

NEBRASKA INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY COMMISSION

Friday, September 23, 2005, 1:30 p.m.

Southeast Community College - Continuing Education Division - Room 303

301 South 68th Street Place

Lincoln, Nebraska

PROPOSED AGENDA

Meeting Documents:

Click the links in the agenda
or [click here](#) for all documents (xxx KB, xx Pages).

- 1:00 p.m. Education Council [Business Meeting](#)
- 1:30 p.m. Call to Order of the NITC and Education Council Joint Meeting
Notice of Meeting and Roll Call
Lt. Governor Rick Sheehy
- 1:35 p.m. **Approval of [June 14, 2005 NITC Minutes](#)*** – Lt. Governor Sheehy
- 1:40 p.m. Public Comment
- 1:45 p.m. DAS Information Technology Services Annual Report
- 1:50 p.m. August 9, 2005 Technical Panel Joint Meeting with the NITC Advisory Councils
[Meeting Synopsis](#)
- 2:00 p.m. **Approval of [Statewide Technology Plan 2005-06 – Part I](#)***
- 2:15 p.m. Strategic Initiatives – Security & Business Resumption
NITC - Directive for restoration timeline and priority*
- 2:20 p.m. Reports and Action Items from the Councils and Technical Panel
- A. Community Council Report
 - 1. **Membership***
 - 2. Technology Innovation Grants for Economic Revitalization (TIGER) Update
 - 3. I.T. Planning and Mini Grant Program Update
 - B. Education Council Report
 - 1. **Membership*** [*link to be added*]
 - C. State Government Council Report
 - D. Technical Panel Report
 - 1. Standards and Guidelines
 - a. **GIS Metadata Standard***
 - 2. **[Revised Technical Panel Charter*](#)**
- 2:50 p.m. Education Council – Accomplishments and Update
- 3:00 p.m. LB 689 Distance Education Task Force Update and Discussion
- 3:45 p.m. New Business
- 4:00 p.m. Adjournment
- Next NITC Meeting Date: Tuesday, November 8, 2005, 1:30 p.m.

(Bolded * indicates action items.)

Meeting notice posted to the NITC and Public Meeting Calendar Websites on August 31, 2005.
Meeting agenda posted on September 15, 2005.

NEBRASKA INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY COMMISSION

Tuesday, June 14, 2005, 12:30 p.m.

Video Conference Sites:

City Hall Offices, 1614 1st Avenue, South Sioux City, Nebraska
Executive Building-Room 103, 521 South 14th Street, Lincoln, Nebraska
Kearney Public Library-Media Center, 2020 1st Avenue, Kearney, Nebraska
Panhandle Learning Center-High Plains Room, 4502 Avenue I, Scottsbluff, Nebraska

PROPOSED MINUTES

MEMBERS PRESENT:

Lieutenant Governor Rick Sheehy, Chair (South Sioux City Site)
Greg Adams, Mayor, City of York (Lincoln Site)
Linda Aerni, Chief Executive Officer, Community Internet Systems (South Sioux City Site)
Dr. Doug Christensen, Nebraska Department of Education (Lincoln Site)
Dr. Eric Brown, Manager, KRVN Radio (Kearney Site)
L. Merrill Bryan, Senior Vice President & Chief Information Officer, Union Pacific (South Sioux City Site)
Senator Phil Erdman, Ex-officio (Scottsbluff Site)
Trev Peterson, Attorney, Knudsen, Berkheimer, Richardson, and Endacott, LLP (Lincoln Site)

MEMBERS ABSENT: L. Dennis Smith, University of Nebraska

CALL TO ORDER, ROLL CALL AND MEETING NOTICE

Lieutenant Governor Sheehy called the meeting to order at 12:30 p.m. There were seven voting members present at the time of roll call. A quorum existed to conduct official business. The meeting notice and agenda were posted to the NITC and the Public Calendar Web sites on Tuesday, June 7, 2005.

PRESENTATION – SOUTH SIOUX CITY'S I.T. EFFORTS AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Lance Martin, Communications Coordinator, City of South Sioux City
Lance Swanson, South Sioux City Schools, Technology Director
Lance Hedquist, City Administrator, South Sioux
Greg Koinzan, Police Officer, South Sioux City Police Department

Lt. Governor Sheehy introduced Lance Hedquist, City Administrator for South Sioux City. Mayor Bill McLarty was also present. The NITC was acknowledged and thanked for providing grant assistance to South Sioux City. The city has received national recognition and awards for their efforts. The presenters proceeded with a PowerPoint presentation that covered the collaborative I.T. efforts among the city administration, the public schools and the police department. Questions were entertained.

APPROVAL OF MARCH MINUTES

Commissioner Brown moved to approve the [March 15, 2005](#) minutes as presented. Commissioner Aerni seconded the motion. Roll call vote: Adams-Yes, Aerni-Yes, Brown-Yes, Bryan-Yes, Christensen-Abstained, Sheehy-Yes, and Peterson-Yes. Results: 6-Yes, 1-Abstain, 0-No. The motion was carried.

PUBLIC COMMENT

There was no public comment.

STRATEGIC INITIATIVES UPDATE

Brenda Decker, Chief Information Officer, State of Nebraska

Ms. Decker highlighted some of the staff recommendations pertaining to the NITC Strategic Initiatives:

- Nebraska Statewide Telehealth Network. This has been a collaborative effort headed by the Nebraska Hospital Association. The NITC and the Community Council's Telehealth Subcommittee have also been instrumental in its development.
- Network Nebraska. This is a collaborative effort between the Division of Communications and the University of Nebraska. The next phase of this initiative is to formalize business relationships and agreements and to enhance rural bandwidth through aggregation.

- **Statewide Synchronous Video Network.** The passage of LB689 and the NITC's membership on the task force will provide an opportunity for the NITC to look at how the statewide network can provide digital education. The primary objective of this initiative is to establish an Internet Protocol-based network that will interconnect all existing and future distance learning and videoconferencing facilities in the State of Nebraska.
- **Community IT Planning and Development.** The primary objective of this initiative is to foster community and economic development in Nebraska communities through the effective use of information technology.
- **Promoting the Efficient Delivery of Government and Educational Services.** The State Government Council has been working on shared services; standards and guidelines, project review process; e-government; and business continuity and disaster recovery.

Commissioners commented on the need to protect the public trust in regards to disaster recovery and business continuity. There is an emphasis at the national level for information sharing among agencies.

Discussion followed regarding responsibility for the goals and vision of the Statewide Technology Plan and communication with state legislators. The Commissioners believe there is a lack of awareness and knowledge about the purpose and goals of the NITC among senators. Although the NITC biennial report and budget recommendations are submitted to the Legislature, there still seems to be a disconnect. Senator Erdman was appointed by the Governor to serve on the NITC as liaison with the legislature. It was noted that Senator Erdman stated that continued education about the NITC needs to occur, and that it is imperative that information is received in a timely manner for the legislature to make budget decisions. The NITC is responsible for completion of its goals and vision. Staff will discuss the issue further to recommend a better mechanism for communication with the Legislature regarding reports, recommendations and building awareness.

Commissioner Christensen moved to approve the strategic initiatives for the Statewide Technology Plan. Commissioner Aerni seconded the motion. Roll call vote: Christensen-Yes, Brown-Yes, Adams-Yes, Bryan-Yes, Peterson-Yes, Sheehy-Yes, and Aerni-Yes. Results: 7-Yes, 0-No. The motion was carried by unanimous vote.

LEGISLATIVE UPDATE

LB689 Task Force Membership. The legislation provides for two representatives from the NITC to serve on the task force. Those representatives will be Lt. Governor Sheehy and Commissioner Brown. Brenda Decker will serve as representative of the Governor.

LB645 Task Force Membership. The legislative language calls for three representatives from the NITC to serve on the task force. Appointments to the task force are to be done by September 2005. Interested Commissioners are to inform Lt. Governor Sheehy or Ms. Decker as soon as possible.

STAFF AND COUNCIL REPORTS - [COMMUNITY COUNCIL](#)

Anne Byers, Community I.T. Manager

Membership Recommendation. The Community Council and its Telehealth Subcommittee felt it was important to have a physician serve as a member. [Dr. Jerry Easterday](#) was nominated as a new member representing the telehealth sector. He has been providing telehealth services through Lutheran Family Services.

Commissioner Bryan moved to approve the Community Council's recommendation of Dr. Easterday as a new member. Commissioner Christensen seconded the motion. Roll call vote: Peterson-Yes, Sheehy-Yes, Christensen-Yes, Bryan-Yes, Brown-Yes, Aerni-Yes, and Adams-Yes. Results: 7-Yes, 0-No. The motion was carried by unanimous vote.

Technology Innovation Grants for Economic Revitalization (TIGER)

At the May 24 Community Council meeting, the council recommended offering mini grants for projects which use information technology to enhance economic development instead of funding a special project. Approximately \$20,000 is available in the Community Technology Fund. Applications would be due Sept. 1, 2005. Awards would be announced in November 2005. The NITC will need to approve the guidelines to begin the grant process. Questions were entertained.

Commissioner Aerni moved to approve the guidelines for the [Community Council's Technology Innovation Grants for Economic Revitalization \(TIGER\)](#). Commissioner Brown seconded the motion. Roll call vote: Adams-Yes, Peterson-Yes, Aerni-Yes, Sheehy-Yes, Brown-Yes, Christensen-Yes, and Bryan-Yes. Results: 7-Yes, 0-No. The motion was carried by unanimous vote.

COUNCIL REPORTS - EDUCATION COUNCIL

Tom Rolfes, Education Information Technology Manager

The Education Council has met twice since the March NITC meeting. Council members have been very interested in LB689. An all day work session was held on April 22nd with 25 members and alternates present. As a result of the work session, a vision statement and list of desired outcomes were developed that the Council would like to see from the distance education task force. To gather data for the task force, three surveys were developed – a separate one for teachers, IT managers/coordinators, and administrators. The surveys were posted on ESU 10 web site. So far, over 640 teachers, 70 tech coordinators, and 130 administrators have responded. When data is compiled, it will be given to the NITC representatives on task force.

Membership Recommendations. The Education Council submits the following recommendations for membership for final approval by the NITC.

Higher Education Renewals: Yvette Holly, Chuck Lenosky, and Jack Huck

Higher Education New Members: Stan Carpenter and Clark Chandler

K-12 Education Renewals: Ed Rastovski, Joe LeDuc, and Al Schneider

K-12 Education New Members: Rich Molettieri

Commissioner Peterson moved to approve the [Education Council's recommendations for new and renewed memberships](#). Commissioner Christensen seconded the motion. Roll call vote: Peterson-Yes, Adams-Yes, Sheehy-Yes, Aerni-Yes, Christensen-Yes, Bryan-Yes, and Brown-Yes. Results: 7-Yes, 0-No. The motion was carried by unanimous vote.

COUNCIL REPORTS - STATE GOVERNMENT COUNCIL

Rick Becker, Government Information Technology Manager

The State Government Council has met three times since the March NITC meeting. Agenda items have included the following topics: Nebraska State Homepage revision; shared services; and revision to the Basic E-mail Standard. A press conference to announce the new Nebraska.com site is scheduled for June 16th.

Commissioner Aerni raised a question regarding the host for the State of Nebraska homepage. Ms. Decker explained that the Nebraska homepage is the responsibility of the State Records Board. The State Records Board contracts with NOL whose parent company is outside of the State of Nebraska. The Commissioners asked the Chair to send a letter to the State Records Board indicating their thoughts of the home page hosting. Staff will follow-up on this and get back to the Commissioners. A new web site is also being developed for Lt. Governor Sheehy. The NITC is also exploring this possibility of a new web site.

