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.

Oct. 31—Michael Corrigan named deputy commissioner of IRMS at GSA for telecommunications, including FTS 2000.

August—Bernard J. Bennington, who has run the FTS 2000 procurement, leaves GSA for a one-year sabbatical at the National Science Foundation. IRMS commissioner Frank Carr takes over responsibility for FTS 2000.

March 14—GSA names members of an independent advisory committee to oversee bid evaluation.

Jan. 28—Amended RFP that provides for award to two primary vendors is issued.

December—Original contract award date.

Oct. 30—RFP revised to provide awards to two primary vendors.

June—Electronic Data Systems Corp., originally teamed with US Sprint, withdraws from the FTS 2000 race, leaving two teams—one led by AT&T Co. and the other by Martin Marietta Corp.

Oct. 24—GSA publishes second draft RFP.

Feb. 13—GSA holds first briefing for industry and press.

1984

GSA first announces intent to replace 21-year-old analog Federal Telecommunications System.

1986

Oct. 24—GSA publishes second draft RFP.

1987

Dec. 31—GSA issues first RFP.

Nov. 11—GSA issues first draft request for proposals.

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.

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.

1989

June 24—Transition of long-distance voice services from old FTS to FTS 2000 complete; 1.3 million users now served by the new system.

June 5—MCI protests to GAO the Bureau of Prisons' decision to use FTS 2000 for inmates' private phone calls.

April 12—GSA contracting officer Carol Hall rules the network can be used for HHS' CSEnet.

Oct. 7—Voice cutover to FTS 2000 begins.

March 20—GSA kills major telecommunications buys at Justice and Labor and amends or cancels a dozen other agency networks to enforce mandatory FTS 2000 use.

Feb. 13—GSA suspends funding for unsawed telecommunications projects at 15 agencies.

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EQUIPMENT SUPPORTED

- Telephones
- Personal Computers
- Terminals

Mainframe Computers
- Facsimiles
- PBXs (analog and digital)

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ACCESS ALTERNATIVES

Service Delivery Point

- DEDICATED ANALOG
  - 384 to 5600 bps

Service Delivery Point

- DEDICATED DIGITAL
  - 56, 56, 64 kbps

- DEDICATED T1
  - 1.544 Mbps

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