

Information Services Committee Meeting
Wednesday, February 3, 2021 11:30 AM
Zoom
6949 South 110th Street
LaVista, NE 68128

1. Call to Order
Committee Chair
2. Roll call
Committee Chair
3. Agenda Item
Committee Chair
 - 3.1. Software Innovation Network
Scott Isaacson
 - 3.1.1. Assessment and Diagnostic Tools
Technology Director
 - 3.1.2. Single Sign-On Expansion
Technology Director
 - 3.1.3. Canvas
Technology Director
 - 3.1.4. Data Privacy and Security
Technology Director
 - 3.2. GEER Device Purchasing
Technology Director
 - 3.3. GEER Broadband
Technology Director
 - 3.4. TLT Special Projects 2021 - High Quality Instructional Materials, Digital Age
Pedagogy and Instructional Shifts
TLT Representative
 - 3.5. MSA 2021-2022
Committee Chair
 - 3.5.1. TLT Budget Requests 2021-2022
Committee Chair
 - 3.5.2. NOC Budget
 - 3.6. Staff Reports
Committee Chair
 - 3.6.1. Scott Isaacson
Scott Isaacson
 - 3.6.2. Andrew Easton
Andrew Easton
 - 3.6.3. Rhonda Eis
Rhonda Eis

4. Next Meeting Agenda Items
Committee Chair
5. Adjournment
Committee Chair



STATE *of* NEBRASKA
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
LINCOLN

EXECUTIVE ORDER NO. 21-02

**CORONAVIRUS – CONTINUED LIMITED WAIVER OF
PUBLIC MEETINGS REQUIREMENTS**

WHEREAS, in order to provide flexibility to assist in meeting the emergency conditions and subsequent impacts brought on from COVID-19, a state of emergency was declared in Nebraska on March 13, 2020;

WHEREAS, the State of Nebraska is committed to providing seamless government operations that are open to the people of Nebraska and to the media throughout the state of emergency;

NOW THEREFORE, I, Pete Ricketts, Governor of the State of Nebraska, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of Nebraska, hereby issue this continued limited waiver of certain requirements of the Nebraska Open Meetings Act.

Pursuant to this declaration, I hereby order the following:

1. Executive Order No. 20-36, which is currently scheduled to end on January 31, 2021, shall remain in effect through April 30, 2021; and
2. The identical statutory waivers and conditions contained within Executive Order No. 20-36 shall continue through April 30, 2021.

IN WITNESS THEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the State of Nebraska to be affixed on this 11th day of January, 2021.

ATTEST:



Pete Ricketts, Governor
State of Nebraska

Robert B. Evnen, Secretary of State
State of Nebraska

Nebraska Open Meetings Act

84-1407. Act, how cited. Sections 84-1407 to 84-1414 shall be known and may be cited as the Open Meetings Act.

84-1408. Declaration of intent; meetings open to public. It is hereby declared to be the policy of this state that the formation of public policy is public business and may not be conducted in secret. Every meeting of a public body shall be open to the public in order that citizens may exercise their democratic privilege of attending and speaking at meetings of public bodies, except as otherwise provided by the Constitution of Nebraska, federal statutes, and the Open Meetings Act.

84-1409. Terms, defined. For purposes of the Open Meetings Act, unless the context otherwise requires:

(1)(a) Public body means (i) governing bodies of all political subdivisions of the State of Nebraska, (ii) governing bodies of all agencies, created by the Constitution of Nebraska, statute, or otherwise pursuant to law, of the executive department of the State of Nebraska, (iii) all independent boards, commissions, bureaus, committees, councils, subunits, or any other bodies created by the Constitution of Nebraska, statute, or otherwise pursuant to law, (iv) all study or advisory committees of the executive department of the State of Nebraska whether having continuing existence or appointed as special committees with limited existence, (v) advisory committees of the bodies referred to in subdivisions (i), (ii), and (iii) of this subdivision, and (vi) instrumentalities exercising essentially public functions; and

(b) Public body does not include (i) subcommittees of such bodies unless a quorum of the public body attends a subcommittee meeting or unless such subcommittees are holding hearings, making policy, or taking formal action on behalf of their parent body, except that all meetings of any subcommittee established under section 81-15,175 are subject to the Open Meetings Act, and (ii) entities conducting judicial proceedings unless a court or other judicial body is exercising rulemaking authority, deliberating, or deciding upon the issuance of administrative orders;

(2) Meeting means all regular, special, or called meetings, formal or informal, of any public body for the purposes of briefing, discussion of public business, formation of tentative policy, or the taking of any action of the public body; and

(3) Videoconferencing means conducting a meeting involving participants at two or more locations through the use of audio-video equipment which allows participants at each location to hear and see each meeting participant at each other location, including public input. Interaction between meeting participants shall be possible at all meeting locations.