REPORT - TECHNICAL PANEL

Walter Weir, Chair, Technical Panel

The Technical Panel has met twice since the March NITC meeting. Three standards and guidelines recommendations are on today's agenda. The panel has been discussing software that may help with prioritizing budget requests. There are approximately 250,000 users on Network Nebraska. Through a NEMA grant, a larger router has been obtained for the Peter Kiewitt Center. The router will help move part of the Internet traffic through Omaha on a Level 3 connection.

STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES: WEB BRANDING AND POLICY CONSISTENCY

Discussions regarding web branding began with the Nebraska Webmasters Group. The purpose of the Brand Graphic is to make it clear that the web page being viewed is an official State of Nebraska web page with an image that cannot legally be used on non-State of Nebraska web pages. The purpose of the footer requirements is to ensure that the public can easily view the privacy and security policies and that every web page has them available. Questions were entertained.

Commissioner Peterson moved to approve the [Web Branding and Policy Consistency Standard](#). Commissioner Aerni seconded the motion. Roll call vote: Sheehy-Yes, Christensen-Yes, Aerni-Yes,

Brown-Yes, Bryan-Yes, Peterson-Yes, and Adams-Yes. Results: 7-Yes, 0-No. The motion was carried by unanimous vote.

STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES: SECURITY STATEMENT

A security statement will be posted on a web page -- which may include other privacy and policy information -- linked directly from the State of Nebraska home page <http://www.nebraska.gov>. Questions were entertained.

Commissioner Aerni moved to approve the [Security Statement Standard](#). Commissioner Bryan seconded the motion. Roll call vote: Brown-Yes, Sheehy-Yes, Bryan-Yes, Peterson-Yes, Adams-Yes, and Aerni-Yes, Christensen-Yes. Results: 7-Yes, 0-No. The motion was carried by unanimous vote.

STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES: E-MAIL STANDARD FOR STATE GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

The basic e-mail system product that was approved over a year ago had a major revision which was more graphics intensive so low bandwidth users were having difficulty. The work group refocused and tested other products. A new product was chosen and, since the standard called for a specific product this standard is up for review and approval again. Questions were entertained.

Commissioner Aerni moved to approve the [E-mail Standard for State Government Agencies](#). Commissioner Adams seconded the motion. Roll call vote: Aerni-Yes, Bryan-Yes, Christensen-Yes, Adams-Yes, Sheehy-Yes, Brown-Yes, and Peterson-Yes. Results: 7-Yes, 0-No. The motion was carried by unanimous vote.

NEW BUSINESS

Ms. Decker announced that on August 9th the Technical Panel is hosting a collaborative meeting with the other councils. NITC Commissioners will be invited to attend as well.

NEXT MEETING DATE, TIME AND LOCATION AND ADJOURNMENT

The next meeting of the Nebraska Information Technology Commission will be held on Friday, September 16, 2005, at 1 p.m. and will be held with the Education Council. Due to a 1 p.m. appointment, Commissioner Brown requested that the meeting be held in the morning.

With no further business, Lt. Governor Sheehy adjourned the meeting at 3:15 p.m.

Meeting minutes were taken by Lori Lopez Urdiales and reviewed by staff of the Nebraska Information Technology Commission.

JOINT MEETING OF THE TECHNICAL PANEL,
COMMUNITY, EDUCATION & STATE GOVERNMENT COUNCILS

Tuesday, August 9, 2005, 9:00 a.m.

Collaborative Action Items

- Stimulate job creation and economic development, including the development of a skilled technical workforce.
- Examine policy implications of the use of shared network assets.
- Make it easier to access information resources in Nebraska through a knowledge management system.
- Use high bandwidth flexible use circuits as community aggregation points and create a statewide, high bandwidth digital content delivery system using satellite, terrestrial and wireless technology.
- Improve disaster recovery and business continuity procedures for all public entities, including homeland security preparedness measures.

These action items will be incorporated into the Statewide Technology Plan. If you are interested in participating in the workgroups being formed to further develop these action items, please contact Lori Lopez Urdiales at 471-3560 or e-mail llopezur@notes.state.ne.us.

DRAFT

Revised Sept. 21, 2005

Digital Nebraska

Envisioning Our Future

Nebraska's Statewide Technology Plan

2005-2006

Nebraska Information Technology Commission





**November 2005
State of Nebraska
Nebraska Information Technology Commission
521 S. 14th Street, Suite 301
Lincoln, NE 68508-2707
(402) 471-3560**

Nebraska's Statewide Technology Plan
is available from the NITC Web site:
<http://www.nitc.state.ne.us>

Foreword



Dave Heineman
Governor

STATE OF NEBRASKA

DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES
Lori McClurg

November 8, 2005

My Fellow Nebraskans:

Information technology is becoming increasingly pervasive in nearly every aspect of our lives. The widespread use of information technology in business has led to unprecedented gains in productivity. State government must also use information technology to increase efficiency and to deliver services seamlessly to Nebraskans.

Recognizing the importance of information technology, the Legislature created the Nebraska Information Technology Commission in 1998 and charged it with developing an annual statewide technology plan. *Digital Nebraska: Envisioning Our Future* presents a vision for the use of technology in education, health care, economic development and all levels of government. The plan also outlines eight strategic initiatives on which to focus the State's efforts and resources.

I would like to thank the NITC Commissioners, members of the NITC's advisory groups, and the NITC staff for their contributions to the statewide technology plan.

Rick Sheehy
Lieutenant Governor

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Rick Sheehy".

Rick Sheehy
Lieutenant Governor
and Chair, Nebraska Information Technology Commission



Nebraska Information Technology Commission
Lieutenant Governor Rick Sheehy, Chair

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Commissioners and Staff

Commissioners

Lieutenant Governor Rick Sheehy, Chair

Greg Adams, Mayor of York

Linda Aerni, Chief Executive Officer, Community Internet Systems

Dr. Eric Brown, Station Manager, KRVN-AM

L. Merrill Bryan, Jr., Senior Vice President & Chief Information Officer, Union Pacific

Dr. Doug Christensen, Commissioner of Education, Nebraska Department of Education

Trev E. Peterson, Attorney, Knudsen, Berkheimer, Richardson & Endacott, LLP

Doug Kristensen, Chancellor, University of Nebraska - Kearney

Senator Philip Erdman, Nebraska Legislature, Bayard, Nebraska

Staff

Brenda Decker, Chief Information Officer

Steve Henderson, IT Administrator, Planning and Project Management

Rick Becker, Government Information Technology Manager

Anne Byers, Community Information Technology Manager

Tom Rolfes, Education Information Technology Manager

Lori Lopez Urdiales, Administrative Assistant

The Nebraska Information Technology Commission (NITC) was established by the Legislature in 1998 to provide advice, strategic direction, and accountability on information technology investments in the state.

Executive Summary



Digital Nebraska: Envisioning Our Future sets forth the vision and goals for the use of information technology in Nebraska, building upon Nebraska's numerous successes.

The Nebraska Information Technology Commission (NITC) was established by the Legislature in 1998 to provide advice, strategic direction, and accountability on information technology investments in the state. *Digital Nebraska: Envisioning Our Future* is the 6th statewide technology plan, in accordance with Section 86-516's directive to "annually update a statewide technology plan." The statewide technology plan includes a set of action items that will guide the work of the Nebraska Information Technology Commission (NITC) and its advisory groups.

The NITC has identified eight strategic initiatives which address the NITC's goals of supporting the development of a robust telecommunications infrastructure; supporting community and economic development; promoting the efficient delivery of government and educational services; and ensuring security and business continuity.

These are projects that would materially advance the vision and statewide goals as identified by the NITC, that are ready to be implemented, or that require an enterprise approach, involvement by the NITC and cooperation of multiple entities for their success. By emphasizing selected strategic initiatives, the NITC hopes to encourage funding of these initiatives and to encourage state agencies to work together to advance these initiatives. A brief description of each initiative follows:

Nebraska Statewide Telehealth Network. The Nebraska Statewide Telehealth Network will improve access to health care, continuing medical education, bioterrorism training, and bioterrorism alerts by connecting all rural and critical access hospitals with regional hospitals, public health departments, state public health laboratories, and the State of Nebraska. By the end of 2005, most of the telecommunications lines will be installed. The Nebraska Statewide Telehealth Network is a collaborative effort led by the Nebraska Hospital Association.

Network Nebraska. In order to develop a broadband, scalable telecommunications infrastructure that optimizes the quality of service to every public entity in the state of Nebraska, the Division of Communications and the University of Nebraska engaged in a collaborative partnership that used existing resources to aggregate disparate networks into a multipurpose core backbone extending from Norfolk, Omaha, Lincoln, Grand Island, Kearney and North Platte to the Panhandle. The next phase of this initiative is to formalize business relationships and agreements and to enhance rural bandwidth through aggregation. Potential benefits of Network Nebraska include lower network costs, greater efficiency, interoperability of systems providing video courses and conferencing, increased collaboration among educational entities, new educational opportunities, and better use of public investments.

Statewide Synchronous Video Network. The 400+ interactive video facilities in Nebraska currently utilize a variety of video standards and bandwidth speeds that prevent interconnection between sub-networks. The Statewide Synchronous Video Network, as envisioned, would use compatible audio and video standards to enable any classroom or facility to connect with any other classroom or facility or to connect with multiple sites simultaneously. Benefits include greater sharing of educational courses and resources; more efficient use of available resources; one-to-many videoconferencing capabilities for alerts and emergency situations; and collaborative development across various service agencies.

Community IT Planning and Development. In order to foster community and economic development in Nebraska communities through the effective use of information technology, the NITC Community Council has partnered with the University of Nebraska Cooperative Extension and Rural Initiative to form the Technologies Across Nebraska partnership. Technologies Across Nebraska has helped 21 communities develop local plans to utilize technology to enhance development opportunities. Technologies Across Nebraska's quarterly newsletter, *TANgents*, reaches over 1,000 individuals with an interest in technology-related development.

Digital Education. The primary objective of the Digital Education Initiative is to promote the effective and efficient integration of technology into the instructional, learning, and administrative processes and to utilize technology to deliver enhanced digital educational opportunities to students at all levels throughout Nebraska on an equitable and affordable basis.

State Government Efficiency. The State Government Council will address multiple items improving efficiency in state government, including shared services; standards and guidelines; and the project review process. The council has identified and is working to implement seven "shared services" for state government agencies. Also, the council will continue to develop standards and guidelines to better coordinate state agency technology efforts. Finally, the council will review and recommend improvements to the IT project review process. Benefits of these activities include lower costs, easier interoperability among systems, greater data sharing, and improved services.

E-Government. Through the use of technology, state agencies can enhance information sharing, service delivery, and constituency and client participation. Benefits include improved services for citizens and businesses, and increased efficiency and effectiveness for agencies.

Security and Business Resumption. This initiative will define and clarify policies, standards and guidelines, and responsibilities related to the security of the State's information technology resources. Benefits include lower costs by addressing security from an enterprise perspective, cost avoidance, and protecting the public trust.

**Digital
Nebraska:
Envisioning
Our Future**
*sets forth the
vision and
goals for the
use of
information
technology in
Nebraska,
building upon
Nebraska's
numerous
successes.*

Introduction



“Technology can provide a link that further unites our state —a link that bridges our vast prairies and sandhills. Technology has revolutionized farming, it is helping to bring health care services to the smallest of our communities, and it has opened new doors of learning in our schools. We must build on the superb progress that has been made.”

