Information Technology Recommendations

Introduction - Information technology budget recommendations are extracted from the total budget and presented separately in this Section. This portion of the executive budget is based on the requirements of **17-7-123(5), MCA**:

> "**Form of executive budget.** The budget submitted must set forth a balanced financial plan for funds subject to appropriation….The base level plan must consist of:
> > (5) a statement containing recommendations of the governor for the ensuing biennium by program and disbursement category, including:
> > (c) a summary of budget requests that include proposed expenditures on information technology resources. The summary must include funding, program references, and a decision package reference;"

For purposes of this summary, IT is broadly defined to include 64 expenditure accounts and all IT job codes, including, for example, consulting contracts, moving a telephone for a new employee, and lease payments on hardware. [See Table IT-1 and Table IT-2, respectively]

During the last quarter century, Montana state government agencies deployed information technology to pursue their missions to provide various services to the citizens of the state. For the most part, the efforts of these agencies were independent of each other, sometimes resulting in a duplication of systems and hardware. The needs of citizens and state government enterprise-wide solutions were not always considered when government made investments in information technology.

State of Montana Strategic Plan for Information Technology - The 2001 State Legislature recognized information technology as an enabler of government services and a critical component in state government ability to provide appropriate services to its citizens. However, the Legislature also recognized the complex and often overwhelming nature of controlling the growth and cost of state government's IT investments. This is due to the rapid pace of technology advancement, the complexity of implementing IT solutions, and the cost of acquiring and maintaining these systems.

In July 2001, the Montana Information Technology Act (SB 131) became effective. The act created the position of Chief Information Officer for the state and established guiding principles for the implementation of information technology in state government. A critical component of the act is the recognition by the Legislature and the Governor of the need for a single vision for information technology in state government. The act provides for the development of a strategic plan for information technology in state government. Planning is an integral piece for establishing the foundation for well-managed deployment and use of information technology in state government. In September 2001, the Information Technology Board, created by the act with broad representation, began the process of developing this information technology strategic plan. The State of Montana Strategic Plan for Information Technology provides the framework and guidance for state agencies to develop and use information technology resources to provide state government services.

The Montana Information Technology Act also requires that each state agency develop an information technology plan. Information from the individual agency plans, along with research and trend information, is used in the Strategic Plan for Information Technology. State agency plans and projects will be summarized in a companion document published by the Department of Administration Information Technology Services Division. The summaries provide specific agency technology goals and objectives information and outline the budget requirements for implementing the plans. The act also requires the Department of Administration to review and approve the agency plans and provide oversight for the state's procurement of information technology.

The Strategic Plan for IT should be viewed in concert with the agency IT plans and the state's IT budget. These documents, when considered together, document the State of Montana's plans for information technology now and in the future.

Following are some significant directions given to the Office of Budget and Program Planning by the 2001 Legislature in SB 131:

> **2-17-523, MCA: "Agency information technology plans - policy.** …(3) New investments in information technology can be included in the governor's budget only if the project is contained in the approved agency information technology plan."

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2-17-526, MCA: "Information technology project budget summary. (1) The office of budget and program planning, in cooperation with the department, shall prepare a statewide summary of major new information technology projects contained in the state budget. The office of budget and program planning and the department shall jointly determine the criteria for classifying a project as a major new information technology project. The information technology project summary must include:

    (a) a listing by institution, agency, or branch of all major new information technology budget requests included in the state budget. Each information technology budget request included on the list must include:

    (i) a description of what would be accomplished by funding the request;

    (ii) the proposed amount of the request;

    (iii) the funding source for the request; and

    (iv) the proposed cost of operating new information technology systems.

    (b) a listing of internal service rates proposed for providing information technology services. Each internal service rate included on the list must include:

    (i) a description of the services provided; and

    (ii) a breakdown, aggregated by fund type, of requests included in the state budget to support the rate.

    (c) any other information as determined by the budget director or the department or as requested by the governor or the legislature.

  (2) The information technology project summary must be presented to the legislative fiscal analyst in accordance with 17-7-111(4)."

IT Project Summary Narrative – In numerical order by agency, Table IT-1 below shows those agencies with recommended projects in the 2005 biennium executive budget that increase or decrease their IT programs in excess of $300,000 for the biennium.