84-1410. Closed session; when; purpose; reasons listed; procedure; right to challenge; prohibited acts; chance meetings, conventions, or workshops.

(1) Any public body may hold a closed session by the affirmative vote of a majority of its voting members if a closed session is clearly necessary for the protection of the public interest or for the prevention of needless injury to the reputation of an individual and if such individual has not requested a public meeting. The subject matter and the reason necessitating the closed session shall be identified in the motion to close. Closed sessions may be held for, but shall not be limited to, such reasons as:

(a) Strategy sessions with respect to collective bargaining, real estate purchases, pending litigation, or litigation which is imminent as evidenced by communication of a claim or threat of litigation to or by the public body;

(b) Discussion regarding deployment of security personnel or devices;

(c) Investigative proceedings regarding allegations of criminal misconduct;

(d) Evaluation of the job performance of a person when necessary to prevent needless injury to the reputation of a person and if such person has not requested a public meeting;

(e) For the Community Trust created under section 81-1801.02, discussion regarding the amounts to be paid to individuals who have suffered from a tragedy of violence or natural disaster; or

(f) For public hospitals, governing board peer review activities, professional review activities, review and discussion of medical staff investigations or disciplinary actions, and any strategy session concerning transactional negotiations with any referral source that is required by federal law to be conducted at arms length.

Nothing in this section shall permit a closed meeting for discussion of the appointment or election of a new member to any public body.

(2) The vote to hold a closed session shall be taken in open session. The entire motion, the vote of each member on the question of holding a closed session, and the time when the closed session commenced and concluded shall be recorded in the minutes. If the motion to close passes, then the presiding officer immediately prior to the closed session shall restate on the record the limitation of the subject matter of the closed session. The public body holding such a closed session shall restrict its consideration of matters during the closed portions to only those purposes set forth in the motion to close as the reason for the closed session. The meeting shall be reconvened in open session before any formal action may be taken. For purposes of this section, formal action shall mean a collective decision or a collective commitment or promise to make a decision on any question, motion, proposal, resolution, order, or ordinance or formation of a position or policy but shall not include negotiating guidance given by members of the public body to legal counsel or other negotiators in closed sessions authorized under subdivision (1) (a) of this section.

(3) Any member of any public body shall have the right to challenge the continuation of a closed session if the member determines that the session has exceeded the reason stated in the original motion to hold a closed session or if the member contends that the closed session is neither clearly necessary for (a) the protection of the public interest or (b) the prevention of needless injury to the reputation of an individual. Such challenge shall be overruled only by a majority vote of the members of the public body. Such challenge and its disposition shall be recorded in the minutes.

(4) Nothing in this section shall be construed to require that any meeting be closed to the public. No person or public body shall fail to invite a portion of its members to a meeting, and no public body shall designate itself a subcommittee of the whole body for the purpose of circumventing the Open Meetings Act. No closed session, informal meeting, chance meeting, social gathering, email, fax, or other electronic communication shall be used for the purpose of circumventing the requirements of the act.

(5) The act does not apply to chance meetings or to attendance at or travel to conventions or workshops of members of a public body at which there is no meeting of the body then intentionally convened, if there is no vote or other action taken regarding any matter over which the public body has supervision, control, jurisdiction, or advisory power.

84-1411. Meetings of public body; notice; method; contents; when available; right to modify; duties concerning notice; videoconferencing or telephone conferencing authorized; emergency meeting without notice; appearance before public body.

(1)(a) Each public body shall give reasonable advance publicized notice of the time and place of each meeting as provided in this subsection. Such notice shall be transmitted to all members of the public body and to the public.