--Governor Dave Heineman, State of the State Address, January 26, 2005

Information technology is making information and services more readily available to Nebraskans across the state. Through the Nebraska Statewide Telehealth Network, doctors and nurses at St. Elizabeth Regional Medical Center can set up videoconferences with the families and doctors of infants with special medical needs who reside outside of the Lincoln area. From the convenience of their offices, banks, title companies, and law firms can search court records through Nebraska.gov. Legislative staff can easily monitor legislative activity using the Bill-Tracker service, another Nebraska.gov service, freeing up resources to better meet constituent needs. Through Technologies Across Nebraska’s IT Planning and Mini Grant program, communities are examining how to better utilize technology. After soliciting citizen input, Cuming County has redesigned its Web site to better meet constituent needs. The Nemaha County Development Association, with assistance from the Nebraska Public Service Commission and Technologies Across Nebraska, has partnered with JAGWireless to bring broadband service to Nemaha County. South Sioux City is using a high tech camera system to deter vandals.

Building upon these and other successes, *Digital Nebraska: Envisioning Our Future* sets forth the vision and goals for the use of information technology in Nebraska.

The Nebraska Information Technology Commission (NITC) was established by the Legislature in 1998 to provide advice, strategic direction, and accountability on information technology investments in the state. *Digital Nebraska: Envisioning Our Future* is the 6th statewide technology plan. The statewide technology plan includes a set of action items that will guide the work of the Nebraska Information Technology Commission (NITC) and its advisory groups.

To achieve its mandate, the NITC relies on coordination and collaboration to influence a wide range of information technology issues. The NITC has neither operational authority nor enforcement powers for implementing its policy directives. The NITC has adhered to the legislative directive in Section 86-513 to “coordinate the state’s investment in information technology in an efficient and expeditious manner.”

High tech system deters vandals

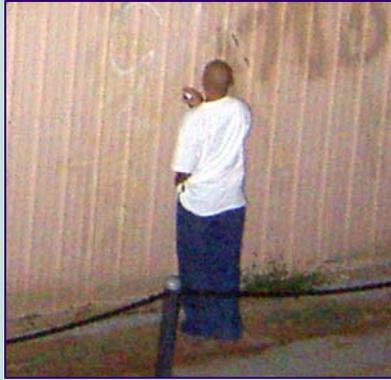
By Lance Martin, City of South Sioux City

South Sioux City is using technology to send this message to would-be vandals: "Stop! This is private property. It is illegal to spray graffiti. Your picture has just been taken and will be used to prosecute you. Leave the area now!"

South Sioux City has implemented four high tech graffiti/vandalism deterrent systems at repeat graffiti problem areas in the city. The system consists of a high quality 5 mega-pixel digital camera, a motion sensor, a remote control and a high powered flash mechanism. The systems are solar powered and don't require any wiring whatsoever making them quick and simple to deploy. The system can be armed so that they are on 24x7 or they can be set to come on at night and shut off in the morning.

The system is mounted to a building or telephone pole and is "aimed" at a building or location where the problem is occurring. When the system is armed and a would-be perpetrator walks within the area of the motion detector sensor, the system activates taking a digital photograph of the area while playing a recording. The recording is customizable. The system can be set to take up to four pictures per event. It is best to set the system to take at least two pictures. After the flash goes off and the recorded message plays, most individuals look up at the camera to see what is going on. The second picture then often catches the individual looking directly at the camera.

The system is a proactive approach to solving the problem of graffiti and vandalism. Very seldom does an individual continue on with the intended graffiti or vandalism after their picture has been taken. The natural reaction in almost all cases is to flee the scene without the crime being committed. The camera system has already caught one perpetrator in the act, spray paint can in hand and also fleeing the scene in his vehicle.



A would-be vandal caught in the act by South Sioux City's graffiti deterrent system. Photo courtesy of South Sioux City

South Sioux City has implemented four high tech graffiti/vandalism deterrent systems at repeat graffiti problem areas in the city.

Vision and Goals



The vision of the NITC is to improve the quality of life of all Nebraskans by promoting the use of information technology in education, health care, economic development and all levels of government. To achieve this vision, the NITC has identified five goals:

- Support the development of a robust statewide telecommunications infrastructure that is scalable, reliable, and efficient;
- Support the use of information technology to enhance community and economic development;
- Promote the use of information technology to improve the efficiency and delivery of governmental and educational services, including homeland security;
- Promote effective planning, management and accountability regarding the state's investments in information technology.
- Ensure the security of the State's data and network resources and the continuity of business operations.

"Blackboard sends education beyond the classroom and into the dorm room, the late-night struggle over unintelligible classical texts and the Wi-Fi coffee shop five miles down the road."

—Ivan Lovegren,
Daily Nebraskan

eLearning at University of Nebraska extends education beyond classroom

Since the year 2000, the University of Nebraska has used Blackboard, a suite of web-based elearning products, for deployment at all four campuses. At this time approximately 90% of all UN students are enrolled in at least one course that utilizes Blackboard.

When a student logs into Blackboard, each of the courses they are currently enrolled in is automatically displayed. They can easily access all of the information and resources their instructors have provided relative to each course. They are able to take diagnostic quizzes or graded evaluations and immediately see their results. Students who would not participate in classroom discussions often actively participate in online discussions and chat sessions. Blackboard also supports the formation of communities of learning. Students can also personalize their Blackboard "home page" to include other web-based applications and resources (e.g. links to reference libraries, news services, etc).

As guest columnist for the UNL newspaper Daily Nebraskan, senior Ivan Lovegren said, "Blackboard sends education beyond the classroom and into the dorm room, the late-night struggle over unintelligible classical texts and the Wi-Fi coffee shop five miles down the road. It provides a system of immediate connection and information. Networking these benefits among students and scholars pursuing a common goal of understanding and knowledge means all professors at UNL should seek to utilize the Blackboard Learning System."

Role of Advisory Groups

The NITC conducts the majority of its work through three advisory groups and the Technical Panel.

Community Council. The Community Council has twenty members from each of its three focus areas (rural and community information technology development, local governments and libraries, and telehealth), resource providers, and other groups as deemed appropriate by the Community Council and the NITC. The Community Council focuses on the role of information technology in community and economic development. It seeks to foster the collaborative and innovative use of technology through partnerships between public and private sectors, to improve teleliteracy, and to support community and economic development for Nebraska citizens.

Education Council. The Education Council has sixteen members, eight representing the K-12 sector, eight representing the postsecondary sector, and four liaisons as representatives of the Department of Education, the Coordinating Commission for Postsecondary Education, the Department of Administrative Services, and the Nebraska Educational Telecommunications Commission. The Education Council works on common areas of interest in the use of information technology across all sectors of education from elementary through postsecondary levels and including public and private institutions. The Education Council advises the NITC on education information technology needs, goals, and policy. The Council identifies, coordinates, and prioritizes matters pertaining to information technology for a more strategic and cost-effective approach to developing the state's education information technology infrastructure.

State Government Council. The State Government Council has 24 members representing state agencies and two members with experience in managing major information technology systems chosen from the private sector. The mission of the State Government Council is to provide direction and oversight for state government information technology vision, goals, and policy. It promotes collaboration on technology issues among state agencies.

Technical Panel. The Technical Panel is a statutory body, which provides technical analysis and recommendations to the Commission. The Technical Panel is codified at Neb. Rev. Stat. § 86-521. It consists of seven members approved by the Commission. The mission of the Technical Panel is to assist in the development of a statewide technical infrastructure that will be scalable, reliable, and efficient, including a shared statewide telecommunications network. It provides technical analysis of projects and recommends technical standards and guidelines.

Each of the councils and the Technical Panel has a charter, adopted by the NITC, which establishes the council membership, responsibilities, and meeting procedures. Charters, proceedings, and other information are available on the NITC Web site.

Joint Advisory Group Efforts. On August 9, 2005, members of the NITC's advisory groups met to identify collaborative action items which support the NITC's

The NITC conducts most of its work through three advisory groups and the Technical Panel.



strategic initiatives. These action item ideas are being further developed and will be considered for inclusion as action items in the statewide technology plan.

Other Coordinating Entities. The NITC also recognizes the important contributions of other information technology coordinating entities, such as the Criminal Justice Information Systems (CJIS) Advisory Committee, and the Geographic Information Systems (GIS) Steering Committee. The CJIS Advisory Committee includes representatives of state and local agencies involved in all aspects of criminal justice. It conducts strategic planning and sponsors automation and data sharing projects. Further information about the CJIS Advisory Committee is available at <http://www.cjis.state.ne.us/>. The Legislature established the GIS Steering Committee in 1991 (Sections 81-2601 through 81-2605), in an effort to coordinate the implementation of GIS technology by state and local governments in Nebraska. Membership on the GIS Steering Committee includes local, state, and federal representatives. Further information about the GIS Steering Committee is available at <http://www.calmit.unl.edu/gis/>.

The NITC encourages other information technology coordinating entities to collaborate with the NITC and its advisory councils.

Strategic Initiatives

The NITC has identified eight strategic initiatives, which address the NITC's goals of supporting the development of a robust telecommunications infrastructure; supporting community and economic development; promoting the efficient delivery of government and educational services; and ensuring the security of data and network resources and the continuity of business operations. These initiatives would materially advance the vision and statewide goals as identified by the NITC. By emphasizing selected strategic initiatives, the NITC hopes to encourage funding of these initiatives and to encourage state agencies to work together to advance these initiatives.

The eight strategic initiatives, listed as supporting the NITC goals, are:

Supporting the Development of a Robust Telecommunications Infrastructure

Nebraska Statewide Telehealth Network. The Nebraska Statewide Telehealth Network will improve access to health care, continuing medical education, and bioterrorism training and alerts by connecting all rural and critical access hospitals with regional hospitals, public health departments, state public health laboratories, and the State of Nebraska. As of July 1, 2005, most of the telecommunications lines have been installed, completing phase one of network development. Phase two will address issues such as training, maintenance, scheduling, operations, and governance. The Nebraska Statewide Telehealth Network is a collaborative effort led by the Nebraska Hospital Association.

Network Nebraska. The primary objective of Network Nebraska is to develop a broadband, scalable telecommunications infrastructure that optimizes the quality of service to every public entity in the state of Nebraska. The Division of Communications and the University of Nebraska engaged in a collaborative partnership that used existing resources to aggregate disparate networks into a multipurpose core backbone extending from Norfolk, Omaha, Lincoln, Grand Island, Kearney and North Platte to the Panhandle. Potential benefits of Network Nebraska include lower network costs, greater efficiency, interoperability of systems providing video courses and conferencing, increased collaboration among educational entities, new educational opportunities, and better use of public investments.

Statewide Synchronous Video Network. The primary objective of this initiative is to establish an Internet Protocol-based network that will interconnect all existing and future distance learning and videoconferencing facilities in the State of Nebraska. The 400+ interactive video facilities in Nebraska currently utilize a variety of video standards and bandwidth speeds that prevent interconnection between sub-networks. The Statewide Synchronous Video Network, as envisioned, would use compatible audio and video standards to enable any classroom or facility to connect with any other classroom or facility or to connect with multiple sites simultaneously. Benefits include greater sharing of educational courses and resources; more efficient use of available resources; one-to-many videoconferencing capabilities for alerts and emergency situations; and collaborative development across

The NITC has identified eight strategic initiatives, which address the NITC's goals.



various service agencies.

Supporting Community and Economic Development

Community IT Planning and Development. The primary objective of this initiative is to foster community and economic development in Nebraska communities through the effective use of information technology. The NITC Community Council has partnered with the University of Nebraska Cooperative Extension and Rural Initiative to form the Technologies Across Nebraska partnership. Technologies Across Nebraska is a partnership of over 40 organizations working to help communities utilize information technology to enhance development opportunities. Technologies Across Nebraska has helped 21 communities develop local plans to utilize technology to enhance development opportunities. Technologies Across Nebraska's quarterly newsletter, *TANgents*, reaches over 1,000 individuals with an interest in technology-related development.

