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November 27, 2001

VIA FIRST CLASS MAIL

Ms. Magalie Roman Salas, Secretary
Federal Communications Commission
Office of the Secretary
445 12th St., S.W.
Room TW-A325
Washington, D.C. 20554

Re: CC Docket No. 00-220
Petition for Declaratory Ruling and Injunction Pending Ruling
Ex Parte Letter on Behalf of Amigo.Net

Dear Ms. Salas:

Please find enclosed the following items which are being submitted on behalf of Petitioner, Amigo.Net, in the referenced proceeding:

(1) a hard copy of a Microsoft PowerPoint slide presentation on Colorado's Multi-Use Network entitled *Bridging the Digital Divide* (Exhibit A);

(2) a memorandum dated October 2, 2001 concerning Colorado's Multi-Use Network Rates, from Troy A. Eid, Executive Director of Colorado Department of Personnel & General Support Services (Exhibit B);

(3) a Colorado Multi-Use Network Rate Overview sheet and the actual rates shown in Attachment A (Exhibit C); and

(4) the Multi-Use Network's Glossary of Terms (Exhibit D).

As Petitioner states in its *Petition for Declaratory Ruling and Injunction Pending Ruling* dated July 5, 2000 (the "*Petition*"), Qwest Communications International, Inc. ("Qwest"), was the sole successful bidder on a contract with the State of Colorado. That contract (1) requires Qwest to develop 70 statewide Aggregated Network Access Points (*i.e.*, Colorado's Multi-Use Network) and (2) permits Qwest to charge a statewide uniform rate for the network services. Petitioner asserts in the *Petition* that, *inter alia*, the flat rate pricing scheme is illegal and anti-

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competitive. The enclosed materials demonstrate that Qwest, in fact, intends to employ a flat rate pricing scheme in connection with the Multi-Use Network.

A considerable amount of time has passed since the filing of the *Petition*. In addition, Petitioner's representatives had a series of *ex parte* meetings with Commission staff in February of this year. However, the Commission has yet to issue a decision in this matter. Colorado's Multi-Use Network, as proposed, continues to threaten, severely, the viability of Petitioner's operations and a delayed decision may injure Petitioner irreparably. Accordingly, Petitioner urges the Commission to act expeditiously to resolve this matter.

Pursuant to Section 1.1206(b)(2) of the Commission's rules, an original and one copy of this letter are being filed with the Office of the Secretary. Copies of this letter are also being served on Ms. Dorothy Attwood, Mr. Kyle D. Dixon, Mr. Jared Carlson, Ms. Ann Stevens, Ms. Elizabeth Yockus Mr. Brad Koerner and Ms. Claudia Pabo.

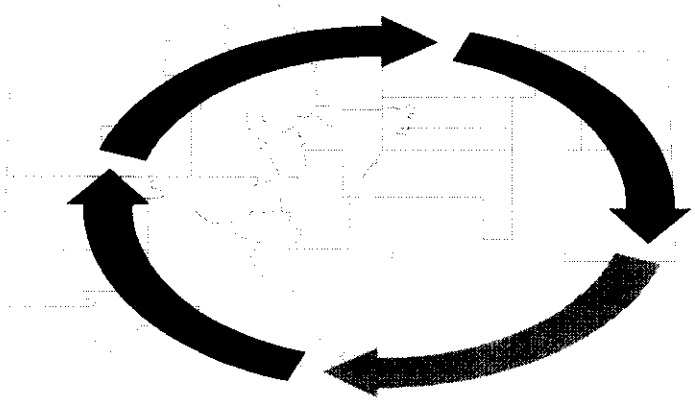
Sincerely,

Gregory O. Olaniran

Enclosures

C: Dorothy Attwood
Kyle D. Dixon
Jared Carlson
Ann Stevens
Elizabeth Yockus
Brad Koerner
Claudia Pabo