	Agency	Decision Package	General Fund	State Special Revenue	Federal Special Revene	Proprietary Funds	Total Cost
TABLE IT-1							
2005 Biennium Information Technology Budget Requests							
2110	Judiciary	NP 8001 - Judicial Branch Information Technology		$3,408,917			$3,408,917
3201	Secretary of State	NP 2 - Information Technology Plan				$1,055,000	$1,055,000
4110	Dept of Justice	NP 8003 - Motor Vehicle Registration Automation		$3,900,000			$3,900,000
5301	Dept of Env Quality	PL 88 - Restore OTO Federal One Stop Grant - Biennial			$500,000		$500,000
5401	Dept of Transportation	NP 102 - Integrated Financial Systems			$8,000,000		$8,000,000
5401	Dept of Transportation	PL 5004 - Traffic Data Processing Software		$98,376	$301,624		$400,000
5801	Dept of Revenue	NP 210 - Additional Funding for POINTS Maintenance	$500,000				$500,000
5801	Dept of Revenue	NP 210/ NP 809 - Discontinue POINTS Phase II	($1,940,000)				-$1,940,000
6101	Dept of Administration	NP 701 - Public Safey Communications			$2,250,000		$2,250,000
6101	Dept of Administration	NP 702 - Statewide Centerline Roadway GIS				$518,449	$518,449
6101	Dept of Administration	NP 703 - Project Management Support				$630,503	$630,503
	TOTAL		**-$1,440,000**	**$7,407,293**	**$11,051,624**	**$2,203,952**	**$19,222,869**

Judiciary:

NP-8001 - Judicial Branch Information Technology

The Judiciary requests approximately $3.4 million state special revenue funding for the 2005 biennium to provide for branch-wide information technology needs. The existing automation program is scheduled to sunset June 30, 2003. LC 167 would repeal the sunset and increase the surcharge from five to ten dollars. The current charge generates revenues of approximately $1 million per year. Doubling the surcharge would generate enough revenue to offset the request of $3.4 million over the biennium. This decision package is based on passage and approval of LC 167.

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This proposal includes funding to provide 14.00 IT staff, related start-up and operating costs, and replacement equipment.

The existing (until 6/30/03) automation program provides system support, training, workstations, file servers, connectivity, and software to all Montana courts. The current IT environment includes two software applications used in the courts. First, the Judicial Case Management System is an application developed by the Office of the Court Administrator and is the primary product used by District Courts and District Court Clerks to capture and report information, manage cases, and collect and distribute money related to district court operations. The second program supported by the IT division is "Full Court." Full Court is a program licensed from Justice Systems Incorporated that provides case management functionality to the limited jurisdiction courts. Full Court is currently operational in 16 limited courts.

Overall, the IT division uses available resources to provide the above described services and equipment to almost 1,000 state and county and city staff across the state.

Secretary of State:

NP-2 – Information Technology Plan
The Secretary of State's Corporations system, originally developed in 1982, stores 300,000 paper document files, some of which date back over 100 years. Staff use the system to respond to approximately 52,000 customer service calls each year. The public can access the information on-line as well. The system is used to distribute over 56,000 annual reports that are reviewed for compliance and entered back into the system. Compliance officers use the system to review another 60,000 documents for compliance with statutes that regulate registration of business structures including profit and nonprofit corporations, partnerships, limited partnerships, limited liability partnerships, limited liability companies, and professional limited liability companies, assumed business names and trademarks. This application is now 20 years old and ITSD no longer has the capabilities to support it. The project will be financed with existing proprietary resources. The estimated cost of the project is $1,055,000 for the 2005 biennium.

Department of Justice:

NP-8003 – Motor Vehicle Registration Automation
What will be accomplished? The department proposes to move forward with phase two of the registration automation project initiated last legislative session in HB 577. It will cost $18 million to reengineer the motor vehicle registration and driver license business processes and computer systems. The department requests this project be funded through another loan issued by the Board of Investments. The costs would be paid within 10 years from the date of issue. The debt service will be paid through an assessment of a $5 fee on every title transaction issued effective January 1, 2004. The department will request legislation. Authorization for $3.9 million in state special revenue for the biennium would be requested in HB 2 to repay the loan, so that is the amount shown in Table IT-1.

The current business processes and computer systems were designed in the 1980 and have been modified innumerable times. They are now complex, highly inefficient, and difficult to understand and maintain. In addition, the computer systems were designed separately and do not share common elements, like names and addresses. There are more than 11.4 million records in the driver license database and 60.4 million records in the title and registration database. With the combination of outdated systems and an expanded workload, these motor vehicle and driver licensing functions are increasingly dependent upon the DOJ Information Technology Services Division.