Promoting the Efficient Delivery of Government and Educational Services

Digital Education. The primary objective of the Digital Education Initiative is to promote the effective and efficient integration of technology into the instructional, learning, and administrative processes and to utilize technology to deliver enhanced digital educational opportunities to students at all levels throughout Nebraska on an equitable and affordable basis.

State Government Efficiency. The State Government Council will address multiple items improving efficiency in state government, including shared services; standards and guidelines; and the project review process. The council has identified and is working to implement seven "shared services" for state government agencies. Also, the council will continue to develop standards and guidelines to better coordinate state agency technology efforts. Finally, the council will review and recommend improvements to the IT project review process. Benefits of these activities include lower costs, easier interoperability among systems, greater data sharing, and improved services.

E-Government. Through the use of technology, state agencies can enhance information sharing, service delivery, and constituency and client participation. Benefits include improved services for citizens and businesses, and increased efficiency and effectiveness for agencies.

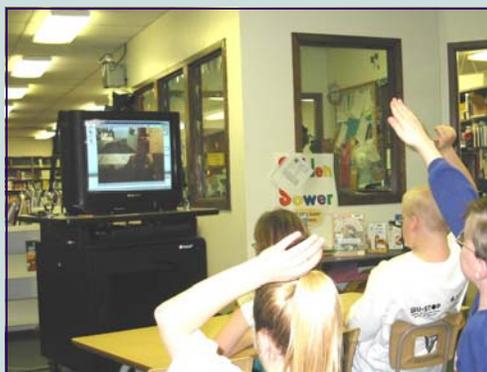
Ensuring the Security of Data and Network Resources and the Continuity of Business Operations

Security and Business Resumption. This initiative will define and clarify policies, standards and guidelines, and responsibilities related to the security of the State's information technology resources. Benefits include lower costs by addressing security from an enterprise perspective, cost avoidance, and protecting the public trust.

Each of these strategic initiatives are discussed in greater detail in the following section.

SNDLC pioneers the Digital Frontier

The Southeast Nebraska Distance Learning Consortium (SNDLC), involving schools from Educational Service Units 3, 4, 5, and 6, has been pioneering the digital frontier for Nebraska teachers and students. It is fitting that the effort includes connections to the Homestead National Monument of America at Beatrice, site of the nation's first homestead in 1862. Today, nearly a century and a half later, digital pioneering is expanding learning opportunities through Internet 1 connections to such places as



SNDLC students ask questions of staff from the Homestead National Monument in Beatrice. Photo courtesy of SNDLC

- Little Rock Central High School National Historic Site in Arkansas
- Cabrillo National Monument in California,
- Nicodemus National Historic Site in Kansas,
- Henry Doorly Zoo and Homestead National Monument of America in Nebraska
- Badlands National Park, Minuteman Missile National Historic Site and Mount Rushmore National Memorial in South Dakota
- Arches National Park, Canyonlands National Park and Hovenweep National Monument in Utah.

Educators at each of these sites work with classroom teachers to provide standards-based enrichment experiences that are directly tied to what is being taught in the classroom. Distance-learning technology allows two-way live interaction between the presenter and the students; they can hear, see and talk to each other in real time. Today's students can share the rich history of our country without leaving the classroom, and can interact with students from other states as they discover and share the unique differences that exist in our world today. Best of all, Nebraska teachers and students are setting the stage for students from all over the world to explore the resources of America, as well as those of Nebraska.

Today's students can share the rich history of our country without leaving the classroom.

Nebraska Statewide Telehealth Network



Objective

The Nebraska Statewide Telehealth Network will improve access to health care, continuing medical education, and bioterrorism training and alerts by connecting all rural and critical access hospitals with regional hospitals, public health departments, state public health laboratories, and the State of Nebraska.

Description

The Nebraska Statewide Telehealth Network is an interactive video and data network that provides integration among the hospitals, public health departments, public health laboratories and other entities across the entire State of Nebraska. The major functions of the Network are to improve quality and access to care, particularly in rural Nebraska, to provide patient, provider and community education and to provide another communication source in the event of a natural, man-made or terrorist emergency.

The Nebraska Statewide Telehealth Network is a collaborative effort led by the Nebraska Hospital Association. Partners include:

- Nebraska Hospital Association
- Nebraska hospitals
- Nebraska Public Health Departments
- University of Nebraska Medical Center
- Universal Service Administrative Company
- University of Nebraska System
- Nebraska Information Network
- Nebraska telecommunications companies
- Central Nebraska Area Health Education Center
- Northern Nebraska Area Health Education Center
- Nebraska Panhandle Area Health Education Center
- Nebraska Medical Association
- Nebraska State Government
 - Lieutenant Governor's Office

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- Nebraska Public Service Commission
 - Nebraska Division of Communications
 - Nebraska Health and Human Services System
 - Bioterrorism Preparedness and Response Section
 - Office of Rural Health
 - Nebraska Information Technology Commission
 - Nebraska Office of the Chief Information Officer
 - Nebraska Department of Education
 - Nebraska Educational Telecommunications Commission

By the end of 2005, most of the telecommunications lines will be installed, completing phase one of network development. Phase two will address issues such as training, maintenance, scheduling, operations, and governance. A partnership with the Nebraska Medical Association has been formed to promote use of the network among physicians. The Telehealth Network Education Subcommittee is working to create a listing of educational offerings provided over the network.

The successful implementation of the Nebraska Statewide Telehealth Network may also help lay the foundation for the development of a statewide electronic health record system and the adoption of health information technology. President Bush has made the adoption of health information technology including electronic health records a national priority.

Benefits

A telehealth network which connects all hospitals, providing access to consultations with medical specialists, continuing medical education, and bioterrorism training and alerts is critical to the provision of health care in rural areas of the state. There is a lack of specialist services in rural areas, particularly mental health services. Telemedicine has proven to be an effective way to provide consultations with specialists. Currently mental health consultations and teleradiology are the two most common types of specialist services provided via telemedicine. Rural health care providers also have fewer opportunities for continuing medical education in their community and must often drive several hours to attend training. Continuing medical education is currently being provided via telehealth in Nebraska and has proven to be an effective and efficient method of delivery. It is also critical that all hospitals are connected to a telehealth network in order to prepare health care providers to respond quickly to bioterrorism threats and other public health risks.

The Nebraska Statewide Telehealth Network will provide access to consultations with medical specialists, continuing medical education, and bioterrorism training.

The widespread adoption of health information technology (including electronic health records) is expected to reduce health care costs for employers, reduce costs and increase efficiencies for third party payers, and to improve the quality of health care.

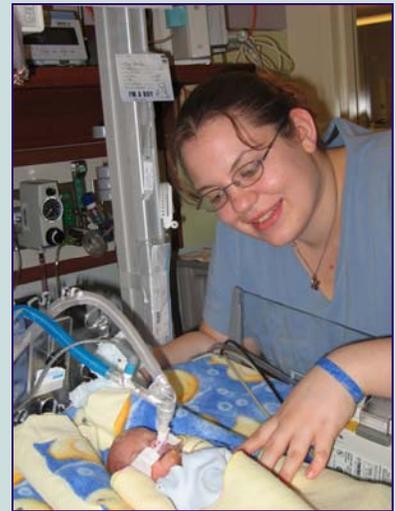
Through the Nebraska Statewide Telehealth Network, Jessica was able to arrange support services for the family; family members in North Platte were able to see Trey and to visit with Jessica; and Trey's neonatologists at Saint Elizabeth and his physicians in North Platte were able to discuss his medical needs and care.

Nebraska Statewide Telehealth Network eases baby Trey's transition back home

Born four months early and weighing only 13.9 ounces, Trey Keifer is a medical miracle. He is the tiniest baby to ever survive at Saint Elizabeth Regional Medical Center. His mother, Jessica, was airlifted from North Platte to Lincoln where an emergency Caesarean section was performed to save her life and hopefully that of her unborn son. Both lives were saved to the amazement of the medical teams.

During Trey's four-month stay in the Saint Elizabeth newborn intensive care unit, videoconferences were set up between Saint Elizabeth and Great Plains Regional Medical Center in North Platte using the Nebraska Statewide Telehealth Network. Through videoconferencing, Jessica was able to arrange support services for the family; family members in North Platte were able to see Trey and to visit with Jessica; and Trey's neonatologists at Saint Elizabeth and his physicians in North Platte were able to discuss his medical needs and care.

Impressed with how well videoconferencing has eased Trey's transition back home to North Platte, doctors and nurses at Saint Elizabeth now plan to regularly set up videoconferences with the families and doctors of infants with special medical needs who reside outside of the Lincoln area.



Jessica Keifer smiles at her son, Trey. Photo courtesy of St. Elizabeth Regional Medical Center

Network Nebraska

Objective

The primary objective of this initiative is to develop a broadband, scalable telecommunications infrastructure that optimizes the quality of service to every public entity in the State of Nebraska. The Division of Communications and the University of Nebraska engaged in a collaborative partnership that used existing resources to aggregate disparate networks into a multipurpose core backbone extending from Norfolk, Omaha, Lincoln, Grand Island, Kearney, and North Platte to the Panhandle. The next phase of this initiative is to formalize business relationships and agreements and to enhance rural bandwidth through local aggregation.

Description

The major components of this initiative include:

- Development of a scalable, reliable, and secure telecommunications infrastructure that enables any type of eligible entity (i.e., local and state government, K-12 and higher education, health care institutions) to purchase the amount of service that the entities need, when they need it, on an annual basis;
- Establishment of a catalog of value-added applications that enables eligible entities to pick and choose services that are pertinent to them (e.g., Internet1, Internet2, and videoconferencing);
- Implementation of a network operations center that offers a helpdesk, network diagnostics, and engineering assistance in order to ensure acceptable qualities of service;
- Establishment of a billing or accounting center to accept service orders, extend service agreements, provide consolidated billing, and to maintain customer accounts.

Benefits

Through aggregation of demand, adoption of common standards, and collaboration with network services and applications, participants can achieve many benefits, including:

- Lower network costs;
- Greater efficiency for participating entities;
- Interoperability of systems providing video courses and conferencing;
- Increased collaboration among all K-20 educational entities;
- New educational opportunities;

Through aggregation of demand, adoption of common standards, and collaboration with network services and applications, Network Nebraska participants can achieve many benefits.



- Competitiveness with surrounding states; and
- Better use of public investments.

Wayne's last mile aggregation provides better services at lower costs

By Dennis Linster, Wayne State College

In November 2002, Wayne City Administrator Lowell Johnson and Wayne State College CIO Dennis Linster presented a proposal to the NITC Technical Panel for approval of a plan to aggregate all of the tax-supported IP-based telecommunication services in Wayne, Nebraska and centrally distribute those services to the tax-supported entities. The initial plan included hosting the telecommunications services for Wayne city offices and NorthStar Regional Services at Wayne State College through a wireless connection. The NITC Technical Panel endorsed the plan as feasible and a promising example of Tier II aggregations among municipalities. The project was named the "Last Mile Project" by their technical team.

Wayne State College had several characteristics that made it a logical service consolidator. The President of the college lent support for this undertaking. The college had a network operating center that was open 24 x 7 and a very high-quality staff to ensure the success of the project. And, the City of Wayne was eager to make this project happen. The technical team chose a wireless transport solution to facilitate a connection between campus and the main city office building. Wireless technology was also used to connect the seven remaining city buildings to the main city office. The city and college technical staffs worked in partnership to make these connections functional. In February 2003 the connection was completed, and it has been working flawlessly since. After more than two years of rain, sleet, snow, high



Wireless antenna and tower arrays connect Wayne municipal public entities with the Wayne State College campus. Photos courtesy of Wayne State College

winds, fog, virus outbreaks, and even power outages, the wireless connection performed very reliably. In 2004, NorthStar Regional Services and Wayne Public Schools were also connected by wireless. NorthStar Regional Services provides community-based services to people with developmental disabilities.