EXHIBIT A

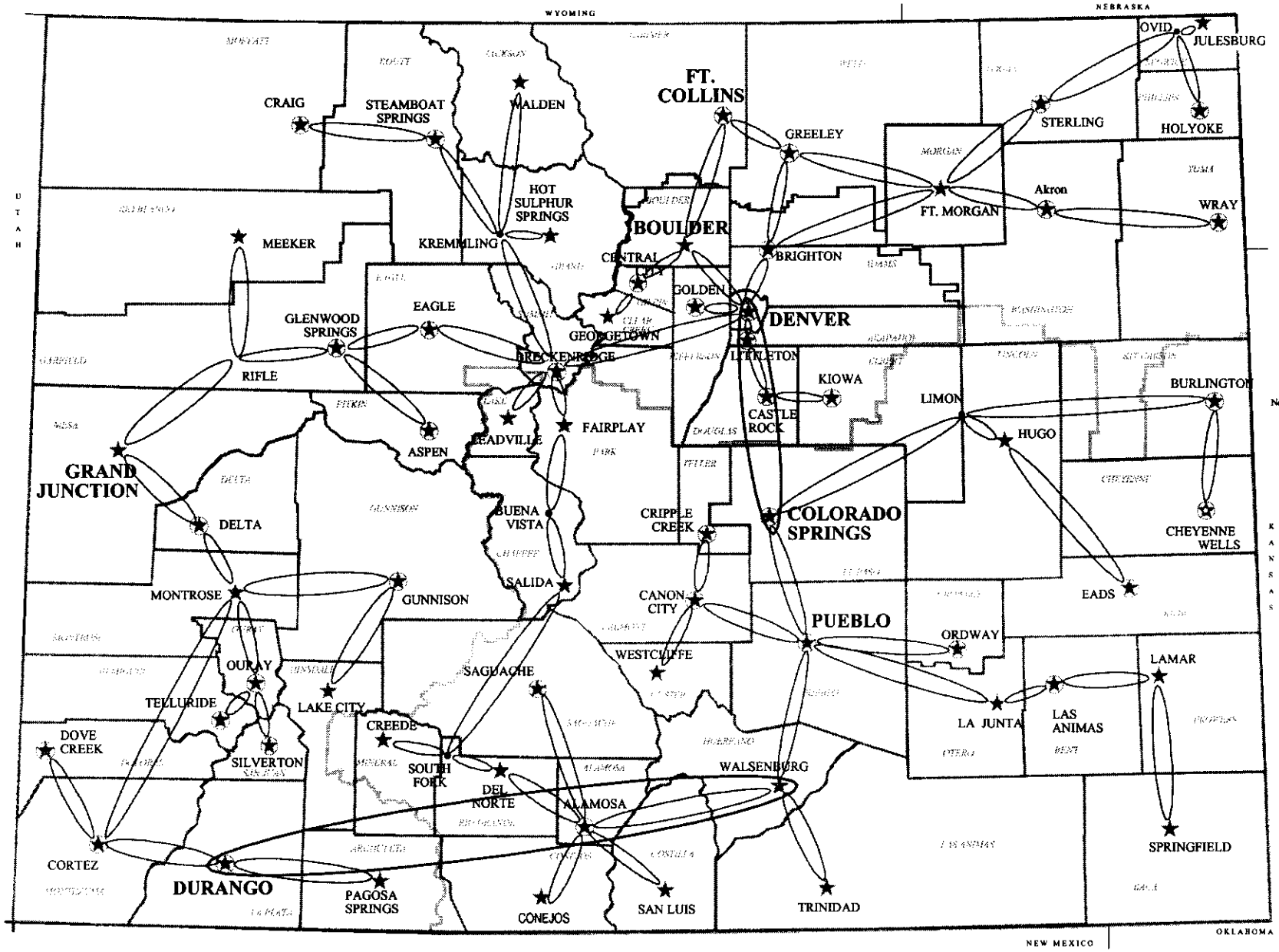


Colorado's
Multi-Use Network
Bridging the Digital-Divide

Colorado's Multi-Use Network

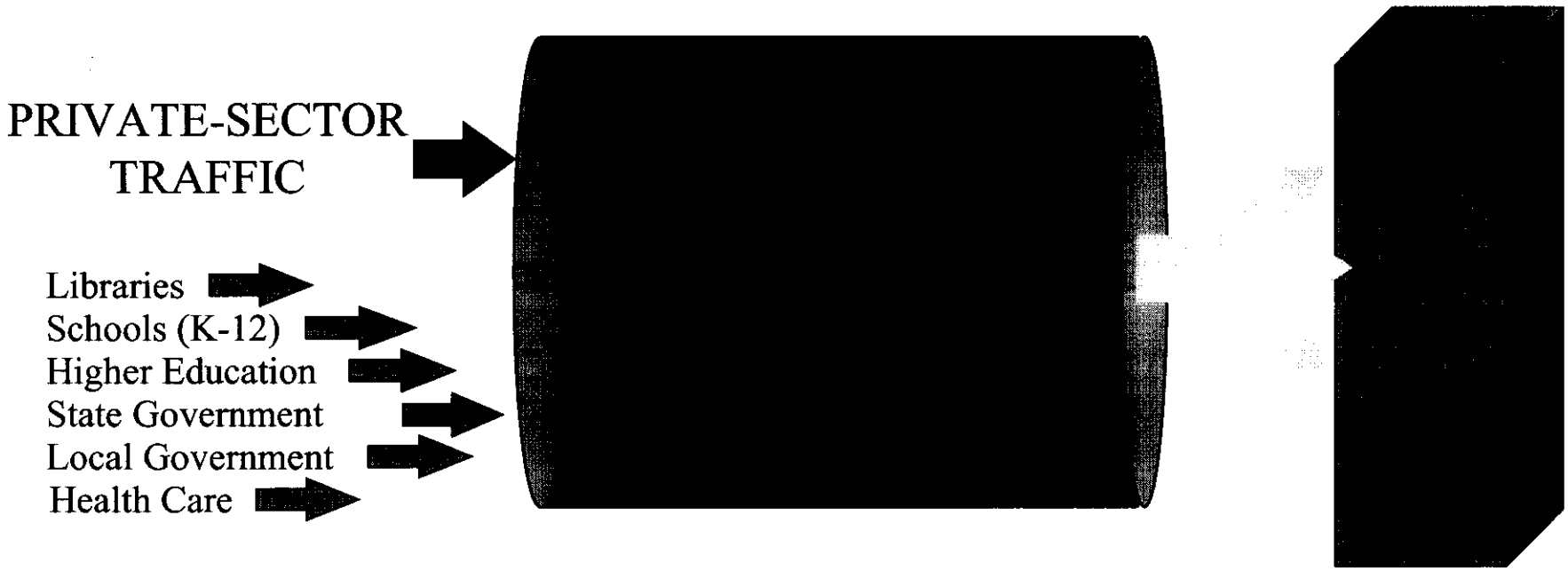
- MNT Vision:
  - The Multi-Use Network (MNT) is a public/private partnership to build a high-speed fiber-optic network for the State of Colorado.
    - Colorado's MNT will:
      - Bridge the Digital-Divide.
      - Increase economic development.
      - Create the backbone for e-government.
      - Aggregate traffic to reduce cost.
      - MNT changes the model for telecommunications pricing for <u>all</u> users, public and private.
      - Created by two Governors with bi-partisan, statewide legislature leadership.

COLORADO HIGH SPEED DIGITAL NETWORK



MNT - Getting it done

Single Integrated Telecommunications Infrastructure



MNT Rate Overview

- The Multi-Use Network (MNT) has resulted in changes in some rates, the elimination of some rates, and the addition of other rates. For example:
  - As a result of the MNT contract, distance-sensitive "backhaul"charges for connecting to the Colorado High-Speed Digital Network have been virtually eliminated.
  - There is a new charge for Edge sites that covers 24 x 7 maintenance and monitoring services to ensure the network remains operational and to provide customized reporting and problem determination.

MNT Rate Overview - Cont.

- The charges of 22.58-percent of tariff for frame circuits and 15.58-percent of tariff for ATM circuits, have been replaced with a 23-percent Colorado Digital-Divide Elimination Fund charge (CDEF). CDEF covers a portion of the MNT contractual fees, including Qwest project management fees, Aggregated Network Access Point (ANAP) fees, state core switch (MGX) maintenance and management fees, LATA Crossing, Edge & Super ANAP circuits, and ISP-layer three development and maintenance fees.
- There have been substantial reductions in ISDN and PRI digital trunk charges.

Bridging the Digital-Divide

- By virtually eliminating backhaul charges for *all* Colorado High-Speed Digital Network customers, MNT will help bring economic development to every county in Colorado-not just for MNT users, but for local governments, businesses, and private citizens.
- Generally speaking, Front Range MNT customers are expected to pay somewhat higher but still competitive rates, while other customers will pay substantially less and gain access to new services and applications.