How will IT resources benefit the customers being served? The new motor vehicle titling and registration system will provide availability and reliability of motor vehicle information to state and national law enforcement communities, allowing them to enforce traffic laws with accurate, timely, and complete information. The new system offers architecture capable of rapid change in support of legislation; an integrated motor vehicle system that shares data among criminal justice agencies, law enforcement, courts, and corrections. The system will also protect the privacy rights of individuals that are guided by information technology security policies. Additionally, this updated system will reduce time spent registering vehicles at the County Treasurers Offices and allow online filing of dealer applications and electronic filing of reports. The public will have secure online access to document history and related information. The system will provide unified financial and inventory tracking at the county offices and the division.

Information Technology Recommendations

Driver licensing improvements will include availability and reliability of driver license and history information to state and national law enforcement; automated written license testing for basic, motorcycle, and commercial drivers; integrated verification of eligibility of drivers licensing through the Commercial Drivers License Information System, Problem Drivers Pointer System, and the Social Security Administration; and reduced time waiting at driver licensing offices. This system will also provide for unified financial tracking and statistical analysis tools that support decision-making needs. Additionally, it provides efficient access for county attorneys and courts to driver's license record information. Individuals will have secure access to update their own address information.

At the customer's convenience, vehicles can be registered online or by telephone. It is estimated that over the counter motor vehicle registration costs individuals, the county and state, a total of $28, which is $18 more than processing a mail-in registration. Motor vehicle dealers will decrease expenses and time by filing their applications online. Providing the public secure online access to information will reduce trips to county offices and reduce phone calls, which will free up time for the counties to assist over-the-counter customers. These automation and system improvements will reduce the need for additional staff and reduce the workload backlogs. Additionally, an improved inventory system will reduce the quantity of excess materials needed to ensure adequate availability of license plates, decals, and forms.

What are the impacts if budget requests for IT expenditures are not approved? Costs will increase to support the current IT system due to its increasing obsolescence. The difficulties will increase to maintain compliance with federal and state mandates. The division will be restricted from providing better IT communications with other agencies, especially law enforcement. The inability to proceed with phase two will negatively affect the full benefit of the $.5 million investment in phase one, the new titling system. Without the new fully-integrated completed motor vehicle IT system, the State of Montana could lose five percent of its federal highway funding because of the state's inability to comply with the homeland security requirements for commercial driver licensing.

What are the intra- and inter-agency benefits of IT expenditures? Redesigned motor vehicle titling, registration and driver licensing business processes and computer systems will provide for greater efficiency and ease of support, expanded and more flexible business use, and easier interface with other applications. It will give the state and the counties statistical and accounting abilities they do not have with the current system and will benefit law enforcement, the courts, and county attorneys by providing improved access to complete and more accurate records. Additionally, this may provide counties opportunities to reduce their costs related to motor vehicle and driver licensing services.

What is the agency plan? The reengineering model now being used to update the titling system is based on the concept that project efforts will be driven by the business practices and needs, not by technology. All those involved in the process--employees, legislators, agencies, and others--will be included in developing strategies and plans. Also, the project will deliver usable changes in manageable increments, not all at once. Finally, no one vendor will be responsible for all major components of the project. The strengths of many vendors will be managed and leveraged by the state to ensure cost-effective and acceptable outcomes. This model and the project experience gained in the titling update effort will be beneficial in the second and final phase to update the business processes and computer systems. Additionally, phase two is very focused and closely aligned with the strategic goals and objectives of the recently issued State of Montana Strategic Plan for Information Technology with customer-focus, economic empowerment, strategic relationships, reliability, and effective management goals and objectives.

What are the estimated annual costs to operate and maintain the IT Project? This request for funding is based on discussions with other states that have recently implemented or are in the process of implementing similar systems. The range of cost/expense figures from those states is wide. By eliminating the extremes and adjusting for size and volume, the approximately $18 million initial cost seems on target for Montana. Costs for phase two are projected to be: estimated contractor costs $11,300,000; estimated wage differentials $750,000; hardware costs $2,200,000; software costs $900,000; education and training $375,000; facilities $375,000; travel and lodging $1,600,000; and operating expenses $500,000. These cost projections demonstrate a reasonable distribution of funding to support the development, implementation, and ongoing support necessary for the intended system. The number of variables that can significantly impact a project's cost is large. Once the project is launched, a first activity will be to research software vendors, other states, external users and platform vendors to begin to solidify the costing estimates. As the requirement gathering process takes place and the system's basic architecture is determined, precise costs can be derived and a budgeting process can be created to guide the project's scope.

