NORTH DAKOTA LEGISLATIVE MANAGEMENT

Minutes of the

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY COMMITTEE

Tuesday, June 26, 2018
Microsoft Corporation
Fargo, North Dakota

Senator Kyle Davison, Vice Chairman, called the meeting to order at 8:00 a.m.

Members present: Representatives Randy Boehning, Glenn Bosch, Robin Weisz; Senators Howard C. Anderson, Jr., Kyle Davison, Larry J. Robinson, Terry M. Wanzek; Citizen Member Shawn Riley

Members absent: Representatives Corey Mock, Christopher D. Olson, Gary R. Sukut; Senator Richard Marcellais

Others present: Representative Kathy Hogan, Fargo, and Senator Ronald Sorvaag, Fargo, members of the Legislative Management
Representatives Karla Rose Hanson, Fargo; Andrew Marschall, Fargo; and Shannon M. Roers Jones, Fargo
See Appendix A for additional persons present.

It was moved by Senator Robinson, seconded by Representative Weisz, and carried on a voice vote that the minutes of the March 22, 2018, meeting be approved as distributed.

MICROSOFT CORPORATION

Ms. Sandi Piatz, Site Leader, Microsoft Corporation, presented information regarding Microsoft personnel and facilities. She said the Microsoft headquarters is located in Redmond, Washington. She said the Fargo Microsoft campus is located on 82 acres and contains four office buildings. She said Microsoft leases two additional properties in the Fargo area and has explored the possibility of constructing two additional buildings on the Fargo campus.

Ms. Piatz said the Fargo Microsoft campus has 1,684 team members, including 1,011 Microsoft employees and 674 vendor-contracted employees. She said 56 percent of Fargo Microsoft team members work in sales, marketing, and customer service and support. She said Microsoft is aware of substantial talent in North Dakota, specifically in the Fargo area. She said recruitment is difficult in the Fargo area due to a low unemployment rate in North Dakota.

In response to a question from Vice Chairman Davison, Ms. Piatz said Microsoft recognizes North Dakota workers have strong leadership abilities, communication skills, ethics, values, and collaboration skills. She said Microsoft employees across the country are interested in transferring to the Fargo Microsoft location due to the low cost of living in North Dakota compared to other areas of the country.

Ms. Piatz said one of Microsoft's goals is to accelerate digital transformation to allow companies to do business through Microsoft partners. She said Microsoft believes it has a responsibility to give back to the local community and to grow the youth in the local community.

In response to a question from Vice Chairman Davison, Ms. Piatz said in order for North Dakota to expand information technology expertise in the state, a focus should be placed on retaining talented individuals graduating from North Dakota universities in information technology programs. She said Microsoft has established information technology work programs with local high schools and universities to retain North Dakota talent.

In response to a question from Representative Bosch, Ms. Piatz said Microsoft recruits from 18 universities in the Midwest, including North Dakota universities. She said Microsoft recruits students interested in information technology, finance, sales, and customer service and support. She said the most difficult positions to recruit are design engineers and customer service and support engineers.

In response to a question from Representative Hogan, Ms. Piatz said Microsoft partners with North Dakota State University to promote engineering programs among young women. She said there has been an increase in the number of young woman who apply for Microsoft positions. She said the diversity rates at the Fargo Microsoft location are higher than national diversity rates in information technology fields.

MICROSOFT TECHSPARK PROGRAM

Ms. Taya Spelhaug, TechSpark Manager, Microsoft Corporation, presented information regarding Microsoft investment in rural America using the TechSpark program. She said the TechSpark program focuses on enhancing economic opportunity and job creation in rural and small metropolitan communities. She said the program focuses on accelerating economic growth through five areas of interest, including regional Internet connectivity, digital skills development, career skills development, nonprofit support, and digital business transformation. She said the TechSpark program also focuses on using artificial intelligence to enhance security measures in rural communities. She said the TechSpark program has been established in small metropolitan communities in Fargo, North Dakota; El Paso, Texas; Boydton, Virginia; Quincy, Washington; Green Bay, Wisconsin; and Cheyenne, Wyoming.

In response to a question from Senator Sorvaag, Ms. Spelhaug said Microsoft uses the TechSpark program to partner with multiple organizations to help educate young students about computer science, coding, and other digital and information technology career opportunities.