Multi-Use Network Hotline

- 1-866-MNT-COLO
- http://www.state.co.us/MNT

EXHIBIT B

STATE OF COLORADO

DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL &
GENERAL SUPPORT SERVICES
Executive Director's Office
1600 Broadway Street, Suite 1030
Denver, Colorado 80202
Phone (303) 866-6566
FAX (303) 866-6569

Bill Owens
Governor

Troy A. Eid
Executive Director

MEMORANDUM

October 2, 2001

TO: Cabinet officers; state legislators; Department CIOs and controllers; county and local elected officials; judges and court administrators; university and college leaders; other valued customers

FM: Troy A. Eid

Re: Colorado Multi-Use Network (MNT) Rates

The Multi-Use Network (MNT) is Colorado's public-private partnership for bringing reliable broadband telecommunications and Internet access to every county of the State. Thanks to your feedback and the hard work of the Governor's Multi-Use Network Task Force, I am pleased to announce that MNT rates are just a fraction of what was tentatively proposed last June.

Effective October 15th, MNT customers will pay a Colorado Digital-Divide Elimination Fee (CDEF) for statewide broadband and Internet service that is *just 23 percent above the commercial tariff rate.* This CDEF allows Colorado to link all 64 counties in our State, yet is dramatically lower than what was originally proposed. What's more, the statewide MNT contract virtually eliminates distance-sensitive "backhaul" charges for connecting to the statewide telecommunications backbone, the Colorado High-Speed Digital Network.

The net result is an entirely new model for telecommunications pricing throughout Colorado. By virtually eliminating backhaul charges for *all* Colorado High-Speed Digital Network customers, MNT will help bring economic development to *every* county in Colorado – not just for MNT customers, but for local governments, businesses and private citizens.

Attached are the rates for connecting to the MNT network and related services. Please note that:

- The rates include the 23 percent CDEF charge on all data circuit tariff and surcharges to help end the Digital-Divide in Colorado.
- Customers using Edge site equipment to lower their circuit costs will be charged the actual monthly cost for maintaining and monitoring the equipment.
- Customers with circuits terminating at a Colorado Government Technology Services (CGTS) aggregation site will still be assessed a port and link (hookup) charge to that site.

Since its inception in 1997, the success of MNT has depended on the continued participation and support of *all* State departments and agencies. You are the "anchor tenants" for creating a truly affordable statewide network. By pooling our buying power, State government can and will help eliminate the Digital-Divide throughout Colorado. We look forward to serving you in the days ahead and value your business. Thanks and best regards.

EXHIBIT C

Colorado Multi-Use (MNT) Network
Rate Overview
October 2, 2001

The Multi-Use Network (MNT) is Colorado's public-private partnership for bringing reliable broadband telecommunications and Internet access to every county of the state. By law, MNT rates must not only cover the actual cost of providing telecommunications service, but must be competitive with commercial rates.

The statewide MNT project has resulted in changes in some telecommunications rates, the elimination of some rates, and the addition of other rates:

- As a result of the MNT contract, distance-sensitive "backhaul" charges for connecting to the statewide backbone network have been virtually eliminated.

- The charges of 22.58 percent of tariff for frame circuits and 15.58 percent of tariff for ATM circuits have been replaced with a 23 percent Colorado Digital-Divide Elimination Fund (CDEF) charge. CDEF covers a portion of the MNT contractual fees, including Qwest project management fees, Aggregated Network Access Point (ANAP) fees, state core switch (MGX) maintenance and management fees, LATA Crossing, edge & Super ANAP circuits, and ISP-layer three development and maintenance fees.

- There is a new charge for Edge sites that covers 24 x 7 maintenance and monitoring services to ensure the network remains operational and to provide customized reporting and problem determination.

- There have been substantial reductions in ISDN and PRI digital trunk charges.

The net result is an entirely new model for telecommunications pricing throughout Colorado. By virtually eliminating backhaul charges for *all* telecommunications customers, MNT will help bring economic development to every county in Colorado – not just for MNT users, but for local governments, businesses, and private citizens.