The annual O & M costs are expected to increase once these systems are fully implemented. However, it is the DOJ's intention to use a cost model that earmarks approximately 10 percent of expected system development costs to cover about 24 months of post-implementation operational and maintenance costs that exceed current spending levels. This

strategy should allow the DOJ two biennia to identify exact costs and to plan and implement changes that will minimize the needed additional funding as well as to work with the administration and the Legislature in budgeting to prepare for any increase.

What are the resources and costs of upgrades to maintain the system? Twelve percent ($2,160,000) of the total amount being requested to build the new system will be earmarked for post-implementation support over a 24-month period. The 24 months represent a typical maturity cycle required for most new systems to become stable, to initially complete all phases, and to evolve needed maintenance to a less costly status. Within the targeted 24-month implementation timeframe, the department intends to also use the allocated legacy support funds provided by the 2005 biennium budgets. These monies will be used to support the parallel processing of the old and the new system until all functions within the new system are fully operational. Beginning with the 2007 biennium budget, a revised system support budget will be provided. It is expected that the 2007 budget request will be greater than the current legacy budget due to the advanced technology requirements, the enhanced skill set acquired by the support staff, and an increased effort to protect the $18 million invested in the new system.

Department of Environmental Quality:

PL-88 – Restore OTO Federal One Stop Grant - Biennial
It is recommended that the one-time-only biennial appropriation of $500,000 federal grant funds be restored. This grant is furnished to states that have demonstrated initiative and the capability to further the goals of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) for information technology. The goals of the one stop program are to consolidate data, catalogue regulated entities, and provide for data sharing with other government agencies and the public. This grant will provide the department with additional resources to enhance on-going data conversions of air, water and waste databases into a department enterprise database.

The department received grant award on August 13, 2002. This activity is included in the agency's Strategic Plan for Information Technology. The department will begin work on the grant when EPA approves DEQ's Quality Assurance Plan.

Department of Transportation:

NP 102 Integrated Financial Systems
Integration of the department's financial systems will eliminate redundancy and duplication of data entry and storage. This integration that will result through the implementation of an ERP platform called PeopleSoft will benefit MDT through increased accountability and efficiency. Implementation will enable the department to identify and monitor the costs of projects on an activity basis and to more readily share this information with the Legislature and the public. Moreover, the entire project will be developed in cooperation with ITSD so that products will be available for all agencies in the state government enterprise. It is anticipated that this DOT project will result in future savings for other agencies.

Financial System Integration is spelled out in the agency's IT Plan under Section F: "Summary of Planned IT Changes." Necessary levels of operations and maintenance will be determined as the project progresses and will be met using MDT and D of A resources. Resource needs for upgrades will be determined as the project progresses. Ongoing operation will be absorbed through current MDT resources.

Without approval of this $8 million recommendation, the department will continue to operate as usual, but cannot address the imminent demise of some existing systems, the loss of which would result in an inability to deliver the program. Also, without integration, the agency will lack the ability to measure the efficiency of our operations.

PL-5004 – Traffic Data Processing Software
This budget request totals $400,000 for the biennium for the purpose of developing a customized software package to meet DOT's traffic data needs.

The Transportation Planning Division is responsible for collecting, processing, maintaining, analyzing, and reporting virtually all of the traffic data necessary for use by various entities within the department. Other governmental entities and

the private sector are also users of this data. This includes volume, vehicle classification, weight, speed, and occupancy data that is collected at more than 4,000 sites around the state.

Traffic data supports many critical DOT functions including pavement management, congestion management, safety management, bridge management, performance programming, systems impact analysis, pavement design, roadway design, traffic engineering, and vehicle weight enforcement.

DOT has been using a proprietary software package since 1996. The software is inefficient and has continually appearing "bugs". Vendor support is unacceptable. Despite constant and ongoing efforts to rectify the situation with the vendor, the software has never come close to operating at an acceptable level. DOT cannot generate consistent data output from this software, which causes considerable concern in our level of confidence. DOT has serious concerns that the software product will ever be completed satisfactorily.

