REQUEST FOR PROPOSAL

VOICE SYSTEM UPGRADE RFP #19-680-004

Addendum 2.0

ISSUE DATE: April 5, 2019

RFP CLOSING DATE: April 16, 2019, 2:00 p.m. MST

A clarification was requested for RFP 19-680-004:

The current architecture utilizes S8300 local survivable processors (servers) in the manufacturer discontinued G700 gateways to provide survivability in case the outgoing call cannot reach the Core site to go out over the PSTN due to a network failure. Without some form of trunking at each site the call would not be able to be completed and therefore be no need for the S8300 local survivable processors.

On the Sold To list that the District provided the newer G430 and G450 gateways do not show that they have S8300's in them. Is this survivability no longer desired or are you using SLS (Standard Local Survivability) in the newer gateways or some other means to achieve the desired survivability?

We can virtualize the S8300 at each site to provide a lower cost means of survivability. This would require a server at each site (physical or virtual), but again, with no local trunking at each site you would basically have a large intercom system in the event of a network failure and calls would not be able to be completed.

An SBC at each site with multiple Session Managers at the Core would be another configuration that could be used.

Any new solution should add or enhance functionality, not take away any current functionality.

If it is the District's desire to truly not have any local trunking at each site to at least handle 911 calls, a gateway is not required as long as all analog alarm, modems, etc. are handled by analog trunks that do not go through the telephone system, but instead are terminated directly to the device.

Is it the Districts desire to move away from a gateway at each site and virtualize hardware whenever possible? Does the District still have the requirement for survivability at each site so in the event of a network failure, outgoing calls can still be completed?

There are multiple ways to configure a solution for the District, but the goal is to meet the desired needs of the District.

District response:

The current architecture utilizing S8300 local survivable processors is from an old design model. At the time of the gateway installations, over a decade ago, cell phone usage/coverage was not nearly as robust as today and the District wanted a way for staff to make 911 calls in the event of an emergency and a simultaneous network outage. The design was one or two local trunks on each gateway/LSP, limited to 911 traffic only if the network was down.

It is the feeling of the District that other reliable methods exist today to get a 911 call through if a site loses network connectivity to the core. In addition, the fiber network used by the District has proven to be more reliable than the backup analog trunks at each site. Therefore, it is the District's desire to move away from analog trunks wherever possible. This eliminates the need for a survivable processor at each site and ,quite possibly, the gateways. At a minimum, any required gateways can be much smaller since their only role will be to provide a few analog extensions at each site.