Kelly O'Brien, Judicial CITO, commented on the value of video conferencing and informed JCIT of the courts' intention to develop a video-conferencing system. He then briefed the Committee on a proposed project to initiate electronic filing for Kansas courts (Attachment 8). He explained that committees are presently determining the policies, procedures, and costs of creating an e-filing

system, which will be integrated with the courts' case management system (FullCourt). The system will include document imaging and electronic payments. Members of the Committee urged Mr. O'Brien to include in his preliminary deliberations the Kansas Bar Association and Shawnee and Johnson counties, the latter two of which have developed their own systems. Mr. O'Brien replied to a question that electronic payments include a 4 percent convenience fee. He said that the proposed project will begin in January 2010; a pilot program will begin in the fall of 2010.

Members expressed concern that filing fees take advantage of the public, create a disincentive for using online services, and produce a profit only for the credit-card companies. Representative Morrison suggested that, for agencies that employ a convenience fee, their budgets be reduced a corresponding amount.

A member noted that the state's transparency website, KanView, seems difficult to navigate and asked staff to determine if problems exist in maintaining the site.

Afternoon Session

Jeff Lewis, Chief Information Officer, SRS, reported on the agency's Human Services Management (HSM) project. He noted that an HSM Roadmap had been developed in order to effectively integrate all major programs supported by SRS, as well as to move from a program-driven approach to a client-centered, outcome-based environment (Attachment 9). Vendor Fox has completed a feasibility study and currently is implementing standards to enable SRS to integrate federal requirements, such as an Implementation Advance Planning Document (IAPD). SRS has already received approval for its Preliminary Advanced Planning Document. Currently Fox is developing an RFP for the first of four phases, which is called Avenues, a joint project with KHPA. Avenues, integrating a number of isolated programs, currently is awaiting funding. Mr. Lewis noted that KHPA has obtained federal funding for the Medical Program portion of Avenues. Answering a question, Mr. Lewis replied that HSM reflects the SIM Plan by not duplicating information across the enterprise and by integrating common business functions. He commented that, until funding becomes available, the agency will work on tactical projects. He replied to questions, saying that the next step for HSM is an architectural document and that any federal expansion of health care will affect other agencies like KHPA and the Kansas Department of Health and Environment more than it will SRS.

Barbara Langner, Acting Medicaid Director, KHPA, outlined the new project that Mr. Lewis referred to, the Kansas Access to Comprehensive Health (KATCH). KATCH is an expansion of the Children's Health Insurance Program and is being funded by a grant of $40.3 million from the Health Resources and Services Administration, a division of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (Attachments 10 and 11). She said the project will expand access points to enroll eligible families by building community partnerships; it will simplify the eligibility verification process; and it will enable an online application/enrollment process. Answering questions, Darin Bodenhamer, KHPA, replied that since the proposed system is modular, other agencies could add functionality and use the system. He explained that, although the system platform could be employed by other agencies and the system is flexible enough to make data accessible to other agencies, the federal grant limits the system to expanding medical coverage for families. Mr. Lewis, responding to a funding query, replied that the new system will be compatible with Avenues, but the funding must be kept separate, since KHPA is required to administer the program. Mr. Bodenhamer replied to another question that the system will be integrated between KHPA and SRS, but that all other agencies desiring access to the system will need to build an interface. He said the KHPA IT staff are working regularly with the Kansas Information Technology Office (KITO), laying the groundwork to extend the system to other agencies.

Mike Hayden, Secretary, Kansas Department of Wildlife and Parks (KDWP), commenting on the current cabin reservation system and the boat registration system, explained that the agency plans to add a park reservation system (Attachment 12). Noting that four years ago KDWP, using a private vendor, created an on-line automated licensing system (KOALS) at no cost to the agency. He stated that the agency is considering renewing the existing contract for another five years. By using the current vendor, the cabin reservation system could be included under KOALS at no cost to KDWP, since user fees flow back to the vendor. Answering questions, Mr. Hayden said the agency is still weighing whether to use the current vendor or to use in-house staff, the latter of which would cost about $20,000, take six months, and require two dedicated programmers. He explained that under the current system, the vendor owns the software. He replied that the vendor now owns Reserve America, which provides reservation services for 20 states and the federal park system.

Derek Welsh, Information Technology Director, Kansas Attorney General's Office (AG), introduced a new project begun by the agency to update its case-management system (Attachment 13). He commented that, after assessment and recommendations by a national management review team, the AG selected vendor LawBase/Synaptec. The system currently is being used by the Court of Tax Appeals, and the program is being purchased under the Court of Tax Appeals' contract. The two-phase project was begun in January 2009; completion date was pushed back two months and will be completed in August 2010. The project is being funded by federal grants and by court-cost funds.

Duncan Friend, Chairperson, Kansas Partnership for Accessible Technology (KPAT), Division of Information Systems and Communications (DISC), Kansas Department of Administration, provided a brief history of KPAT, which was established by Governor Sebelius's executive order on December 22, 2008 (Attachment 14). Mr. Friend then introduced Cole Robison, Director of Statewide Web/IT Accessibility, DISC, Kansas Department of Administration, who presented three KPAT initiatives for 2010:

- The procurement process for third-party vendors should include compliance with a standard IT accessibility policy statement;

- Reflecting ITEC Policy 1210, a baseline accessibility assessment needs to be made statewide to help agencies identify accessibility issues and offer remediation. A grant request of $160,000 has been submitted to the Information Network of Kansas to accomplish this assessment; and

- KPAT intends to begin a pilot captioning project.

Mr. Friend recommended that, similar to other states' policy, a technical access clause be embedded in any IT contract. He noted that several states have statutorily established this procedure. He then distributed a bill draft creating such a procedure (Attachment 15). Responding to questions, Mr. Friend said the proposed legislation was based on model legislation but that the existence of KPAT is unique to Kansas. Anthony Fadale, ADA Coordinator for Kansas, commented on the "undue burden" exemption in Section 4. Members recommended that the proposed legislation be given to a Revisor to create a bill draft.

The Committee discussed further items to be included in the Committee report, often adding further comments on items discussed the previous day:

- Monitor the KHPA grant of $40.3 million and encourage the agency to meet the SIM Plan directive for collaboration and sharing of resources;

- Study the impact that consolidating data centers would have on costs and IT integration. A Post Audit study on the topic has been approved but currently is on hold;

- Assure that the Committee be notified regarding negotiations between KDWP and vendor Active Outdoors;

- Continue to monitor the Kansas Department of Labor UIM project and request a detailed Phase 3 project plan. Also be assured that Independent Validation and Verification (IVV) is followed as the project goes forward;

- Develop some strategies to address the use of convenience fees by agencies, since such fees do not serve the public and create a disincentive for expanding electronic government;

- Acknowledge the grant to the Kansas Department of Commerce to extend broadband service in Kansas; and

- Commend the Kansas Board of Regents for its collaboration on IT security.

Wednesday, December 16
Morning Session

The Committee continued discussion of the Committee report. Items discussed were:

- Verify whether or not Reed Act funds have an upper limit for an agency such as KDOL;

- Identify Reed Act bond repayment details, including interest information;

- Request that Mary Grace, Director, KITO, provide further information on the $3.8 million in KDOL's total cost for the UIM;

- Recommend that the Legislative Coordinating Council consider directing the Office of the Revisor of Statutes to craft statutory language to enable legislators to include personal or campaign information on their state-issued laptops, obviating the need for some legislators to juggle two laptops. Such a policy would also provide a common platform for KLISS;

- Monitor negotiations regarding buy-outs for a new computer lease contract; and

- No funding was provided for virtual committee rooms when the south wing of the Capitol was renovated. Mr. Heiman suggested that the KAN-Ed network might have funding available for installing hardware in the south wing committee rooms. The Committee expressed interest in such an initiative.

The meeting was adjourned. No further meeting was scheduled.

Submitted by Gary Deeter
Edited by Aaron Klaassen and Julian Efird

Approved by the Committee on:

_____January 21, 2010_____
(Date)

JOINT COMMITTEE ON INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

GUEST LIST

DATE: DECEMBER 14 2009

NAME	REPRESENTING
BRYAN DREILING	KITO
BILL ROTH	CITA-DISC
Matt Casey	GBA
Joe Hennes	DISC CITO
JEFF LEWIS	SRS
Mary Grace	EPMO
Linda Eagan	EPMO
Javier Zarazua	EPMO
Nick Bylsma	LAS-CS
Megan Bottenberg	KDOL
Michelle Bublitz	Cap. Strategies
Cheryl O'Dell	Emp. State Univ
MIKE ERICKSON	EMPORIA STATE Univ.
Reggie Robinson	KBOR
Harvard Townsend	Kansas State University
LYNN CARLIN	Kansas State University
Brandon Riffel	KLRD
Tom Beall	Ks Attorney General's Office
Jerry Hover	KDWP

JOINT COMMITTEE ON INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

GUEST LIST

DATE: December 15 2009

NAME	REPRESENTING
Megan Bottenberg	KDOL
George Hubka	KDOL
Jim Garner	KDOL
Javier Zarazua	EPMO
Bill Ruth	CITA
Joe Hennes	CITO DISC
Mary Grace	EPMO
Linda Eagan	EPMO
Mnitra Damron	KIC
Steve Berndsen	OJA
Kelly O'Brien	CITO Judicial
Jeremy Barclay	KDOC
Roger Werholtz	KDOC
Bill Noll	KDOC
Cathy Clayton	KDOC
Mike Siegel	Docles Braden
Michelle Butler	Capitol Strategies
Jeff Lewis	SRS
Mike Hayden	KDWP

JOINT COMMITTEE ON INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

GUEST LIST

DATE: December 15 2009

Page Two

NAME	REPRESENTING
Mark Stock	KDWP
Dick Koerth	KDWP
John Spurgeon	KDWP
Jon Henry	KDWP
Ron Kaufman	KDWP
Jerry Hover	KDWP
Anthony Fadale	ADA / SRS
Dan Gibb	KSAG
Duncan Friend	DofA - DISC
Cole Robison	KPAT DofA - DISC
Christian Swartz	KHPA
Sarah Fizell	Duncan & Associates.
Ron Sampson	KHPA
Darin Bodenhamer	KHPA
DEREK WELSH	AG
Bill Roth	CITA

JOINT COMMITTEE ON INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

GUEST LIST

DATE: _December 16 2009_

NAME	REPRESENTING
Berend Koops	Hein Law Firm
Megan Bottenberg	KDOL
Matt Casey	GBA
Javier Zarazua	EPMO
Mary Greer	EPMO
Linda Eagan	EPMO
JEFF LEWIS	SRS

Office of Revisor of Statutes
Statehouse, Suite 024-E
300 S.W. 10th Avenue
Topeka, Kansas 66612-1592
Telephone: 785-296-2321 FAX: 785-296-6668
email: Norman.Furse@rs.ks.gov

MEMORANDUM

To: Members of the Joint Committee on Information Technology

From: Norm Furse, Revisor Emeritus

Date: December 14, 2009

Subject: JCIT Statute Summary

The following summarizes key statutory provisions relating to the Joint Committee on Information Technology.

46-2101. This statute establishes the Joint Committee on Information Technology (JCIT) as a ten member committee, five from the Senate and five from the House of Representatives. Six members constitute a quorum of the joint committee, and all actions of the joint committee require a majority of all of the members. The joint committee may introduce legislation.

46-2102. Under this statute the JCIT is to: (a) Study the use by state agencies and institutions of computers, telecommunications and other information technologies; (b) review new governmental computer hardware and software acquisition, information storage, transmission, processing and telecommunications technologies proposed by state agencies and institutions, and the implementation plans therefor, including all information technology project budget estimates and three-year strategic information technology plans that are submitted to the joint committee pursuant to K.S.A. 2009 Supp. 75-7210 and amendments thereto; (c) make recommendations on such plans to the ways and means committee of the senate and the committee on appropriations of the house of representatives; (d) study the progress and results of all newly implemented governmental

computer hardware and software and telecommunications technologies of state agencies; and (e) make an annual report to the legislative coordinating council and such special reports to committees of the house of representatives and senate as are deemed appropriate by the joint committee.

75-7201. This definition section part of the information technology statutes contains two definitions which affect the scope of review of projects by the JCIT:

- "Information technology project" means a project for a major computer, telecommunications or other information technology improvement with an estimated cumulative cost of $250,000 or more and includes any such project that has proposed expenditures for: (1) New or replacement equipment or software; (2) upgrade improvements to existing equipment and any computer systems, programs or software upgrades therefor; or (3) data or consulting or other professional services for such a project.

- "Information technology project change or overrun" means any of the following: (1) Any change in planned expenditures for an information technology project that would result in the total authorized cost of the project being increased above the currently authorized cost of such project by more than either $1,000,000 or 10% of such currently authorized cost of such project, whichever is lower; (2) any change in the scope of an information technology project, as such scope was presented to and reviewed by the joint committee or the chief information technology officer to whom the project was submitted pursuant to K.S.A. 2008 Supp. 75-7209 and amendments thereto; or (3) any change in the proposed use of any new or replacement information technology equipment or in the use of any existing information technology equipment that has been significantly upgraded.

75-7208. This section provides that the legislative chief information technology officer serves as staff of the JCIT and performs functions and duties as provided by law or as directed by the legislative coordinating council of the joint committee.

/-2-

75-7210. Under this statute, not later than October 1 of each year, the executive, judicial and legislative chief information technology officers submit to the JCIT and to the legislative research department all information technology project budget estimates and amendments and revisions thereto, all three-year plans and all deviations from the state information technology architecture submitted to such officers pursuant to K.S.A. 2009 Supp. 75-7209 and amendments thereto. The legislative chief information technology officer reviews all such estimates and amendments and revisions, plans and deviations and makes recommendations to the joint committee regarding their merit and the appropriations therefor.

75-7211. This statute provides that the legislative chief information technology officer, under the direction of the joint committee, is to monitor state agency execution of information technology projects and report progress on the implementation of such projects and proposed expenditures. Two parts of this statute relate to prior consultation with the JCIT:

First, the head of a state agency with primary responsibility for an information technology project may authorize or approve, without prior consultation with the JCIT, any change in planned expenditures for an information technology project that would result in the total cost of the project being increased above the currently authorized cost of such project but that increases the total cost of such project by less than the lower of either $1,000,000 or 10% of the currently authorized cost, and any change in planned expenditures for an information technology project involving a cost reduction, other than a change in the proposed use of any new or replacement information technology equipment or in the use of any existing information technology equipment that has been significantly upgraded.

Second, the head of a state agency with primary responsibility for an information technology project shall not authorize or approve, without first advising and consulting with the JCIT, any information technology project change or overrun. The joint committee shall report all such changes and overruns to the senate standing committee on ways and means and the house standing committee on appropriations.

76-3,100. This statute exempts acquisition of data processing hardware or software by the university of Kansas medical center for the university hospital information systems from statutory competitive bid requirements. In conjunction with this exception it provides that the university of Kansas medical center is to file with the director of purchases of the department of administration and update periodically a plan for future acquisitions. The university of Kansas medical center shall submit a written report in each calendar quarter to the secretary of administration, to the chairpersons of the senate committee on ways and means and the house of representatives committee on appropriations and to the joint committee on information technology on all contracts for acquisition of data processing hardware and software entered into under the section during that calendar quarter.

##

Office of Attorney General
State of Kansas

Opinion No. 2006-3

Dear Representative Faber:

On behalf of the Joint Committee on Information Technology, you request our opinion regarding the constitutionality of statutorily requiring executive and judicial branch agencies to seek approval from the Joint Committee prior to expending moneys on certain information technology projects.....

As stated in Stephan v. Kansas House of Representatives, "[o]nce the legislature has delegated by law a function to the executive, it may only revoke that authority by proper enactment of another law in accordance with the provisions of art. 2, § 14 of our state constitution." [FN10] Thus, once the Legislature has appropriated to judicial or executive branch agencies funds that may properly be expended for information technology projects, it may not require those agencies to obtain an additional approval from a legislative body before exercising the delegated authority. If the Legislature desires to remove or block the authority to expend appropriated funds for a particular purpose, it must do so pursuant to a bill that is passed by both houses and presented to the Governor in accordance with Article 2, Section 14 of the Kansas Constitution.

In conclusion, statutorily requiring executive and judicial branch agencies to obtain approval of a legislative committee before expending previously appropriated moneys on certain types of information technology projects would run afoul of the Separation of Powers Doctrine and the Presentment Clause. However, the Legislature may place limitations on specific expenditures through appropriations and through enactment of substantive laws.

1-5

_____Bill No._____

By

An Act concerning information technology; requiring state agencies to perform periodic reviews of network security.

Be it enacted ---:

Section 1. Pursuant to a schedule established by the chief information technology officer of the branch of government of which the state agency is a part, each state agency shall conduct from time to time in the most cost effective manner possible a vulnerability scan of the agency's computer networks. The vulnerability scan shall be conducted in accordance with policies adopted by the chief information technology officer for the branch of government in which the agency is located, in consultation with the enterprise security office of the division of information systems and communications, and on a schedule for each state agency established by the chief information technology officer of that branch of government. The schedule shall require that the state agency conduct a vulnerability scan at least once each year.

Sec. 2. Statute book.

