FTS200 Network Architecture

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FTS2000 NETWORK ARCHITECTURE
The Four Basic Element of the Architecture

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April—DOD agrees to use FTS 2000 services when possible but retains power to decide when network use is appropriate.

March—MCI protests FTS 2000's extension to non-government entities—specifically HHS' plan to use the network to link its Child Support Enforcement Network (CSEnet) to state agencies.


Feb. 20—GSBCA and GSA dismiss MCI and Martin Marietta protests of award to AT&T.

Feb. 6—MCI goes to the GSA's Board of Contract Appeals and Martin Marietta to GSA to protest AT&T's award.

1988

Dec. 7—Contracts to provide FTS 2000 services awarded; AT&T gets 60 percent, US Sprint 40 percent.

Nov. 30—Contract for Technical Services and Maintenance in support of FTS 2000 awarded to Conel Federal Services Corp.

September—Congress makes use of FTS 2000 mandatory for executive-branch agencies.

April 29—Vendor proposals for FTS 2000 due.

February—EDS drops out of the running a second time. US Sprint, EDS' bid team partner, decides to continue in the competition as a prime contractor.

1987

Nov. 30—EDS re-enters competition for FTS 2000.

Sept. 27—GSA, responding to pressure from Reps. Jack Brooks (D-Texas) and Glenn English (D-Okla.), agrees to award FTS 2000 to two prime contractors.

Dec. 31—GSA issues first RFP.

1985

Oct. 11—GSA issues first draft request for proposals.
EQUIPMENT SUPPORTED

FTS2000
DEDICATED
TRANSMISSION

Any equipment supported by FTS2000's Switched Voice and Data Services including:

- Telephones
- Personal Computers
- Terminals
- Mainframe Computers
- Facsimiles
- PBXs (analog and digital)

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