Ms. Spelhaug said there are currently 777 open positions in technology-related fields in North Dakota. She said the average salary for these positions is approximately $70,000. She said keeping students interested in technology-related fields is important to help fulfill the technology needs of North Dakota.

In response to a question from Representative Bosch, Ms. Spelhaug said Microsoft is focused on coordinating a unified information technology system across North Dakota to promote the TechSpark program as well as science, technology, engineering, and mathematics programs.

MICROSOFT CLOUD SERVICES, SECURITY, AND POTENTIAL

Mr. Stuart McKee, Chief Technology Officer, Microsoft, presented information regarding cloud services, cloud security, and the potential for state government use of cloud technologies. He said large organizations, including the state of North Dakota, can protect against cyber security breaches by maintaining organization accountability, practicing appropriate digital identity measures, and by utilizing block-and-tackle device management. He said device management is the last line of defense against security breaches. He said training employees on proper security practices is essential to maintaining secure data. He said having appropriate laws to allow state government to establish new information technology procedures, such as identification processes, are important when preventing security breaches.

In response to a question from Senator Sorvaag, Mr. McKee said there will always be individuals who intentionally try to breach data centers to steal sensitive information. He said artificial intelligence has improved security measures, but security will always be a priority because there are always new emerging security threats.

The committee toured the Microsoft Fargo campus, including the Vision, Commons, Horizon, and Vista buildings.

DAKOTA CARRIER NETWORK

The committee traveled to Dakota Carrier Network to tour the company's office facilities, located at 3901 Great Plains Dr. South, Fargo.

Mr. Seth Arndorfer, Chief Executive Officer, Dakota Carrier Network, presented information (Appendix B) regarding Dakota Carrier Networks (DCN) and ownership structure, data centers, data collection, small cell deployments, TV whitespace and FirstNet. He said DCN was founded in 1996 and is owned by 15 independent rural telecommunications companies. He said DCN has two offices located in Bismarck and Fargo. He said the Fargo location is currently under construction as the building is being expanded. He said DCN can assist the Information Technology Department (ITD) with transitioning the state from on-premises technology to hosting data in cloud-based technology.

BLOCKCHAIN

Mr. Shawn Riley, Chief Information Officer, Information Technology Department, presented information (Appendix C) regarding blockchain technology. He said blockchain is a new technology intended to help users trust data stored in information technology systems. He said blockchain is a list of transactions that are shared between multiple parties, where new transactions are added at the end of the blockchain. He said the existing data is never changed or deleted when new data is added. He said if a portion of data is changed, the entire blockchain will change, resulting in the user being able to detect the change in data.

In response to a question from Senator Anderson, Mr. Riley said it is possible to record who is verifying blockchain information in a distributed ledger. He said there are different encryption options. He said data can be

encrypted so only a third party can decrypt the data or so only the first two parties in the transaction can decrypt the data.

Mr. Stephen Newell, Blockchain Leader, IBM Corporation, presented information ([Appendix D](#)) regarding blockchain technology and its potential for state government. He said he coordinates sales of blockchain to state and local governments and higher education. He said blockchain was first used for cryptocurrency, especially Bitcoin, but blockchain is not exclusively related to cryptocurrency. He said some examples of using blockchain technology is tracking fruits and dairy products from growers to consumers, tracking marijuana from seed to sale to consumers, and for tracking grants.

Mr. Newell said blockchain for government involves four components--identify, business assets, privacy, and governance. He said identity includes all known participants, business assets will vary for each blockchain use, privacy is the confidentiality of transactions between parties, and governance relates to a group overseeing the rules and operations of blockchain technology and distributed ledgers.

Mr. Newell said West Virginia and Utah have started pilot projects related to blockchain. He said both projects were related to voting at primary elections. He said the West Virginia project allowed select members of the military serving overseas to vote in the primary election by using their cell phone. He said Delaware and Illinois have sponsored initiatives on blockchain while the Governor of Colorado has started a blockchain-related council.

In response to a question from Senator Anderson, Mr. Newell said a digital portfolio can be created for existing data by scanning existing documents to start a blockchain, allowing new data to be added.

In response to a question from Senator Anderson, Mr. Riley said blockchain is intended to be a decentralized technology so the data can be hosted at multiple locations. He said if data is lost at one location, the data remains available at other locations.