1-6

JOINT COMMITTEE ON INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

December 14 - 16, 2009

Joe Hennes – DISC Director

Executive Chief Information Technology Officer

1

JCIT Quarterly Report
July-September 2009
Executive Summary

Active Projects:

25 Projects totaling $200,431,722
- 12 Projects are in Good Standing
- 4 Projects are in Good Standing – Infrastructure
- 1 Project is in Caution Status
  - Kansas Highway Patrol – Kansas Law Enforcement Reporting System - TRCC

2

Executive Summary
Active Projects: (Continued)

• **8 Projects are in Alert Status**
- Department of Administration – KanWIN Infrastructure Upgrade
- Department of Commerce – Regional Education & Workforce Access Remote Delivery
- Health Policy Authority – Data Analytic Interface II
- Department of Revenue – DMV Modernization Project
- Department of Revenue – Drivers License Photo First Model Office
- Department of Transportation – KDOT Financial Management System Integration (w/SMART)
- Department of Transportation – Traffic Records System Release 1 Deployment
- Department of Transportation – Workflow Conversion Project II

3

Executive Summary
Active Projects: (Continued)

• **23 Executive Branch Projects**

• **2 Legislative Branch Projects**

• **18 Projects managed by Kansas Certified Project Managers**

4

2-2

Executive Summary
Planned Projects

Kansas Department of Transportation
- Kansas Commercial Vehicle Permitting and Routing System – (CVISN)
  - Projected Total Cost - $2,000,000

5

Executive Summary
Approved Projects

Estimated Cost $2,117,718

Kansas Department of Education
- Kansas Statewide Electronic Transcript System Implementation – Detailed Plan Approved 9/17/2009

Kansas Department of Transportation
- Cash Availability Forecasting Environment (CAFÉ) – Detailed Plan Approved 8/11/2009

6

2 - 3

Executive Summary
Completed Projects

Estimated Cost $3,390,888

Kansas Department of Health and Environment
- Vital Statistics Integrated Information System Phase III: Electronic Death Registration System

Kansas Public Employees Retirement System
- KPERS Plan Design Change Project

Kansas Department of Revenue
- DMV Modernization – Mobilization/RFP Coordination

Kansas Social and Rehabilitation Services
- Host Access Transformation Services

7

Executive Summary
Completed Projects

Kansas Department of Transportation
- Enhanced Priority Formula System
- TRCC Program Administration Project

Plus 5 more completed since September 30th

8

COMPLETED PROJECTS

9

Completed Projects
Kansas Public Employees Retirement System

KPERS Plan Design Change Project

Made necessary modifications to the Pension Administration System resulting from new rules passed by the Legislature.

- New retirement rules approved by the Legislature went into effect 7/1/09.
- Extensive modifications to the KPERS benefits administration system.
- Effort subdivided into two subprojects: Planning and Design, and Implementation.

10

Completed Projects
Kansas Public Employees Retirement System

KPERS Plan Design Change Project (Continued)
- Accomplishments
  - Project completed 7/1/2009
  - PIER received 8/13/2009

Completed Projects: Continued
Kansas Department of Social
and Rehabilitation Services

Host Access Transformation Services
Provided for the purchase, installation, miscellaneous services, mentoring, and establishment of the infrastructure to support the Host Access Transformation Services (HATS) software.
- Easy to use tool to transform and extend 3270 terminal applications to the Web, portals and browsers on mobile devices.
- Established environment where existing functionality can be reused for new applications.

Completed Projects: Continued
Kansas Department of Social
and Rehabilitation Services

Host Access Transformation Services (Continued)

- Accomplishments
  - Enhanced the usability with drop down lists, calendars etc
  - Final vendor negotiations and risk mitigation steps extended project timeline five (5) weeks
  - Vendor completed and SRS accepted all deliverables
  - Project completed 8/28/2009
  - SRS currently preparing PIER

13

Completed Projects: Continued
Kansas Department of Transportation

Enhanced Priority Formula System

Replaced the current Priority Formulas used to select projects for the Major Modifications/Priority Bridge Program.

- Original Priority Formulas created in 1984
- Formulas updated with current functionality:
  - Ability to share data
  - Expand ability for KDOT managers to perform "What-if" scenarios
  - Added mapping (Geographic Information System) capabilities

14

2 - 7

Completed Projects: Continued
Kansas Department of Transportation

Enhanced Priority Formula System (Continued)
- Accomplishments
  - Installed, tested and accepted software on Oracle Application Server and database production servers
  - Project completed on 8/17/09.

15

Completed Since September 30th

DofA – Mainframe Tape Modernization – 2008 II
- Estimated Cost $7,582

KHP – Digital Video
- Estimated Cost $2,717,604

KHP – Kansas Law Enforcement Reporting System
- Estimated Cost $583,303

KDOT – Comprehensive Program Management System Replacement II (CPMS)
- Estimated Cost $6,939,517

KDOT – Traffic Records System Release 1 Deployment
- Estimated Cost $920,815

16

Completed Since September 30th Continued: Kansas Department of Transportation

TRS Release 1 Deployment

Establishes the foundation for future development and implementation of additional capacities within the Traffic Records System.

- Implementation of five (5) core functional components
  - Web Portal
  - Web Services
  - Traffic Safety Index
  - Reporting Tool
  - KCJIS interface to allow searchable access to Traffic Safety Index
- System will work cooperatively with other state projects such as KHP-KLER and KBI- CJIS.

17

Completed Since September 30th Continued: Kansas Department of Transportation

TRS Release 1 Deployment (Continued)

- Accomplishments
  - Completed version 1.0 of the Traffic Records System
    - Electronic accident reporting with KHP
    - Inquiry capability
    - New web portal for local and state agency access.
  - Implementation of five (5) core functional components
- Project Status
  - Project was in Alert for the quarter.
    - Two (2) month delay implementing Web Portal
  - Project completed on 11/6/2009.

18

2 - 9

ACTIVE PROJECTS

19

Active Projects
Department of Administration

KanWIN Infrastructure Upgrade II

- Replaces old Nortel switching equipment with Cisco switching gear
- New core switches in Landon, Eisenhower, and Off-Site Data Center
- Redundant distribution switches in seven (7) campus buildings and Capitol
- Edge Switches in all these buildings plus off-campus (WAN) buildings
- Establishes a single environment for switching and routing
- KanWIN Internet access, Wide Area Networking, Wireless Networking all functionally separate
  - Increased reliability and efficiency in networked operations

20

Active Projects
Department of Administration

KanWIN Infrastructure Upgrade II: (Continued)

- Numerous high priority projects interrupted work
- All project cost incurred before recast
- Project Status
  - Project in Alert due to Increase to critical path
  - New Project Manager assigned
  - Recast Plan expected to be submitted for CITO approval on or before 12/15/2009

21

Active Projects: Continued
Department of Administration

Statewide Financial Management System

Deploy a commercial off the shelf statewide financial management system.

- New system will include the following functionality:
  - General Ledger (Grant Accounting & Cost Allocation)
  - Accounts Payable
  - Procurement
  - Asset Management
  - Reporting/Data Warehouse
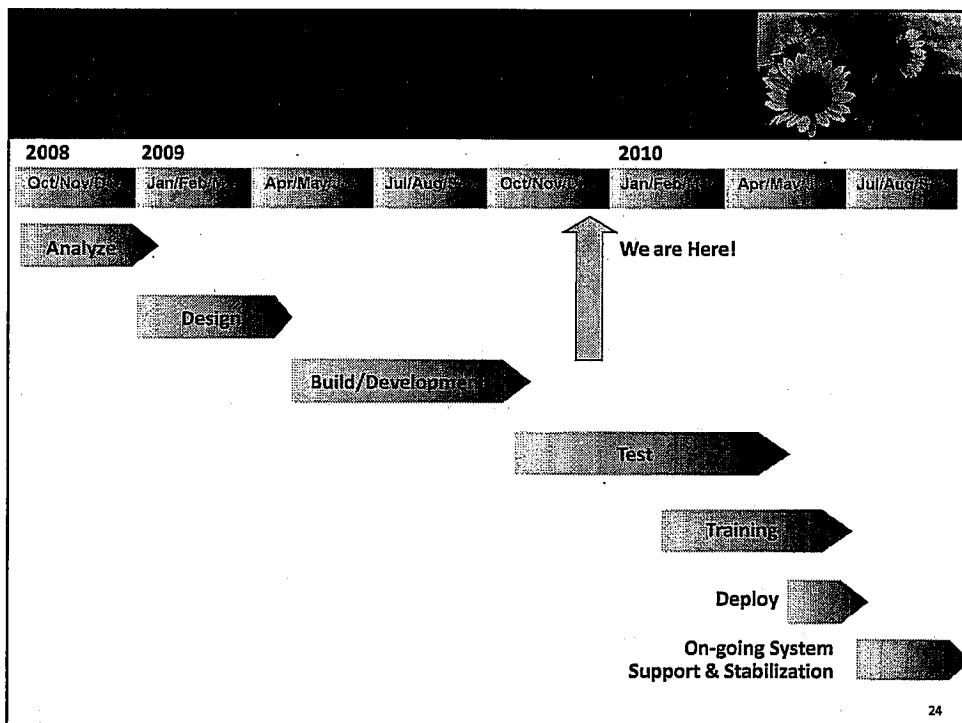- Eliminate "shadow" systems, reduce fragmented data and other low value added processes

22

Active Projects: Continued
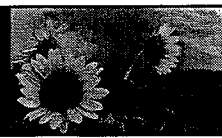## Department of Administration

Statewide Financial Management System (Continued)

- Accomplishments
  - Functional, technical and enterprise readiness design completion
  - Continued build activities
  - Test Phase began 9/1/09
  - Agencies are making progress building their interfaces, performing connectivity tests and making modifications

23

2008	2009				2010		
Oct/Nov	Jan/Feb	Apr/May	Jul/Aug	Oct/Nov	Jan/Feb	Apr/May	Jul/Aug

Analyze

Design

Build/Development

We are Here!

Test

Training

Deploy

On-going System Support & Stabilization

24

- Approximately six months from "go-live"

- Project is proceeding on-time and under budget

- No material scope reductions from the original project

- End-to-end testing is underway and will continue for four months

- Interface testing is proceeding well with all interfacing agencies including Regents

- Detailed cutover planning is under way – more details will be shared with agencies on a monthly basis starting in January

- Approximately 1,500 state employees with be trained in the new system beginning in March

- Fourth review by Independent Verification & Validation auditor concluded that the project is progressing well and is in good shape

25

Active Projects: Continued
Department of Commerce

Regional Education & Workforce Access Remote Delivery (REWARD)

Provides High Definition Videoconferencing capabilities in nine (9) cities across the state.

- Provide training to dislocated workers
- Employment services for business and jobseekers
- Use off the shelf equipment
- Connectivity via KanED, KanWIN, and commercial vendors
- Computer connected to each videoconferencing unit
  - Allows KansasWorks and other Job Search tools during conference

26

Active Projects: Continued
Department of Commerce

Regional Education & Workforce Access Remote Delivery (REWARD): (Continued)

- Project Status
  - Project in Alert due to KCCC install delayed waiting on KanED
  - Delay extended Subproject I end to 12/30/2009
  - Subproject I completed on 11/18/2009

- Project will expand coverage by six (6) locations

- Received CITO approval for Subproject II on 10/22/2009

- New Anticipated End 4/30/2010

27

Active Projects: Continued
Kansas Health Policy Authority

Data Analytic Interface II

Create a repository of all health related data to fulfill statute requiring KHPA to provide data to all stakeholders

- Provides to stakeholders
  - Cost information
  - Health services information
  - Information to make decisions on management of benefits for Medicaid, State Children's Health Insurance Program (SCHIP), state employees

28

2 - 14

Active Projects: Continued
Kansas Health Policy Authority

Data Analytic Interface II (Continued)
- Project Status
  - Project in Alert
  - Delay resulted from negative user acceptance testing and additional work needed to test and review product
  - Vendor added more resources
  - Cost not impacted due to fixed priced contract
  - Vendor will adjust workforce to prevent overall project delay
  - Next user acceptance testing expected end of 11/2009

29

Active Projects: Continued
Kansas Department of Revenue

DMV Modernization
Replacement of Vehicle Information Processing System (VIPS), Kansas Drivers License System (KDLS), Kansas Vehicle Inventory System (KVIS).
- Project replaces separate, old mainframe systems responsible for vehicle titling, registration, driver licensing and inventory management.
- Project execution began 8/17/2009.

30

2 — 15

Active Projects: Continued
Kansas Department of Revenue

DMV Modernization (Continued)

- Accomplishments:
  - Kick off meeting,
  - Project team orientation,
  - Established project procedures and project charter
  - Templates for deliverable development and review
  - Identified team leaders & members with unique skill sets to ensure success.
  - Began review of pre-defined requirements against what is part of 3M product to complete fit gap analysis.

31

Active Projects: Continued
Kansas Department of Revenue

DMV Modernization (Continued)

- Project Status
  - Project in Alert.
  - Original plan was not modified to account for plan approval process.
  - Project one (1) month behind from start.
  - Implemented mitigation to get back on track.

32

Active Projects: Continued
Kansas Department of Revenue

Drivers License Photo First Model Office

Will design the new processes used at all Kansas Driver License stations to increase security, establish a photo first workflow design and be REAL ID Act complaint.

- New workflow will increase security
- Capture applicant's photo at beginning of process rather than end
- Will serve as a "proof of concept" for future Driver License Offices in Kansas
- Many jurisdictions will be able to quickly and efficiently transition to new process.

33

Active Projects: Continued
Kansas Department of Revenue

Drivers License Photo First Model Office

- Accomplishments:
  - Finalized Applicant Data Verification Specification
  - Procured the model office equipment
  - Developed custom software
  - Completed updates to existing software
  - Installed equipment into the model office
  - Equipment testing underway

- Project Status
  - Project in Alert
  - Network issues integrating servers

34

Active Projects: Continued
Kansas Department of Transportation

Financial Management System Integration (w/SMART)

Will integrate several KDOT legacy systems with the Statewide FMS project.

- Integration will be staggered.
- Short term and long term strategy.
- Prevent significant disruption to KDOT business processes.
- Add value to KDOT's system architecture
- Move KDOT from batch to real time processing.

35

Active Projects: Continued
Kansas Department of Transportation

Financial Management System Integration (w/SMART) (Continued)

- Accomplishments
  - Meeting milestones and deadlines for Statewide FMS Project.
  - First agency to read data via an automated process.
  - Modifications for Statewide FMS will be made first before any internal changes to KDOT's systems that do not affect the Statewide FMS.

36

Active Projects: Continued
Kansas Department of Transportation

Financial Management System Integration (w/SMART) (Continued)

- Project Status
  - Project in Alert
  - Delay due to expansion of work involving added interfaces and data conversion tasks
  - Lack of available resources due to CPMS

37

Active Projects: Continued
Kansas Department of Transportation

Workflow Conversion Project II

The current software is obsolete and no longer supported. This project will replace 38 automated workflows and associated forms to K2.Net and InfoPath 2007. 207 Fill and Print forms will be converted to InfoPath 2007.

- Accomplishments
  - Execution began - 8/28/2008
  - Recast on 5/12/2009
    - Realignment of business priorities based on budget constraints
- Project Status
  - Project in Alert
  - Resources pulled to work on KDOT's Comprehensive Program Management System Project
  - The agency will recast the project a third time. 38

Other Remaining Active Projects

- AG – Case Management System - $490,000

- KCC – KCC Project 2010 BPI – Business Innovation and Improvement - $891,996

- Education – Kansas Statewide Electronic Transcript System Implementation - $1,774,798

- KHPA – Document Imaging Project - $419,378

- KDOL – UIM Build and Deploy - $18,957,746

- Lottery – Expanded Gaming Central System - $23,595

- KDOR – PVD Computer Assisted Mass Appraisal Replacement II - $4,766,431

39

Other Remaining Active Projects: Continued

- SRS – Statewide Protection Report Center (PRC) System – $1,064,284

- KDOT – Cash Availability Forecasting Environment - $342,920

- KDOT – Communication System Interoperability Program – $54,186,870

- Legislative – K-LISS Architecture - $13,512,683

- Legislative – Statehouse Restoration Voice and Data Infrastructure III - $1,640,673

Questions?

40

2-20

APPROVED PROJECTS

41

Approved Projects
Kansas State Historical Society (KSHS)

Kansas Enterprise Electronic Preservation (KEEP)
This effort will produce a Trusted Digital Repository to preserve and access electronic government documents.
- KSHS doing preliminary work toward a digital archive
  - In 2008, the legislature appropriated $150,000 to begin
  - In 2009, INK awarded a $175,000 grant to build the archive
- Agencies to archive material under the expertise of State Archivist
- Eliminate need for agencies to have own digital archivist
- Three (3) CITO collaboration and sharing of resources
- All three (3) CITOs agree to provide oversight and report individual projects
  - Authentication of legislative meeting minutes
  - Judicial Supreme Court Opinions
  - Executive branch projects
- High Level Plan approved - 5/14/2009

42

Approved Projects
Kansas State Historical Society (KSHS)

Kansas Enterprise Electronic Preservation (KEEP)

- Accomplishments:
  - An RFP was closed 10/16/09.
  - There were five (5) Respondents
  - Negotiations started 12/3/09, scheduled to continue through early January.

43

Approved Projects
Kansas Department of Transportation

Cash Availability Forecasting Environment (CAFÉ)

This effort will acquire an automated cash flow modeling system package that will assemble and process data.

- Alleviate the step of exporting data and converting it to another software tool.
- Take data from legacy systems and perform analysis and "what if" scenarios.
- Software will use the "Monte Carlo" forecasting method.
- Received Detail Plan Approval on 8/11/2009
- Began execution on 8/17/2009

44

PLANNED PROJECTS

45

Planned Projects
Kansas Department of Commerce

Statewide Broadband Mapping and Planning
This project will increase broadband access and adoption through better data collection and broadband planning. Three primary deliverables will be accomplished:
  - Collection of data required by the National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA) on the levels of residential and anchor institution broadband connectivity in Kansas
  - Publicly-available interactive online map of these connectivity levels
  - Planning and outreach to support increased connectivity.
- Multi-agency collaboration (KDOC, KanEd, KCC, State Library, Depart. Of Agriculture, Aging, State GIS Coordinator, others).
- Expanded understanding of internet connectivity.
- Supports rollout of e-Government services by state agencies and business.