As a Tier II aggregation site, Wayne State College has been able to aggregate public entities' municipal Internet demand with their own and then contract with Network Nebraska for Internet service. The combination has not only improved the quality of service for the involved partners but also lowered costs.

Linster comments about the 'Last Mile Project', "It is evident that the collaboration of support is something that was seriously needed in our community, and likely is needed in other communities as well. Along with the collaboration of support, we have aggregated the services and expanded the opportunities of all partners technically. This is nothing short of a win-win scenario in which the taxpayers are the real winners. Better services, lower costs."

"This is nothing short of a win-win scenario in which the taxpayers are the real winners. Better services, lower costs."

—Dennis Linster

Project 42 joins Network Nebraska, gains bandwidth and reduces costs

By Alan Wibbels, ESU 10

Project 42—a consortium formed by ESUs 10, 11, 15, and 16—serves 163 school districts in 33 counties and covers approximately 32,000 square miles. Over 10,000 faculty and staff have e-mail accounts provided by the consortium and 50,000 students currently use the network to access the Internet and web-based services available both at the ESUs and around the world.

Prior to joining *Network Nebraska*, Project 42's Internet access costs were approximately \$500 per megabit of bandwidth per month (\$10,000 per month for 20 megabit) before the e-rate discount. By moving to the state network, the cost per megabit has dropped to \$150 per megabit per month and Project 42 has been able to expand the bandwidth to 30 megabit. As a result, Project 42 is able to deliver greater bandwidth and experience a savings of \$5,500 per month!

Project 42 anticipates continued reduction in costs as more customers join *Network Nebraska*. Obviously the cost for transport across the state will not be free. However, as more customers share the cost of the transport and the state uses its aggregated purchasing power to buy greater amounts of Internet access, all



By moving to the state network, the cost per megabit has dropped to \$150 per megabit per month.

participants should realize reduced costs per megabit of bandwidth.

In addition to basic Internet services, *Network Nebraska* provides K-12 schools with the opportunity to participate in Internet 2 services and activities as outlined on the Internet 2 (I2) initiative web site (<http://k20.internet2.edu/about/goals.html>). Project 42 has used the high-speed I2 access to download large data files and to create interactive connections with students across the United States. Examples of interactive projects include:

- Sixth graders from Bertrand connected with a senior high class in Texas for a lesson on cotton and its many uses.
- Second grade students from Pleasanton connected with second graders in two communities in Texas and New York to share information about their hometowns and cultural differences.
- Several schools in Project 42 interacted with Mr. Cox, a World War II veteran in Texas, who had survived the sinking of the USS Indianapolis by the Japanese in the South Pacific. Students had the opportunity to hear the story first hand and to interact with him.
- A number of connections have been established with the Lewis and Clark Expedition project for the purpose of training teachers how to use Internet2.



Then Lt. Governor Dave Heineman, UNL Assistant Vice Chancellor Kent Hendrickson, UNK Chancellor Doug Kristensen, and ESU 10 Systems Engineer Ron Cone “turned on” access to Internet 2 by Nebraska schools. July 2004 photo courtesy of ESU 10

Statewide Synchronous Video Network

Objective

The primary objective of this initiative is to establish an Internet Protocol-based network that will interconnect all existing and future distance learning and videoconferencing facilities in the State of Nebraska. Nebraska currently has approximately 300 high school distance learning classrooms, 30 higher education distance learning classrooms, over 50 state agency videoconferencing rooms, and (soon-to-be) over 60 videoconferencing facilities for telehealth in local and regional hospitals. More growth and proliferation of distance learning and videoconferencing equipment and sites is expected in the near future. These 400+ interactive video facilities currently utilize a variety of video standards and bandwidth speeds that prevent interconnection between sub-networks. The Statewide Synchronous Video Network, as envisioned, would use compatible audio and video standards to enable any classroom or facility to connect with any other classroom or facility or to connect with multiple sites simultaneously.

Description

The major components of this initiative include:

- A single, interconnected synchronous video network with various levels of authorization and traffic prioritization;
- An event clearinghouse and scheduling system that would allow registration for interactive video events;
- Development of a network bandwidth management system or network operations center that assures pre-determined qualities of service, depending upon the type of video traffic.

Benefits

Interactive videoconferencing and distance learning developed rapidly across Nebraska in the 1990's. Prior to recognized video standards or a coordinating body, entities were free to adopt any equipment, standard, or system that met their needs. Little thought was paid to interconnectivity or compatibility. Consequently, Nebraska became a state of disparate, redundant systems that prevented multi-jurisdictional collaboration or maximization of educational opportunities outside of a particular geographic boundary or system.

The enterprise benefits of an interconnected video system include:

- Greater sharing of educational courses, events, and training across sub-network boundaries, irrespective of geography;
- More efficient use of available resources—more classrooms and sites are avail-

The Statewide Synchronous Video Network would use compatible audio and video standards to enable any classroom or facility to connect with any other classroom or facility or to connect with multiple sites.



Numerous schools have taken part in similar NASA programs, live discussions with Nebraska native Astronaut Clayton Anderson, and also the Edgerton Explorit Center's own unique programming.

able within less distance of the user at more convenient times;

- One-to-many videoconferencing capabilities for news alerts, bioterrorism alerts, or other emergency uses;
- Collaborative development across various service agencies (i.e., medical services to schools, and adult and continuing education opportunities).

Edgerton Explorit Center connects to NASA

In December of 2003, the Edgerton Explorit Center (EEC) in Aurora launched its Distance Learning Program by connecting students at the EEC with educators from NASA's Johnson Space Center. Since this time, numerous schools have taken part in similar NASA programs, live discussions with Nebraska native Astronaut Clayton Anderson and also the EEC's own unique programming, which includes "Seeing Through the Eyes of Discovery", "Virtual Dissection" and "Supercold Chemistry". Programs are specifically designed to meet the needs of educators and the Nebraska Department of Education Science Standards.

The EEC Distance Learning Room has the capabilities to connect with almost every school in the state via a direct scheduled connection, through the internet by dialing an IP address or via a transferred satellite connection. School groups, summer camps, scout excursions, business meetings, and educational planning sessions have been conducted with groups from across the state and beyond. The classroom is equipped with a digital microscope camera, document camera, electronic white board, retractable ceiling video screens, and work desks/chairs with microphones.

In January of 2005, the EEC added experiences that were truly interactive. Students who log onto the EEC website during a distance learning event are able to control demonstration equipment from their classroom. This follows directly from Doc Edgerton's philosophy that we all learn best by getting our hands on things.



Members of the first Edgerton Elite Science Camp videoconference with NASA astronaut and Nebraska native Clayton Anderson from the Edgerton Explorit Center's distance learning room. Photo courtesy of Edgerton Explorit Center

Community IT Planning & Development

Objective

The primary objective of this initiative is to foster community and economic development in Nebraska communities through the effective use of information technology.

Description

The NITC Community Council has partnered with the University of Nebraska Cooperative Extension and Rural Initiative to form the Technologies Across Nebraska partnership. Technologies Across Nebraska is a partnership of over 40 organizations working to help communities utilize information technology to enhance development opportunities. Technologies Across Nebraska facilitates technology-related development by building partnerships, leveraging resources, and strengthening community capacity.

For the past three years, Technologies Across Nebraska has helped 21 communities develop local plans to utilize technology to enhance development opportunities through the IT Planning and Mini Grant program. Through the program, participating communities and regional groups receive a \$2,500 mini grant and assistance from the Nebraska Rural Initiative's Communities of the Future Team and the Nebraska Information Technology Commission. The *Community IT Assessment and Planning Workbook* helps simplify the assessment and planning process for communities. The impact of the program has been significant. Edgar received a \$250,000 Community Development Block Grant to build a community center which will include a technology center. Crawford now has a community technology learning center and wireless broadband service thanks to a \$154,000 grant from the USDA Rural Utilities Service. In Keya Paha, Brown, and Rock Counties, the region now has more class offerings, two community Web sites, and a new technology retail store. In West Point a videoconferencing system has been installed for use by area businesses.

Technologies Across Nebraska's quarterly newsletter, *TANgents*, reaches over 1,000 individuals with an interest in technology-related development. Articles from *TANgents* have been reprinted by several organizations including *Government Technology*. Readers find *TANgents* a valuable source of information. One reader commented, "*TANgents* plays an important role in keeping Nebraskans aware of development and new opportunities to improve IT options for rural citizens in the State. I hope you will continue to provide this service." A recent survey of readers found that 89% felt reading *TANgents* has helped them learn about available resources; and 79% indicated that reading *TANgents* has helped them better understand the importance of IT-related community and economic development.

Technologies Across Nebraska, in partnership with the Rural Development Com-

The NITC Community Council has partnered with the University of Nebraska Cooperative Extension and Rural Initiative to form the Technologies Across Nebraska partnership.



mission, has also examined e-commerce use by Nebraska businesses and e-commerce training in the state. Nebraska firms appear to be adopting e-commerce at a slower rate than firms nationwide. A 2004 survey of Nebraska businesses found that only 31% of small businesses had a Web site. In comparison, 45% of small businesses nationwide had a Web site in 2001.

Benefits

The potential benefits of information technology to communities, businesses, health care, local government, education, and citizens are numerous:

- Communities can use the Internet to publicize community events, communicate with former residents, and advertise available commercial sites.
- Businesses can use information technology to decrease costs, increase sales, and provide better customer service.
- Local governments can use information technology to more efficiently deliver services and provide information to citizens.
- Students can take advanced placement courses or study a foreign language through distance learning.
- Through telemedicine, patients can receive medical care from specialists and doctors can participate in continuing medical education without leaving their rural communities.
- Citizens can easily access the minutes and agendas of local governments, update their skills through continuing education, and share photos with distant family members.
- The effective use of information technology can improve a community's quality of life and can enhance economic development efforts.

Nearly all residents and businesses in Nemaha County will soon have broadband available to them.

NCDCA, JAGWireless partner to bring broadband to Nemaha County

Thanks to the efforts of the Nemaha County Development Association (NCDCA), nearly all residents and businesses in Nemaha County will soon have broadband available to them. The Nemaha County Development Association had talked to a number of service providers about providing broadband service over the past 5 years. NCDCA's first effort involved collecting the names of Auburn residents and businesses interested in subscribing to DSL and presenting the list to the local telephone company. Satisfied that there was sufficient demand in Auburn, the telephone company began providing DSL.

Over the years NCDCA continued its efforts to work with providers . In 2004, NCDCA began discussions with JAGWireless to provide service to rural Nemaha County. Funding and assistance through Technologies Across Nebraska's IT Planning and Mini Grant and the Nebraska Public Service Commission's Nebraska Internet Enhancement Fund aided NCDCA in their efforts. JAGWireless put up a Web site with information about their planned wireless broadband service. NCDCA publicized the site and encouraged residences and businesses interested in subscribing to register at the Web site. JAGWireless broadband service is expected to be available in Nemaha County in early 2006.

Cuming County redesigns Web site to meet constituent needs

With assistance from a Technologies Across Nebraska IT Planning Mini Grant, Cuming County Clerk Bonnie Vogltance solicited citizen input on e-government services.