(b)(i) Except as provided in subdivision (1)(b)(ii) of this section, in the case of a public body described in subdivision (1)(a)(i) of section 84-1409 or such body's advisory committee, such notice shall be published in a newspaper of general circulation within the public body's jurisdiction and, if available, on such newspaper's web site. (ii) In the case of the governing body of a city of the second class or village or such body's advisory committee, such notice shall be published by: (A) Publication in a newspaper of general circulation within the public body's jurisdiction and, if available, on such newspaper's web site; or (B) Posting written notice in three conspicuous public places in such city or village. Such notice shall be posted in the same three places for each meeting. (iii) In the case of a public body not described in subdivision (1)(b)(i) or (ii) of this section, such notice shall be given by a method designated by the public body.

(c) In addition to a method of notice required by subdivision (1)(b)(i) or (ii) of this section, such notice may also be provided by any other appropriate method designated by such public body or such advisory committee.

(d) Each public body shall record the methods and dates of such notice in its minutes.

(e) Such notice shall contain an agenda of subjects known at the time of the publicized notice or a statement that the agenda, which shall be kept continually current, shall be readily available for public inspection at the principal office of the public body during normal business hours. Agenda items shall be sufficiently descriptive to give the public reasonable notice of the matters to be considered at the meeting. Except for items of

an emergency nature, the agenda shall not be altered later than (i) twenty-four hours before the scheduled commencement of the meeting or (ii) forty-eight hours before the scheduled commencement of a meeting of a city council or village board scheduled outside the corporate limits of the municipality. The public body shall have the right to modify the agenda to include items of an emergency nature only at such public meeting.

(2) A meeting of a state agency, state board, state commission, state council, or state committee, of an advisory committee of any such state entity, of an organization created under the Interlocal Cooperation Act, the Joint Public Agency Act, or the Municipal Cooperative Financing Act, of the governing body of a public power district having a chartered territory of more than one county in this state, of the governing body of a public power and irrigation district having a chartered territory of more than one county in this state, of a board of an educational service unit, of the Educational Service Unit Coordinating Council, of the governing body of a risk management pool or its advisory committees organized in accordance with the Intergovernmental Risk Management Act, or of a community college board of governors may be held by means of videoconferencing or, in the case of the Judicial Resources Commission in those cases specified in section 24-1204, by telephone conference, if:

(a) Reasonable advance publicized notice is given as provided in subsection (1) of this section;

(b) Reasonable arrangements are made to accommodate the public's right to attend, hear, and speak at the meeting, including seating, recodation by audio or visual recording devices, and a reasonable opportunity for input such as public comment or questions to at least the same extent as would be provided if videoconferencing or telephone conferencing was not used;

(c) At least one copy of all documents being considered is available to the public at each site of the videoconference or telephone conference;

(d) At least one member of the state entity, advisory committee, board, council, or governing body is present at each site of the videoconference or telephone conference, except that a member of an organization created under the Interlocal Cooperation Act that sells electricity or natural gas at wholesale on a multistate basis, an organization created under the Municipal Cooperative Financing Act, or a governing body of a risk management pool or an advisory committee of such organization or pool may designate a nonvoting designee, who shall not be included as part of the quorum, to be present at any site; and

(e)(i) Except as provided in subdivision (2)(e)(ii) of this section, no more than one-half of the state entity's, advisory committee's, board's, council's, or governing body's meetings in a calendar year are held by videoconference or telephone conference; or (ii) In the case of an organization created under the Interlocal Cooperation Act that sells electricity or natural gas at wholesale on a multistate basis or an organization created under the Municipal Cooperative Financing Act, such organization holds at least one meeting each calendar year that is not by videoconferencing or telephone conferencing.

Videoconferencing, telephone conferencing, or conferencing by other electronic communication shall not be used to circumvent any of the public government purposes established in the Open Meetings Act.