46

Planned Projects
Kansas Department of Commerce

Statewide Broadband Mapping and Planning (Continued)

- The NTIA has awarded Connected Nation a grant to fund broadband mapping and planning activities in Kansas
- $1.5 million for broadband data collection and mapping activities over a two (2) year period
- $500,000 for broadband planning activities over a three (3) year period
- Connected Nation is a non profit organization, designated entity for the state of Kansas.
- State of Kansas will direct and implement all planning activities.
- Fund will be available 2/17/2011.

47

Planned Projects
Kansas Department of Transportation

Kansas Commercial Vehicle Permitting and Routing System – (CVISN)

This project will enhance Kansas commercial vehicle operations providing web-based tools and communications options to serve the Kansas Motor Carrier community.
- Multi-agency collaboration (KDOT, KDOR, KCC, and KHP)
- KDOR enhancements – on-line permits applications, interface to KSCVIEW system, permit specific incident notifications, self issuance for designated permit types, system interfaces for PRISM, credential and carrier status prior to issuing permit.
- KDOT enhancements – Interactive truck/load routing system, link to the Kansas 511 system, Bridge and Infrastructure inventory for load specific routing, Hazardous Materials routing procedures, automated routing for specific vehicles envelopes and load types.

48

Planned Projects
Kansas Health Policy Authority

Kansas Access to Comprehensive Health (KATCH)

This project will implement a flexible and maintainable eligibility system using current technology.

- Procure and implement an on line application, medical eligibility system, and enrollment for state employees' health plan.
- One RFP will be used.
- KHPA, SRS and three (3) CITOs will collaborate on project.
- Will replace SRS' medical eligibility system (KAECSES).
- Estimated Cost $20,000,000
- Will prepare and execute a Feasibility Study prior to moving forward.

49

JCIT Quarterly Report
July-September 2009

Questions?

JCIT Quarterly Report
July-September 2009

Joe Hennes – DISC Director

Executive Chief Information Technology Officer

900 SW Jackson, 751-South

Topeka, Kansas 66612

http://www.da.ks.gov/kito/projstatusreport.htm

STRATEGIC INFORMATION MANAGEMENT PLAN(SIM PLAN) PROGRESS

Bill Roth
Chief Information Technology Architect
State of Kansas
December 14, 2009

SIM Plan History

- KSA 75-7203 established that "The information technology executive council … shall … adopt … a strategic information technology management plan for the state.
- KSA 75-7204 further clarified that "The chief information technology architect shall … propose to the information technology executive council … a strategic information technology management plan for the state."
- KSA 75-7205-7207 outlined that "chief information technology officers shall … monitor agencies' compliance with … the strategic information technology management plan adopted by the information technology executive council."

SIM Action Plan

- In January 2008, The SIM Plan was published.
- In October 2008, a SIM Action Plan was published.
- Developed through a series of meetings with Agency CIOs facilitated by CITA Office
- Outlined a series of specific actions that should happen to accomplish the vision of the SIM Plan.

Overview of Current SIM Plan

- Vision:
  - "Enabling Kansans to enjoy a high quality of life by having an opportunity to be more productive, healthier, better educated, and better connected with their government, their communities, and with each other by utilizing innovative Information Technology solutions."
- Includes six "Strategic Intentions" that focus the discussion on how Kansas can achieve the SIM Plan vision.

SIM Plan Strategic Intention

KANSAS.oov

1. **Provide Customer-Centric Services** to citizens, businesses, and government entities making them easier to use, more accessible, and cost efficient.
2. **Improve Business Processes** to provide those services Kansans want and need in the most cost effective manner.
3. **Manage Enterprise Information** by making all appropriate state-managed data available to all levels of government, citizens, and businesses.
4. **Improve Collaborative Partnerships** to allow government entities, businesses and citizens to work together and transform state government, services, and economy.
5. **Enhance Workforce Efficiency** by creating and supporting innovative government services and processes with a skilled workforce using modernized information technology.
6. **Provide Leadership and Governance** by establishing appropriate processes to understand and guide the direction, value, and potential enterprise solutions for State IT investments.

Strategic Intentions

KANSAS.oov

Collaboration

KANSAS.oov

VISION
- **Improve Collaborative Partnerships** to allow government entities, businesses, and citizens to work together and transform state government, services, and economy.

OUTCOMES
- Catalog all collaborative groups
- Collaborate with Local Governments
- Facilitate Agency-to-Agency Collaboration
- Add Collaboration to IT Project Plans
- Inventory and Assess Collaborative Tools

Collaboration

KANSAS.oov

METRICS
- Number of multi-agency projects
- Baseline Collaboration solutions available to agencies
- Projects collaborating with local government

Improve Collaborative Partnerships

KANSAS.gov

- Catalog all collaborative groups
- Collaborate with Local Governments
- Facilitate Agency-to-Agency Collaboration
- Add Collaboration to IT Project Plans
- Inventory and Assess Collaborative Tools

Information Sharing

KANSAS.gov

VISION
- **Manage Enterprise Information** by making all appropriate state-managed data available to all levels of government, citizens, and businesses.
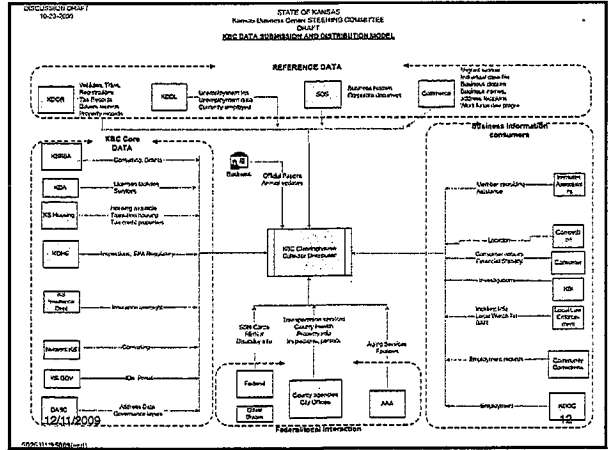
OUTCOMES
- Establish a State Information Architect
- Use National Data Standards
- Use National Data Exchange Standards
- Develop a Statewide Information Exchange Infrastructure
- Continue to Share Geographic Information in Kansas

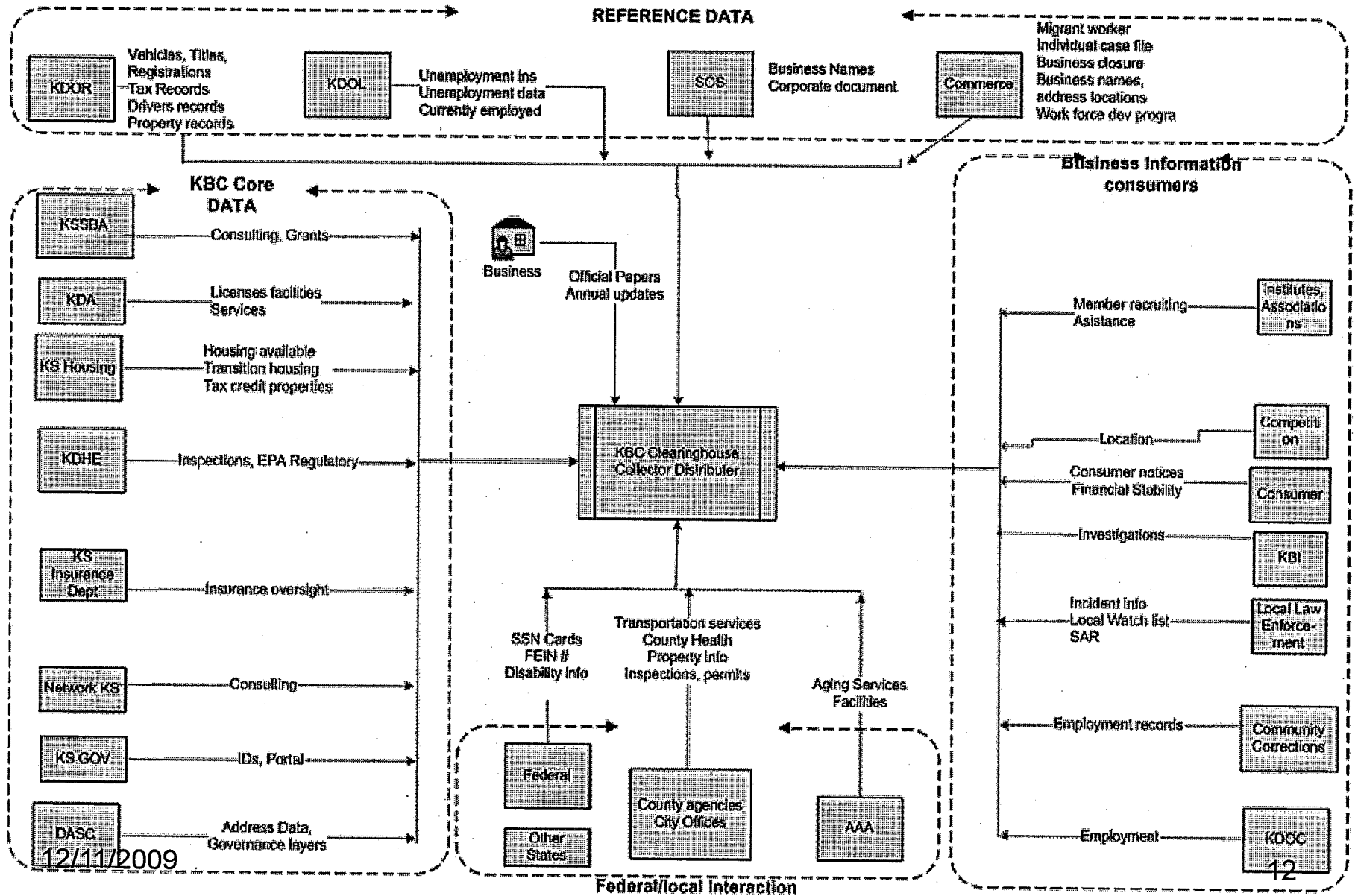## Information Sharing

KANSAS.gov

METRICS
- Percentage of current interfaces that are using standards-based data models compared to proprietary data models.
- Percentage of production applications using national data standards
- Percentage of agency information available/exchanged with:
  - Other Government Entities
  - Businesses
  - Citizens
- Number of counties participating in GIS data sharing initiative
- Number of counties participating in Geospatial data backup service

STATE OF KANSAS
Kansas Business Center STEERING COMMITTEE
DRAFT
KBC DATA SUBMISSION AND DISTRIBUTION MODEL

REFERENCE DATA

KDOR	Vehicles, Titles, Registrations, Tax Records, Drivers records, Property records
KDOL	Unemployment ins, Unemployment data, Currently employed
SOS	Business Names, Corporate document
Commerce	Migrant worker, Individual case file, Business closure, Business names, address locations, Work force dev progra

KBC Core DATA

KSSBA	Consulting, Grants
KDA	Licenses facilities, Services
KS Housing	Housing available, Transition housing, Tax credit properties
KDHE	Inspections, EPA Regulatory
KS Insurance Dept	Insurance oversight
Network KS	Consulting
KS.GOV	IDs, Portal
DASC	Address Data, Governance layers

Business — Official Papers, Annual updates

KBC Clearinghouse Collector Distributer

SSN Cards, FEIN #, Disability Info

Transportation services, County Health, Property Info, Inspections, permits

Aging Services Facilities

Federal/local Interaction

Federal	
Other States	County agencies City Offices
	AAA

Business Information consumers

Member recruiting, Asistance	Institutes, Associations
Location	Competition
Consumer notices, Financial Stability	Consumer
Investigations	KBI
Incident Info, Local Watch list, SAR	Local Law Enforcement
Employment records	Community Corrections
Employment	KDOC

12/11/2009

12

5025/01/95009(vsd)

Share Enterprise Information

KANSAS.gov

- Establish a State Information Architect
- Use National Data Standards
- Use National Data Exchange Standards

Develop a statewide information exchange infrastructure

- Continue to Share Geographic Information in Kansas

Provide Customer-Centric Services

KANSAS.gov

- Complete the Kansas Service Model
- Create a Kansas Online Services Library

Create a web presence in Kansas that meets the expectation of its customers

Increase Web Services for Business Functions shared across the state

Increase the Number and Usage of Online Services

Improve Business Processes

KANSAS.gov

- Include business process modeling in IT projects and business design
- Develop a Business Process Model Repository
- Understand & Improve Government-To-Business Business Processes
- Understand & Improve Government-To-Citizen Business Processes
- Understand & Improve Government-To-Government Business Processes
- Create Metrics for Business Process Improvement

Develop Business and Process Analysis Skills

Enhance Workforce Efficiency

KANSAS.gov

- Provide Direction for Statewide Technology Issues

Modernize Kansas' IT Infrastructure

- Reduce Needless Complexity
- Streamline Three-Year IT Management and Budget Plan Information Collection
- Provide for Critical IT Workforce Skills

Statewide Technology Strategies

Enterprise Solutions	**Infrastructure Technology**
• Identity Management,	• Hosted servers,
• Document Management,	• Storage, archiving
• Business Intelligence,	• Communication
• Performance reporting	• Data Centers
• Process Automation,	• Green Computing,
• Disaster Recovery,	• Mobility support
• Eligibility,	• Video conference support
• licensing	
• Email, collaboration	

Provide Leadership and Governance

Establish metrics to measure SIM Plan success

Require SIM Plan alignment for projects

Information Technology and Project Portfolio Management

SIM Plan Summary

- Progress is being made
- Cross agency efforts are occurring more frequently but are still hard
- Limited staff, budget & incentives for enterprise planning or investments

SIM Plan is driving behavior

- Culture change is happening
  - cross agency and local government collaboration,
  - IT-Business alignment,
  - large scale process improvement,
  - multi year and multi agency planning,
  - Architecture is core of more discussions
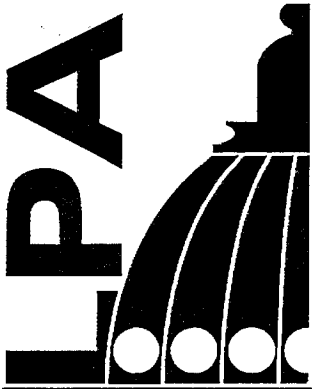
Regents' Information Systems: Following Up On Computer-Security Issues At Various Universities

Report Highlights

February 2009   09CC01

Audit Concern

This audit follows up on the recommendations from our 2005 audit of IT security at three Regents' universities—Kansas State University, Emporia State University, and the University of Kansas.

Key Facts & Findings

● We followed up on 107 *policy recommendations* from the 2005 audit:

  ➢ ESU fully implemented 28 of its 41 recommendations

  ➢ KSU fully implemented only 7 of its 33 recommendations

  ➢ KU fully implemented only 5 of its 33 recommendations

● Our testing of actual practices in six policy areas found significant problems with the access controls at one university.

● Because publically identifying certain control weaknesses could compromise universities' security, our detailed findings are described in confidential reports for each university.

**Estimated Cost Savings:
None**

AUDIT QUESTION 1: *Have the Regents' institutions adequately addressed the security recommendations from our 2005 computer-security audit?*

AUDIT ANSWER:

● The 2005 audit included a number of recommendations related to missing or inadequate security policies, and to non-policy areas such as the authority of the security officer position.

● The three universities have fully implemented very few of the policy recommendations from the 2005 report in such areas as access controls, incident response, and physical security.

● The universities have implemented most of the non-policy recommendations from the 2005 audit report, in such areas as security management and the organization of their IT infrastructure.

● Security policies are the foundation of a well-designed system of security management, and the three universities generally have done a poor job implementing the policy recommendations over the last three years.

We Recommended

● The universities should develop and approve written security policies by January 2010 for all the recommendations that haven't yet been fully addressed, and report periodically on their progress.

● The Legislative Post Audit Committee and the Joint Committee on Information Technology should receive testimony from the universities on the status of these policy recommendations sometime after January 2010.

Agency Response: *In general, the universities agreed with the report and our recommendations. In the responses to the confidential reports, both Kansas State and Emporia State had issues with a recommendation on access control.*

Attachment 4
JCIT   12-14-09

4-2

**DO YOU HAVE AN IDEA FOR
IMPROVED GOVERNMENT EFFICIENCY OR COST SAVINGS?**

If you have an idea to share with us, send it to ideas@lpa.ks.gov, or write
to us at the address shown. We will pass along the best ones to the
Legislative Post Audit Committee.

Information Security at the University of Kansas-Lawrence

Status of Action Regarding the 2005 Legislative Post Audit Findings

Submitted to

The Joint Committee on Information Technology

December 14, 2009

By

Denise Stephens

Vice Provost for Information Services and Chief Information Officer

Introduction

The University of Kansas (KU) considers the articulation and full implementation of the LPA recommendations an essential component of its comprehensive approach to securing information. We have completed this important work. In addition to the specific LPA recommendations, the University has undertaken an aggressive strategy of technical intervention, industry-recognized practices, and institutional awareness/education programming to promote systematic and sustainable change. This approach reflects our strategy for securing information at KU since 2002. The environment we seek to create is one that recognizes institutional and individual responsibility for safeguarding the information entrusted to KU by the people of Kansas. We have transformed our environment to meet and exceed the Post Audit standards. Our transformation involves both technological and policy-based approaches. This brief summary of our activities – including those devoted to achieving LPA recommendations – outlines the University's strategy.