In response to a question from Representative Bosch, Mr. Newell said blockchain is similar to a database. He said blockchain technology can be utilized in a cloud environment.

Vice Chairman Davison requested the Legislative Council staff to draft a resolution providing for a Legislative Management study of blockchain and digital ledger technology during the 2019-20 interim.

CLOUD COMPUTING

Mr. Riley presented information ([Appendix E](#)) regarding an update of cloud computing and shared services unification initiatives. He said 30 state agencies are using 118 software-as-a-service applications or vendor-hosted applications in the cloud.

In response to a question from Representative Boehning, Mr. Riley said ITD is working with the State Department of Health and a third party vendor to track the medical marijuana seed-to-sale process for consumers. He said although the federal government has not legalized medical marijuana, there are no legal ramifications of hosting state data related to medical marijuana in North Dakota in the cloud.

Mr. Riley said transitioning state data to the cloud will provide greater storage capacity without investing in significant capital assets. He said transitioning to the cloud will allow the state to phase-out on-premises infrastructure without incurring a loss on equipment or software that has not been fully depreciated or amortized.

Mr. Riley said hosting state data in the cloud will provide cybersecurity advantages by using artificial intelligence without purchasing additional capital assets. He said cloud platforms will allow ITD to meet compliance requirements for applications and data. He said cloud platforms will reduce the time needed to patch systems by using cloud automation tools and migrate applications. He said transitioning to the cloud will improve state disaster recovery.

In response to a question from Vice Chairman Davison, Mr. Riley said once state data is transitioned to the cloud, the on-premise data center could be made available for other agencies to use if ITD does not need the space. He said the majority of existing equipment will be used until fully depreciated. He said the equipment will then be disposed of and will not be replaced. He said if equipment is no longer needed but not fully depreciated, some equipment may be repurposed or sold.

In response to a question from Vice Chairman Davison, Mr. Riley said agencies have been given the ability to choose which systems and applications will be moved to the cloud. He said some systems and applications require a move to the cloud for functional reasons, but agencies are not forced to move data to the cloud.

In response to a question from Senator Anderson, Mr. Riley said the cost of cloud services is primarily reliant on bandwidth needed, amount of space needed on servers, and amount of processing needed. He said older data stored in the cloud can be stored in "cold storage" and archived. He said archived data in the cloud is not accessed regularly and storage costs are typically much lower than traditional lower storage costs.

In response to a question from Representative Boehning, Mr. Riley said ITD is interested in signing a 2-year contract with a cloud provider, although most cloud providers are interested in longer contracts. He said there are situations where a 5-year contract may be beneficial and provide lower costs for services provided; however, a 2-year contract will provide greater flexibility. He said a shorter contract would allow the state to take advantage of new contract rates when cloud vendors lower rates.

Mr. Dan Sipes, Deputy Chief Information Officer, Information Technology Department, presented information (Appendix F) related to ITD's hosting revenue and cloud costs. He said the total cost to move state data from on-premises data centers to cloud-based technology during the 2017-19 biennium, 2019-21 biennium, and future bienniums is difficult to estimate. He said due to the nature of information technology costs, reporting an estimated total cost may be misleading due to changing service needs of state agencies. He said a more accurate method of estimating cloud costs is by comparing service rates, or cost per unit, for on-premises services to cloud-based services. He said transitioning to the cloud will reduce the amount of capital asset expenditures needed.

Mr. Sipes said ITD's hosting revenue for the 2015-17 biennium totaled $38.2 million. Of this amount, he said, 48.7 percent was for application hosting, 25.0 percent for legacy systems services, 12.2 percent for storage services, 5.7 percent for enterprise document management system services, 2.9 percent for desktop support services, 1.9 percent for file and print services, and 3.7 percent for other services.

Mr. Sipes said the 2015-17 biennium computer hosting budget was $40.9 million, of which 47.6 percent was spent on operating expenses, 36.1 percent on salaries and benefits, and 16.3 percent on capitalized equipment. He said the 2017-19 biennium computer hosting budget is $41.6 million, of which 53.0 percent will be spent on operating expenses, 37.6 percent on salaries and wages, and 9.4 percent on capitalized equipment.

Mr. Sipes said current on-premises computing or server capacity is charged to state agencies at $29 per server per month. He said the estimated cost to state agencies for cloud server capacity is $38 per server per month or $30 per server per month with reserved instances.

