

**MINUTES OF THE
EXECUTIVE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE**

Tuesday, November 17, 2015 – 2:15 p.m. – Room 445 State Capitol

Members Present:

Sen. Lyle W. Hillyard, Co-Chair
Rep. Dean Sanpei, Co-Chair
Sen. Jerry W. Stevenson, Vice Chair
Rep. Brad L. Dee, Vice Chair
Sen. J. Stuart Adams
Sen. Gene Davis
Sen. Luz Escamilla
Sen. Peter C. Knudson
Sen. Karen Mayne
President Wayne L. Niederhauser
Sen. Ralph Okerlund
Rep. Patrice M. Arent
Rep. Joel K. Briscoe
Rep. Rebecca Chavez-Houck

Rep. James A. Dunnigan
Speaker Gregory H. Hughes
Rep. Brad R. Wilson

Members Excused:

Sen. Jim Dabakis
Rep. Francis D. Gibson
Rep. Brian S. King

Staff Present:

Mr. Jonathan Ball, Legislative Fiscal Analyst
Mr. Steven Allred, Deputy Director
Ms. Greta Rodebush, Legislative Secretary

Note: A copy of related materials and an audio recording of the meeting can be found at www.leg.utah.gov.

1. Call to Order/Approval of Minutes

Co-Chair Hillyard called the meeting to order at 2:16 p.m.

MOTION: Rep. Dee moved to adopt the minutes of October 20, 2015. The motion passed unanimously with President Niederhauser and Sen. Stevenson absent for the vote.

2. Federal/Non-federal Grants Review

Mr. Ken Matthews, Federal Assistance Management Officer, Governor's Office of Management and Budget (GOMB), presented the "Federal and Non-Federal Grants Report" dated November 17, 2015. Mr. Gary Syphus, Fiscal Analyst, LFA, provided assistance.

Under federal grants, there were two new grants requiring legislative action and one new grant approved by the Governor's Office.

Under non-federal grants, there were two new grants requiring legislative action.

Mr. Matthews also reported that for the month of November, no grant requiring EAC approval would require additional state money if federal funding for the program were to be reduced or eliminated.

Co-Chair Hillyard mentioned that during the June 2015 meeting, the Department of Workforce Services (DWS) indicated that they would be submitting up to \$28 million in proposed TANF spending that EAC would review during the summer or fall. To date, EAC had not seen the TANF request. Co-Chair Hillyard

asked if the Governor's Office could find out more about the status of those grants and give EAC an update in its December meeting.

Mr. Matthews responded that the Governor's Office had received the TANF proposals through its grants management system. He explained that one of those grants, Family Reunification Program, was under one million dollars and did not need approval. That grant had gone through. The remaining TANF grants were still being reviewed by the Governor's Office. Mr. Matthews indicated that the Governor's Office had a few concerns with the scope and clarity and the number of fulltime employees funded out of those grants. The Governor's Office would like to continue to follow up and ask questions and put them on next month's report or possibly put them through the Governor's budget recommendation.

MOTION: Rep. Sanpei moved to recommend acceptance of the federal and non-federal grants as outlined on page 1 of the handout entitled, "Federal/Non-Federal Grants Review and Approval" under the heading, "Grants Requiring EAC Review and Recommendation" and dated today, November 17, 2015. The motion passed unanimously with Sen. Adams absent for the vote.

Co-Chair Hillyard announced that Rep. King had asked to be excused from today's meeting.

Co-Chair Hillyard stated that Agenda Item 13, USOE Report on Digital Teaching and Learning Program, had been added late to the agenda to accommodate the Utah State Board of Education who had people coming in from out-of-state. An adjustment was made to the starting time of the meeting in compliance with the 24 hour notice rule. Co-Chair Hillyard indicated that the Committee would hear the report and take questions. However, if the topic needed further discussion, he would put the item on the agenda for December.

Sen. Davis indicated that Sen. Dabakis had asked to be excused from today's meeting as well.

3. URS FY 2017 Rates

Mr. Brian Fay, Fiscal Analyst, LFA, reported that for FY 2017, there were very few changes in the retirement contribution rates, with the exception of minor changes in the Firefighters' and Judges' Retirement Systems.