Strategy for Fulfilling LPA Recommendations and Extended Security Improvements

Our strategy is based on the goal of effectively managing risk in a complex and diverse community of more than 33,000 users. The recommendations resulting from the *2005 Computer Security Audit Report* reinforced our ongoing challenge of implementing campus-wide controls in a highly decentralized computing environment. Recognizing that significant time and effort was necessary to address all of the recommendations, we decided to move simultaneously on several levels, understanding that progress would be uneven - but certain. Our approach is *Defense in Depth* and includes the following actions:

- First, Protect from the Outside. KU pursued the most immediate impact by hardening the campus' virtual perimeter using the technologies available to the central organization. This was essential to minimize the risk of external attack.

- Second, Protect from the Inside. KU began work to change the culture regarding information security and to address our greatest vulnerability – individual handling of information assets. We launched a comprehensive Information Management Initiative to serve as a sustainable framework for campus-wide awareness/education and policy development. The Initiative created a permanent Policy Group charged with ongoing responsibility for the articulation of information policy.

Status of Action (December 2009)

Since January 2009, the University of Kansas has drafted and implemented new policy and standards relevant to the Post Audit Findings. As of December 14, 2009, 29 of 29 pending recommendations have been addressed. These actions are listed as follows:

- *Access Controls* – 6 of 6 recommendations have been addressed in the Data Classification and Handling Policy and in the Information Access Control Policy.

- *Data Controls* – 5 of 5 recommendations have been addressed in the Data Classification and Handling Policy.

- *General* – 1 of 1 recommendation has been addressed in the Data Classification and Handling Policy.

- *Operations* – 5 of 5 recommendations have been addressed in the Data Classification and Handling Policy.

- *Physical Security* :

    o 1 of 5 recommendations has been addressed by modifying the existing Network Policy.

    o 1 of 5 recommendations has been addressed in data-relevant sections of the Data Classification and Handling Policy.

    o 3 of 5 recommendations have been addressed by implementation of the Data Center/Server Room Management Policy.

- *System Development* – 5 of 5 recommendations have been addressed in the Systems Development Policy for the Lawrence Campus and the accompanying Standards.

- *Security Management* – 2 of 2 recommendations have been addressed in the Data Classification and Handling Policy.

Conclusion

The University of Kansas has successfully implemented policies and standards reflecting all of the LPA recommendations. The development of relevant policy and practice is critical to promoting the security of information assets under our stewardship. Equally important is the achievement of institutional compliance. To encourage compliance we have introduced significant technological and procedural change. In some cases, significant financial costs have been involved. Given the critical nature of this work, KU has proceeded with due caution to ensure sustainable outcomes and conscientious stewardship of taxpayer and university resources. Securing protected information is not a one-time activity. We have worked steadily to build the institutional framework to secure our computing and information environment. This includes ongoing processes for evaluating risk and for shared policy development. The foundation is in place. We are positioned to further expand upon an already significant effort to ensure information security into the future.

5-3

Unemployment Insurance Modernization Project Update

Joint Committee on Information Technology
15 December 2009

KANSAS
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Today's Presentation

- A brief history
- Accomplishments to date
- Where are we now
- Where are we going
- Financing
- Risks & challenges
- Keys to success/mitigating risks

KANSAS
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

A Brief History:
Pre-Project Work

- Needs Assessment & Feasibility Study – (April 2004)
    - Conducted by MTG Management Consultants
    - Studied how to proceed with modernizing UI system and processes
    - Recommended modernization of UI Benefits system
    - Estimated cost at $21 million

- Legislature Approved Rewrite of UI <u>Benefits</u> System, appropriated $21 million in bonds – (FY 2005)

- State Finance Council Approved Project – (June 2004)

- RFP Released for Phase I of the UIM Project – (November 2004)

KANSAS
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

A Brief History: Project Phase I Business Process Re-Engineering

- Contracted with Bearing Point – (March 2005)
  - Unable to achieve CITO-approved project plan; disengaged – (June 2005)

- Contracted with IBM – (September 2005)
  - Recommendation to expand project to encompass full UI system
  - Documented all current processes in an "as-is" model
  - Developed "to-be" model for all processes
  - Identified and planned 31 Business Transformation Projects (BTPs)
  - Successfully completed September 2006
  - Completed re-engineering for full system on same time schedule and budget for Benefits system alone

- Legislature approved expansion to full system (Benefits, Tax, Appeals, Fraud), appropriated additional $26 million in Federal Reed Act funds – (FY 2007)

KANSAS
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

A Brief History: UIM Build & Deploy

- Decision to pursue Build in manageable pieces – (February 2009)
    - Moved from implementing full project all at once to completing and implementing smaller pieces of the project in a phased-in approach
    - Build up and use more internal resources, augmented with vendor resources
    - CITO approved new high level plan (May 2009)

- Completed Sub Project I – (December 2009)
    - Siebel upgrade – (September 2009)
    - Implemented FileNet – (December 2009)
    - Implemented Genesys – (December 2009)
    - Future planning activities – (will complete Dec. 31, 2009)

KANSAS
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Sub Project I
Detail
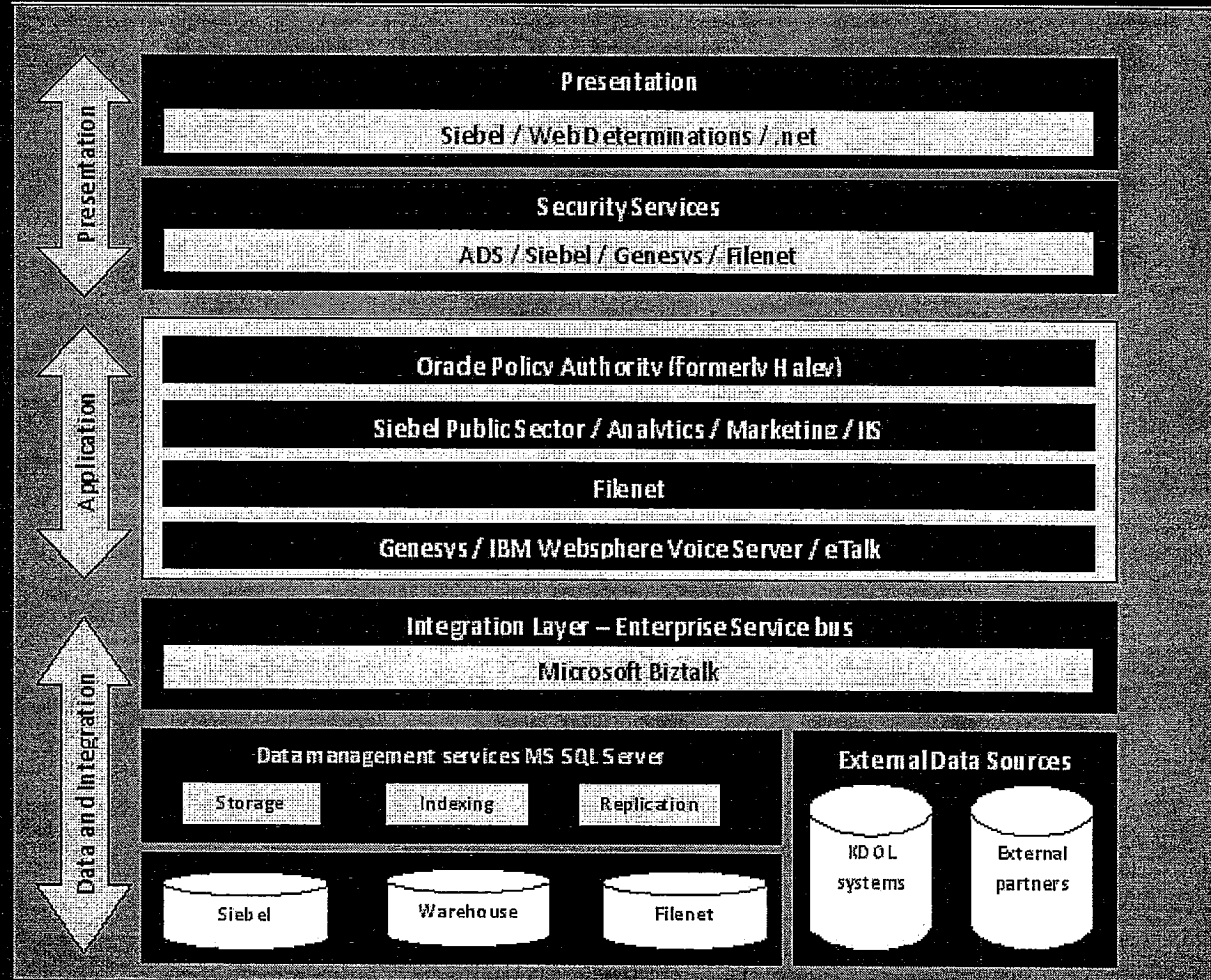
- Siebel Upgrade
  - Implemented Sept. 28, 2009
  - Customer management system
  - Move to Public Sector solution
  - Provides greater functionality
  - Reduces need to write custom code when adding functions – lots of built-in functionality

- FileNet Deployment
  - Creates paperless workflow system
  - Uses OCR and bar coding to automate processing of forms
  - Quarterly Wage Report form live in first quarter 2010 (many more forms will move to FileNet system in each of the following quarters)

- Genesys Implementation
  - Replaces existing call center management system
  - Foundation for IVR and call routing; provides true skills-based call routing
  - Provides functionality to quickly adapt to changing environment
  - When integrated with Siebel will provide data mining capability

KANSAS
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Technical Architecture

Presentation

Siebel / WebDeterminations / .net

Security Services

ADS / Siebel / Genesys / Filenet

Oracle Policy Authority (formerly Haley)

Siebel Public Sector / Analytics / Marketing / IIS

Filenet

Genesys / IBM Websphere Voice Server / eTalk

Integration Layer – Enterprise Service bus

Microsoft Biztalk

Data management services MS SQL Server

Storage   Indexing   Replication

Siebel   Warehouse   Filenet

External Data Sources

KDOL systems   External partners

Presentation

Application

Data and Integration

KANSAS
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Business Accomplishments to Date

- 86 Operational Level Processes (OLP) identified and re-engineered.
- 74 of 105 core functions completed
  - 237 use cases completed within functions
- Debit cards implemented November 2008
  - Cost savings initially estimated at $300,000 annually
  - Given surge in unemployment claims, savings topped $1 million in first year
- Unemployment Insurance Imaging Consolidation completed in 2008
  - Consolidated Benefits and Contributions file rooms into one UI file/imaging department
- ACH Credit Project completed in 2008
  - Allows large employers and third-party administrators the option of filing and paying quarterly wages via direct bank-to-bank ACH credit

KANSAS
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Business Accomplishments to Date (continued)

- Federal New Hires Fraud Cross-Match implemented in 2008
  - Added additional federal new hires data to the state new hires fraud cross-match program – increased possibility of detecting fraud
- State Unemployment Tax Avoidance (SUTA) detection system implemented in 2008
  - Meets federal requirement to ensure measures in place to identify employers attempting to manipulate tax rate
  - Assigns violating employers new SUTA accounts with penalties and calculates new SUTA rates
- Automatic Registration implemented July 2009
  - Connecting unemployed claimants with Kansas Workforce Centers and their services
  - Claimants automatically registered with KANSASWORKS.com
  - Anyone who applies online or by phone
- Customer survey added to online initial application November 2009
  - Gathers claimant feedback for future enhancements

KANSAS
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Where Are We Now

- UIM – Build & Deploy, Sub Project I
  - Scheduled completion Dec. 31, 2009
- UIM – Build & Deploy, Sub Project II
  - Began Dec. 1, 2009, expected completion in February 2010
  - TABS Web site new look and feel
    - Improve organization of information and ease of use for customers
    - UI Benefits site completed
  - FileNet Web forms
    - Modernizing forms associated with UI process to be completed electronically
    - Setting time frames for the effort
  - Separation Information Data Exchange System (SIDES)
    - Electronic submission of employment separation information by employers
    - One of 15 states selected for implementation; federal funding provided
    - Based on national standards

KANSAS
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

6-13

Where Are We Now

- UIM – Build & Deploy, Sub Project II (continued)
  - Infrastructure
    - Bringing Web infrastructure up to current standards to provide a solid base on which to build additional functionality
    - Deploying new Web server to improve performance and enhance security
  - Planning
    - Detailed planning process for Sub Project III
    - Preparing and finalizing CITO plan for Sub Project III
  - Vendor evaluation and selection
    - Began in Sub Project I
    - Project Manager RFP, expected by January 2010
    - Technical implementers RFP for technical services, expected by February 2010

KANSAS
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Where Are We Going

- UIM – Build & Deploy, Sub Project III: Deployment of core business processes
  - Deploy tax-related data into Siebel
    - Wage data
    - Account information
    - Auditing data
  - Deploy benefits data into Siebel
    - Payment data
    - Claims data
  - Deploy business processes and rules
    - Testing against business rules developed in the Design Phase
  - Additional deployments of FileNet and Genesys technologies
    - More enhanced skills-based routing
    - E-forms
    - OCR and bar coding
  - All deployments scheduled for completion by Jan. 1, 2011

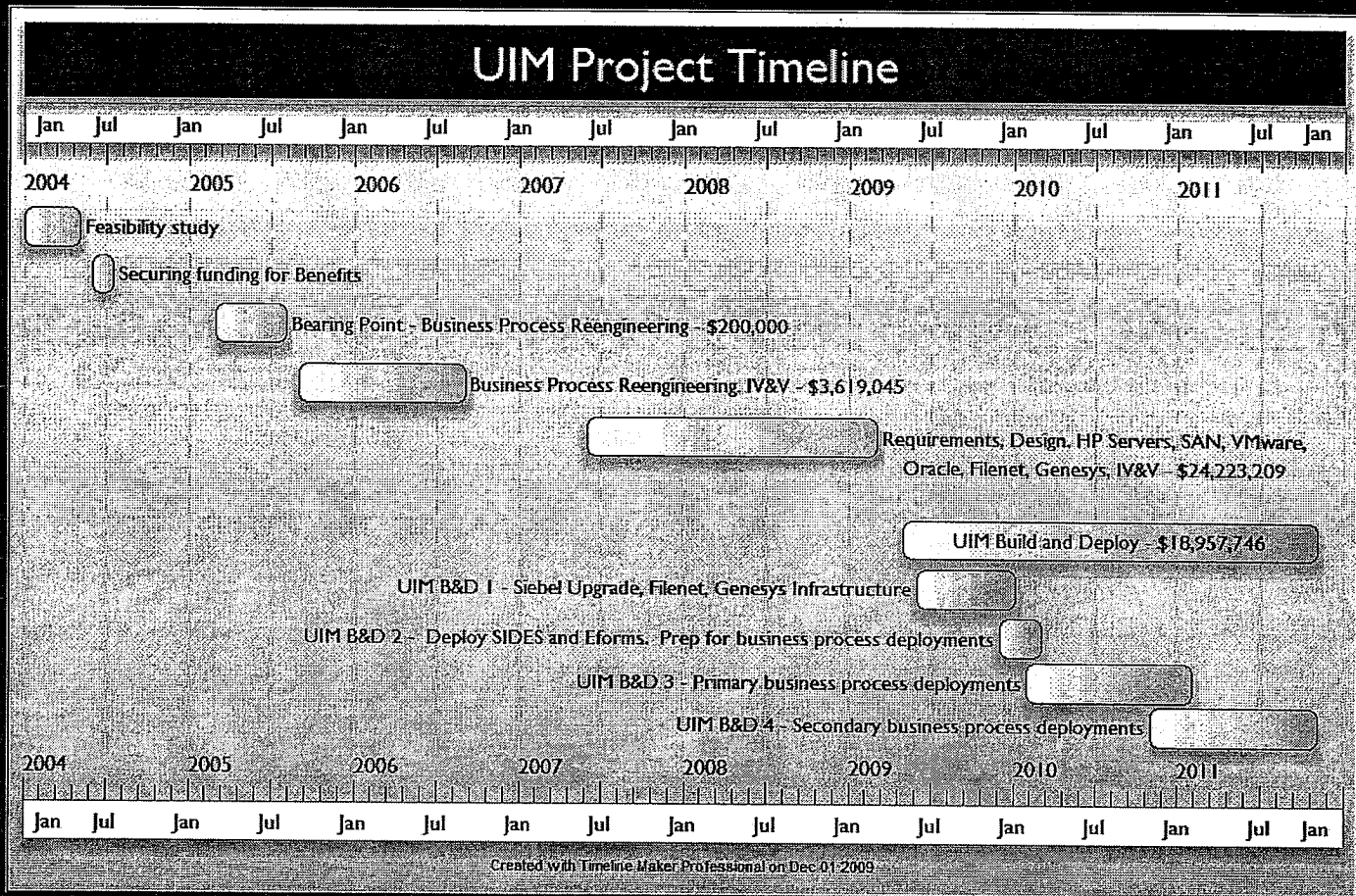**KANSAS**
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

6-15

Where Are We Going

- UIM – Build & Deploy, Sub Project IV: Conversion completion
  - Advanced automation on top of new operating system
    - Automatic adjudication
    - Automatic liability determinations for employers
  - Complete decoupling from the mainframe
  - Start date November 1, 2010
  - Planned completion date October 2011

KANSAS
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Project At A Glance

UIM Project Timeline

Jan Jul Jan Jul Jan Jul Jan Jul Jan Jul Jan Jul Jan Jul Jan Jul Jan

2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011

Feasibility study

Securing funding for Benefits

Bearing Point - Business Process Reengineering - $200,000

Business Process Reengineering. IV&V - $3,619,045

Requirements, Design, HP Servers, SAN, VMware, Oracle, Filenet, Genesys, IV&V - $24,223,209