Mr. Sipes said current storage costs on-premises are $160 per terabyte per month for premium storage and $120 per terabyte per month for basic storage. He said the estimated storage costs for data in the cloud will be $80 per terabyte per month for premium storage.

Mr. Sipes said there are more options to store data in the cloud compared to on-premises. He said ITD network staffing costs are $94,100 per month for on-premises and are estimated to be $89,800 per month in the cloud.

In response to a question from Vice Chairman Davison, Mr. Sipes said transitioning to the cloud will provide a more consistent way to address information technology needs, such as maintenance or infrastructure. He said this method will simplify state agency budgeting for information technology needs. He said ITD intends to maintain 2019-21 biennium information technology rates to rates charged during the 2017-19 biennium. He said ITD does not know of whether rates will increase or decrease during the 2021-23 biennium.

In response to a question from Representative Boehning, Mr. Riley said while ITD will try to lower the cost per unit of service provided during the 2019-21 biennium, agencies typically have increases in demand, especially for data storage services, which will result in state agency information technology costs staying similar to the 2017-19 biennium level.

Mr. Sipes said ITD does not have a comprehensive list of every system and application that can or will be moved to the cloud. He said ITD is focusing on major processing platforms rather than individual applications at this time.

Mr. Sipes said platforms that require no or minimal modifications include websites, structured query language, Tomcat or internet information services applications, stand-alone commercial off-the-shelf applications, and SharePoint sites and applications.

Mr. Sipes said platforms that may require modification or business owner consent include Oracle applications, PowerSchool, the statewide longitudinal data system, Bank of North Dakota software-as-a-service applications, ConnectND, legislative systems, Department of Human Services (DHS) Medicaid management information system

and eligibility systems modernization system, criminal justice information services systems, and systems that contain federal Internal Revenue Service data.

Mr. Sipes said DHS's child support program and the Department of Transportation's driver's license program and roadway information management system are still hosted on the mainframe and will need to be moved to a new platform. He said DHS, Bank of North Dakota, and the Secretary of State have applications that are currently being moved from the mainframe to other platforms.

Mr. Sipes said ITD and the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) consolidated multiple Microsoft licensing enrollments into one Microsoft Office 365 agreement. He said the agreement covers 6,500 employees in 34 agencies, including the Governor's cabinet agencies, the Bank of North Dakota, and current department desktop support customers. He said he anticipates adding additional agencies to the agreement. He said ITD is working with OMB to determine how state agencies can budget for this agreement. He said the agreement allows for additional security features, including multifactor authentication, self-service password reset, mobile device management, and data loss prevention.

In response to a question from Vice Chairman Davison, Mr. Sipes said because ITD had an existing contract with Microsoft and ITD was purchasing a Microsoft product, the Microsoft Office 365 agreement was not competitively bid. He said ITD has been working with Microsoft for 9 months to agree on a price for Microsoft Office 365.

In response to a question from Representative Boehning, Mr. Sipes said K-12 and higher education institutions receive education discounts from Microsoft for Microsoft Office 365. He said ITD is collaborating with higher education regarding transitioning to hosting data in the cloud.

SHARED SERVICES UNIFICATION

Mr. Sipes presented information (Appendix G) regarding the information technology shared services unification initiatives. He said a preliminary estimate of the number of information technology full-time equivalent (FTE) staff in the Governor's cabinet, excluding ITD, to be included in the unification plan is 167 FTEs. He said the salaries and wages costs for the 167 FTEs are approximately $5.5 million from the general fund, $8.3 million from special funds, and $4.6 million from federal funds. He said as ITD continues the start, stop, and continue process, the number of FTEs included in the unification plan may change, as well as the associated salary funding.

In response to a question from Senator Robinson, Mr. Riley said in 4 years, 22 percent of state information technology personnel will be eligible for retirement. He said the current turnover rate among ITD personnel is 7 percent. He said the rate has fluctuated between 6 to 8 percent during the last 6 years. He said recruitment of information technology personnel is difficult due to salary and technology constraints.

