Approved: _	February 26, 2008
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MINUTES OF THE HOUSE GOVERNMENT EFFICIENCY AND TECHNOLOGY COMMITTEE

The meeting was called to order by Chairman Jim Morrison at 3:36 P.M. on February 21, 2008, in Room 526-S of the Capitol.

All members were present except Representatives Kelley, King, McLeland, Sloan, Tafanelli, Frownfelter, and Ruiz, all of whom were excused.

Committee staff present:

Mary Galligan, Kansas Legislative Research Department Jennifer Thierer, Kansas Legislative Research Department Renae Jefferies, Office of Revisor of Statutes Gary Deeter, Committee Assistant

Conferees appearing before the committee:

Barb Hinton, Legislative Post Auditor

Others attending:

See attached list.

The minutes for February 18, 19, and 20 were approved. (Motion, Representative Swenson; second, Representative McLachlan)

The Chair asked Representative Wilk to moderate a discussion with Barb Hinton, Legislative Post Auditor, regarding creating a sunset statute for state agencies.

Ms. Hinton provided a number of documents to assist members in setting a direction, noting that <u>Attachment 1</u> provided sample of "pilot" agencies or programs for a sunset review, such as:

- Multiple agencies grouped according to topic, as, for example, the agricultural agencies;
- Selected individual agencies, such as the Kansas Sentencing Commission; or
- A division or certain programs within a larger agency, such as the Division of Purchases in the Department of Administration.

Ms. Hinton submitted a series of potential questions to illustrate an approach to a sunset proposal (<u>Attachment 2</u>). She replied to a question that an audit would ask different questions to the Department of Social and Rehabilitation Services (SRS) than it would to outside contractors working with SRS. She said the questions she listed are typical of states that have sunset laws.

Ms. Hinton announced that, following the last Post Audit Committee meeting, Post Audit will be setting a new direction with about half its resources, focusing its work on questions related to efficiency and cost savings. She explained that a risk-assessment model would deal with a lower tier of agency practices and would not be considered a sunset review process.

CONTINUATION SHEET

MINUTES OF THE House Government Efficiency and Technology Committee at 3:36 P.M. on February 21, 2008, in Room 526-S of the Capitol.

To illustrate the sunset process, Ms. Hinton referenced documents from the Texas Sunset Commission, noting the comments regarding the Alcohol Beverage Control (<u>Attachments 3 and 4</u>), the Board of Nursing (<u>Attachment 5</u>), and the Animal Health Commission (<u>Attachment 6</u>). She said Texas has a long-standing reputation with the legislature for effective review of agencies.

Representative Wilk requested that the Texas sunset review process be distributed to all members (<u>Attachment 7</u>). Ms. Hinton observed that the sunset process does not focus on efficiency or cost-savings; it only reviews how well the present process is working. Members discussed possible directions and actions to take, but no decisions were made. Ms. Hinton invited the Committee to request an audit or suggest a pilot project. Representative Wilk suggested working with Post Audit to craft a scope statement and decide on a particular case study.

Ms. Hinton referenced the state agencies that could be reviewed on a periodic basis (<u>Attachment 8</u>). Staff distributed a list of all state agencies, with an accompanying mission statement for each agency (<u>Attachment 9</u>), and an organization chart for all state agencies (<u>Attachment 10</u>).

The meeting was adjourned at 4:40 p.m. No further meeting was scheduled.

HOUSE GOVERNMENT EFFICIENCY AND TECHNOLOGY COMMITTEE

GUEST LIST

DATE: FEBRUARY 21 2008

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Sample "pilot" agencies and programs for a sunset "renewal" review in Kansas				
Examples of multiple agencies that could	Agricultural Agencies: Department of Agriculture Animal Health Department Kansas Wheat Commission	The issues here likely would focus on the need for separate agencies or non-essential programs, could assess how efficiently certain practices are carried out, could review the relevancy of rules and regulations, etc. (In looking at all agencies, we would have to focus in on only certain issues.)		
be reviewed together:	Medical Occupational Regulatory Agencies: Board of Healing Arts Board of Nursing Dental Board Board of Pharmacy Behavioral Sciences Regulatory Board	The issues here likely would focus on the potential efficiencies or costs savings from combining these boards into a single agency, changing operational practices to operate more efficiently, the effectiveness of complaint-handling and enforcement efforts, etc. (Again, we would have to focus in on only certain issues.)		
	Kansas Sentencing Commission	The issues here likely would focus on the continued need for a Commission as a separate agency.		
Examples of individual agencies that could be reviewed:	Commission on Civil Rights	The issues here likely would focus on complaint-handling and enforcement efforts, backlogs, currency of rules and regs, adherence to statutes, outreach efforts, etc.		
	Department of Wildlife and Parks	The issues here likely would focus on efficiency of operations, relevancy of rules and regs, non-essential programs, management of resources, etc.		
	Department of Revenue's Alcoholic Beverage Control Division	A Texas sunset audit in 2006 identified issues related to the program's strategic direction, enforcement efforts, over-regulation, marketing practices, complaint-handling, licensing process (on-line), and the state's overall regulatory policies.		
Examples of individual agency programs that could be reviewed:	Department of Administration's Division of Purchases	The Division of Purchases has a role in most large purchasing decisions agencies make. The issues here likely would focus on currency of rules and regs, adherence to statutes, best practices, efforts to obtain best prices, opportunities for additional contracting, etc.		