UIM Build and Deploy - $18,957,746

UIM B&D 1 - Siebel Upgrade, Filenet, Genesys Infrastructure

UIM B&D 2 - Deploy SIDES and Eforms. Prep for business process deployments

UIM B&D 3 - Primary business process deployments

UIM B&D 4 - Secondary business process deployments

2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011

Jan Jul Jan Jul Jan Jul Jan Jul Jan Jul Jan Jul Jan Jul Jan Jul Jan

Created with Timeline Maker Professional on Dec 01 2009

KANSAS
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
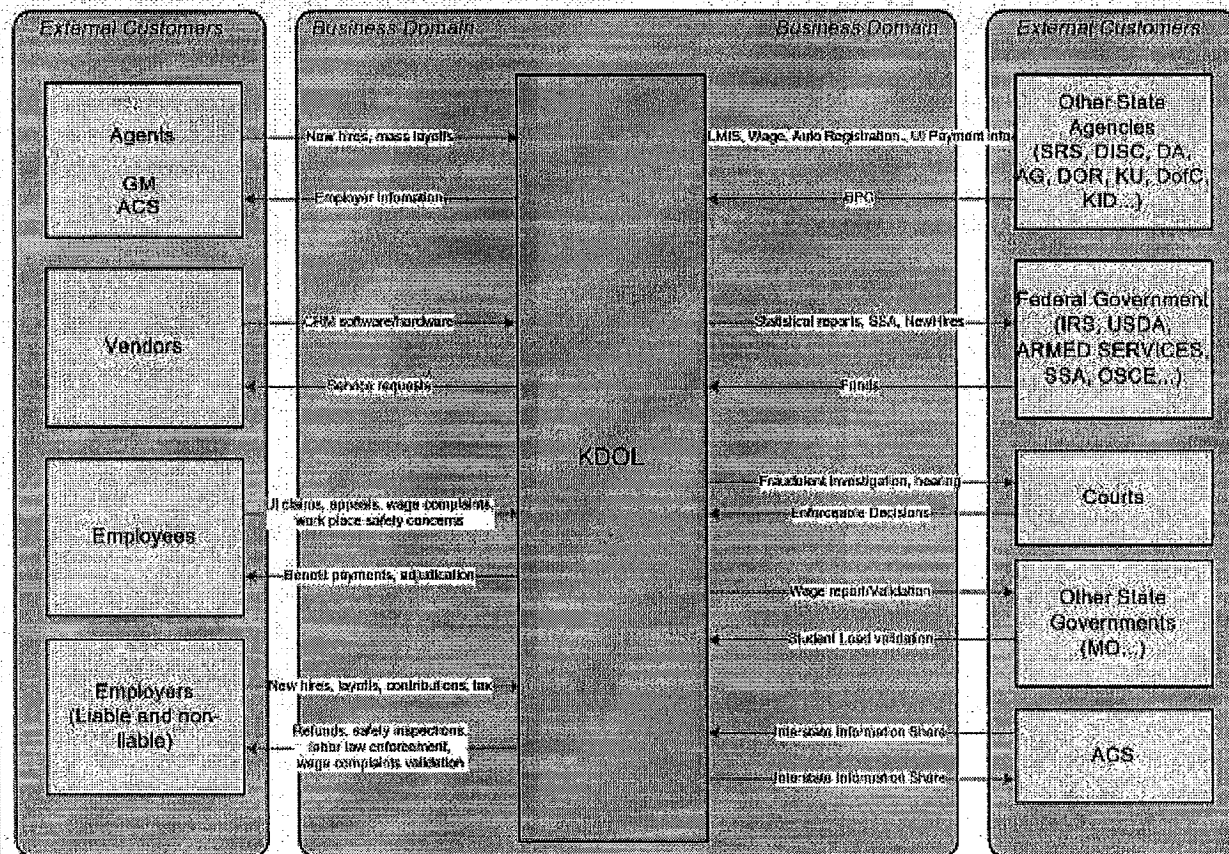
Business Partners

KDOL Enterprise Business Partner Model

Financing: Funds Received

- $21 million in bonds, appropriated by the Legislature; debt service on bonds paid with federal Reed Act funds

- $26 million in federal Reed Act funds, appropriated by the Legislature

- Total received: $47,000,000

- $3,821,729 in federal Supplemental Budget Requests (SBRs)
  - Could be used for additional projects or to supplement existing projects

KANSAS
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Financing: Funds Expended

- ## Phase I: $3,619,047
  - Detailed documentation of all current processes in "as-is" model
  - Developed "to-be" model for all processes
  - Planned 31 BTPs

- ## Phase II: $24,223,209
  - Identified business rules around all processes
  - Built requirements for re-engineered business processes
  - Detailed design of business processes
  - Evaluated and selected technical solutions
  - Includes purchase of hardware, software, training, independent verification and validation, internal staff

KANSAS
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Financing

- Total funds expended: $32,833,804

- Total funds remaining: $14,166,196

KANSAS
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Risks & Challenges

- Unemployment crisis stressing staff resources
  - Unprecedented demand on the unemployment system
  - Five benefit extension program implementations since July 2008
  - UI and IT staff working at capacity

- Project Management
  - Large, complex project
  - Many simultaneous implementations
  - Internal project management resources at capacity

KANSAS
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

www.dol.ks.gov

Thank You

Questions?

KANSAS
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Kansas Department of Corrections Review of Project

Secretary Roger Werholtz
Presented to JCIT
December 15, 2009

---

1. KDOC's recent IT history

- Aging IT Infrastructure and Applications

- 2007 request to begin replacing key systems

- JCIT required Enterprise Architecture Project

- KDOC completed Enterprise Architecture Project (STAR-DOC)
  - 10 month in-depth study
  - Reviewed all aspects of KDOC's operations
  - Recently received national award

Slide 1

Enterprise Architecture Project (STAR-DOC)

- Funded by external grant originally targeted for systems replacement

- 10 month activity involving over 150 managers and staff

- Project Team visited all the major facilities

- Covered all elements of the Agency and their interactions with other local, state, and federal partners.
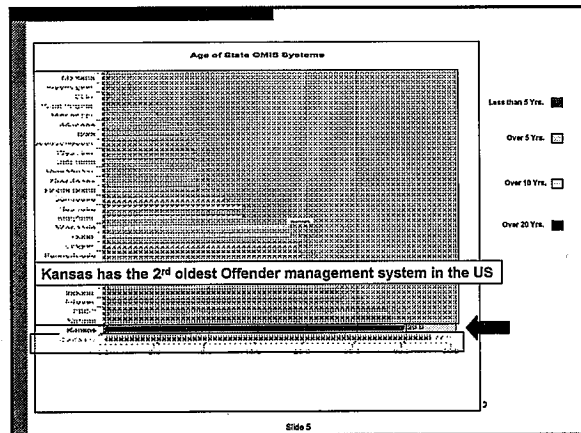
Slide 2

Vision

- In the next decade, Corrections, like many other government agencies, will be severely taxed.

- I and my key administrators have come to the conclusion that in order to meet the challenges facing us, it will be critical to leverage advanced information technology (computers, communications, etc.) in support of our staff and contractors

- The KDOC EA Study has further convinced us that we are in a race against time to replace our two most core Offender systems (OMIS and TOADS)

- The EA study has also pointed out that there are a number of significant areas where new technology could be of significant value (e.g., staff rostering and facility management)

- Therefore, KDOC must be committed to implementing the most advanced/cost effective information and communications technology possible over the next decade

Slide 3

2. Enterprise Architecture Project Findings

- The Core Offender/Offender Case systems *Is Critical* to ALL of KDOC's most important activities

- There is an urgent *Need To Replace* KDOC's Core Offender/Offender Case Systems

- The *Need to Share Data/Information* between KDOC and an increasing number of business partners/public much more effectively

- The *Need to Leverage* Existing Infrastructure, Systems and Data (Don't waste anything!)

Slide 4

Age of State OMIS Systems

Less than 5 Yrs.
Over 5 Yrs.
Over 10 Yrs.
Over 20 Yrs.

Kansas has the 2nd oldest Offender management system in the US

Slide 5

Functionality vs. Technical Debt
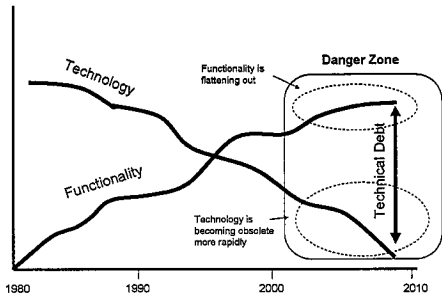
Slide 6

What we can learn from KDOT about Asset Management

Highways

Application Systems

We are here!
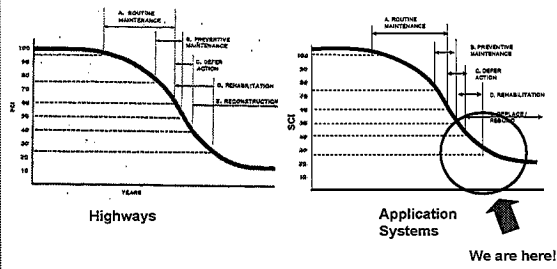
Slide 7

KDOC has an aging workforce

KDOC IT Staff Age

OMIS/TOADS Team

Slide 8

KDOC's Enterprise Architecture

Slide 9

10 Year EA Roadmap

Business Processes

Applications

Infrastructure

Slide 10
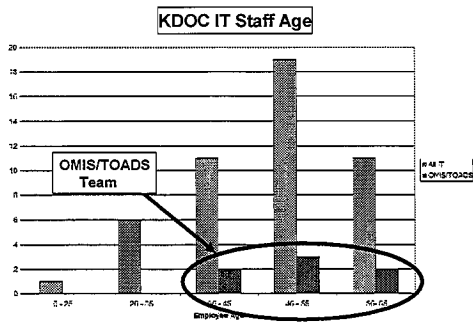
KDOC IT Major Initiatives

- Business Process Improvement (Business Architecture)
- Replace Core Offender Information Case Management Systems
- Improved Business Intelligence   *- better data*
- Training and Education
- Build Out Continuous Technology Availability (24X365)
- Infrastructure Replenishment and Sustainability

Slide 11

7- 4

SIM Plan Strategic Intention

1. **Provide Customer-Centric Services** to citizens, businesses, and government entities making them easier to use, more accessible, and cost efficient.

2. **Improve Business Processes** to provide those services Kansans want and need in the most cost effective manner.

3. **Manage Enterprise Information** by making all appropriate state-managed data available to all levels of government, citizens, and businesses.

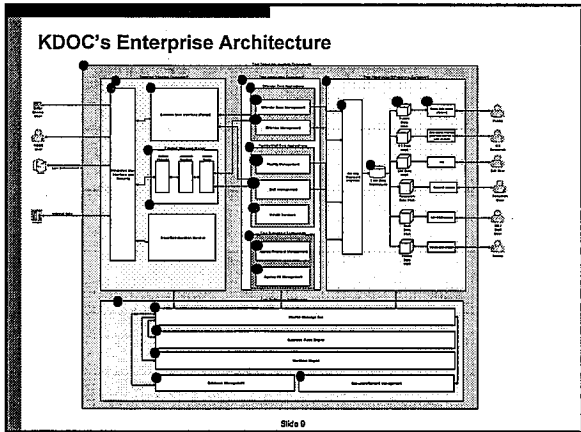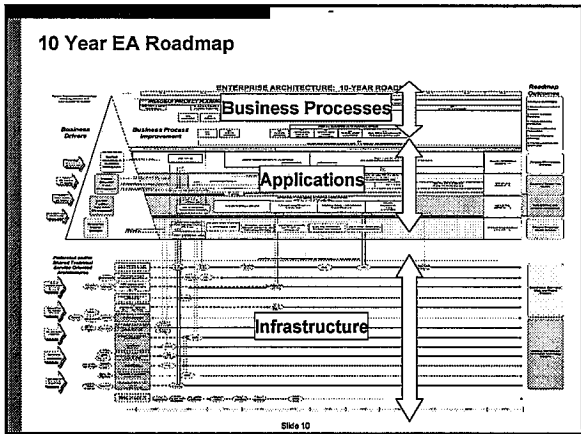4. **Improve Collaborative Partnerships** to allow government entities, businesses and citizens to work together and transform state government, services, and economy.

5. **Enhance Workforce Efficiency** by creating and supporting innovative government services and processes with a skilled workforce using modernized information technology.

6. **Provide Leadership and Governance** by establishing appropriate processes to understand and guide the direction, value, and potential enterprise solutions for State IT investments.

Slide 12

Initiatives vs. SIM Plan Initiatives

	Customer-Centric Services	Improve Business Processes	Manage Enterprise Information	Improve Collaborative Partnerships	Enhance Workforce Efficiency	Provide Leadership and Governance
Business Process Improvement (Business Architecture)	X	X	X	X	X	X
Replace Core Offender Information Case Management Systems	X	X	X	X	X	X
Improved Business Intelligence	X	X	X	X	X	X
Training and Education	X	X	X	X	X	X
Build Out Continuous Technology Availability (24X365)	X	X	X	X	X	X
Infrastructure Replenishment and Sustainability	X	X	X	X	X	X

Slide 13

Budget Projection

DOMAIN / FISCAL YEAR	2011*	2012	2013	2014	2015
Unified Reporting Business Intelligence	$85,000	$150,000	$50,000	$50,000	$50,000
Unified Offender Case Management	$750,000	$2,125,000	$2,500,000	$2,700,000	$2,000,000
Unified Facility Operations Management	$300,000	$60,000	$545,000	$620,000	$600,000
Infrastructure	$700,000	$320,000	$170,000	$170,000	$170,000
TOTAL PROJECTED	$1,835,000	$2,655,000	$3,265,000	$3,540,000	$2,820,000

*not currently part of department's official budget

Slide 14

7 - 5

KITO Project Planning and Budget Development

- **Project Requirements and Initiation Phase (FY11 - July 2010)**
  - Requirements, Detail Design and Project Planning
  - FSR (Feasibility Study Report) including High Level Project Plan and Project Budget
  - Issue RFP for competitive proposals (package and/or build)
  - Build out of needed Infrastructure

- **Project Implementation Phase (FY12 - July 2011)**
  - Vendor selected through competitive RFP process
  - Detailed KITO Project Plan filed
  - Prior approvals required by JCIT and CITO and funding sources identified

Project Req &
Initiation ...   Project Implementation ... (Iterations 1-n)

| JUL 2010 | JAN 2011 | JAN 2012 | JAN 2013 | JAN 2014 | JAN 2015 ... |

Slide 15

---

3. Personal Observations (Secretary Werholtz)

- *In a little over a year from now I will be retiring as will many of the key administrators at the agency and in a little over a year we will also have a new state administration*

- *As a result, it will be incumbent on the key members of the legislature to remember and carry forward the key long-term initiatives that the Agency must be committed to*

- *Over the last 4 years (including FY11) we have deferred $3,000,000 in IT investment and we have used $500,000 in outside grant money to conduct the EA study required by the JCIT, we need to recover that money and begin to rebuild KDOC's IT environment.*

Slide 16

Deferred IT Expenditures

Fiscal Year	Deferred Amount
2009	$1,803,000
2010	$713,000
2011	$710,000
TOTAL	$3,226,000

Slide 17

7- 6

Recommendations

1. JCIT support enabling us to move ahead with Project Initiation Phase including elaboration of requirements, filing required KITO FSR and project plan documents, and issuance of an RFP.

2. JCIT recommend funding of the first three (FY11-13) years of the 5 year plan to address near-term opportunities identified for enhanced Business Intelligence, Unified Facility Management, and Unified Offender Management functions.
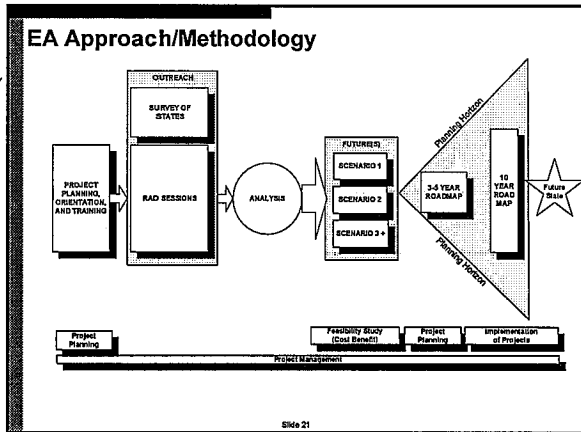
Slide 18

Additional Recommendations

- Include Corrections Vision in your Committee Report

- Recognize our Enterprise Architecture Project

- Support the implementation of our 5 year Strategic Plan

Slide 19

Additional Supporting Slides

EA Approach/Methodology

Slide 21

STAR DOC Deliverables: EA Models

- ✓ RP1: Agency Value Chain Model (Preliminary)
- ✓ RP2: (Preliminary): Agency Business Context Models
- ✓ RP3: (Preliminary): Agency Business Process Models
- ✓ RT1: Agency System Mapping Model
- ✓ RD1: Agency High-Level Logical Data Model
- ✓ RP2: Integrated Agency Business Context Model
- ✓ RP3: Integrated Agency Business Process Model
- ✓ RD2: Agency Information (Data) Flow Model
- ✓ RD4: Interaction Models (Systems, Business Units)
- ✓ RD3: KCJIS Data Interaction Model
- ✓ RT2: KCJIS Technology Interaction Model
- ✓ RCS1: Vision of Future Model (High Level)
- ✓ RCS2: As-Is/To-Be Evolution Model (Technology, Data, Business)
- ✓ RCS3: 10 Year Road Map

Slide 22

Inter-Agency Sharing Initiatives

•Local-State Application and Data Sharing
- • Johnson County Health and Human Services Information Sharing Application
- •Intensive Supervision Case Management Information

•State-State-Local
- •Re-Entry Policy Council Data Sharing Initiative
  - •KDOC, SRS, KDOA, KDHE, SRS, KHPA, JJA, KPB, KDOL, KS Housing, and Community Health Providers

•State-Federal
- •KCJIS information from KDOC and KBI to FBI
- •KDOC to SSA and IRS

Slide 23

7-8

Information Exchange:
A Key to Enterprise Architecture

- Intra-Agency
- Inter-Agency
  - Criminal Justice
  - Social Service
  - Community
- Intra-State
- National
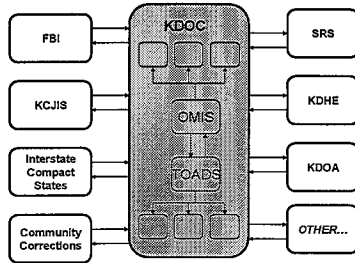
Slide 24
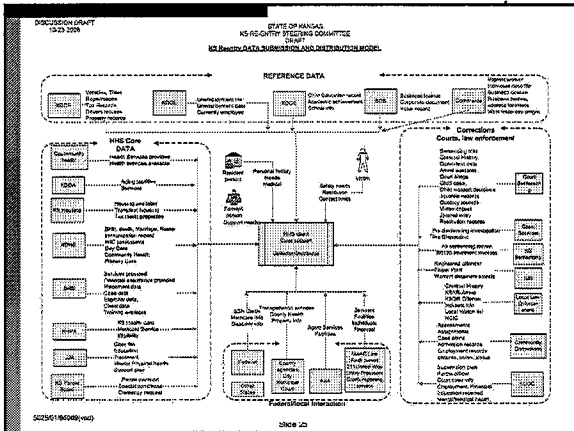
Joint Committee on Information Technology

Tuesday, December 15, 2009

Testimony on Court IT Projects

Kelly O'Brien

Video Conferencing

At the November 24 House Appropriations Committee meeting, District Magistrate Judge Michael Freelove from the 16th Judicial District (Clark, Comanche, Ford, Gray, Kiowa, and Meade Counties) commented that the quality of the video conferencing equipment available in his judicial district made video conferencing difficult, if not impossible, in many instances. The court is not been responsible for audio video connections in courts.