(3) A meeting of a board of an educational service unit, of the Educational Service Unit Coordinating Council, of the governing body of an entity formed under the Interlocal Cooperation Act, the Joint Public Agency Act, or the Municipal Cooperative Financing Act, of the governing body of a risk management pool or its advisory committees organized in accordance with the Intergovernmental Risk Management Act, of a community college board of governors, of the governing body of a public power district, of the governing body of a public power and irrigation district, or of the Nebraska Brand Committee may be held by telephone conference call if:

(a) The territory represented by the educational service unit, member educational service units, community college board of governors, public power district, public power and irrigation district, Nebraska Brand Committee, or member public agencies of the entity or pool covers more than one county;

(b) Reasonable advance publicized notice is given as provided in subsection (1) of this section which identifies each telephone conference location at which there will be present: (i) A member of the educational service unit board, council, community college board of governors, governing body of a public power district, governing body of a public power and irrigation district, Nebraska Brand Committee, or entity's or pool's governing body; or (ii) A nonvoting designee designated under subdivision (3)(f) of this section;

(c) All telephone conference meeting sites identified in the notice are located within public buildings used by members of the educational service unit board, council, community college board of governors, governing body of the public power district, governing body of the public power and irrigation district, Nebraska Brand Committee, or entity or pool or at a place which will accommodate the anticipated audience;

(d) Reasonable arrangements are made to accommodate the public's right to attend, hear, and speak at the meeting, including seating, recodation by audio recording devices, and a reasonable opportunity for input such as public comment or questions to at least the same extent as would be provided if a telephone conference call was not used;

(e) At least one copy of all documents being considered is available to the public at each site of the telephone conference call;

(f) At least one member of the educational service unit board, council, community college board of governors, governing body of the public power district, governing body of the public power and irrigation district, Nebraska Brand Committee, or governing body of the entity or pool is present at each site of the telephone conference call identified in the public notice, except that a member of an organization created under the Interlocal Cooperation Act that sells electricity or natural gas at wholesale on a multistate basis, an organization created under the Municipal Cooperative Financing Act, or a governing body of a risk management pool or an advisory committee of such organization or pool may designate a nonvoting designee, who shall not be included as part of the quorum, to be present at any site;

(g) The telephone conference call lasts no more than five hours; and

(h) No more than one-half of the board's, council's, governing body's, committee's, entity's, or pool's meetings in a calendar year are held by telephone conference call, except that: (i) The governing body of a risk management pool that meets at least quarterly and the advisory committees of the governing body may each hold more than one-half of its meetings by telephone conference call if the governing body's quarterly meetings are not held by telephone conference call or videoconferencing; and (ii) An organization created under the Interlocal Cooperation Act that sells electricity or natural gas at wholesale on a multistate basis or an organization created under the Municipal Cooperative Financing Act may hold more than one-half of its meetings by telephone conference call if the organization holds at least one meeting each calendar year that is not by videoconferencing or telephone conference call.

Nothing in this subsection shall prevent the participation of consultants, members of the press, and other nonmembers of the governing body at sites not identified in the public notice. Telephone conference calls, emails, faxes, or other electronic communication shall not be used to circumvent any of the public government purposes established in the Open Meetings Act.

(4) The secretary or other designee of each public body shall maintain a list of the news media requesting notification of meetings and shall make reasonable efforts to provide advance notification to them of the time and place of each meeting and the subjects to be discussed at that meeting.

(5) When it is necessary to hold an emergency meeting without reasonable advance public notice, the nature of the emergency shall be stated in the minutes and any formal action taken in such meeting shall pertain only to the emergency. Such emergency meetings may be held by means of electronic or telecommunication equipment. The provisions of subsection (4) of this section shall be complied with in conducting emergency meetings. Complete minutes of such emergency meetings specifying the nature of the emergency and any formal action taken at the meeting shall be made available to the public by no later than the end of the next regular business day.

(6) A public body may allow a member of the public or any other witness other than a member of the public body to appear before the public body by means of video or telecommunications equipment.

84-1412. Meetings of public body; rights of public; public body; powers and duties.

(1) Subject to the Open Meetings Act, the public has the right to attend and the right

to speak at meetings of public bodies, and all or any part of a meeting of a public body, except for closed sessions called pursuant to section 84-1410, may be videotaped, televised, photographed, broadcast, or recorded by any person in attendance by means of a tape recorder, camera, video equipment, or any other means of pictorial or sonic reproduction or in writing.