"We wanted to make the Cuming County Web site more user-friendly and to find out what specific items residents would want to find and use," said Patty Schinstock, who is working as a consultant to Cuming County on their Web site redesign. "Participants included mayors, county supervisors, school officials, village board members, and residents."

There was widespread agreement that the Cuming County Web site should be used to promote economic development and tourism and should link to community pages. Communities also realized that it was important for them to keep their sites updated. Additional economic development links, a community calendar, and a search option will be added to the redesigned Cuming County Web site. Seasonal pictures will be featured on the site, helping to publicize local events and depicting county life. A list of frequently asked questions (FAQs) will be developed for each office. Fillable forms will also be made available. Nebraska.gov is working with Cuming County on the redesign and plans to have the new site by this fall.

"We wanted to make the Cuming County Web site more user-friendly and to find out what specific items residents would want to find and use."

—Patty Schinstock

Digital Education



Objective

The primary objective of the Digital Education Initiative is to promote the effective and efficient integration of technology into the instructional, learning, and administrative processes and to utilize technology to deliver enhanced digital educational opportunities to students at all levels throughout Nebraska on an equitable and affordable basis.

This initiative will involve the coordination and promotion of several major systems and applications that heretofore have either been developed mostly at the local level or have not been replicated statewide.

The initiative will be dependent upon adequate Internet connectivity and transport bandwidth for learners, instructors, administrators, and for educational attendance sites. A minimum acceptable level of classroom technology will have to be established for the initiative to be successful.

Description

The Digital Education Initiative will recognize that many standalone and disparate software applications are needing to undergo integration and convergence so that an instructor can: 1) research digital content, 2) construct a lesson or unit on a computer in a series of virtual or face-to-face or videoconferencing activities using rich multimedia, 3) assess the learners electronically, and then 4) move the student data to a database or data warehouse, 5) export relevant achievement and attendance data to a web-based student information system so parents, or the students themselves, can view it from home; 6) export data to a statewide student information system; and then finally 7) make “real-time” instructional decisions based upon the recently documented progress of the learners.

The primary components of the Digital Education Initiative would include:

- A statewide telecommunications network capable of transporting voice, video, and data between and among all education entities [see Network Nebraska];
- Ample bandwidth for local and regional transport to accommodate present and future education technology applications [see Statewide Synchronous Video Network];
- Distance insensitive Internet pricing for all Nebraska education entities;
- Development of a statewide eLearning environment so that every teacher and every learner has access to a web-based, digital curriculum;
- Development of a statewide digital resource library so that any teacher or learner will be able to retrieve digital media for use in instructional and student projects;

-
- Synchronous videoconferencing interconnections between all schools and colleges [see Statewide Synchronous Video Network];
 - The means to coordinate and facilitate essential education opportunities for all students through a statewide student information system; and
 - Regional PreK-20 education cooperatives that vertically articulate educational programs and opportunities.

Benefits

Establishing a Digital Education Initiative is critical to Nebraska's future. Internet has gone from a "nice to have" educational application of the 1990's to the "must have" mission critical application of the 2000's. So much of what teachers, students, and administrators do today is tied to Internet-based information and communication. Nebraska's ranking of 6.5 students per Internet-connected computer in the classroom seems to compare favorably with the U.S. average of 8.0 students per Internet-connected computer. (Technology Counts 2005 Report) However, it still makes it challenging for students to complete their digital assignments when they are expected to share six or seven students to a computer.

The benefits of the Digital Education Initiative would include:

- Greater technical capacity for schools and colleges to meet the increasing demands of a more diverse customer base;
- More equitable Internet access for Nebraska schools and colleges that is not dependent upon distance-sensitive pricing;
- A comprehensive Web-based approach to curriculum mapping and organization and automation of student assessment data gathering and depiction;
- The availability of rich, digital media to the desktop that is indexed to Nebraska standards, catalogued, and searchable by the educator or student;
- A more systematic approach to synchronous video distance learning that enables Nebraska schools and colleges to exchange more courses, staff development and training, and ad hoc learning opportunities.

Each of the components of the Digital Education Initiative are vital to future student success in Nebraska. The components are especially pertinent in that these applications and services provide the foundation for capacity building in our schools and colleges.

The Digital Education Initiative will promote the effective and efficient integration of technology into the instructional, learning, and administrative processes and to utilize technology to deliver enhanced digital educational opportunities to students.



"It is not unusual for students to post five to 20 messages on the discussion board the evening before a major exam!"

—Brenda Zabel

Westside High School enhances learning through Blackboard support

A key technology component of the Zoology and Physiology courses at Westside High School is their online support site created using Blackboard.com. Two years ago science teacher Brenda Zabel initiated the course Web site that is expanded and updated each year. Announcements, important documents, assignments, pdf versions of PowerPoint presentations, videos, lecture notes, and practice assessments support every aspect of the courses.



Nebraska's 2005 Teacher of the Year Brenda Zabel assisting a student as she accesses the Zoology course Web site.

Video tutorials on a streaming server let students replicate and review the lab activities they've done while in the classroom. Posted assignments can be printed and completed in a traditional way, or they can be completed electronically, thus allowing students to pace their own work, collaborate with others, and revise as often as they wish before pressing the SEND button. A discussion board provides "virtual office hours." Students may electronically post comments and questions, and classmates and teacher can respond to their postings wherever they are.

"It is not unusual for students to post five to 20 messages on the discussion board the evening before a major exam!" said Zabel. Students also contribute weblinks to outside resources they find while doing independent research. Instructors and students both benefit from these digital resources. Because all these support materials are web-based, students may access them 24 hours a day, seven days a week, and anywhere they have Internet access.

State Government Efficiency

Objective

The State Government Council will address multiple items improving efficiency in state government, including shared services; standards and guidelines; and the project review process. The council has identified and is working to implement seven “shared services” for state government agencies. Also, the council will continue to develop standards and guidelines to better coordinate state agency technology efforts. Finally, the council will review and recommend improvements to the IT project review process.

Description

The primary components of this initiative are:

- **Shared Services.** The State Government Council has identified a number of potential shared services. The council chose seven shared services for further study and implementation at this time. Interested agencies are meeting to further develop these services.
 - Blackberry
 - Business Continuity / Disaster Recovery
 - Directory Services
 - E-mail
 - Enterprise Maintenance / Purchase Agreements
 - Field Support Services
 - SAN (Storage Area Network)
- **Standards and Guidelines.** The State Government Council, working with the Technical Panel, will continue to develop standards and guidelines to better coordinate state agency technology efforts.
- **IT Project Review Process.** The State Government Council and Technical Panel will review and recommend improvement to the IT project review process. This process is primarily used in the review of IT projects as part of the state budget process.

The State Government Council will address multiple items improving efficiency in state government, including shared services; standards and guidelines; and the project review process.

Benefits

Benefits of this initiative include lower costs, easier interoperability among systems, greater data sharing, higher reliability, and improved services.



“The ability to transmit our bid electronically saves us the time and cost of traveling to Lincoln to work on and submit the bid. We like the system.”

—Nancy Jahn

Department of Roads Internet bidding saves contractors time, money

The Nebraska Department of Roads’ (NDOR) first Internet bidding was held November 4, 2004, with 19 contractors participating, according to Liz Wunderlich, NDOR Contracts Manager. Contractors are now able to submit their bid via the Internet using the Bid Express (BidX) Internet bidding service. This method of bidding alleviates the contractors from having to submit paper bids, bid bond forms and a computer diskette on letting day.

Nancy Jahn, Western Engineering Company, Inc., Harlan, Iowa, said they were familiar with BidExpress as they had used it in Iowa for the past two years. She said their estimators like the ease of the system. “Estimators know immediately if the bid is submitted correctly,” she said. “It allows them to make last minute changes in our bid and transmit those changes quickly and easily.”

Jahn said BidExpress also saves them time and money. “The ability to transmit our bid electronically saves us the time and cost of traveling to Lincoln to work on and submit the bid. We like the system.”

John Christensen, Christensen Bros., Inc., Cherokee, IA, said they had used the system in Iowa for about five years and the system worked really well for them. He said it saved a four-hour drive to Lincoln and working late hours in a hotel the night before the bid letting. “Now I can just send it over the computer and go to bed,” he said. “Also, it is real easy to change the bid at the last minute, with a couple of presses of the computer keyboard. It is much more efficient and eliminates mistakes.”

Julie Budnick, Werner Construction, Inc., of Hastings, agreed that the system was much more efficient overall. She said more can be accomplished in less time and with the use of less resources and equipment.

E-Government

Objective

The State Government Council has adopted and annually updated the *E-Government Strategic Plan for Nebraska State Government*. The principles guiding the plan are:

- E-government should be considered a continuous process of using technology to serve citizens and improve agency operations;
- Internet technologies create new opportunities for major change, including self-service, integration of information and services, and elimination of time, distance and availability of staff as constraints to providing information and services;
- Agencies have responsibility for performing statutory functions, which means that agency directors must retain ownership of data, responsibility over the use of information technology, and prioritization of projects within the agency to achieve the greatest benefit;
- Cooperation is critical to achieving the goals of e-government, in order to integrate information and services and allow the easy exchange of information;
- An enterprise approach is essential to e-government, including the topics of accessibility for disabled persons, architecture, directories, funding, portal, privacy, security, and other issues; and
- E-government is defined as the use of technology to enhance information sharing, service delivery, constituency and client participation, and governance by transforming internal and external relationships.

Currently, the e-government plan includes 26 specific actions and recommendations for implementing e-government. The plan will be revised and incorporated as action items into this strategic initiative.

Description

The three goals for e-government are:

- **Government-to-Citizen and Government-to-Business.** Anyone needing to do business with state government will be able to go to the state's Web site, easily find the information or service they need, and if they desire, complete all appropriate transactions electronically. The plan contains 17 action items in the following areas: citizen portal enhancement; business portal enhancements; education portal; and forms automation.

The E-Government Strategic Plan for Nebraska State Government includes 26 specific actions and recommendations for implementing e-government.



- **Government-to-Government.** State agencies will improve services and increase the efficiency and effectiveness of government operations through collaboration, communication, and data sharing between government agencies at all levels.
- **Government-to-Employee and Internal Operations.** Agencies will examine internal operations to determine cost-effective e-government applications and solutions. The purpose of these efforts is to improve efficiency and effectiveness by replacing manual operations with automated techniques.

Benefits

The *E-Government Strategic Plan* includes a discussion of the benefits of e-government and a detailed list of actions and recommendations. The primary benefits are:

- Improved services for citizens and businesses.
- Increased efficiency and effectiveness for agencies.

BillTracker allows our office to put additional resources toward meeting constituent needs in our district because we've significantly reduced the time we spend wading through daily legislative updates.



BillTracker allows legislative offices to devote resources to constituent services

Each year, hundreds of legislative bills, amendments and resolutions are introduced in the Nebraska Legislature. Tracking legislative activity in a paper-based environment drains resources from the offices of elected officials, agency staff, businesses, statewide associations and others interested in the legislative process.

A partnership between the Nebraska Legislature and Nebraska.gov led to the introduction of the BillTracker service in 2005. The system allows users to establish profiles to monitor legislative activity and receive automated e-mail updates each day. According to one legislative staff member, "BillTracker allows our office to put additional resources toward meeting constituent needs in our district because we've significantly reduced the time we spend wading through daily legislative updates."



Banks, title companies and law firms obtain records from their offices using JUSTICE

In rural Nebraska, businesses such as banks, title companies and law firms often serve a clientele that extends across multiple counties. In the course of doing business, it is often necessary to obtain court records from multiple counties. Until recently, this required a visit to each individual courthouse, requiring personnel resources and the associated time and expense.