Rate Element	Installation Charge - Tariff Rate	Monthly Charge - Tariff Rate	FUSF Charge (8.1462%)	Colorado Digital-divide Elimination Fund (CDEF) (23%)	Total Monthly Charge
Access Link Pricing - Qwest Sites (See Note 1)					
56/64 Kbps - Frame Relay	450.00	42.30	3.45	10.52	56.27
Stand Alone 56/64 Kbps - Frame Relay	450.00	42.30	3.45	10.52	56.27
1.544 Mbps - Frame Relay	450.00	113.85	9.27	28.32	151.44
Stand Alone 1.544 Kbps - Frame Relay	450.00	113.85	9.27	28.32	151.44
1.544 Mbps Access Link Unprotected - ATM Cell Relay	628.50	200.00	16.29	49.75	266.04
45 Mbps Optical Access Link (OAL) Unprotected - ATM Cell Relay	840.27	639.00	52.05	158.94	850.00
45 Mbps Stand Alone OAL (SAOAL) Unprotected - ATM Cell Relay	840.27	639.00	52.05	158.94	850.00
45 Mbps OAL Protected - ATM Cell Relay	1,320.00	1,080.00	87.98	268.64	1,436.61
45 Mbps SAOAL Protected - ATM Cell Relay	1,320.00	1,080.00	87.98	268.64	1,436.61
155 Mbps OAL Unprotected - ATM Cell Relay	860.24	954.00	77.71	237.29	1,269.01
155 Mbps SAOAL Unprotected - ATM Cell Relay	860.24	954.00	77.71	237.29	1,269.01
155 Mbps OAL Protected - ATM Cell Relay	1,380.00	2,520.00	205.28	626.82	3,352.10
155 Mbps SAOAL Protected - ATM Cell Relay	1,380.00	2,520.00	205.28	626.82	3,352.10
Access Link Pricing - Independent Partner Sites (See Notes 2-4)					
Century Tel 56 Kbps - Frame Relay	177.00	55.86	4.55	13.89	74.30
Century Tel 1.544 Kbps - Frame Relay	181.00	141.46	11.52	35.19	188.17
Phillips County/Eastern Slope 56 Kbps - Frame Relay	177.00	55.86	4.55	13.89	74.30
Phillips County/Eastern Slope 1.544 Kbps - Frame Relay	181.00	141.46	11.52	35.19	188.17
Century Tel 1.544 Mbps DS1 - ATM Cell Relay	400.00	150.00	12.22	37.31	199.53
Phillips County/Eastern Slope 1.544 Mbps DS1 - ATM Cell Relay	181.00	141.46	11.52	35.19	188.17
Century Tel 45 Mbps DS3 - ATM Cell Relay	925.00	2,400.00	195.51	596.97	3,192.48
Phillips County/Eastern Slope 45 Mbps DS3 - ATM Cell Relay	560.00	1,640.95	133.68	408.16	2,182.79
Cell Transfer - Port					
1.544 Mbps Port - ATM Cell Relay	161.45	252.00	20.53	62.68	335.21
45 Mbps Port - ATM Cell Relay	161.45	396.00	32.26	98.50	526.76
155 Mbps Port - ATM Cell Relay	161.45	720.00	58.65	179.09	957.74
Cell Transfer - Bandwidth Increments					
CBR (Constant Bit Rate)					
64 Kbps of CBR on a 1.544, 45, or 155 Mbps OAL - ATM Cell Relay		1.80	0.15	0.45	2.39
75 Kbps of CBR on a 1.544, 45, or 155 Mbps OAL - ATM Cell Relay		2.07	0.17	0.51	2.75
1 Mbps of CBR on a 1.544, 45, or 155 Mbps OAL - ATM Cell Relay		27.00	2.20	6.72	35.92
1.544 Mbps of CBR on a 45 or 155 Mbps OAL - ATM Cell Relay		36.00	2.93	8.95	47.89
1.787 Mbps of CBR on a 45 or 155 Mbps OAL - ATM Cell Relay		41.85	3.41	10.41	55.67
40.7 Mbps of CBR on a 45 or 155 Mbps OAL - ATM Cell Relay		945.00	76.98	235.06	1,257.04
149 Mbps of CBR on a 155 Mbps OAL - ATM Cell Relay		3,420.00	278.60	850.68	4,549.28
VBR (Variable Bit Rate)					
64 Kbps of VBR on a 1.544, 45, or 155 Mbps OAL - ATM Cell Relay		2.25	0.18	0.56	2.99
1 Mbps of VBR on a 1.544, 45, or 155 Mbps OAL - ATM Cell Relay		33.75	2.75	8.39	44.89