Should DOT have chosen to continue using the existing software, it would have required a budget request of $36,000 per year for a vendor maintenance contract. A decision was made that no additional funding would be requested for the existing software for the next biennium. Rather it was decided to request funding to develop a new traffic data processing software package that could be customized to meet DOT's precise needs, and very importantly, be supported through DOT's Information Services Bureau.

If this budget item is not approved by the legislature, DOT will not have a supported software package. We would continue to use the existing program as our only alternative. However, since we are not asking for budget authority for continued maintenance, the first time that software fails, we would be left without an operable software package. The program is unstable and we experience software failures on a regular basis. We fully expect to continue to experience these failures.

The new software would be supported through DOT's Information Services Bureau.

Department of Revenue:

NP-210 - Additional Funding for POINTS Maintenance

The FY 2002 base funding for IT consultant and professional staff in the department IT program was $329,000. These funds are used to contract for specific skill sets through the MIS services contract. Services include development, analysis and programming in the following areas: maintaining the Oracle based One Stop Licensing System; visual basic programming and development; POINTS production recovery functions and peak processing support; interface analysis and programming between mainframe and Oracle environments; Database Administration for POINTS and legacy systems.

The skill areas shown above are either under represented or not resident within the department's IT staff. Additional funding of $250,000 each fiscal year of the biennium will retain "resident" expert contract developers or programmer/analysts for highly complex modules in POINTS such as Accounting, Returns Processing, Case Management, and Forms & Correspondence. This amount, when added to base funding will cover the costs of five full-time IT consultant and professional staff at current MIS services contract rates.

This additional funding benefits our internal customers by maintaining systems that allow them to process our external customer's data such as issuing refunds, processing payments, processing returns, and sending out bills. Since the skills are not represented in the department's IT staff, without the additional IT staff, our internal customers would need to develop manual workarounds in order to process our external customer's data. This would then impact the department's ability to provide a timely response to our external customers.

These IT expenditures will support internal legacy interfaces among POINTS, Individual Income Tax, Corporation License Tax, etc. This staff will also support other agency interfaces with the Department of Labor and Industry's MISTICS, and One Stop interfaces with Department of Environmental Quality, Secretary of State, DPHHS, Agriculture, etc.

Please refer to the Department's IT Strategic Plan. On page 5 there is a list of the department's software applications and their maturity rating. On pages 6 through 8 there is a discussion on planned IT changes. These IT expenditures will help support and maintain these software applications and upgrade them to current technology.

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NP-210/ NP-809 - Discontinuation of POINTS Phase II
Currently the department has 18.00 FTE in the information technology applications process. This number includes 16 programmer analysts and two managers. Of those, 11 programmer analysts and one manager are assigned to POINTS maintenance, augmented for the past three years by a 12 member full-time IT consultant and professional staff. This staffing level was consistent with the large-scale development effort the department had undertaken during this period. With the decision not to pursue funding to implement Phase II of the POINTS project, contractor-staffing levels will be reduced to 5.00 contract programmers. This combination of FTE and supplemental IT consultant and professional staff will be needed to perform POINTS maintenance over the next biennium. The decision to discontinue development of POINTS Phase II reduced the department's original budget request for IT related decision packages by $1.9 million.

Department of Administration:

NP-701 - Public Safety Communications
The state is required to take a leadership role with regard to planning for public safety communications systems used by state, local and federal entities in Montana. Implementing standards and interoperable systems are objectives that need to be met, as well as integrating radio, 9-1-1, and GIS technologies for improved emergency response for the public. Some of the benefits of this proposal are to provide improved citizen and public safety; provide improved communications among multi-jurisdictional entities in disaster response; to replace the existing non-interoperable two-way radio communication system with an interoperable statewide system; to replace existing equipment that is obsolete and cannot be replaced if or when broken; lower total overall long-term cost of ownership of these systems; to incorporate new FCC regulations regarding digital radio systems; and to incorporate new Federal NTIA regulations calling for narrow band spectrum systems. The funding requested for this proposal is $2,250,000 in federal funds for the biennium for 3.00 FTE and related operating expenses.