COORDINATION OF SERVICES WITH POLITICAL SUBDIVISIONS

Mr. Duane Schell, Director, Network Services Division, Information Technology Department, presented information (Appendix H) regarding the coordination of services with political subdivisions. He said ITD serves all 53 North Dakota counties and collaborates with the North Dakota Association of Counties for outreach, coordination of services, education, and identifying the needs of state and county governments. He said the primary services provided relate to cybersecurity coordination and network service delivery through STAGEnet. He said indirect coordination includes collaborating for 911 delivery coordination and basemap services, social services, clerk of courts, criminal justice information services, election system solution, Gentax, Health Alert Network, and the geographic information system hub. He said ITD has been working with the North Dakota Association of Counties on the statewide interoperable radio network during the 2017-19 biennium.

EDUCATION-RELATED INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY UPDATES
Higher Education

Mr. Darin King, Chief Information Officer, North Dakota University System, presented information (Appendix I) regarding higher education technology activities, including the most recent quarterly large project summary report (Appendix J) and predictive analytics reporting implementation. He said the facilities management information system cloud migration project is in the planning stage and includes five campuses. He said the Novelution grants administration and management project is in yellow status. He said the project is 40 percent behind schedule and has been rebaselined due to a delay in the vendor completing the project. He said the Blackboard learning management project is in green status. He said five campuses are currently using Blackboard, four more campuses will be using the system by fall 2018, and the remaining two campuses will be using the system by summer 2019.

Mr. King said the implementation phase of predictive analytic reporting was complete in August 2017 and includes data since 2009. He said the operations phase of the project is on hold because the nonprofit organization working on the project was acquired by a commercial company. He said the project is also on hold due to the timeliness of information and budget considerations. He said it is possible that the statewide longitudinal data system may be able to accomplish everything predictive analytics reporting could at a lower cost.

Educational Technology Council

Ms. Rosi Kloberdanz, Director, Educational Technology Council, Information Technology Department, presented information (Appendix K) regarding elementary and secondary education information technology activities. She said it is estimated that there will be 3.5 million cybersecurity job openings in the United States by 2020. She said this prompted the Educational Technology Council to start a project called the North Dakota K-20W initiative. She said the North Dakota K-20W initiative vision is "every student, every school, cyber education." She said the goal of the initiative is to create a comprehensive statewide approach to cybersecurity across North Dakota education systems and workforce organizations. She said more than 30 state organizations are participating in the initiative, as well as public and private strategic partners. She said the initiative includes three phases--coordination, integration, and implementation. She said the coordination phase will be completed in October 2018, the integration phase will be completed in May 2019, and the implementation phase will be ongoing starting in June 2019.

Center for Distance Education

Dr. Alan Peterson, Director, North Dakota Center for Distance Education, Information Technology Department, presented information (Appendix L) regarding Center for Distance Education (CDE) student enrollment. He said during the 2017-18 school year, 5,500 online courses were delivered to 3,500 students taught by CDE teachers. He said 680 online courses were delivered to 680 students taught by local schools. He said 170 SMART lab project-based courses were taught to 170 students by CDE teachers. He said 1,700 SMART lab project-based courses were taught to 1,700 students by local schools. In total, he said, CDE supported 8,050 courses during the 2017-18 school year while serving 6,050 students and 173 North Dakota school districts.

In response to a question from Senator Robinson, Dr. Peterson said CDE enrollment increased from 10 to 15 percent throughout the 2017-18 school year.

In response to a question from Representative Boehning, Dr. Peterson said CDE courses require as much time commitment as courses offered in traditional schools in North Dakota. He said students can complete courses faster if more work is done in the course at a faster pace, but the overall amount of time required for the course is the same. He said CDE charges students $169 for each half-credit course.

In response to a question from Representative Boehning, Dr. Peterson said on average, CDE experiences a 4 to 5 percent course drop rate. He said there are few behavioral expulsions from CDE programs due to cheating on coursework. He said CDE has a 14-day policy in which school districts may be refunded for courses students have signed up for, but not taken. He said a hardship situation must be evident to be refunded after the 14-day policy.

LARGE INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY PROJECT REPORTING

Mr. Sipes presented information (Appendix M) regarding large information technology project reporting and the most recent quarterly summary status report. He said the DHS eligibility systems modernization project has been changed to meet additional business expectations, which will increase the cost and time required to complete the project. He said the Secretary of State's File 2.0 project and DHS's electronic health records system have experienced delays in the planned launch dates, but the delays are not significant enough to change the project statuses to red.