With the introduction of JUSTICE court records searches in early 2004, these businesses can now obtain court records statewide (185 of 186 county and district courts) online. From the convenience of their offices, these businesses can search and retrieve the records they need without the time and expense of visiting each individual county.

From the convenience of their offices, these businesses can search and retrieve the records they need without the time and expense of visiting each individual county.

Security and Business Resumption



Objective

This initiative will define and clarify policies, standards and guidelines, and responsibilities related to the security of the state's information technology resources. Information security will serve statutory goals pertaining to government operations and public records. These include:

- Insure continuity of government operations (Article III, Section 29 of the Nebraska Constitution; Nebraska Revised Statutes Sections 28-901 and 84-1201);
- Protect safety and integrity of public records (Nebraska Revised Sections 28-911, 29-2391, and 84-1201);
- Prevent unauthorized access to public records (Nebraska Revised Statutes Sections 29-319, 81-1117.02, and 84-712.02);
- Insure proper use of communications facilities (Nebraska Revised Statutes Section 81-1117.02); and
- Protect privacy of citizens (Nebraska Revised Statutes Section 84, Article 7).

Description

Major activities include:

- Developing an overall security strategy, including policies, security awareness, and security infrastructure improvements;
- Network security standards and guidelines;
- Education and training;
- Authentication (directory services project);
- Disaster recovery for information technology systems (as part of a broader business continuity planning);
- Compliance with federal privacy and security mandates;
- Security assessments.

Benefits

Benefits will include lower costs by addressing security from an enterprise perspective, cost avoidance, and protecting the public trust.

Portable system can be deployed for emergency communications

In 2004 the State's Division of Communications received federal grant money for the purchase of telecommunications equipment. The goal of the Division of Communications was to design a self-contained telecommunications system that could be deployed anywhere in the state at a moment's



notice. Criteria was developed in order to make the system as flexible as possible, and meet telecommunication needs in a variety of circumstances. Once the criteria was laid out a system was designed, purchased, and built with the following capabilities:

- 24 analog trunks for connectivity to the public telephone network
- 24 digital trunks for connectivity to the public telephone network
- 6 Motorola bag phones with analog adapters that serve as PBX trunks
- 32 analog telephone extension ports w/telephone sets
- 8 wireless ports w/wireless handsets capable of operating within 1square mile of system
- 7 multi-line digital telephone sets
- 1 multi-line attendant console
- 4 port voicemail system
- 8 IP telephone ports w/telephone sets capable of operating anywhere on the state network
- Equipment capable of delivering three 30 mile wireless broadband connections for connectivity to an available IP network or Internet
- CISCO routers and switches for workstation and laptop connectivity
- 3 portable gasoline generators capable of operating entire system for extended periods of time

The telephone system and its components are rack mounted in a 3'x3'x5' box with wheels. All other auxiliary components and telephone sets are packed in durable wheeled plastic containers. The entire system is self-contained and able to be palletized for easy transport.

With federal funding, the State has designed and purchased a self-contained communications system that could be deployed anywhere in the state at a moment's notice.

Advisory Group Members



Community Council

Robert. E. Sweeney, Chair, Aim Institute

Chris Anderson, City of Central City

K.C. Belitz, Columbus Area Chamber of Commerce

Len Benson, Faith Regional Health Systems

Dr. Jerry Easterday, Nebraska Health and Human Services System

Norene Fitzgerald, York County Development Corporation

Donna Hammack, St. Elizabeth Hospital Foundation

Lance Hedquist, City of South Sioux City

John Jordison, Great Plains Communications

Roger Keetle, Nebraska Hospital Association

Brandon Kelliher, Great Plains Regional Medical Center*

Lynn Manhart, Central City Public Library

Georgia Masters Keightley, City of Crawford

Michael Nolan, City of Norfolk

Ted Smith, Norfolk Public Library

Max Thacker, University of Nebraska Medical Center

Jerry Vap, Public Service Commission

Mary Wernke, Letter Perfect Communications

Steve Williams, Department of Economic Development

** pending approval by NITC on Sept. 23*

Education Council

Dr. Jack Huck, Co-Chair, Southeast Community College

Alan Wibbels, Co-Chair, ESU 10

Arnold Bateman, University of Nebraska-Lincoln

Brenda Decker, Department of Administrative Services

Clark Chandler, Nebraska Wesleyan University

Dr. Michael Chipps, Mid-Plains Community College

Dr. Terry Haack, Elkhorn High School

Dr. Marshall Hill, Coordinating Commission for Postsecondary Education

Yvette Holly, University of Nebraska Medical Center

Jeff Johnson, Centennial Public Schools

Mike Kozak, Nebraska Department of Education

Joe LeDuc, Catholic Diocese of Lincoln

Chuck Lenosky, Creighton University

Dennis Linster, Wayne State College

Dr. Rich Molettiere, Omaha North High School

Michael Pate, Millard Public Schools

Dr. Ed Rastovski, Wahoo Public Schools

Al Schneider, ESU 5

Michael Winkle, Nebraska Educational Telecommunications Commission



State Government Council

Brenda Decker, Chair, Chief Information Officer

Bob Beecham, Department of Education

Dennis Burling, Department of Environmental Quality

Mike Calvert, Legislative Fiscal Office

Tom Conroy, DAS—IM Services

John Craig, Department of Roads

Mary Jane Egr, Department of Revenue

Pat Flanagan, Private Sector

John Gale, Secretary of State of Nebraska

Rex Gittins, Department of Natural Resources

Dorest Harvey, Private Sector

Lauren Hill, Governor's Policy Research Office

Butch Lecuona, Department of Labor

Lori McClurg, Department of Administrative Services

Scott McFall, Nebraska State Patrol

Glenn Morton, Workers' Compensation Court

Dick Nelson, Health & Human Services—Finance and Support

Beverly Neth, Department of Motor Vehicles

Gerry Oligmueller, DAS—Budget Division

Jayne Scofield, DAS—Division of Communications

Rod Wagner, Library Commission

Janice Walker, Supreme Court



Technical Panel

Walter Weir, Chair, University of Nebraska Computer Services Network

Michael Beach, Nebraska Educational Telecommunications

Brenda Decker, State of Nebraska

Christy Horn, University of Nebraska—Lincoln

Kirk Langer, Lincoln Public Schools



Digital Nebraska

Envisioning Our Future

Nebraska's Statewide Technology Plan

2005-2006

Nebraska Information Technology Commission

www.nitc.state.ne.us

September 15, 2005

To: NITC Commissioners
From: Anne Byers, Community IT Manager
Subject: Community Council Membership

The Community Council has six members representing telehealth. Carol Brandl from Bryan LGH resigned several months ago in order to focus on the expansion of the telehealth network. Brandon Kelliher has been nominated by the Community Council's Telehealth Subcommittee to fill her position on the Community Council.

Brandon Kelliher's bio follows:

Brandon A. Kelliher
IS Operations Manager
Great Plains Regional Medical Center
601 West Leota Street
North Platte, NE 69101
308-696-7129
kelliherb@mail.gprmc.com

Born and raised in North Platte, NE.
Graduated UNL w/ Bachelors Degree in 1993.

Strong interest in computers and networks from age twelve. Main interests security and networking. Started Net Quest, Inc. (with others) in 1995, one of central Nebraska's first Internet providers, brought Internet to several small communities in central Nebraska by partnering with local telephone companies. Sold Net Quest, Inc. to Hamilton Communications in 2000.

Started work for Great Plains Regional Medical Center in 1998 as network administrator. Became IS Operations Manager in 1999. Assisted in the install and implementation of numerous projects including PACS, wide area network, document imaging system.

Interests: Exercise, history, technology, and travel.



Nebraska Information Technology Commission

STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES

Geospatial Metadata Standard

Category	Data and Information Architecture
Title	Geospatial Metadata Standard
Number	

Applicability	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> State Government Agencies <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> All..... Standard <input type="checkbox"/> Excluding Not Applicable <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> State Funded Entities - All entities receiving state funding for matters covered by this document..... Standard <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other: Public Entities - Other public entities developing or acquiring geospatial data not supported by state funding Guideline Definitions: Standard - Adherence is required. Certain exceptions and conditions may appear in this document, all other deviations from the standard require prior approval of <u>NITC Technical Panel</u> . Guideline - Adherence is voluntary.
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Status	<input type="checkbox"/> Adopted <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Draft <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____
Dates	Date: September 13, 2005 Draft Date Adopted by NITC: Other:

1.0 Standard

All state agencies and entities that receive state funding used, directly or indirectly, for geospatial data development or maintenance shall ensure that geospatial data it collects, produces, maintains, or purchases and which is used for policy development, implementation, or compliance review is documented with metadata compliant with the latest version of the Federal Geographic Data Committee (FGDC) Content Standards for Digital Geospatial Metadata.

1.1 Steps/Timeline for Implementation

- a. State agencies and other applicable state funded entities shall institute procedures for complying with standard for new geospatial data development or acquisition upon adoption of standard by the NITC.
- b. State agencies shall complete initial listing of existing, applicable geospatial data holdings within three months of the adoption of standard by NITC.
- c. State agencies shall complete meta-lite documentation of existing, applicable geospatial data holdings within six months of the adoption of standard by NITC.
- d. State agencies shall complete FGDC-compliant metadata documentation of existing and applicable geospatial data holdings within 12 months of the adoption of standard by NITC.

2.0 Purpose and Objectives

The purposes of this standard is to preserve the public's investment in geospatial data, to save public resources by avoiding unnecessary duplication of expensive geospatial data acquisition, to minimize errors through inappropriate application of geospatial data, and to facilitate harmonious trans-agency public policy decision-making and implementation through the use of shared geospatial data.

2.1 Background

Broadly defined, geospatial data is any data that includes locational or positional information about features in the dataset. Geospatial data provides the data foundation for applications of Geographic Information System (GIS) technology.

The development and maintenance of geospatial data is usually the most expensive component in the implementation of GIS technology. In most cases, this high initial investment is justifiable because of the powerful capabilities of the technology and the fact that, if appropriately maintained, the data will be useful for a very long period, and in many cases, for a wide range of applications.

Most geospatial datasets include numerous attributes and parameters that relate to data variables, methodologies and assumptions. Knowledge and understanding of the implications of these variables is a key to the appropriate utilization of that data. Without appropriate documentation, this specialized knowledge usually resides only in the memory of the GIS specialist(s) who developed the original data. Because of the power of the GIS technology, geo-spatial analysis is increasingly being used to develop and implement a wide range of public policy. In many cases, these public policy applications endure long past the availability of the GIS-specialist(s) who developed one or more of the original geospatial datasets upon which the public policy and its subsequent implementation are

based. Without appropriate documentation of attributes and parameters of a geospatial dataset assumptions and variables, it may be difficult for an agency to determine the appropriate use of a dataset after the GIS specialist who originally created the data is no longer available. Without this documentation, it may also be difficult to appropriately maintain the dataset and therefore maintain the value of the original public investment in the data. In the case of a legal challenge to a public policy or its implementation, for which geospatial data application is integral, it may be difficult to defend that application if the original data developer is no longer available and the dataset was not appropriately documented.

Due to the relatively high costs of developing and maintaining many geospatial datasets, it is important that public investments in this data are undertaken in a manner to maximize the long-term return on these public investments. Appropriately documenting a dataset is one way to ensure a dataset's long-term usability. It is also a key to enabling the use of that dataset for multiple applications by multiple users. Without documentation, it is difficult for other users within the same agency, in other state agencies, or other public entities at various levels of government to be confident they are appropriately utilizing a geospatial dataset.