NP-702/ NP-709 - Statewide Roadway Centerline GIS
The Montana Geographic Information Council has determined that a statewide standardized, addressed, digital roadway database is a top priority in the overall development of the Montana Spatial Data Infrastructure (MSDI). This item requests a portion of the funding required to continue coordination of the enterprise effort to build, maintain and distribute digital roadway data. Some of the benefits from this effort are the development of effective and efficient strategic and business plans; coordination of multi-jurisdictional partners to leverage funding opportunities for database collection; development of the number one priority database required for a variety of applications related to public safety, emergency response (E-9-1-1), homeland security, and economic development. The project will utilize the highly successful implementation model of the Montana Cadastral Database. The recommended authority is just over $750,000 each year of the biennium, which includes 1.00 FTE and consulting services to be recovered through a combination of federal, state, private and local funds. This request includes $500,000 in HB 2 federal funding each year of which there is a base expenditure of $463,344 carried forward each year. In NP-709 ITSD is requesting new federal funding to bring the appropriation back to $500,000 per year. In related decision package NP-702, ITSD is requesting proprietary funding of $259,821 in FY 2004 and $258,628 in FY 2005.

NP 703 - Project Management Support
This request is for ITSD, with the collaboration of state agencies, to provide support and staff assistance in agency project management. Technology is changing rapidly and an increasing demand is being placed on information systems to deliver business solutions faster and with fewer resources. To meet these new demands, the state must ensure that major IT projects are conducted in a disciplined, well-managed, and consistent manner. Project management support will promote the delivery of quality products and result in projects that are completed on time and within budgets. The amount requested for this proposal is $315,355 in FY 2004 and $315,168 in FY 2005. This is for 1.00 FTE and consulting services and would be funded proportionately through all of the ITSD proprietary rates.

Table IT-2 on the following page shows the 60 expenditure accounts that are designated as under information technology rubric. Expenditure accounts are used for budgeting and recording actual expenses. Budgeting requests in these accounts populated Table IT-1

Information Technology Recommendations

Table IT -2
IT Expenditure Accounts

Account	Description
62136	IT Consulting & Professional Services
62141	Tape Storage Charges/DofA
62142	Disk Storage Charges/DofA
62148	SABHRS Costs/DofA
62168	Read/Write Computer Trans/DofA
62171	Mid-Tier Processing/DofA
62172	Computer Processing/DofA
62173	Computer Processing/Non-DofA
62174	Data Network Services/DofA
62175	System Development/DofA
62176	System Development/Non-DofA
62177	TSO CPU Seconds/DofA
62178	IDMS CPU Secons/DofA
62180	CICS CPU Seconds/DofA
62181	Data Network Services/Non-DofA
62182	Misc Info System Services/Non-DofA
62183	Operational Support/DofA
62184	Operational Support/Non-DofA
62185	Misc Info System Services/DofA
62245	Minor Computer Hardware (Unit Cost < $500)
62249	Minor Software
62261	MUS G&C Software ($1,000 - $4,999)
62262	MUS G&C Computer Hardware ($1,000 - $4,999)
62268	MUS G&C Office Equipment ($1,000 - $4,999)
62296	Computer Paper/Central Stores
62319	Cellular Phones
62320	Two-Way Video
62322	Teleconferences
62370	Telephone Equip Charge/DofA
62371	Telephone Equip Charge/Non-DofA
62372	Telephone Add/Move/Change
62373	Telephone Equip Maintenance
62375	Off Premise Extensions
62376	Local Voice Circuits
62377	Long Distance Voice Circuits
62378	Voice Circuit Add/Move/Change
62379	Local Data Circuits
62380	Long Distance Data Circuits
62381	Data Circuit/DofA
62382	Data Circuit Add/Move/Change
62385	Long Distance Charge/DofA
62386	Long Distance Charge/Non-DofA
62387	Credit Card Calls
62388	Local Calls
62522	Software Programs
62743	Multi-User Computers & Terminals
62766	Single User Computers
62875	MTP Bond Costs-Recovery (Not-used in 2005 Bien.)
62876	Education/Training IT Staff
62892	Electronic Information/Data
63106	Multi-User Comp & Terminals (Life> 1yr, Unit Cost > $5,000)
63304	Single User Computers - Lease
63401	Multi-User Software
63402	Single-User Software
63403	Software/Central Stores
63502	Installment Purchase - IT Equipment
69303	Lease Principal for IT Purchases
69304	Lease Interest for IT Purchases
69403	Installment Purchase Principal for IT Purchases
69404	Installment Purchase Interest for IT Purchases