Mr. Dan Anderson, URS, distributed a 5-page handout and discussed the preliminary contribution rate sheet, "[Preliminary Tier 1 Retirement Contribution Rates as a Percentage of Salary and Wages](#)," dated Fiscal Year July 1, 2016 – June 30, 2017. He reiterated that there were no significant changes in the contribution rates this year except for two minor changes. Due to changes in the funding streams, the contribution rate for Firefighters' Retirement System decreased by 0.10 percent and the contribution rate for the Judges' Retirement System increased by 0.54 percent.

Mr. Anderson pointed out that the contribution rate for Public Employees Noncontributory Retirement System, Fund 16 – State and School has remained at 22.19 percent for the last three years. He explained that according to Utah law, once a contribution rate is raised, it cannot be changed until the fund is 110 percent funded.

Mr. Anderson referred to the “[URS Net Pension Liability Presentation](#)” and discussed funded ratios in terms of actuarial and market values and a change in the reporting methodology to include net pension liability. As of October 31, 2015, the URS had a net pension liability of about 86 percent or \$4.5 billion. Based on a 7.5 percent rate of return, Mr. Anderson indicated that the Utah Retirement System could be fully funded in 6 to 7 years.

Mr. Anderson responded to committee member questions.

4. PEHP FY 2017 Rates

Mr. Chet Loftis, Managing Director, PEHP, discussed “[PEHP FY 2017 Preliminary Rates](#)” and “[State Health Plan Renewal Presentation](#).” He reported that more employees are moving toward the STAR Plan (HSA Qualified Plan) and two-thirds of state employees are on the IHC network. In terms of service type, medical costs have increased by 4.6 percent over the last year. Facility outpatient and prescription drugs are driving those costs up.

Mr. Loftis discussed state renewal rates over the last ten years and State Risk Pool reserve days. The state renewal rate for FY 2017 is 7.3 percent which represents a budget increase of \$17.5 million.

Mr. Loftis also explained that the State Risk Pool has been in a surplus reserve position in recent years. The surplus reserve has been reduced to about 72 days – 73 days through lower than necessary renewals and a refund of \$21 million earlier this year. With the reserve now within the expected range, it will be necessary to build in an extra 1.4 percent above trend to bring the rate to a self-sustaining level.

Beginning in January 2016, the State Risk Pool will offer a new, higher Autism benefit under SB 57 for an increased cost of about .1 percent over the current value of the state’s autism benefit. In addition, PEHP will provide a cash equivalent stipend for long-term disability (LTD) recipients to purchase insurance on the federal Marketplace and potentially qualify for a federal subsidy. Moving to a stipend model will save the State Risk Pool 1.5 percent a year.

Finally, Mr. Loftis mentioned that there will be no changes in the dental rates for FY 2017.

Rep. Dunnigan asked if there was going to be a reserve assessment above trend next year. Mr. Loftis said that there would not be a reserve assessment next year and that this year’s reserve assessment was a one-time adjustment. By moving to a stipend model for LTD recipients, Rep. Dunnigan also asked what the 1.5 percent savings represents in terms of dollars. Mr. Loftis said that the savings translates to about \$3 to \$3.5 million.

5. Public Education Consensus Enrollment Growth Forecast

Mr. Ben Leishman, Fiscal Analyst, LFA, referred to the Issue Brief, “[Minimum School Program Enrollment Growth Estimates](#).” The brief contains preliminary enrollment cost estimates for the Minimum School Program (MSP) based on the number of projected students in fall 2016 (FY 2017).

Mr. Leishman discussed student enrollment growth, enrollment growth projections, and the enrollment growth cost estimates. This past October, Utah’s public schools enrolled 633,895 students, an increase of

11,713 students. However, last year's student enrollment projections were 3,791 students less than the actual fall enrollment figure. As a result, the Basic School Program was underfunded by approximately \$15 to \$17 million.

The Common Data Committee (CDC) projects that 643,625 students will enroll in Utah's public schools next fall, an increase of 9,730 students or 1.53 percent over the current fall enrollment. The number of additional Weighted Pupil Units (WPU) is estimated at 18,812, with a total cost estimated at about \$89.9 million.

Mr. Leishman discussed the preliminary FY 2017 enrollment growth cost estimate by major program that includes the Basic School Program, Related to Basic School Program (Below-the-Line), and Voted & Board Local Levy Programs. The Total Enrollment Growth Cost Estimate is offset by the Basic Property Tax Levy. Estimates indicate that the property tax revenue from the Basic Levy is projected to generate an additional \$12.1 million.