E-Filing Project

In May 2009, Chief Justice Robert Davis appointed a committee to make recommendations to the Kansas Supreme Court regarding the development of an Electronic Filing System (EFS) for Kansas courts. The Electronic Filing Committee was assigned several tasks, including making initial recommendations to the Kansas Supreme Court regarding whether the Kansas judicial branch should begin to implement an EFS and, if so, the general framework for that system. In addition, the Committee was asked to determine what, if any, statutory amendments were necessary to implement an EFS. This interim report provides recommendations to the Court regarding those preliminary assignments.

Committee

The Electronic Filing Committee is a diverse group, representing various users of the court system and potential users of EFS—attorneys, support staff of attorneys, and judicial branch employees (clerks, district court administrators, technology specialists, judges, attorneys employed by the appellate courts, staff of the Office of Judicial Administration [OJA], and justices). In addition, the Committee has benefitted from the expertise of the director of the Kansas Criminal Justice Information System and employees of the United States District Court for the District of Kansas, which has a mandatory EFS.

Justice Marla J. Luckert serves as Chair of the Committee and Justice Dan Biles as the Vice-Chair. The Committee has been staffed by Kelly O'Brien, Director of Technology, OJA,

and Steve Berndsen, Electronic Filing Project Manager, OJA. The Committee was organized into three subcommittees: Policy and Procedures, Technology, and Finance.

Policy and Procedure Subcommittee was asked to determine whether an EFS should be implemented at this time and, if so, (1) whether it should be mandatory or permissive, (2) the type of cases and proceedings to be included, and (3) the basic characteristics or services that should be included.

Technology Subcommittee was initially tasked with determining specific technology strategies for implementation and operation of the EFS.

Finance Subcommittee was asked to determine the start-up and on-going operational costs of the EFS, how these costs would be funded, and the payment methods that should be available for electronic filers to pay filing fees, fines, and any additional costs through the EFS.

Steps Toward Electronic Filing

Approximately 8 years ago, the Kansas Supreme Court and the Office of Judicial Administration adopted a long-term goal of having a fully integrated electronic court system in all 31 Kansas Judicial Districts and the appellate courts. Electronic filing is the next and final step in achieving that goal. Previous steps have included:

Implementation of software driven case management systems (CMS's) used in every district court. A CMS manages the receipt, processing, storage, and retrieval of *data* associated with a case and performs actions on the data. For example, statistical information regarding case types and financial information regarding each case are handled through the CMS. In addition, the CMS allows for the creation of an electronic register of action (ROA), which is an electronic docket sheet that itemizes each document filed in a case; the setting of events, such as hearings or trials; and all judicial actions. A CMS—FullCourt—was selected by a previous study committee for implementation in the district courts. Grant funding led to the installation of the FullCourt CMS in 29 judicial districts (103 counties), with counties paying any associated hardware costs. At the time of implementation, two judicial districts—the 3rd (Shawnee County) and 10th (Johnson County)—had a CMS written by the information technology staff in each of those courts or counties; both of those counties continue to maintain their systems. As a result, 29 of the 31 judicial districts utilize the same CMS, allowing for uniform reporting and accounting to OJA. In addition, the district courts are able to transfer data to other entities, such as to the Department of Revenue regarding matters that impact the suspension of drivers' licenses. The two judicial districts that do not use FullCourt are responsible for writing programs that permit the data transfer in a manner that allows integration of the information with that of the other 29 judicial districts. A portion of case filing fees are paid into a technology fund that pays the maintenance costs for the FullCourt software system. The Kansas appellate courts utilize a CMS developed by OJA. Costs of this system are also funded by the technology fund.

8-2

Implementation of document imaging and management systems. A document imaging system is a process of scanning paper documents to create an electronic image, and a document management system (DMS) manages the receipt, indexing, storage, and retrieval of those electronic documents by associating them with a case and creating electronic information about the document. Most Kansas judicial districts use the FullCourt document management module; three judicial districts use other software packages—18th (Sedgwick County, using FileNet), 7th (Douglas County, using OnBase), and most counties in the 22nd (Brown, Doniphan, and Marshall Counties, using LaserFiche) (Nemaha County, which is in the 22nd Judicial District, uses the FullCourt DMS). The appellate courts also use a document imaging and management system.

Implementation of electronic methods for fee and fine payments through CitePay USA. This payment system has been piloted for online payments of fines and fees in traffic in three judicial districts and is scheduled to be available statewide for online payments in traffic cases by March 2010. Future steps will allow electronic payments to be made at the counter in Clerks' offices. Eventually, electronic payment will be accepted for all fines, costs, and fees, except bonds.

In addition to these statewide efforts, the 3rd Judicial District (Shawnee County) has allowed electronic filing of certain types of cases since August 1997. Johnson County is currently in the process of developing an EFS and plans to implement the system with foreclosure actions in 2010.

8-3

KANSAS

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL
AND REHABILITATION SERVICES

Mark Parkinson, Governor
Don Jordan, Secretary

www.srskansas.org

Testimony to the

Joint Committee on Information Technology

December 15, 2009

Case Management Strategic Direction

Jeff Lewis, Deputy Secretary and Chief Information Officer

1

KANSAS

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL
AND REHABILITATION SERVICES

Mark Parkinson, Governor
Don Jordan, Secretary

www.srskansas.org

Agenda

1. To provide a brief overview of the Human Services Management (HSM) Project

2. Describe the HSM Roadmap Project

3. Review HSM Phase 1 – Avenues Project

4. Examine HSM/Avenues with regards to the Strategic Information Management Plan

5. What's Next for SRS and HSM

6. Questions

2

K A N S A S

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL
AND REHABILITATION SERVICES

Mark Parkinson, Governor
Don Jordan, Secretary

www.srskansas.org

Human Services Management (HSM)

As previously presented to JCIT, HSM is a business and technology project to produce outcome-based, client-centered, integrated delivery of services across needs-based and contribution-based programs replacing the current legacy systems.

The scope of HSM includes all of the major programs supported in SRS in both the Integrated Service Delivery (ISD) and Disability and Behavioral Health Services (DBHS) Business Units.

HSM will provide SRS with a comprehensive view of a client across programs in order to integrate service delivery and achieve positive outcomes. This approach will allow multiple programs to be supported, using consistent and standard-based technology and management practices.

This approach will make the transition from a traditional, program-driven approach to a client-centered, outcome-based environment using an integrated service delivery model.

3

K A N S A S

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL
AND REHABILITATION SERVICES

Mark Parkinson, Governor
Don Jordan, Secretary

www.srskansas.org

HSM Roadmap

In 2008, SRS solicited RFP's and awarded a contract to Fox Systems for the HSM Roadmap.

The scope of HSM Roadmap includes the following deliverables:

1. The Fox team evaluated the **Current State** of SRS systems, from both a business process as well as a technical perspective.

2. Fox determined the Strategic Vision for the Future Service Delivery Model for our customers **(Future State)**.

3. Fox development a Roadmap to include all Phases of HSM with the first phase of the HSM project being *Avenues*

4

KANSAS

Mark Parkinson, Governor
Don Jordan, Secretary

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL
AND REHABILITATION SERVICES

www.srskansas.org

HSM Roadmap (cont.)

4. Building upon the HSM Roadmap and the future state deliverables, Fox developed a Feasibility Study consistent with guidelines from United States Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS), United States Department of Agriculture – Food and Nutrition Services (FNS), and the State of Kansas.

   Both DHHS and FNS require additional information beyond the requirements of the State of Kansas.

5. Fox develop an Implementation Advance Planning Document (IAPD) for the HSM.

   The IAPD includes the following: Transmittal Letter, Executive Summary, Functional Requirements Document, Feasibility Study/Alternative Analysis, Cost-Benefit Analysis, General Systems Design, Capacity Planning, Project Management Plan, Resource Requirements, Schedule of Activities, Proposed Budget, Cost Allocation plan, Security Plan, Wavier Request for Depreciation, and a Training plan.

   Before SRS can proceed with any major portion of the HSM project, DHHS and FNS must approve the APD which is part of the Federal approval process.

5

KANSAS

Mark Parkinson, Governor
Don Jordan, Secretary

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL
AND REHABILITATION SERVICES

www.srskansas.org

HSM Roadmap (cont.)

5. Fox develop an Implementation Advance Planning Document (IAPD) for the HSM. (cont.)

   SRS has submitted and the Feds have approved the Planning Advance Planning Document (PADP) for HSM. The next step would be to submit the IAPD document for Federal approval. Because of lack of funding, we have not currently submitted the document for approval.

6. Fox develop an RFP for Phase 1 of HSM which is called **Avenues**.

6

K A N S A S

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL
AND REHABILITATION SERVICES

Mark Parkinson, Governor
Don Jordan, Secretary

www.srskansas.org

HSM Roadmap (cont.)

The HSM Roadmap developed by Fox designed the HSM project into 4 main project phases which are:

1. Economic and Employment Support / Medical Programs (**Avenues**)

2. Child Support Enforcement System

3. Rehabilitation Services and Child Welfare

4. Disability and Behavioral Health Services

7

K A N S A S

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL
AND REHABILITATION SERVICES

Mark Parkinson, Governor
Don Jordan, Secretary

www.srskansas.org

Avenues

As discussed before with the committee, Avenues was a joint project between the Kansas Health Policy Authority (KHPA) and the Kansas Department of Social and Rehabilitation Services (SRS).

The scope of Avenues would replace the current KAECSES-AE and KSCares systems and would be an **Integrated** Eligibility and Case Management system for individuals and families intended for the following means tested Federal or State assistance programs: TAF Cash Assistance, Food Assistance, Foster Care and Adoption Support Payments, Refugee Cash Assistance, General Assistance, Funeral Assistance, Work Programs, Child Care Subsidy, Medical Programs, and LIEAP.

KAECSES-AE is used by staff and contractors of both KHPA and SRS.

KAECSES-AE is a legacy mainframe system currently supported and maintained by SRS.

8

9- 4

Avenues (cont.)

Both SRS and KHPA have previously requested funding for the entire Avenues project with no funding being approved.

Earlier this year, KHPA has secured funding for the Medical Program portion of the Avenues project through a Federal Grant (KATCH).

9

K A N S A S

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL
AND REHABILITATION SERVICES

Mark Parkinson, Governor
Don Jordan, Secretary

www.srskansas.org

HSM/Avenues and the Strategic Information Management Plan

HSM/Avenues accomplishes a lot of the strategic intentions developed as part of the State SIM Plan:

The integrated approach of HSM/Avenues provides customer-centric services to citizens making them easier to use, more accessible, and more cost efficient.

HSM/Avenues should result in improved Business Processes of these services in the most cost effective manner.

HSM/Avenues should better manage Enterprise Information more accessible through better use of new standards that were not available when the current systems were developed.

10

K A N S A S

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL
AND REHABILITATION SERVICES

Mark Parkinson, Governor
Don Jordan, Secretary

www.srskansas.org

HSM/Avenues and the Strategic Information Management Plan (cont.)

Avenues was a Collaborative Partnership between multiple State agencies. A governance structure was developed between SRS and KHPA to have a 50/50 representation on the Steering Committee.

HSM/Avenues should enhance Workforce Efficiency by supporting government services and processes using modernized information technology.

11

K A N S A S

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL
AND REHABILITATION SERVICES

Mark Parkinson, Governor
Don Jordan, Secretary

www.srskansas.org

What's Next?

As funding becomes available for specific portions of HSM, SRS will use these funds to implement those portions of HSM especially supporting the implementation of the infrastructure portions such as Enterprise Content Management.

Funding for HSM (especially Federal Funding) will drive the portions of HSM that can be implemented and the scope of those projects.

With the current budget shortfalls, SRS will continue to implement tactical projects that will provide better customer-centric services, improve business processes, and enhance workforce efficiency with smaller projects. These projects are necessary to enable the agency to withstand our budget reductions.

SRS will work with KHPA on the KATCH project as requested. SRS has one member on the KATCH Steering Committee which is Candace Shively, Deputy Secretary of ISD.

12

9- 6

KANSAS
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL
AND REHABILITATION SERVICES

Questions

Thank You

13

9-7

Joint Committee on Information Technology
Barb Langner
Kansas Access to Comprehensive Health Program
December 15, 2009

KATCH Project Summary
(HRSA Grant)

On September 1, 2009, KHPA was awarded a grant by the Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA), a division of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. KHPA applied for HRSA's State Health Access Program (SHAP) grant that sought to support states that were expanding or starting programs that would provide insurance for the uninsured. Based on Kansas' recent commitment to expand the Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) to the 2008 250% FPL, KHPA asked for the grant in order to fund additional outreach and a new eligibility system. HRSA awarded KHPA the amount requested for the first year, $1, 930,490, and recommended subsequent grant awards (KHPA must apply for continuing grants each year, but these grants are non-competitive) also in the amounts originally requested for the following four years--$9,432,124; $9,635,813; $9,488,919; and $9,832,096 respectively—for a total grant award of $40,319,442. Of that amount, $28,837,500 is budgeted for the procurement of a medical program eligibility system. The State is expected to match the grant amounts by 20 per cent. A contribution of $200,000 by the Kansas Health Foundation and in kind contributions of staff salaries for the existing KHPA staff who will be working on the project and their related expenses meet the matching requirement for year one. In addition to the in kind contribution by KHPA, the money appropriated by the Kansas Legislature for the expanded CHIP population is used to meet the matching requirement in subsequent years. No additional money is being requested for matching the grant amounts.

The Kansas Access to Comprehensive Health (KATCH) project includes the expansion of health insurance coverage to children below 250% of FPL under the current Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP). Money has been appropriated by the state legislature to fund the administrative costs of additional application processing and to fund the cost of coverage. However, critical infrastructure investments to support any expansion of coverage are long overdue. Kansas currently is dependent on a mainframe based eligibility system that was implemented 22 years ago and no longer supports public medical programs as they have evolved. Simple policy changes or expansions of existing programs require nearly a year to implement and require significant manual work-arounds. Some public insurance programs require determinations to be done off the system (e.g., paper, spreadsheets) and then the system has to be "tricked" to actually enroll eligible beneficiaries. This introduces error, reduces efficiency, and has made it impossible to acquire and track data to analyze eligible and enrolled populations. The limitations of the system also prevent designing new insurance programs that are not based on the linkage between welfare and health care that remain infused into the current eligibility system. This key piece of antiquated infrastructure makes it very difficult to cover new groups of people, and is a barrier to efficient and effective enrollment.

The KATCH project is based on Kansas' most recent investment in health care reform, which is the expansion of coverage to uninsured children of working families. The system that is envisioned will certainly benefit other populations, but the initial target is the expansion population along with other currently eligible but unenrolled children and pregnant women. As is the case in many states, Kansas has a significant number of children who we believe currently meet the guidelines for coverage in CHIP or Medicaid, but remain unenrolled and uninsured. In addition, low income women tend not to enroll in public health insurance until later in their pregnancies, reducing the effectiveness of prenatal care. More detail on this is explained in the narrative submitted with our grant application.

We believe that there are two primary barriers that keep eligible, uninsured individuals from enrolling. First, KHPA believes that the mail-in process created when CHIP was initially implemented in 1999 is an extremely efficient model for managing "low-touch" (more self-sufficient) families; however, some families require more personal involvement, follow-up, and interaction. That interaction must occur in places where they are already likely to be. The second barrier really springs from the first. Kansas does not have the modern technology required to be in the locations where uninsured people present themselves and to do the follow-up information gathering necessary to enroll uninsured, hard-to-reach populations. KHPA estimates that approximately 20,000 uninsured children are currently eligible and 9,000 additional uninsured children will be eligible under the expansion. New programs like these are far less effective without the systems required to enroll people into those programs. Expansions such as those under consideration in Federal health reform proposals would be impossible without a new system.