1.544 Mbps of VBR on a 45 or 155 Mbps OAL - ATM Cell Relay		40.50	3.30	10.07	53.87
UBR (Unspecified Bit Rate)					
64 Kbps of UBR on a 1.544, 45, or 155 Mbps OAL - ATM Cell Relay		0.72	0.06	0.18	0.96
1 Mbps of UBR on a 1.544, 45, or 155 Mbps OAL - ATM Cell Relay		10.80	0.88	2.69	14.37
MBS (Maximum Burst Size)					
32 Cell Maximum Burst Size (for Ethernet) - ATM Cell Relay			-	-	-
100 Cell Maximum Burst Size (for Token Ring) - ATM Cell Relay		90.00	7.33	22.39	119.72
200 Cell Maximum Burst Size (for FDDI) - ATM Cell Relay		180.00	14.66	44.77	239.44
Cell Transfer - VPC or VCC					
1st VPC (per VPC) - ATM Cell Relay	150.00		-	-	-
Subsequest VPC (per VPC) - ATM Cell Relay	50.00		-	-	-
1st VCC (per VCC) - ATM Cell Relay	150.00		-	-	-
Subsequest VCC (per VCC) - ATM Cell Relay	50.00		-	-	-
Subsequest Service Order Charge for VPC/VCC - ATM Cell Relay	160.00		-	-	-
1st VPC (per VPC) - ATM Cell Relay	150.00		-	-	-
Subsequest VPC (per VPC) - ATM Cell Relay	50.00		-	-	-
1st VCC (per VCC) - ATM Cell Relay	150.00		-	-	-
Subsequest VCC (per VCC) - ATM Cell Relay	50.00		-	-	-
Subsequest Service Order Charge for VPC/VCC - ATM Cell Relay	160.00		-	-	-
COCC (Central Office Connecting Channel)					
1.544 Mbps Port - ATM Cell Relay	25.00	0.58	0.05	0.15	0.78
45 Mbps or 155 Mbps Port - ATM Cell Relay	30.00	11.25	0.92	2.80	14.96
IPVC (Interworked PVC)					
1 PVC - 56/64 Kbps - Frame Relay	50.00	35.35	2.88	8.79	47.02
2 PVCs - 56/64 Kbps - Frame Relay	20.00	40.08	3.26	9.97	53.31
3 PVCs - 56/64 Kbps - Frame Relay	20.00	43.01	3.50	10.70	57.21
4 PVCs - 56/64 Kbps - Frame Relay	20.00	45.95	3.74	11.43	61.12
5 PVCs - 56/64 Kbps - Frame Relay	20.00	48.86	3.98	12.15	64.99
6 -14 PVCs - 56/64 Kbps - Frame Relay	20.00	1.12	0.09	0.28	1.49
15-24 PVCs - 56/64 Kbps - Frame Relay	20.00	0.24	0.02	0.06	0.32
25+ PVCs - 56/64 Kbps - Frame Relay	20.00	0.25	0.02	0.06	0.33
1 PVC - 1.544 Mbps - Frame Relay	50.00	216.00	17.60	53.73	287.32
2 PVCs - 1.544 Mbps - Frame Relay	20.00	249.30	20.31	62.01	331.62
3 PVCs - 1.544 Mbps - Frame Relay	20.00	282.60	23.02	70.29	375.91
4 PVCs - 1.544 Mbps - Frame Relay	20.00	315.90	25.73	78.58	420.21
5 PVCs - 1.544 Mbps - Frame Relay	20.00	349.20	28.45	86.86	464.51
6 -14 PVCs - 1.544 Mbps - Frame Relay	20.00	17.10	1.39	4.25	22.75
15-24 PVCs - 1.544 Mbps - Frame Relay	20.00	4.50	0.37	1.12	5.99
25+ PVCs - 1.544 Mbps - Frame Relay	20.00	0.45	0.04	0.11	0.60
64 Kbps Increments - ATM Cell Relay	-	17.00	1.38	4.23	22.61
1.544 Mbps Fixed Cell Rate - ATM Cell Relay	-	55.00	4.48	13.68	73.16
Add or Change IPVC (Per add or change) - ATM Cell Relay	50.00		-	-	-
CGTS Port and Link Charges at CGTS Termination Points (See Note 5)					
64 Kbps		15.00	1.22	3.73	19.95
75 Kbps		17.60	1.43	4.38	23.41
1.000 Mbps		45.00	3.67	11.19	59.86
1.544 Mbps		69.50	5.66	17.29	92.45
1.787 Mbps		80.00	6.52	19.90	106.42
40.700 Mbps		1,035.00	84.31	257.44	1,376.75
149.000 Mbps		1,674.00	136.37	416.38	2,226.75
Edge Site Charges (See Note 6)					
Maintenance and Network Monitoring Service per Edge Site		1,180.00	-	-	1,180.00