Mr. Leishman responded to questions regarding the total fall enrollment and the annual percentage change in fall enrollment; calculation of the enrollment growth cost estimate; statutory and historical cost estimates; enrollment growth in charter schools compared to traditional schools; costs driving the Basic School Program; population and the building of schools; WPU calculations for charter schools; method of transferring funding between district schools and charter schools; and funding increased student enrollment and related budgetary impacts.

6. Medicaid Consensus Enrollment Growth Forecast

Mr. Russell Frandsen, Fiscal Analyst, LFA, presented the Issue Brief, "[Medicaid Consensus Forecasting](#)," and referred to a summary table of the consensus General Fund mandatory costs estimates for FY 2016 and FY 2017. The Medicaid forecast team (Legislative Fiscal Analyst, Governor's Office of Management and Budget, and the Department of Health) estimates costs to the General Fund for Medicaid growth of \$18.0 million one-time in FY 2016 and \$37.8 million ongoing in FY 2017. Mr. Frandsen indicated that the consensus forecast for FY 2016 from February 2015 estimated a cost increase for Medicaid of \$11.9 million but no additional funding was provided during the 2015 General Session. The updated forecast accounts for legislative appropriations changes in FY 2016 and FY 2017.

Mr. Frandsen briefly discussed some of the components in each of the following three items in the forecast: Caseload - \$12.2 million in FY 2017, Inflationary Changes - \$18.2 million in FY 2017, and Program Changes - \$7.4 million in FY 2017.

Rep. Dunnigan inquired about the reduction in the federal match for medical assistance. Mr. Frandsen responded that because Utah's median income is improving compared to the national average, the federal government's participation rate is lower. He noted a change of 0.18 percent in FY 2016, which represents an ongoing cost to the State of \$2.6 million and 0.34 percent in FY 2017 for an additional ongoing cost to the State of \$5.1 million.

Rep. Dunnigan asked about the change in caseloads. Mr. Frandsen said that the estimated growth for FY 2016 is 4 percent or 11,700 clients, and 1 percent or 3,900 clients in FY 2017. The majority of the increase in FY 2016 is from children.

Rep. Chavez-Houck was interested in developing a model that would potentially project the number of children who signed up for Medicaid due to the program changes from federal health care reform.

7. Jail Contracting and Daily Incarceration Rate

Mr. Gary Syphus, Fiscal Analyst, LFA, referred to the Issue Brief, "[Department of Corrections: Space, Jail Contracting and Daily Rate](#)," and explained that the main cost drivers of the department are the prison population and adult probation and parole populations, and related resources to manage the populations. He said that the department would discuss those populations, jail contracting, and daily incarceration rate.

Mr. Mike Haddon, Deputy Director, Utah Department of Corrections (DOC), discussed the "[2015 Jail Rate Calculation](#)." Mr. Jerry Pope, Director, Division of Institutional Operations, DOC provided assistance.

Mr. Haddon explained how the department calculates the final state daily incarceration rate and uses that figure to establish the annual jail contracting rates. He reported that the final state daily incarceration rate is \$81.46. Using the 2015 jail rate calculation, the compensation rate for housing state inmates in county jails dedicated to inmate treatment is \$68.43 per day. For county jail beds not dedicated to inmate treatment, the compensation rate is \$59.47 per day, and for housing state probationary or parole inmates, the compensation rate is \$40.73 per day.

Mr. Haddon referred to a snapshot of jail contracting by county and inmate count on September 10, 2015, totaling 1,609 state inmates, which is equivalent to the inmate population at the Central Utah Correctional Facility in Gunnison, UT. Mr. Haddon said that Beaver, Kane, Washington, and Weber Counties are the largest contractors. He also noted a 30 percent increase in the use of county jails from FY 2010 through partial year FY 2015.

Mr. Haddon also discussed Utah's prison population, which had decreased by 400 inmates since 2004. As a result of this decrease, the department has closed down three housing units at the Draper Prison. In addition, policy changes associated with the Justice Reinvestment Initiative (JRI) could impact the prison population, perhaps dropping below 6,000 inmates. There are currently 6,700 inmates housed in the Draper Prison.

Sen. Mayne asked if the jail contracting rate covers health care costs. Mr. Haddon said that the rate does not. Health care costs as well as transportation to and from the county jails are subsidized by the State.