One of the great strengths of GIS technology is the ability to integrate and analyze disparate data based on its common or adjacent location. GIS has evolved to be a mainstream technology, used for a very wide range of applications, highly integrated with other information technology, and employed by users with a wide range of technical expertise and knowledge. As GIS has evolved, users now routinely access geospatial data, via the Internet, from multiple sources and integrate that data with other geospatial data and make public policy decisions based on analysis of the interaction of those datasets. Only when a geospatial dataset is adequately documented is it prudent to incorporate that data into a GIS analysis.

To address this wide range of concerns and needs for geospatial data documentation, the Federal Geographic Data Committee (FGDC) has worked with a wide spectrum of geospatial data users to develop a national standard for documenting geospatial data. This standard is known as the Content Standard for Digital Geospatial Metadata (CSDGM). This standard has gone through a couple revisions and will be reviewed and updated as necessary.

2.2 Objectives

This standard requiring the documentation of geospatial data with standardized metadata has the following objectives:

- 2.2.1. Preserve public investment in data collection/development beyond the tenure or availability of the original data developer.
- 2.2.2. Preserve the background geospatial information used to justify and make public policy decisions and preserve the information needed to guide appropriate implementation of those decisions beyond the tenure of a particular data developer.
- 2.2.3. Save public resources by facilitating the sharing of expensive geospatial data among public agencies or sub-divisions of agencies and avoid the costly duplication of developing similar geospatial datasets.

- 2.2.4. Minimize problems and potential liability the might be caused by the inappropriate use of undocumented geospatial data.
- 2.2.5. Facilitate harmonious, trans-agency public policy decision-making and implementation by enabling multiple agencies and levels of government to access and appropriately use common geospatial datasets and thereby make it more likely that intersecting public policy decisions, across levels of government, will be based on the same information.

3.0 Definitions

3.1 Geospatial Data

A term used to describe a class of data that has a geographic or spatial nature. The data will usually include locational information (latitude/longitude or other mapping coordinates) for at least some of the features within the database/dataset.

3.2 Metadata

Data describing a GIS database or data set including, but not limited to, a description of a data transfer mediums, format, and contents, source lineage data, and any other applicable data processing algorithms or procedures.

3.3 Metadata-lite

A subset of the full FGDC-compliant metadata (data title, data subject matter, map projection, geographic extent, data owner and access information, etc.) used primarily for the purposes of cataloging and enabling the use of automated search tools to find and access available geospatial data. Does not fully document the dataset's variables, assumptions or development process that is commonly needed to guide appropriate use. An online metadata-lite development tool is available through the Nebraska Department of Natural Resources website.

3.4 Content Standard for Digital Geospatial Metadata

A comprehensive national metadata standard developed and adopted by the Federal Geographic Data Committee (FGDC) under the authority of Executive Order 12906, "Coordinating Geographic Data Acquisition and Access: The National Spatial Data Infrastructure," which was signed on April 11, 1994, by President William Clinton. Section 3, Development of a National Geospatial Data Clearinghouse, paragraph (b) states: "Standardized Documentation of Data, ... each agency shall document all new geospatial data it collects or produces, either directly or indirectly, using the standard under development by the FGDC, and make that standardized documentation electronically accessible to the Clearinghouse network." This standard is the data documentation standard referenced in the executive order. Since its initial development, this metadata content standard has undergone revision as deemed necessary by the FGDC, and will like undergo further revisions in the future.

4.0 Applicability

4.1 State Government Agencies

All State agencies are required to comply with this standard.

4.2 State Funded Entities

Entities that are not State agencies but receive State funding, directly or indirectly, for geospatial data development (i.e. Legislative appropriations, Enhanced Wireless 911 Fund, Infrastructure Fund, etc.) are required to comply with this standard.

4.3 Exemption

Exemptions may be granted by the NITC Technical Panel upon request by an agency.

4.3.1 Exemption Process

Any agency may request an exemption from this standard by submitting a "Request for Exemption" to the NITC Technical Panel. Requests should state the reason for the exemption. Reasons for an exemption include, but are not limited to: statutory exclusion; federal government requirements; or financial hardship. Requests may be submitted to the Office of the NITC via e-mail or letter (Office of the NITC, 521 S 14th Street, Suite 301, Lincoln, NE 68508). The NITC Technical Panel will consider, in consultation with representatives of the Nebraska GIS Steering Committee, the request and grant or deny the exemption. A denial of an exemption by the NITC Technical Panel may be appealed to the NITC.

5.0 Responsibility

5.1 NITC

The NITC shall be responsible for adopting minimum technical standards, guidelines, and architectures upon recommendation by the technical panel. (Neb. Rev. Stat. § 86-516(6))

5.2 State Agencies

Each state agency will be responsible for ensuring that geospatial data developed, maintained, or purchased and which is used for policy development, implementation, or compliance review will be documented consistent with this standard.

5.3. Granting Agencies and Entities

State granting or fund disbursement entities or agencies will be responsible for ensuring geospatial metadata documentation requirements are included in requirements and regulations related to fund disbursements.

6.0 Related Documents

6.1 Content Standards for Digital Geospatial Metadata

http://fgdc.er.usgs.gov/metadata/meta_stand.html

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Nebraska Information Technology Commission

--Technical Panel Charter--

(Last Revised: ~~June 7, 2004~~ September 13, 2005)

1. Introduction

The Technical Panel was created by LB 924 in 1998 as an advisory body to the Nebraska Information Technology Commission (hereafter referred to as "Commission").

2. Purpose

The purpose of this charter is to provide operational guidance to the Technical Panel members, clarify its relationship to the Commission, and to provide general information to all who read the proceedings and recommendations of the Technical Panel.

3. Authority

The Technical Panel of the Nebraska Information Technology Commission is codified at Neb. Rev. Stat. § 86-521. Section 86-521(2) provides:

The technical panel shall review any technology project or request for additional funding recommended to the Nebraska Information Technology Commission including any recommendations by working groups established under sections 86-512 to 86-524. Upon the conclusion of the review of a technology project or request for additional funding, the technical panel shall provide its analysis to the commission. The technical panel may recommend technical standards and guidelines to be considered for adoption by the commission.

4. Commission Mission and Responsibilities (NEB. REV. STAT. § 86-516)

4.1 Commission Mission

"The mission of the Nebraska Information Technology Commission is to make the State of Nebraska's investment in information technology infrastructure more accessible and responsive to the needs of its citizens regardless of location while making government, education, health care and other services more efficient and cost effective." <http://www.nitc.state.ne.us/>

4.2 Commission Responsibilities:

4.2.1 Adopt policies and procedures used to develop, review, and annually update

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a statewide technology plan;

4.2.2 Create a technology information clearinghouse to identify and share best practices and new developments, as well as identify existing problems and deficiencies;

4.2.3 Review and adopt policies to provide incentives for investments in information technology infrastructure services;

4.2.4 Determine a broad strategy and objectives for developing and sustaining information technology development in Nebraska, including long-range funding strategies, research and development investment, support and maintenance requirements, and system usage and assessment guidelines;

4.2.5 Adopt guidelines regarding project planning and management, information sharing, and administrative and technical review procedures involving state owned or state supported technology and infrastructure. Governmental entities, state agencies, and political subdivisions shall submit projects that directly utilize state appropriated funds for information technology purposes to the process established by NEB. REV. STAT. §§ 86-512 to 86-524. Governmental entities and political subdivisions may submit other projects involving information technology to the Commission for comment, review, and recommendations;

4.2.6 Adopt minimum technical standards, guidelines, and architectures upon recommendation by the technical panel;

4.2.7 Establish ad hoc technical advisory groups to study and make recommendations on specific topics, including work groups to establish, coordinate, and prioritize needs for education, local communities, and state agencies;

4.2.8 Make recommendations on technology investments to the Governor and the Legislature, including a prioritized list of projects, reviewed by the technical panel, for which new or additional funding is requested;

4.2.9 Approve grants from the Community Technology Fund and Government Technology Collaboration Fund; and

4.2.10 Adopt schedules and procedures for reporting needs, priorities, and recommended projects.

5. Technical Panel Mission and Responsibilities

5.1 Technical Panel Mission

The mission of the Technical Panel is to assist in the development of a statewide technical infrastructure that will be scalable, reliable, and efficient.

5.2 Technical Panel Responsibilities

5.2.1 Assist the Commission in developing, reviewing, and updating the statewide technology plan;

5.2.2 Review any technology project or request for additional funding recommended to the Commission including any recommendations by working groups established by the Commission;

5.2.3 Recommend technical standards and guidelines to be considered for adoption by the Commission;

5.2.4 Review requests for funding from the Community Technology Fund, the Government Technology Collaboration Fund, and other requests for funding for technology projects as directed by the Commission; and

5.2.5 Such other responsibilities as directed by the Commission.

6. Membership

6.1 Number of Members

The Technical Panel may include but not be limited to seven members approved by the Commission.

6.2 Representation

6.2.1 One representative from the Nebraska Educational Telecommunications Commission;

6.2.2 One representative from the Department of Administrative Services;

6.2.3 One representative from the University of Nebraska Computing Services Network;

6.2.4 State of Nebraska Chief Information Officer;

6.2.5 Executive Director of the Commission;

6.2.6 One member with expertise in assistive technology;

6.2.7 One member representing K-12 education; and

6.2.8 Other members as specified by the Commission.

6.3 Change in Membership

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~~If a change in membership becomes necessary due to resignation, removal, or change of job status, the agency represented is responsible for nominating or recommending the replacement member to the Technical Panel.~~

6.3 Member Recommendations and Approval

Recommendations for membership on the Technical Panel will be considered: from the agency represented for members in sections 6.2.1 through 6.2.3; from the CIO of the University of Nebraska and the CIO of the State of Nebraska for the member listed in section 6.2.6; and from the Education Council of the NITC for the member listed in section 6.2.7.

All members of the Technical Panel must be approved by the Commission.

7. Meeting Procedures

7.1 Chair(s)

7.1.1 A Chair, elected by the members, will conduct the meetings of the Technical Panel, oversee the establishment, operation and dissolution of committees, propose meeting agendas, and maintain the general operations of the Panel.

7.1.2 The Chair of the Technical Panel will serve ~~until January 1, 2001; with subsequent~~ one-year ~~elected terms expiring on~~term beginning January 1 of each year.

7.2 Quorum and Action Items

An official quorum consists of at least 50% of the members or their alternates. No official voting business may be conducted without an official quorum. Issues shall be decided by a majority vote of the members present.

7.3 Designated Alternates and Non-voting Alternates

Each member of the Technical Panel shall designate one (1) official alternate to be approved by the Commission. This official voting alternate shall be registered with the Office of the Chief Information Officer and NITC and, in the absence of the official member, have all the privileges as the official member on items of discussion and voting.

7.4 Meeting Frequency

The Technical Panel shall meet not fewer than four times per year (quarterly).

7.5 Open Meeting Laws and Public Notice

7.5.1 Advance Notice

The Technical Panel shall give reasonable advance publicized notice of the

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time, place, and agenda of each meeting through the use of its web page, <http://www.nitc.state.ne.us/>. The agenda will also be available for public inspection during normal business hours at the Office of the CIO-NITC, 521 S. 14th, Suite 301, Lincoln, Nebraska.

7.5.2 Minutes and Voting

The Technical Panel shall keep minutes of all meetings showing the time, place, members present and absent and the substance of all matters discussed. Any action taken on any question or motion duly moved and seconded shall be by roll call vote of the Technical Panel in open session, and the record shall state how each member voted or if the member was absent or not voting. The roll call shall be called on a rotational basis. Minutes shall be written and available for inspection within ten working days or prior to the next convened meeting, whichever occurs earlier.

Approved by the NITC on August 30, 1999. Amendments approved by the NITC on April 30, 2002.
Statutory references revised June 7, 2004.