Notes

Note 1: Adams, Alamosa, Arapahoe, Boulder, Broomfield, Chaffee, Buena Vista, Clear Creek, Delta, Denver, Douglas, El Paso, Elbert, Fremont, Garfield, Gilpin, Grand, Gunnison, Huerfano, Jefferson, La Plata, Lake, Larimer, Las Animas, Lincoln (Limon), Logan, Mesa, Moffat, Montezuma, Montrose, Morgan, Ouray, Park, Pitkin, Pueblo, Rio Blanco (Meeker), Rio Grand, Routt, San Juan, San Miguel, Sedgewick, Summit, Teller,and Weld ANAPS are served by QWEST Central Offices.

Note 2: Archuletta, Baca, Bent, Cheyenne, Conejos, Costilla, Crowley, Custer, Delores, Eagle, Hinsdale, Jackson, Kit Carson, Mineral, Otero, Prowers, Rio Blanco (Rangely), Saguache, Washington and Yuma ANAP's are served by CenturyTel Central Offices.

Note 3: Lincoln (Hugo) and Kiowa ANAP's are served by Eastern Slope Telephone Company Central Offices.

Note 4: Phillips ANAP is served by Phillips County Telephone Company Central Office.

Note 5: Departmental charges should include origination charges at the state agency location (Tariff + FUSF + CDEF charges) as well as termination point charges (CGTS Port and Link Tariff + FUSF + CDEF charges).

Note 6: The maintenance and monitoring charge equates to approximately 15 service hours (based upon the OSPB Common Policy IT contractor rate of $77.00 per hour). This equates to an average of 1/2 hour of service per day. Since this maintenance and monitoring is performed 24 X 7, the average hourly rate is $1.62.

EXHIBIT D

Multi-Use Network Glossary of Terms

Aggregated Network Access Point – also called an "ANAP" – a physical network point of presence on the Multi-Use Network backbone. There are 70 ANAPs statewide, with at least one in each of Colorado's counties. The ANAPs are owned, operated and managed by Qwest and are physically located in Qwest facilities. Network traffic in the form of frame relay or ATM circuits from state agencies, local government, schools, libraries and non-profit health providers are aggregated at the ANAP in each county and routed onto the Multi-Use Network. Private sector business traffic is also aggregated at the ANAP and routed onto the private sector side of the Multi-Use Network called the Colorado High Speed Digital Network. See also *Aggregation Point.*

Aggregation Point – a physical site on a wide area network where routers, switches and other kinds of communication equipment make it possible to aggregate local area network traffic and connect this aggregated traffic to a wide area network, such as the Multi-Use Network. See also *Aggregated Network Access Point* or *ANAP.*

ANAP - an acronym for **Aggregated Network Access Point.**

Anchor Tenant – a major client or business that can provide leadership and motivate additional participation for local investment in infrastructure and service development.

Asynchronous Transfer Mode – a high speed cell switching technology capable of transmitting multimedia services such as data, video and voice on a single network. Because of this capability, ATM was selected as the desired technology for the high-speed Multi-Use Network. Use of ATM technology allows the State of Colorado to aggregate its communication usage from its current diverse and multiple networks onto a single, high-speed fiber optic network.

ATM - an acronym for **Asynchronous Transfer Mode** technology.

Backbone – the high-speed lines and equipment that form the primary pathways within a network. Backbone networks provide interconnection between other networks. The backbone connects the ANAP locations.

Backhaul – the practice of bringing demand to a service rather than bringing service to the location where it is required. A term used to describe the charges resulting from a circuit required to connect a location without requested service to a site where the service is offered. Backhauling adds considerable expense to network connections because it commonly uses circuits that are priced by distance.

Bandwidth – a measure of capacity for a specific circuit, usually expressed as bits per second.