Mr. Haddon also mentioned the significant increase in the adult probation and parole populations in the community. Since September 2013, the adult probation and parole population has increased by 1,600 inmates. As of November 16, 2015, the offender field population is 17,952. That population could continue to grow as a result of the JRI, which will put a tremendous burden on staff.

8. Attorney General Compensation Funding Methodology

Ms. Clare Tobin Lence, Fiscal Analyst, LFA, reported that in June 2015, the Office of the Legislative Auditor General (OLAG) completed a performance audit and an in-depth budget review of the Office of the Attorney General (OAG). At the request of the Legislative Audit Subcommittee, the Executive

Offices and Criminal Justice (EOCJ) Appropriations Subcommittee discussed the budget review during two interim meetings but did not issue their final recommendations.

One of the key recommendations from the Legislative Auditor General is that the Attorney General should institute a new system for billing state agencies for legal services. The current system lacks transparency and consistency. The system could also put federal funds at risk. Ms. Lence stated that it is the recommendation of LFA as well as the Auditors that an internal service fund or ISF should be implemented in the AG's Office only for the portion of the AG's budget that is related to state agency services.

Ms. Lence called attention to the Issue Brief, "[Attorney General Audit Follow-Up: State Agency Billing](#)," that outlines the ISF and alternative billing options. She indicated that EOCJ will continue to study the issue and will make recommendations. She also mentioned that there may be new legislation in the General Session to address this issue.

Mr. Brian Dean, Audit Supervisor, OLAG, presented "[An In-Depth Budget Review of the Office of the Utah Attorney General](#)" focusing on the findings in Chapter II – Improved Budgetary and Accounting Controls Necessary for Legal Services. The audit finds that: 1) OAG's use of dedicated credits is not consistent with statute and lacks transparency; 2) Budgeting and accounting for legal services needs improvement; 3) Additional controls for legal services are necessary; and 4) Additional reporting and oversight of other funds is needed.

The in-depth budget review recommends that the Legislature consider creating an Internal Service Fund (ISF) for selected legal services which provides the greatest level of accountability and transparency for the public and for all branches of government.

Sen. Mayne asked if the OAG has an RFP process for bidding out legal work that can't be handled in house. Mr. Dean responded that OAG has an RFP process.

Rep. Arent asked for some input from the AG's Office.

Ms. Bridget Romano, Civil Chief Deputy, OAG, and Mr. Werner Haidenthaller, Chief Administrative Officer, OAG, addressed the committee. Ms. Romano indicated that the OAG had thoroughly reviewed the audits and responded to questions raised at both subcommittee hearings. She said that there is potentially a better way for the OAG as well as the State to budget and to account for and receive money. The OAG is looking at the ISF proposal among other options as well. She noted that the ISF doesn't capture the full breadth of the services they provide and suggested approaching the ISF on a smaller scale or as a pilot program. Ms. Romano also mentioned the need for a case management system in identifying all of the entities in the office that could be served through an ISF mechanism or through General Fund.

Ms. Romano discussed the complexity of the services that OAG delivers to the Utah Department of Human Services.

Ms. Romano responded to committee questions regarding the funding for a case management system, establishing ISF rates, processes for handling law suits against state entities, and financial impact of cases.

President Niederhauser commented on the importance of talking about the rates and costs associated with the services OAG provides. This type discussion is essential to a good process and drives better decisions.

9. Turnover Savings in FY 2017 Compensation Package

Mr. Stephen Jardine, Fiscal Analyst, LFA, reported that the action taken by the Executive Appropriations Committee in conjunction with the Issue Brief, "[Vacancies, Turnover Savings, and Personnel Cost Changes](#)" on May 15, 2012 has caused agencies to better estimate personnel, salary, and benefits in their budgets and eliminate agencies receiving unwarranted funding increases due to overestimating salary and benefits.

Mr. Jardine referred to the chart, "[Turnover Savings \(TOS\) Factor Calculation](#)," and cited three examples of the Applied Turnover Savings Factor. In cases where an agency spent more for salary and benefits than appropriated, a turnover savings factor of zero was entered based upon the fact that in those instances an agency under-budgeted for salary and benefits.

For the Utah State Office of Rehabilitation (USOR), Mr. Jardine explained that USOR cut 42 staff in an attempt to get its budget under control. This action resulted in a -12.4 percent Turnover Savings factor, which has the effect of penalizing USOR further for over-budgeting for salary and benefits. USOR has subsequently asked to be exempt from the Applied Turnover Savings factor for two years so that they can get a handle on stabilizing their budget.