(2) It shall not be a violation of subsection (1) of this section for any public body to make and enforce reasonable rules and regulations regarding the conduct of persons attending, speaking at, videotaping, televising, photographing, broadcasting, or recording its meetings. A body may not be required to allow citizens to speak at each meeting, but it may not forbid public participation at all meetings.

(3) No public body shall require members of the public to identify themselves as a condition for admission to the meeting nor shall such body require that the name of any member of the public be placed on the agenda prior to such meeting in order to speak about items on the agenda. The body may require any member of the public desiring to address the body to identify himself or herself.

(4) No public body shall, for the purpose of circumventing the Open Meetings Act, hold a meeting in a place known by the body to be too small to accommodate the anticipated audience.

(5) No public body shall be deemed in violation of this section if it holds its meeting in its traditional meeting place which is located in this state.

(6) No public body shall be deemed in violation of this section if it holds a meeting outside of this state if, but only if:

(a) A member entity of the public body is located outside of this state and the meeting is in that member's jurisdiction;

(b) All out-of-state locations identified in the notice are located within public buildings used by members of the entity or at a place which will accommodate the anticipated audience;

(c) Reasonable arrangements are made to accommodate the public's right to attend, hear, and speak at the meeting, including making a telephone conference call available at an instate location to members, the public, or the press, if requested twenty-four hours in advance;

(d) No more than twenty-five percent of the public body's meetings in a calendar year are held out-of-state;

(e) Out-of-state meetings are not used to circumvent any of the public government purposes established in the Open Meetings Act;

(f) Reasonable arrangements are made to provide viewing at other instate locations for a videoconference meeting if requested fourteen days in advance and if economically and reasonably available in the area; and

(g) The public body publishes notice of the out-of-state meeting at least twenty-one days before the date of the meeting in a legal newspaper of statewide circulation.

(7) The public body shall, upon request, make a reasonable effort to accommodate the public's right to hear the discussion and testimony presented at the meeting.

(8) Public bodies shall make available at the meeting or the instate location for a telephone conference call or videoconference, for examination and copying by members of the public, at least one copy of all reproducible written material to be discussed at an open meeting. Public bodies shall make available at least one current copy of the Open Meetings Act posted in the meeting room at a location accessible to members of the public. At the beginning of the meeting, the public shall be informed about the location of the posted information.

84-1413. Meetings; minutes; roll call vote; secret ballot; when.

(1) Each public body shall keep minutes of all meetings showing the time, place, members present and absent, and the substance of all matters discussed.

(2) Any action taken on any question or motion duly moved and seconded shall be by roll call vote of the public body in open session, and the record shall state how each member voted or if the member was absent or not voting. The requirements of a roll call or viva voce vote shall be satisfied by a public body which utilizes an electronic voting device which allows the yeas and nays of each member of such public body to be readily seen by the public.

(3) The vote to elect leadership within a public body may be taken by secret ballot, but the total number of votes for each candidate shall be recorded in the minutes.

(4) The minutes of all meetings and evidence and documentation received or disclosed in open session shall be public records and open to public inspection during normal business hours.

(5) Minutes shall be written, except as provided in subsection (6) of this section, and available for inspection within ten working days or prior to the next convened meeting, whichever occurs earlier, except that cities of the second class and villages may have an additional ten working days if the employee responsible for writing the minutes is absent due to a serious illness or emergency.

(6) Minutes of the meetings of the board of a school district or educational service unit may be kept as an electronic record.

84-1414. Unlawful action by public body; declared void or voidable by district court; when; duty to enforce open meeting laws; citizen's suit; procedure; violations; penalties.

(1) Any motion, resolution, rule, regulation, ordinance, or formal action of a public body made or taken in violation of the Open Meetings Act shall be declared void by the district court if the suit is commenced within one hundred twenty days of the meeting of the public body at which the alleged violation occurred. Any motion, resolution, rule, regulation, ordinance, or formal action of a public body made or taken in substantial violation of the Open Meetings Act shall be voidable by the district court if the suit is commenced more than one hundred twenty days after but within one year of the meeting of the public body in which the alleged violation occurred. A suit to void any final action shall be commenced within one year of the action.

(2) The Attorney General and the county attorney of the county in which the public body ordinarily meets shall enforce the Open Meetings Act.