Beanpole Funds – funding for community level aggregation of network traffic, also known as *community incentive funding*. The Department of Local Affairs and the Colorado Rural Development Council manage the $4.6 million program with funding appropriated under House Bill 99-1102, *a bill concerning encouragement of private sector telecommunications investment by providing incentives for the public sector to serve as "anchor tenant".* The Department of Local Affairs supports a Beanpole Project Advisory Committee to review grant guidelines, establish evaluative criteria, and review grant applications from Colorado's regions and communities.

Circuit – a switched or dedicated communications path with a specified bandwidth (transmission speed / capacity).

Community Incentive Funding – grant funds used to aggregate local traffic and develop telecommunications technology of various kinds (K-12, library, non-profit health care, etc.) in Colorado communities.

Edge Sites – a physical network point of presence on the Multi-Use Network backbone. There will be at least 44 Edge Sites, each located in areas where state government agencies are highly concentrated and demand for integration of services exists. The Edge Site equipment is owned by the state and operated and managed by the state. Edge Sites are physically located in state owned facilities, primarily in Higher Education and the Department of Corrections.

Network traffic in the form of frame relay or ATM circuits from state agencies, local government, schools, libraries and non-profit health providers may be aggregated at an Edge Site and routed onto the Multi-Use Network. Edge Sites typically have a DS-3 connection to the Multi-Use Network.

End Sites – a physical network point of presence at the source location where state agencies, higher education, and other public entities originate connections to the Multi-Use Network. There are approximately 2800 state owned End Sites located across the state serving state government agencies. The End Site equipment is owned by the state and operated and managed by the state. Network traffic from the agency End Site, in the form of frame relay or ATM circuits, is routed directly to an Edge Site or directly to an ANAP if not served by an Edge Site.

Fiber Optic – a technology using high purity, hair-thin fibers of glass to transmit information (data, video, voice). The bandwidth or capacity of the fiber optic cable is much greater than conventional cable or copper wire.

Frame Relay – a form of switching protocol used for wide are network connectivity.

ISP – (Internet Service Provider) – a commercial organization that provides access to the Internet via dial-up and dedicated connections.

LATA – (Local Access and Transport Area) – a regulatory and geographical area that determines carriers that can provide service within the LATA area and the carriers who can cross the LATA boundary and provide service between LATA's.

Local Loop – a general term describing the telephone lines comprising the infrastructure between a user location or building and the carriers' local central office. It is sometimes referred to as a subscriber local loop.

Mbps – an abbreviation of megabit per second.

Megabit – a measure of data transmission speed – 1,000,000 bits per second or approximately 125,000 characters per second.

Multi-Use Network Project - A public/private partnership to build a high speed digital network connecting all of Colorado's 64 counties and delivering advanced data, video and voice telecommunication services to state and local government agencies, schools, libraries and non-profit health providers. This innovative program is the centerpiece of Governor Bill Owens' plan to bridge the digital divide that has separated urban and rural areas of the state by providing services that enable distance learning, videoconferencing, telemedicine, electronic commerce, and Internet access.

Public / Private Partnership – a business strategy in which a public entity and a vendor or provider of services pursue mutual advantages in the ethical provision of services.

Routers – physical devices deployed primarily at edge and end sites that route network traffic from source to destination. The routers connect local area networks to the MNT, which is a wide area network. Routers operate on network layer information and participate in running one or more network layer routing protocols. The Multi-Use Network utilizes Cisco model 8230 routers at the larger network aggregation points and Cisco model 6509 routers at the smaller network aggregation points.

Switches – physical devices deployed at the ANAPs and Sedge Sites that turn data, video or voice traffic into packets for transmission across the network. Switches operate on network layer information and participate in running one or more network layer protocols. The Multi-Use Network utilizes Cisco model MGX 8850 ATM switches at the Sedge Sites.

SANAP – an acronym for *Super ANAP*.

Sedge Site – See *Super Edge Site*.

Super ANAP – Same as *Super Edge Site.*

Super Edge Sites – a physical network point of presence on the Multi-Use Network backbone. There are 5 Super ANAPs, each located in areas where there are extremely high concentrations of state government agencies. The Sedge Site equipment is owned by the state and operated and managed by Qwest. Sedge Sites are physically located in state owned facilities. Network traffic in the form of frame relay or ATM circuits from state agencies, local government, schools, libraries and non-profit health providers are may be aggregated at a Sedge Site and routed onto the Multi-Use Network. Super Edge Sites have an OC-3 connection to the Multi-Use Network. See also *Aggregated Network Access Point* and *Aggregation Point.*