MOTION: Rep. Sanpei moved to direct staff to adjust any 2016 General Session compensation adjustments by the Applied Turnover Savings factor as shown on the sheet presented us today entitled, "Turnover Savings Factor Calculation," with one exception: Exempt the Utah State Office of Rehabilitation from a Turnover Savings factor calculation for the 2016 and 2017 General Sessions.

President Niederhauser questioned whether the Utah State Office of Rehabilitation (USOR) should be exempt from the Turnover Savings Factor calculation. He felt that having this information is good for transparency.

Mr. Ball commented that USOR has hopefully submitted a budget with a manageable staffing level that is realistic and sustainable and did not feel that USOR should be further penalized for making those adjustments.

Mr. Jardine suggested including the Turnover Savings Factor calculation to USOR but not apply the Turnover Factor calculation to their budget.

AMENDED MOTION: Rep. Sanpei moved to direct staff to adjust any 2016 General Session compensation adjustments by the Applied Turnover Savings factor as shown on the sheet presented today entitled, "Turnover Savings Factor Calculation," with one exception: Not Apply the Turnover Savings factor calculation to the Utah State Office of Rehabilitation for the 2016 and 2017 General Sessions.

Rep. Chavez Houck asked if moving USOR to Human Services or DWS would adversely affect these calculations. Co-Chair Hillyard said that a move would not affect these calculations.

A vote was taken on the motion. The motion passed unanimously with Sen. Davis, Sen. Stevenson, Rep. Briscoe, Rep. Dee, and Rep. Dunnigan absent for the vote.

10. Performance Note Follow-up and Process

Mr. Darin Underwood, Audit Manager, OLAG, introduced the topic of performance notes and using OLAG's best practices to examine new government programs.

Ms. Leslie Marks, briefly explained the two-year review follow-up process on performance note bills that created new programs during the 2013 General Session as outlined in "[Best Practices & Performance Notes](#)." Last year's progress report indicated that OLAG was following up on 12 new 2013 programs. A flowchart summarizing the work conducted on these new programs identified three programs needing additional follow-up by OLAG.

OLAG has recommended that two programs be monitored for another year and one program, STEM Action Center, be referred to the Legislative Audit Subcommittee to consider for limited scope audit work. Ms. Marks briefly discussed OLAG's concerns with the STEM Action Center that included the Center's inability to provide meaningful performance data, incomplete data on FINET reports, and the lack of accountability for private donations.

Mr. Allred presented the Issue Brief, "[Performance Note Process](#)." He explained that after reviewing performance notes over the past four years, the LFA and OLAG recommended six process improvements that would raise the visibility and quality of performance notes on legislation. Mr. Allred noted that LFA could make those changes without a rule change if approved by legislative leadership, but a rule change would provide clearer direction.

MOTION: Rep. Sanpei moved to direct staff to work with legislative leadership to implement process improvements in order to raise the visibility and quality of performance notes, including opening a bill file to amend legislative rules.

Rep. Arent expressed her support for the motion. She suggested that some of these ideas could be brought to the Legislative Process Committee where it was intended and vetted there. Rep. Arent hoped that the committee could meet again next year after the General Session.

A vote was taken on the motion. The motion passed unanimously with Sen. Adams, Sen. Davis, Sen. Stevenson, Rep. Briscoe, Rep. Dee, and Rep. Dunnigan absent for the vote.

Sen. Escamilla asked for further clarification on OLAG's recommendation to refer the STEM Action Center to the Legislative Audit Subcommittee. Mr. Underwood explained that the Legislative Audit Subcommittee could potentially meet next month, at which time, the subcommittee would make a determination on a limited scope audit. He indicated that STEM had expressed support for the audit.

11. Fleet Operations Report

Co-Chair Hillyard stated that the Committee would not be hearing the Fleet Operations Report due to

time constraints. The Issue Brief, "[Overview of Division Fleet Operations General Fund Borrowing](#)," was available for committee review and future consideration.

12. Women in the Economy Commission Annual Report

Rep. Becky Edwards, Commission Co-Chair, and Rep. Rebecca Chavez-Houck, Commission Co-Chair, distributed and discussed "[Women in the Economy Commission Annual Report](#)" as required by H.B. 90 – Women in the Economy Commission (2014 General Session).