(3) Any citizen of this state may commence a suit in the district court of the county in which the public body ordinarily meets or in which the plaintiff resides for the purpose of requiring compliance with or preventing violations of the Open Meetings Act, for the purpose of declaring an action of a public body void, or for the purpose of determining the applicability of the act to discussions or decisions of the public body. It shall not be a defense that the citizen attended the meeting and failed to object at such time. The court may order payment of reasonable attorney's fees and court costs to a successful plaintiff in a suit brought under this section.

(4) Any member of a public body who knowingly violates or conspires to violate or who attends or remains at a meeting knowing that the public body is in violation of any provision of the Open Meetings Act shall be guilty of a Class IV misdemeanor for a first offense and a Class III misdemeanor for a second or subsequent offense.

Revised
10/2020



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Factors in Successful Software Projects

Software Innovation Network

DRAFT: February 3, 2021

The observations and experiences with previous and current software projects have revealed a number of factors which have a significant impact on the success of a solution. While these are not all considerations, they represent a number of new insights which can be helpful in the planning and analysis of future projects.

Broad Interest - The need for a solution is seen or obvious to a large number of people representing a large portion of school districts and/or Educational Service Units. In many cases, individuals will have already started seeking solutions on their own.

Shared Investment - When a solution is completely funded for a short time, and seen as *free*, the user community at large seems to be skeptical about the value of the solution. “Is it worth anything?” Conversely, when one district or ESU is considering a new solution, it can be daunting to fund the entire cost of starting something new and/or changing the way things are done. There’s a time of work where the investment doesn’t show any immediate results. “Will I get enough value out of this?” There is a middle ground where a district is helped into a solution through a reasonable investment of their own along with startup/subsidy funding which reduces the individual burden of each district. The individual investment serves as an incentive to put serious effort into the success of the project and subsidy or startup funding makes it accessible to most or all districts. Over the course of a 2 or 3-year adoption process, the sustainability of the solution can be planned for and budgeted appropriately.

Support - An ongoing support network must be in place so that adopters of the solution know they can depend on someone for training and help as their project progresses. The more a user community atmosphere can be cultivated, the more individual or new adopters can feel comfort in numbers and that they are on the right track or know how to get there.

Communications - The right people need to know about a solution before they can be interested. Someone on the project team must be consistent about seeking out and using the best communication channels available for the audience of this solution. Frequent, but not annoying, updates on the goals, progress and successes of the project will help to build the community. Listening carefully to user experiences and feedback is another vital part of the communication strategy. What works well and what doesn’t? What are the most important improvements we should make? Consistency and responsiveness in both types of communication build trust in the solution.

Timing and Time - There is an optimal level of interest where the opportunity is best to launch a project or solution. Too early and not enough of the community will recognize the need. Too

late and too many will already have solved the problem on their own. It's probably impossible to hit exactly the right spot in this area, but must be considered in the evaluation of a project. Similarly, districts and ESUs are not all at the same place in their experience of the need for a solution. Some will be eager early adopters and others will take time to wait and see how the solution works out for those before them. In many cases this time may stretch over multiple years. Projects that expect 100% adoption of a solution in one year are probably not realistic in most cases. Consistent communication and readiness to support over multiple years is important for the long-term success of the project. When the solution is right, individuals will learn and understand that over time and even late adopters will decide to join.

Tracking Requirements and Goals - Documenting components of a project and tracking progress on them holds team members accountable, keeps focus on what needs to be done next and keeps the project moving forward in the right ways.

Partnerships and Alignment of Purpose - When school district personnel, ESUs and the NDE staff see, agree and work together toward common goals, great solutions and improvements are made. It is critical that the right combination of people are involved in the preparation of plans, communications, evaluation and support of solutions, so that we are working in alignment and sharing the same consistent message with our community.

Software Innovation Network Closing Budget

DRAFT: February 3, 2021

Project / Category	Amount
Project Director - 2 years	\$350,000
Project management & communication support	\$50,000
Assessment, Diagnostic & Data Tools	
Trainer/builder/coach	\$100,000
License subsidy	\$675,000
SIMPL extensions	\$25,000
Canvas	
Trainer/course builder	\$100,000
Single Sign-On	
eduroam membership & hosting	\$150,000
Data privacy & security	
Data collection & communication support	\$50,000
TOTAL	\$1,500,000

Software Innovation Network Update

February 3, 2021

Following its original goals and purpose, the Network leadership will be collecting and documenting insights into factors that make software projects successful and sustainable.