Our current enrollment model allows people to access the program in two ways. People can choose to go to an SRS office to fill out a paper application or they can obtain one by calling a toll free number, complete it, and mail it in. (See Figure 1). The

Department of Social and Rehabilitation Services (SRS) is the state's human services agency and is separate from KHPA, but does Medicaid and CHIP determinations on behalf of KHPA. SRS used to have an office in all 105 Kansas counties, but reduced
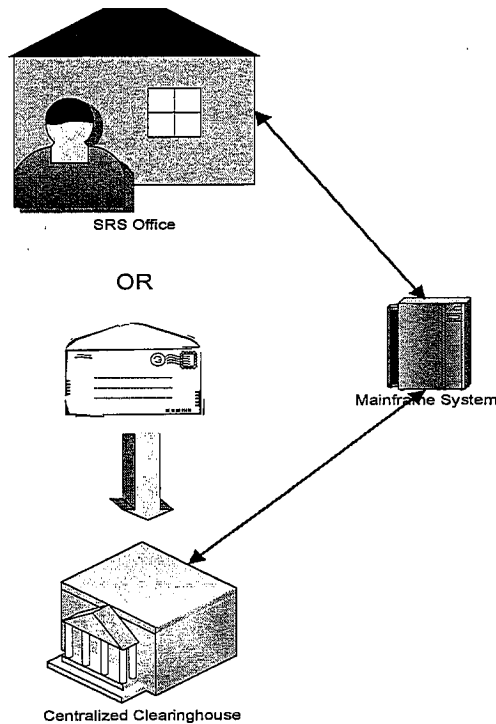
Current Model

Figure 1

that number to around 60 approximately six years ago. SRS established "access points" in communities so that people could obtain information and applications for different types of assistance within their communities, but the local presence of the SRS office has disappeared from many counties. Kansas is diverse ranging from the major metropolitan Kansas City area on the border with Missouri to the frontier regions of western Kansas and literally every kind of community in between. Many people in western Kansas now have to travel long distances to get to an SRS office. Toll free numbers have been established, which work well for some people (doing business via mail and over the phone) but not well for others. Much of the burden of seeking out assistance with medical coverage has been shifted to the individual in need, reaching out to an SRS office or KHPA's centralized enrollment process.

KHPA's enrollment model also needs to focus on some smaller sub-populations within Kansas that are hard to reach, such as Native American populations. There are several reservations in different parts of Kansas. Evidence suggests that some of these sub-populations are under-represented in terms of enrollment, while the proportion of those sub-populations who are eligible tends to be higher.

KHPA's vision for effective outreach and enrollment calls for a greater presence "on the ground" in clinics, with community resource partners, in tribal settings, and in other public venues where enrollment can occur with varying levels of assistance. The KATCH project includes funding for 12 out stationed workers and a supervisor. The out stationed eligibility workers will be placed in locations around the state, such as community health clinics, where the uninsured go to receive care. They will be able to do eligibility determinations on site. KHPA's vision is that these workers would also be able to perform outreach activities in the surrounding areas and to do full eligibility determinations at those locations.

KHPA's vision for effective outreach and enrollment is to leverage community involvement with minimal public investment. A key component of the KATCH project is to enlist community partners who routinely work with the uninsured and have them assist individuals in filing applications for assistance. The grant includes funding for three outreach trainers who will work to develop this network of community partners and train them on how to assist with properly completing applications and acquiring the necessary documentation and verification.

10-3

To further leverage limited state resources, KHPA plans on expanding our network of presumptive eligibility sites. Presumptive eligibility allows non-state staff, such as the staff of a clinic, to do an initial "presumptive" determination of eligibility for children and pregnant women in order to begin providing coverage right away. This must be followed up with a full determination, however, to maintain Federal matching funds for these expenses. There currently are four presumptive eligibility sites, but there is no online presumptive eligibility screening tool to effectively allow for consistent application of rules by clinical staff and the presumptive determination still has to be followed up with a paper application. This makes expanding presumptive eligibility with our current resources infeasible.

KHPA also plans on placing computer and scanning equipment in up to 250 public locations around the state such as libraries, places of worship, or other locations where the proprietors are interested in allowing people to apply from their location. At these locations a kiosk or workstation will support people in filling out an online application and scanning the necessary verification in order to submit a complete application all at once.

Finally, for those who have access to the Internet in their own homes or the homes of friends or family, the online application will be available for them to submit an application online. If they can scan documents at home, they can e-mail them in, or if they can go to one of the public locations and scan them in there. None of this replaces the current model, but supplements the current paper-based model. People can still use the mail-in process or can still go through their local SRS office. The hope is, however, people will use electronic means more and more.

All of these things are to address the first barrier—having more local contacts so that KHPA can go where uninsured people are and enroll them in public health programs. This leads to the second barrier—the technology to actually accomplish this.

In order to make significant strides in enrolling children who are already eligible and pregnant women earlier in their pregnancy, as well as reaching the estimated 9,000 additional children anticipated under this expansion, KHPA requested $28,837,500 over the five years of the grant in order to obtain a web based eligibility system that includes the online application and the presumptive eligibility screening tool. This amount is an estimate based on preliminary work KHPA has done over the past two years investigating the types of systems available, what other states are doing, and what is on the horizon. KHPA's vision is that we will procure a system that will meet KHPA's current and future needs for access and program flexibility (See figure 2).
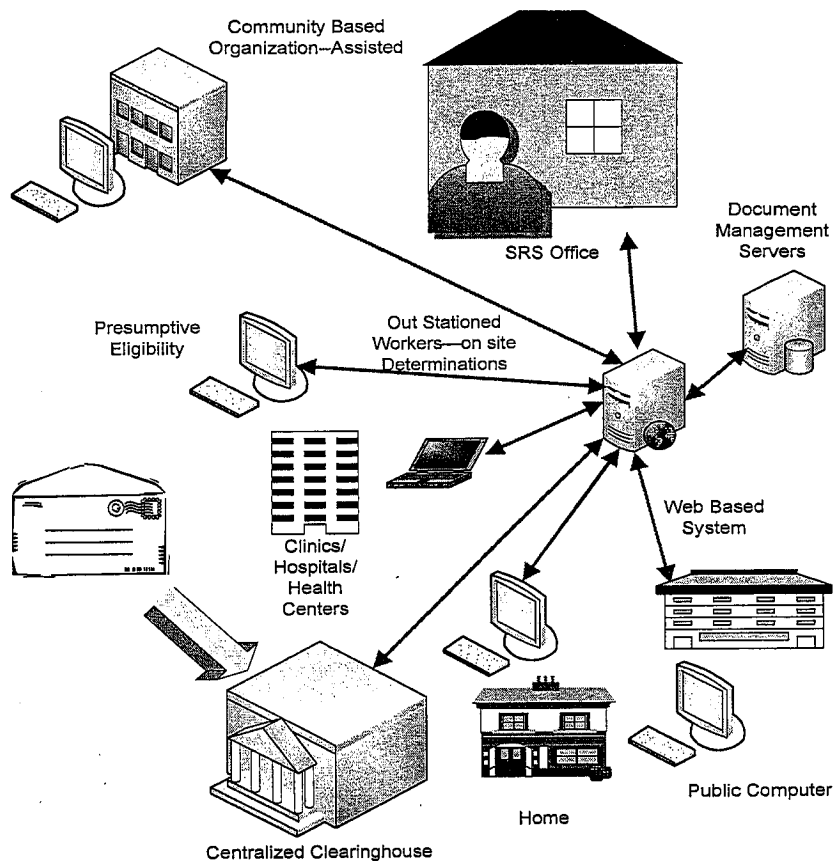
New Model

Figure 2

KHPA envisions a service oriented architecture (SOA) based system that is modular and flexible, allowing for easy adaptation and reuse as well as data sharing with other entities and systems. The system will necessarily be rules driven in order to accommodate quick policy and program changes to the highly complex set of Medicaid eligibility criteria. The rules engine also shifts the burden from the current reliance on an experienced, extremely knowledgeable workforce to implement and apply policy accurately, consistently, and equitably to the system itself. Workers will still need to be knowledgeable, but the learning curve will not be so steep and program success will not be nearly as dependent on people.

A workflow engine will be incorporated in order to allow for efficient processing of applications and case maintenance tasks. Tasks can be assigned to different people who may be located many miles apart. Location of those doing the work will be much less important now than it has been in the past. In addition, the system will need to hook into KHPA's document management system, ImageNow, via open application programming interfaces (APIs). This allows for a "paperless" processing system. Any paper that comes through the door stays at the door. Once the paper documents are imaged, the document management system allows for the documents to be accessed by multiple people at the same time and to not have to wait for retrieval of a file from the file room. It also extends the reach of a field worker or Clearinghouse worker as all those with access to the system will be able to see the appropriate files regardless of their locations.

An online application allows for the application data to be delivered in an electronic format, eliminating redundant data entry. The electronic record this creates becomes the case from which eligibility is determined and is linked to the relevant imaged documents. Again, location is much less important because the web based eligibility system will allow secure access from a desktop PC or a laptop accessing the Internet via a wireless air card or Wi-Fi. Naturally, security will be a high priority in order to protect the transmission and sharing of this extremely sensitive data. However, none of the data need be resident on a PC or laptop. A virtual desktop can be utilized for remote access and all processing occurs on servers in a central location.

10-5

Supplementing the online application is the presumptive eligibility tool. This is the online application plus a screening tool authorized to be used in certain locations that will produce a temporary eligibility record and allow for immediate coverage of services. By incorporating this into the online application, families do not have to fill out a paper application in addition to providing information during the presumptive eligibility process.

All of the technology described leverages KHPA's limited resources to expand outreach and enroll the uninsured. Without this investment in technology, effective outreach cannot occur. The current technology will allow KHPA to have out stationed workers in other locations, but they will not be able to travel from the workstation in their office to do additional determinations. The system KHPA currently uses does not support the varied eligibility rules for our current programs and requires many manual workarounds. This antiquated system does not allow for the expansion of presumptive eligibility or community based enrollment. It does not include, nor could it support, an online application that makes applications more user-friendly, requires less expertise and training to navigate, and creates an electronic case record automatically.

To sum up, the new technology serves as a key building block for a strategy that leverages community resources and individual initiative to eliminate barriers between eligibility and enrollment. With full funding for both the technology and other resources needed to connect with community resources and individual applicants, the grant enables KHPA to make substantial progress in achieving its vision for effective and efficient enrollment in public insurance programs.

10-6

State of Kansas
KATCH Project
Steering Committee Charter

Project Name: Kansas Access to Comprehensive Health (KATCH)

Prepared By: Jennifer Halderman

Date: November 16, 2009

A   Purpose of the Steering Committee

Primary Functions

The primary function of the Steering Committee is to monitor and review the project status, as well as provide oversight of the project deliverable rollout.

The Steering Committee provides a stabilizing influence so organizational concepts and directions are established and maintained with a visionary view. The Steering Committee provides insight on long-term strategies in support of legislative mandates. Members of the Steering Committee ensure business objectives are being adequately addressed and the project remains under control. In practice these responsibilities are carried out by performing the following functions:

- Monitoring and reviewing of the project at regular Steering Committee meetings;
- Providing assistance to the project when required;
- Controlling project scope as emergent issues force changes to be considered, ensuring that scope aligns with the agreed business requirements of project sponsor and key stakeholder groups;
- Resolving project conflicts and disputes, reconciling differences of opinion and approach;

Approval Responsibilities

The Steering Committee is responsible for approving major project elements such as:

- Prioritization of project objectives and outcomes as identified in the project *Concept Statement*;
- Deliverables as identified in the project *Scope Statement*;
- Budget, ensuring that effort, expenditures and changes are appropriate to stakeholder expectations;
- Schedule;
- Risk management strategies, ensuring that strategies to address potential threats to the project's success have been identified, estimated and approved, and that the threats are regularly re-assessed;
- Project management and quality assurance practices.
- Changes in contract commitments

B   Steering Committee

Membership

In addition to the project sponsor as *ex-officio* member, the Steering Committee will consist of the following stakeholder members:

Name	Role	Agency
Darin Bodenhamer	Project Sponsor	KHPA
Barbara Langner	Member	KHPA
Scott Brunner	Member	KHPA
Christiane Swartz	Member	KHPA
Mike Michael	Member	KHPA
Candace Shively	Member	SRS

Stakeholder members will be identified by the project sponsor.

Role of a Steering Committee member

It is intended that the Steering Committee leverage the experiences, expertise, and insight of key individuals at organizations committed to building professionalism in project management. Steering Committee members are not directly responsible for managing project activities, but provide support and guidance for those who do. Thus, individually, Steering Committee members should:

- Understand the strategic implications and outcomes of initiatives being pursued through project outputs;
- Appreciate the significance of the project for some or all major stakeholders and represent their interests;
- Be genuinely interested in the initiative and be an advocate for broad support for the outcomes being pursued in the project;
- Have a broad understanding of project management issues and approach being adopted.

In practice, this means they:

- Review the status of the project;
- Ensure the project's outputs meet the requirements of the business owners and key stakeholders;
- Help balance conflicting priorities and resources;
- Provide guidance to the project team and users of the project's outputs;
- Consider ideas and issues raised;
- Check adherence of project activities to standards of best practice both within the organization and in a wider context;
- Foster positive communication outside of the Team regarding the project's progress and outcomes;
- Report on project progress to those responsible at a high level, such as agency executive management groups, heads of agencies, or Governor's Cabinet, Legislature and Federal Authorities;

C   Steering Committee Meetings

Meeting Schedule and Process

The Team will meet every four weeks or as required to keep track of issues and the progress of the project's implementation and on-going statewide support to its stakeholders.

11-2

The Project Manager facilitates the Steering Committee Meeting.

Meeting Agenda

At each meeting, project status will be reported to the Team by the project manager using an agenda outline such as the following:

A. Introductory Items such as:

- Introductions

- Review Agenda

- Minutes from last meeting

- Review of actions arising from previous Steering Committee meetings.

B. Review Project Status

- Overall Status
    - Scope status
    - Schedule status
    - Budget status
    - Reason for deviation from green

- New issues arising since the last Team meeting

- Review and approval of project change orders

- Budget

- Milestone review

- Formal acceptance of deliverables

- Accomplishments against last meeting's plans

- Plans for the next reporting period

- Outstanding issues, open points, project conflicts

- Specific requests for assistance of the Steering Committee

C. Consideration of other items relevant to the project

D. Review and summarize new actions from this meeting

E. Plans, date and location for next meeting

11-3

K A N S A S

DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE AND PARKS

Mark Parkinson, Governor
J. Michael Hayden, Secretary

www.kdwp.state.ks.us

December 15, 2009

Representative Joe McLeland, Chairperson
Joint Committee on Information Technology
Room 535-N, Statehouse
Topeka, KS 66612

Dear Representative McLeland:

The Kansas Department of Wildlife and Parks (KDWP) appreciates the opportunity to discuss the existing cabin reservation system and the future development of a park reservation management system. As has been discussed with the Committee at previous meetings, KDWP is developing alternatives for the public that allow them to obtain Department licenses and permits in ways that are more efficient.

Approximately four years ago, the KDWP, through a private vender, developed an on-line automated license system (KOALS) to obtain hunting and fishing licenses. The system was developed at no cost to the State by charging users of the system a fee for each license they obtained. The original contract for the operation of the system is five years expiring on December 30, 2010. The contract has a provision for a five year extension. This system has worked well and is appreciated by both residents and non-residents for the convenience that it provides in obtaining licenses. The KOALS system did allow for additional modules to be included. The boat registration system has been implemented but the development of a park reservation management system has been delayed.

In order to address an immediate need, KDWP has developed an on-line cabin reservation system for use of public cabins on state parks and public lands. This system was developed in-house by the Department and will serve as a pilot for a possible comprehensive parks management system. The cabin reservation system can be included as part of a park sales management system at a later date. The cabin reservation system has worked well and is increasingly used by the public to reserve the use of public cabins. For calendar year 2009, through November 30, the public has made 4,160 cabin reservations for a total of 9,069 nights. Of these reservations, 2,769 or 30 percent were by non-residents. In addition, 1,756 reservations or 42 percent were made by the public using the on-line cabin reservation system. The public is charged a $10 fee for each reservation.

Since the development of the KOALS system the private contractor who developed the system has been acquired by Active Outdoors. KDWP will need to discuss the renewal of the KOALS contract with this company. Active Outdoors has purchased Reserve America, a major park reservation system. KDWP has initiated dialog with Active Outdoors on the development of a campground reservation system to be included with the KOALS system. The goal would be to have park reservation system in effect with the beginning of the extended KOALS contract on January 1, 2011.

The development of the park reservation system would be similar to the development of KOALS in that the user would pay fees which would fund the cost of system development. At this time KDWP does not have a proposal developed for the park reservation system. Further discussions will occur with Active Outdoors regarding the development of a system which would include the cabin reservation system already being utilized.

KDWP will be available to discuss with the Committee any proposals that are developed with Active Outdoors for a park reservation system. Thank you.

Sincerely,

J. Michael Hayden

12-3

STATE OF KANSAS
OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

120 SW 10TH AVE., 2ND FLOOR
TOPEKA, KS 66612-1597
(785) 296-2215 ● FAX (785) 296-6296
WWW.KSAG.ORG

STEVE SIX
ATTORNEY GENERAL

Case Management System

Project update for JCIT – 12/15/09

Origin of the Project

- February of 2007 – A Management Review Team from National Association of Attorneys General (NAAG) conducted an in depth analysis of current systems and practices in the agency.
- Team consisted of Chief Deputies from Maine, Oregon, Indiana and Missouri.
- Team recommended improvements to the existing case management system.
- AG's office hired a consultant to evaluate the case management system and make recommendations.
- This project is the result of that process.