Rep. Edwards gave an overview of the Commission including membership, purpose, working strategies, and activities. The Commission's guiding principles include increasing awareness of the status of women in Utah's economy, conducting research to better understand women's status as it relates to the economy, and influencing public policy.

In February 2015, the Commission met with U.S. Secretary of Labor Tom Perez during his visit to Utah on issues impacting Utah women and families. The Commission continues to focus on issues including: 1) The disproportionate effects of intergenerational poverty on women; 2) Utah Futures and other post-secondary tools for job training; 3) Understanding data related to Utah's gender wage gap; 4) Expanding opportunities for women in underrepresented fields; 5) Coordination with other state and national efforts.

Rep. Chavez-Houck reported on a research initiative planned for 2016 that will provide important qualitative, state-specific, job sector information via focus groups and surveys. The research will help the Commission move forward on policy recommendations on a number of issues related to women in the economy: entrepreneurship, assuring access to capital is available for women small business owners, and improving opportunities for women in rural areas, non-traditional workers, women of color, and veterans.

Rep. Chavez-Houck stated that the Commission is developing a website, which will share information, educate, and provide resources regarding women in Utah as related to the economy. The Commission will also be a resource to the Legislature. Rep. Chavez-Houck invited legislators to present legislation that could potentially impact women in the economy at the Commission's next meeting in January 2016.

Sen. Mayne expressed her appreciation to her colleagues on the Commission and in the Legislature for their good work.

13. USOE Report on Digital Teaching and Learning Program

Mr. David Thomas, Vice Chair, Utah State Board of Education, discussed "[Essential Elements for Technology Powered Learning](#)" and "[Utah's Master Plan, Essential Elements for Technology – Powered Learning](#)." He reported on the activities of the Digital Teaching and Learning Task Force in developing a master plan for a statewide digital teaching and learning program. The program will be administered via a state qualifying grant program. The cost proposal is \$50 million ongoing and \$50 million one-time.

Co-Chair Hillyard inquired about the possibility that this program would require additional costs in the future. Mr. Thomas responded that the proposed funding would cover about one-third the cost of implementing the statewide technology initiative. School districts would have to come up with the

difference. The ongoing funding will, however, give school districts the confidence they need to move forward with their initiatives.

Co-Chair Hillyard was interested in knowing if the State Board of Education was prepared to offset the ongoing funding with other monies that go to other programs. Mr. Thomas indicated that the State Board, through the process of zero-based budgeting, intends to re-purpose monies from programs that are not working. Mr. Thomas added that the Wasatch and Davis School Districts, which have expended money already for technology initiatives, have expressed their support for the digital teaching and learning program.

Mr. Thomas introduced Ms. Angie Stallings, Associate Superintendent, Utah State Office of Education, and Consultants, Mr. Jeff Mao and Mr. Steven Garton, Common Sense Education; Mr. Tom Greaves, The Greaves Group; and Ms. Cheryl Lemke, The Metiri Group.

Rep. Dunnigan asked about the program's vision for students' use of electronic devices. Mr. Thomas commented that ultimately the use of electronic devices will be up to the school districts. Mr. Mao reported that a Maine program has had positive outcomes since 2002 in letting student take their devices home.

Sen. Escamilla asked if there are other states that are offering a one-to-one devices initiative. Mr. Mao responded that Maine is the only other state that has a one-to-one device program statewide. However Maine's program has a different funding arrangement than the one proposed for Utah. Mr. Mao noted that the State of Utah will be able to secure contracts with major vendors and get much better pricing because of the volume and political attention Utah will be getting. Mr. Thomas added that Utah is the only state in the nation that has a master plan.

Sen. Escamilla also asked about best practices in terms of age and the use of technology. Mr. Mao said that there are strategies at every age on how to use technology and improve learning.

President Niederhauser did not think that the plan would discriminate against any districts that have an initiative already in place. He also understood that the school districts will have to come up with two-thirds of the funding, which is deserving of future discussions.

Mr. Thomas clarified that the master plan offers a complete technology package that offers professional development for teachers, technology support, boot camps for principals, software, and devices.

Co-Chair Hillyard reiterated that he would be willing to place this item on December's agenda if needed.

14. Other Business/Adjourn

MOTION: Rep. Sanpei moved to adjourn. The motion passed unanimously with Sen. Davis, Sen. Knudson, Sen. Stevenson, Rep. Briscoe, and Rep. Dee absent for the vote.

Co-Chair Hillyard adjourned the meeting at 4:49 p.m.