Mr. Sipes provided startup reports on the DHS New Medicare Cards project (Appendix N) and the Workforce Safety and Insurance Claims and Policy System (CAPS) Release 6 (Appendix O). He said the New Medicare Cards project will implement a customized system to update the North Dakota Health Enterprise Medicaid management information sstem to comply with the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services New Medicare Cards initiative. He said the Release 6 of the CAPS project began in June 2018 and is scheduled to end in May 2019. He said Release 6 will deliver functionality for bonds, maintain accounting, general ledger interface, online payment interface, and payment search and entry.

Mr. Sipes provided closeout reports on the Department of Public Instruction's ND Foods 2.0 project (Appendix P) and the Bank of North Dakota's managed file transfer project (Appendix Q). He said the ND Foods 2.0 project was completed on January 23, 2018, at a cost of $676,020, which was 24.0 percent behind schedule and 24.6 percent under budget. He said the managed file transfer project was completed on January 10, 2018, at a cost of $596,498, which was 10.9 percent behind schedule and 2.6 percent under budget.

STUDY OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY DEPARTMENT SERVICE RATES

Mr. Riley presented information (Appendix R) regarding a response to comments from state agencies regarding their experiences with ITD information technology services provided during the March 2018 meeting. He said ITD surveyed state agencies in the Governor's cabinet to compare agency satisfaction ITD services to the importance of core agency services. He said the survey focused on the areas of business applications, network and communication infrastructure, client-facing technology, data quality, analytical capability and reports, information technology innovation leadership, service desk, projects, information technology policies, requirements gathering, devices, and work orders. He said the survey revealed information technology priorities vary widely among state agencies. He said the survey revealed areas ITD can improve on when providing services to state agencies.

Mr. Sipes presented information (Appendix S) regarding information related to ITD services and rates, including computer hosting services and direct bill-back services. He said ITD has 96 data processing services and 22 telecommunications services with specific rates. He said 2015-17 biennium ITD service billings totaled $121.1 million consisting of the following services:

Service Type	Percentage of Information Technology Department Revenue by Service
Computer hosting	31.5%
Software development	26.8%
Direct bill-back	19.1%
Network services	16.4%
Telephone	5.7%
Other	0.5%
Total	100.0%

Mr. Sipes said hosting revenue totaled $38.2 million and direct bill-back services totaled $23.2 million during the 2015-17 biennium. He said these revenues are collected from customers for the following:

Information Technology Department Costs	Percentage of Hosting Revenue	Percentage of Direct Bill-Back Revenue
Application hosting	48.7%	
Legacy systems	25.0%	
Storage	12.2%	
Enterprise document management system	5.7%	
Desktop services	2.9%	
File and print services	1.9%	
Software maintenance		40.1%
Higher education and public safety networks		23.9%
Install fees		10.4%
Cell phone billings		4.6%
Agency platforms		8.1%
Domain name registrations		3.4%
Other	3.7%	9.5%
Total	100.0%	100.0%

Mr. Sipes said select hosting services of interest are server maintenance and services, premium disk storage, and desktop support services. He said the server rate is $335 per month and the premium disk rate is $0.31 per gigabyte per month for the 2017-19 biennium. He said the revenues from these services are collected from customers for the following costs:

Information Technology Department Cost	Server Revenue Percentage of Use	Premium Disk Rate Revenue Percentage of Use
Department support	79.0%	12.9%
Software licensing	5.0%	
Service desk	4.0%	4.0%
Data center	3.1%	9.7%
Server	3.0%	
Security	1.0%	1.0%
Disk hardware		41.7%
Storage area network infrastructure		25.8%
Overhead	4.9%	4.9%
Total	100.0%	100.0%

Mr. Sipes said the desktop support rate is either $100, $110, or $130 per month for the 2017-19 biennium and the revenue is used for the following costs:

Information Technology Department Cost	Standard PC Allocation of Use	High-Performance PC Allocation of Use	Laptop PC Allocation of Use
Computer	$18.75	$27.08	$44.44
Software	13.43	13.43	13.43
Monitor	8.02	8.02	8.02
Department support	41.00	41.00	41.00
Security, service desk, and overhead	18.80	20.47	23.11
Total	$100.00	$110.00	$130.00

OTHER INFORMATION

No further business appearing, Vice Chairman Davison adjourned the meeting at 4:00 p.m.

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Levi Kinnischtzke
Fiscal Analyst

ATTACH:19