Problems with the current "system" included...

- Separate database for each division that is over 10 years old
- Poorly documented and in some cases incomplete
- Difficult and expensive to maintain or upgrade
- No way to coordinate or aggregate information agency-wide
- No content or document management functions.
- The existing system provided no form of process control functions. (e.g., difficult if not impossible to get proper reports to support our operations.)

New Case Management System

- LawBase/Synaptec – The AG staff determined that the product selected by the Court of Tax Appeals could technically and cost effectively meet the needs of the agency. The existing contract allowed for other agencies to make purchases. In the process of determining whether to continue this project we met with administrative and IT staff from the Court and they related a positive report of their experience with the product and the vendor.
- KITO project filed and approval received in late December 2008.
- Contract signed and work began with LawBase/Synaptec in January 2009, with an expected completion in June 2010.
- The project was broken into two phases.

Improvements

- Comprehensive view of operations across all divisions - allows for management information and resource allocation.
- Automated workflow management functions that can initiate transactions or provide alerts of significant events or activities to be addressed.
- Centralized data provides visibility across the agency (e.g., overlapping parties, subject matter, etc.)
- Automatic generation of routine and case related documents (e.g., standard correspondence, pleadings, etc.)
- Content management capabilities including document imaging tools, and record management functions using metadata attributes.
- More efficient content distribution and collaboration -- will help our work with outside parties. (e.g., Child Death Review Board, ANE, Medicaid Fraud Division, etc.)
- Foundation for better interface with the public - (e.g., consumer division will be able to accept web-based complaint filings and allow consumers to track their cases online.)
- Internal efficiencies - automated document generation, standardized forms, reduced demand on IT support staff, and near paperless document management and archiving.
    - 2% staff time savings per year
    - 10% space recovery
    - Copier and print reduction
    - Reduce offsite storage
- Improved ability to maintain proper records management policies
- Ability to execute formal documents with Kansas digital signature to allow for complete digital lifecycle.

Funding

- No State General Funds are being used for this project. The funding comes from a combination of grant funds, federal program funds and court cost funds.

Current Status

- The original project finish date was scheduled for June 2010. Phase I of the project finished on time, but the start of Phase II was delayed approximately 6 weeks from the approximate start date in the original project plan due to the lack of availability of essential staff resources that included our project manager and Director of Information of Technology. We believed it essential to delay the start of Phase II until this resource was available. We are now scheduled to close-out the project in early August of 2010.

Project Manager

- Derek Welsh – IT Director
  Phone: 785-296-5855
  E-mail: derek.welsh@ksag.org

13-2

Kansas Partnership for Accessible Technology

2010 Initiatives

Presentation to the
Joint Committee on Information Technology

December 15, 2009

Presentation Overview

- KPAT Overview
- 2010 Initiatives
  - Procurement
  - Statewide Web Accessibility Assessment
  - Captioning Pilot Project
- Information Network of Kansas Grant Request
- Questions

Kansas Partnership for Accessible Technology

- Established by Governor's Executive Order 08-12 on December 22, 2008. Primary objectives:
- Provide recommendations on IT accessibility issues, standards and policy to ITEC and other committees, boards, commissions
- Develop and support programs for assessing and monitoring IT accessibility compliance
- Develop, coordinate delivery of training
- Establish a leadership role in the national effort to improve access to information and services by individuals with disabilities.

Current KPAT Membership (24)

Three CITOs, CITA   Director of Purchases
State Archivist   SRS, KHPA, Aging
State GIS Coordinator   Dept. of Education
Regents IT Council   Ks. Assoc of Counties
INK Executive Director   League of Municipalities
State ADA Coordinator   DISC
School for the Blind   KDEM
School for the Deaf   Telecom Access Program
Kan-Ed   IT Accessibility Director
Ks. Commission on Disability Concerns

- Meets quarterly (Jan, Apr, July, Oct)

2010 Initiatives

- **Procurement – Technology Access Clause**
  "Bake in" accessibility requirements to procurement process

- **Statewide Web Accessibility Assessment**
  Develop baseline for compliance with ITEC policies to assist in remediation, training development, and measuring progress

- **Captioning Pilot**
  Obtain experience in captioning to assist agencies in meeting ITEC guidelines

Procurement

- It needs to be made clear that accessibility policy conformance is part of the requirements in the procurement of third-party solutions.
- We need to try to be more "up front" in the procurement / project planning process.
- Technology Access Clause
  - Specific, standardized IT accessibility language to be included in contracts.
  - Would clarify ramifications of existing requirements.

Procurement

- Avail the Director of IT Accessibility to become involved, assist with compliance evaluation, etc.
- Aim to take a measured rollout approach that would minimize barriers and raise awareness
  - Outreach to purchasing staff, ITEC, ITAB, RITC, KAPPP, etc.
- Beginning with IT Projects
  - Feasible starting point
  - Generally high impact
  - Existing governance framework
  - Much is already being done
    - Similar language in RFPs
    - Architectural compliance
    - Web Accessibility Compliance Statement

Web Accessibility Assessment

Baseline assessment needed to:
- Determine overall status of the state compliance with accessibility policies
- Help agencies identify issues and determine remediation approach
- Allow measurement of progress in addressing issues
- Help in developing targeted training
- Identify areas where further research or standard-setting is needed

Preliminary Assessment

In advance of a statewide assessment, we attempted a general scan of agency websites for accessibility compliance.

Challenge: Low-cost/free accessibility checkers are generally geared toward the individual developer, not the enterprise.
- Many only check one page at a time
- Limited configurability
- Limited or no ability to ensure consistent application statewide
- Limited or no ability to aggregate results statewide
- Insufficient ability to filter results for statewide reporting

Preliminary Assessment

Even given the limitations of the tool, preliminary scanning revealed significant issues:

Total errors per site		Average errors per page	
1,328 Average	**92** Min **3,661** Max	**5.64** Average	**0.37** Min **16.34** Max

Note: Scan included 13 Cabinet-level agency sites, up to 250 pages per site. 3,031 total pages checked, 17,265 errors reported.

Totals include undetermined number of basic HTML errors not specific to accessibility standards. However, all affect usability of sites.

Going Forward

- To be effective, an assessment must be:
  - objective
  - quantified
  - consistent
  - unified
  - scalable
  - repeatable
- This approach calls for an automated enterprise tool/service.
- Ability to aggregate and compare results across the enterprise is critical.

Going Forward

- Other state governments that have used automated approaches include Arizona, Kentucky, Maine, and Minnesota.
- An automated approach would make reports available for both individual agencies and on a statewide basis.
- Agency users would be able to view results and plan remediation in a user-friendly manner, with rescans to monitor progress.

Captioning Pilot Project

- The state delivers a significant amount of video content online (live and archived), e.g.:
  - Board meetings
  - Educational materials
  - Training videos
  - Public relations
  - Public service announcements
  - Addresses by public officials
- IT Policy 1210 requires all such video to provide captions.

Captioning Need

- The state has limited experience with captioning and agencies lack a roadmap and education on alternatives for reaching compliance.

- With the growing focus on multimedia delivery by state agencies using webcasting and social media (e.g., YouTube), as well as the increased focus by the public and news media on government transparency, it is critically important to get in on the ground floor and ensure that this content is accessible to all citizens.

Captioning Need

- Any video broadcast traditionally would have to meet FCC captioning requirements.

- Increasingly, video is likely to be delivered both ways. When that happens, captioning needs to follow.

- *Captioning should be considered regardless of the delivery mechanism.*

INK Grant Request

- To assist in the **Enterprise Web Accessibility Assessment** and **Captioning Pilot Project,** we have submitted a grant request to the Information Network of Kansas

- Grant guidelines state applications will be reviewed in December, with awards anticipated at January meeting of the INK Board of Directors.

- Total grant request: $160,000

INK Grant Request

Statewide Web Accessibility Assessment

- Access to ASP-hosted solution usable by all state agencies.

- RFP process will be used to select solution provider.

- Project will include working closely with each agency
  - Provide overview to agency managers and executives
  - Assist agency in estimating level of effort for remediation
  - Plan remediation, monitor progress
  - Provide remediation support

INK Grant Request

Captioning Pilot Project

- Assess and demonstrate both live and recorded captioning of meetings and other materials created and delivered by state organizations

- Evaluate stand-alone tools and other alternatives for developing and delivering captioning

- Purchase equipment needed to encode video captions, enabling the service to be offered more widely to state agencies

- Develop a roadmap and alternatives for state agency implementation for use in support and training efforts

14-9

Questions

Kansas Partnership for Accessible Technology
http://da.ks.gov/kpat/

Contacts

Cole Robison
Director of Statewide Web/IT Accessibility
Division of Information Systems and Communications
(785) 291-3016
cole.robison@da.ks.gov

Duncan Friend
Chair, Kansas Partnership for Accessible Technology
Division of Information Systems and Communications
(785) 296-8137
duncan.friend@da.ks.gov

Martha Gabehart
Vice Chair, Kansas Partnership for Accessible Technology
Executive Director, Kansas Commission on Disability Concerns
(785) 296-1722
mgabehart@kcdcinfo.com

Kansas Information Technology Access Act

An act to ensure the benefits of access to information technology for all individuals without regard to disability through the procurement, development, maintenance, and use of such technology in accordance with standards for equivalent access.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF KANSAS:

SECTION 1. POLICY.

It is the policy of the State of Kansas that all programs and activities which are carried out by or on behalf of state organizations shall be conducted in accordance with the following principles:

(a) individuals with disabilities have the right to full participation in the life of the state, including the use of information technology provided by or on behalf of state organizations for use by employees, program participants, and members of the general public; and

(b) information technology purchased, developed, maintained, or used in whole or in part by state organizations and intended for use by employees, program participants, and members of the general public shall be accessible to and usable by individuals with disabilities.

SECTION 2. DEFINITIONS.

As used in the Kansas Information Technology Access Act:

(a) "Access" means the ability to receive, use, and manipulate data and operate controls included in information technology.

(b) "State organization" means any instrumentality, branch, board, commission, division, department, or authority of the state and its political subdivisions.

(c) "Disability" shall have such meaning as defined in K.S.A 44-1002(j) and amendments thereto.

(d) "Information technology" means all electronic information processing hardware and software, including but not limited to telecommunications and any equipment, software, interface system, or interconnected system that is used in the creation, acquisition, storage, retrieval, manipulation, management, movement, dissemination, control, display, switching, interchange, transmission, or reception of data or information.

(e) "Telecommunications" means the transmission of information, images, pictures, voice or data by radio, video or other electronic or impulse means.

(f) "Assistive technology" means any item, piece of equipment or product system, whether acquired commercially, off the shelf, modified or customized, that is used to increase, maintain or improve functional capabilities of individuals with disabilities.

SECTION 3. RESPONSIBILITIES.

(a) The head of each state organization shall be responsible for —

(1) the achievement of the purposes described in Section 1 of this act;

(2) the incorporation of the Information Technology Access Clause described in Section 5 of this act into all contracts and other agreements entered into by the state organization for the procurement of technology or for provision on its behalf, without regard to:

    a) the source of funds used to make the purchase;
    b) whether the purchase is made under delegated purchasing authority; or,
    c) the source of law under which the purchase is made,

and compliance therewith;

(3) cooperating with the Kansas Partnership for Accessible Technology, as established in section 7 of this act, in providing such assistance as may be needed for the achievement of its purpose, including such information as the Partnership determines is necessary to conduct the assessments under subsection 7(b) of this act and preparation of the reports under subsection 7(f) of this act.

SECTION 4. INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY ACCESSIBILITY POLICIES

At the advice and recommendation of the Kansas Partnership for Accessible Technology, the state Information Technology Executive Council shall establish policies that include such specifications, standards, and guidance as are necessary to ensure the accessible implementation and use by and on behalf of state organizations for the full scope of technologies included in the state information technology architecture established in accordance with K.S.A 75-7204(b)(1)(B). The state Americans with Disabilities Act coordinator shall work jointly with the Kansas Partnership for Accessible Technology and the Information Technology Executive Council to establish criteria for undue burden exemptions to such polices.

SECTION 5. INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY ACCESS CLAUSE

An information technology access clause suitable for use in contracting shall be developed by the Kansas Partnership for Accessible Technology, as established in section 7 of this act, in cooperation with the State Division of Purchases, requiring compliance with the information technology accessibility policies established by the state's Information Technology Executive Council.

SECTION 6. IMPLEMENTATION.

(a) Information Technology Access Clause Implementation.

(1) New contracts. The clause required by section 5 of this act shall be included in all new contracts for the procurement of information technology by or for the use of state organizations covered by this act beginning upon the effective date of this act.

(2) Existing contracts. As determined in a schedule established jointly by the State Americans with Disabilities Act Coordinator, the State Director of Purchases, and the Chair of the Kansas Partnership for Accessible Technology, as established in section 7 of this act, the clause required by section 5 of this act shall be included in all existing contracts for the procurement of information technology by or for the use of state organizations covered by this act within 18 months of the effective date of this act.

(b) New internally developed systems and technology implementations. All internally developed systems and technology implementations deployed after the effective date of this act must be compliant with the accessible technology policies and guidance developed by the Information Technology Executive Council in section 4.

(c) Existing internally-developed systems and technology implementations. It is the intent of this act to require compliance by all systems and technology implementations. With regard to internally-developed information technology systems and technology implementations deployed prior to the effective date of this act, the state Americans with Disabilities Act coordinator shall work jointly with the state agency affected and the Kansas Partnership for Accessible Technology, as established in section 7 of this act, to determine the feasibility and appropriate timelines for achieving compliance.

(d) Nothing in this act requires the installation of assistive technology when the information technology is being used by individuals who are nondisabled.

(e) Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph (d) of this subsection, the applications programs and underlying operating systems (including the format of the data) used for the manipulation and presentation of information shall permit the installation and effective use of assistive technology.

SECTION 7. KANSAS PARTNERSHIP FOR ACCESSIBLE TECHNOLOGY. ORGANIZATION AND DUTIES.

There is hereby established the Kansas Partnership for Accessible Technology ("Partnership") with the following purposes and charges:

(a) The Partnership shall address information technology accessibility issues and provide policy, standards, guidelines, or procedural recommendations to the Information Technology Executive Council.

(b) The Partnership shall coordinate, review, and provide recommendations on programs for enterprise wide assessment and monitoring of compliance with information technology accessibility standards and policies.

15-3

(c) The Partnership shall review annually and recommend modifications as required the state information technology accessibility policies, and related documents, in response to any pertinent advances in technology and/or changes in federal information technology accessibility standards.

(d) The Partnership shall develop and provide information, training, support, and resources on information technology accessibility to agency information technology implementers and other stakeholders.

(e) The Partnership shall aim to establish a leadership role for Kansas in the national effort to improve access to and use of information and services by individuals with disabilities.

(f) The Partnership shall be a standing advisory committee to the Information Technology Executive Council, and other committees, boards and commissions as appropriate, and shall provide a copy of its annual report to the Council, as well as to the Governor and Legislature.

(g) The Partnership membership shall consist of up to thirty (30) members as follows:

    (1) The Director of Statewide IT Accessibility;

    (2) The State ADA Coordinator;

    (3) The Executive Director of the Kansas Commission on Disability Concerns;

    (4) The Director of the Department of Administration Division of Purchases;

    (5) The Chief Information Technology Architect;

    (6) The Executive Branch Chief Information Technology Officer;

    (7) The Legislative Branch Chief Information Technology Officer;

    (8) The Judicial Branch Chief Information Technology Officer;

    (9) The Executive Director of the Information Network of Kansas;

    (10) The State Archivist;

    (11) The State Geographic Information Systems Director;

    (12) A representative from the Kansas Department of Social and Rehabilitation Services; appointed by the Secretary of the Department of Social and Rehabilitation Services;

    (13) A representative from the Kansas Department on Aging; appointed by the Secretary of the Kansas Department on Aging;

15-4

(14) A representative from the Division of Information Systems and Communications; appointed by the Director of the Division of Information Systems and Communications;

(15) A representative from the Kansas State Department of Education; appointed by the Kansas Commissioner of Education;

(16) A representative from the Regents Information Technology Council of the Kansas Board of Regents; appointed by the Chairperson of the Regents Information Technology Council of the Kansas Board of Regents;

(17) A representative from Kan-ed; appointed by the Executive Director of Kan-ed;

(18) A representative from the Kansas Health Policy Authority; appointed by the Executive Director of the Kansas Health Policy Authority;

(19) A representative from the Kansas Division of Emergency Management; appointed by the Director of Emergency Management and Homeland Security;

(20) A representative from Kansas Relay Services, Inc.;

(21) Up to ten (10) appointments by the Governor from among the following categories. These members shall serve at the pleasure of the Governor.

    (A) County government;

    (B) Local government;

    (C) The Kansas State School for the Blind;

    (D) The Kansas School for the Deaf;

    (E) Disability advocates from the private sector;

    (F) At-large.

(h) A Chairperson and Vice-Chairperson from among the members shall be elected by the Partnership annually. The Partnership may elect other officers among its members and may establish any committees deemed necessary to discharge its duties.

(i) Members of the Partnership, including officers and employees who are appointed to the Partnership, may receive subsistence allowances, mileage and expenses as permitted by law.

(j) For administrative purposes, the Partnership shall be housed in the Division of Information Systems and Communications. The Partnership shall receive staff support from the Director of Statewide IT Accessibility.

(k) The Partnership shall work jointly with officials from other state agencies, organizations and county, municipal and tribal governments, as well as with businesses and organizations in the private sector whose products, services, or activities affect the accessibility of state services, programs, or systems.

SECTION 8. This act shall take effect and be in force from the date of enactment of this act.

15-6