Assessment, Diagnostic and Data Tools

A meeting is scheduled for 11:00 AM on Friday, February 5th with a cross-section of Data Cadre, TLT-Instructional Materials, MTSS, Assessment experts to discuss the opportunity for leadership in this area. I will present a high-level scenario of how the Software Innovation Network could evaluate solutions, subsidize licensing of a data warehouse solution and support its rollout with training, building of visualizations and best practices.

Single Sign-On Expansion

The main work in this area is with the eduroam project. As Nebraska's pilot proposal was accepted by Internet2, our Nebraska team has identified technical, governance and communication teams who are preparing project plans. ESUs 2, 6 and 10 have begun test implementations of the RADIUS authentication services and of the eduroam wireless network. We are proposing to use \$150,000 of the Software Innovation Network funds to fund the eduroam membership for 2 additional years 2022 and 2023, along with an allowance for hosting and development costs associated with operating the eduroam service statewide.

Canvas

Sign up for new districts joining in 2021 is open. I will be meeting with the Canvas leadership team to discuss long-term governance/organization of the Canvas community.

Data Privacy and Security

Trevor Paschall is coming on board with ESUCC as a new project support specialist beginning February 8th. Part of Trevor's time will support the work in this area of collecting data from districts and ESUs about the software they use and the contract language in place related to data privacy and security.

GEER Update

February 3, 2021

The Governor's office is considering its allocations for the GEER round 2 funding. We do not have more specific news at this time.

Of the \$12,000,000 allocated for public and non-public school device purchases, about \$10,000,000 has been allocated to-date. Requests from group 2 schools far exceed the remaining \$2,000,000, and the team is considering options, along with the Governor's office.

\$820,000 was allocated to purchase devices for exempt (home) school settings. During the request window, 2587 requests were received for 4553 devices, which would cost a total of \$1,649,000. The team has considered prioritizing the requests by age/grade-level of the students, as well as reducing the cost of allowable devices to allow purchase of additional numbers. We anticipate additional guidance from the Governor's office to make this decision.

\$3,280,000 was allocated for home broadband support. None of these funds has been committed at this time. The team anticipates about $\frac{1}{3}$ of the funds going to subsidize hot spots districts used to improve home broadband access, and $\frac{2}{3}$ to targeted subsidy to promote existing vendors expanding their service in underserved areas. Digital equity data collected through the ADVISER data submissions is being analyzed and mapped by NDE GIS staff and with assistance from Education Superhighway.



PROJECT NAME: Digital Learning – Instructional Materials

PROJECT DIRECTOR: Rhonda Eis

REPORT PERIOD: February 2021

ESUCC PD Library – Sora App

ESUCC webpage - [Link](#)

- Added 15 new users in January
- TLT members promoting PD Library at their ESU
 - Exploring additional marketing ideas such as book reviews or book discussions
- Committee will meet to review and select new book purchases

Open Education Resources (OER) Project

Nebraska OER Hub: <https://www.oercommons.org/hubs/nebraska>

Nebraska OER Information: [Group link](#)

- Updated features Hub Admin settings announced in January. We will be able to add, edit and customize our home page sections: Learn About, Collections, Groups, Mixed Media, and Tools.

Upcoming TLT Training

February 10 & 11 - Two half-day sessions with Education Leadership Executives at Apple

- Bring Augmented Reality to the Classroom with iPad
 - The two half-days of this virtual event will include a large amount of guided hands-on exploration. The training will begin with a deeper examination of what AR is, followed by learning about apps across a variety of curricular areas, and discovering connections to education. In addition, attendees will create virtual spaces and learning objects with AR creation apps such as AR Makr and Reality Composer. The training time will include Q&A as well as collaborative sharing.

ESUCC Website

Sliding announcements section is new and updated on the [website](#). If you have an event or news to share, please send to reis@esuucc.org with details so we can include it. Latest posts: Digital Citizen Symposium, Canvas Conference in August, Andrew's podcast, book review and blogs.