Attach went 1 H6ET 2-21-08 **Potential sunset review questions** (not every question would be applicable to the agency or program being reviewed, and some reviews would need to focus in on one or more questions from an audit staff time and resources standpoint)

- 1) Is the primary function of the agency or program needed? [i.e., Does the purpose, problem, or need that the agency or program was established to address still exist? Does it provide a significant public benefit or essential public service? Would abolishing it significantly harm the public's health or welfare? What would be the possible savings from abolishing it? Would federal funding be jeopardized if it were abolished?]
- 2) Does another federal, state, local, or private entity exist that could effectively perform the functions of the agency or program? [i.e., If this function is needed, how is it addressed in other states? Would other organizational structures? What efficiencies and potential cost savings might be achieved from transferring or consolidating the function?]
- 3) Could the agency or program be operated more efficiently and still fulfill its intended purpose?
 - a) Is the agency or program doing more than is necessary or authorized?
 - b) Do the agency's or program's mission, rules and regulations, and statutory authority, technology, and the like reflect the current environment in which the agency or program is operating?
 - c) Is the agency or program responsive to the public's needs?
 - d) What efficiencies and potential savings might be achieved by making changes to the way the agency or program operates?
 - e) Could the agency's functions or operations be less burdensome or restrictive and still adequately protect and serve the public?
 - f) Does the agency or program have sufficient authority related to fees, inspections, enforcement, and penalties?
 - g) Does the agency or program promptly and effectively address complaints and take appropriate enforcement actions?
 - h) Are any fees set at a level that fully supports agency or program costs?

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Issues and Recommendations

Issue 1	Issue 3
TABC Lacks the Clear Focus and Strategic Direction Needed in Today's Alcoholic Beverage Regulatory Environment.	Over-Regulation of Certain Business Practices Serves No Consumer Interest Imposes Costs and Delays on the Industry

Key Recommendations

- Update TABC's mission to better reflect today's alcoholic beverage regulatory environment and the agency's role in public safety issues.
- ◆ TABC should continue refining its new performance measures and developing the capabilities necessary to effectively analyze this data.

 Issue	2	

Statutory Changes Are Needed to Ensure TABC's Enforcement Efforts Are Fair, Consistent, and Focused on Public Safety.

Key Recommendations

- Require TABC to maintain a schedule of sanctions that includes all information necessary to ensure fair and consistent application of penalties.
- Require TABC to develop a risk-based approach to enforcement and to better measure the impact of its enforcement activities on public safety.
- Require TABC to develop standard procedures for handling complaints and for tracking and analyzing complaint data.

Key Recommendations

Agency.

- Eliminate label approval and testing for liquor and wine, and instead authorize TABC to register federal certificates of approval for these products.
- Give beer manufacturers the option of submitting laboratory analyses of their products to TABC or having their products tested by TABC.
- ♦ Eliminate fees set in statute for the approval of new alcoholic beverage products.
- Allow distributors to report retailers who are delinquent in making payments for liquor and wine by electronic mail or other means authorized by the agency.

TABC Should Continue Efforts to Resolve and Communicate Marketing Practices Issues.

Key Recommendation

 Require TABC to develop a formal process for making policy decisions regarding marketing practices regulations, and for communicating these decisions to agency staff and the industry.

> Sunset Staff Report November 2006 A Hack went 3

 Issue 5	

TABC Should Ensure a Consistent and Formal Approach to Investigating and Resolving Complaints Against Its Employees.

Key Recommendations

- Require TABC to maintain an internal affairs function to ensure fair, effective, and impartial investigations of alleged misconduct by law enforcement officers and other employees.
- Require the agency to track and report complaint information to the Administrator and the Commission on a regular basis.

 Issue	6	
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TABC Should Continue Working to Make as Much of Its Licensing Process Available Online as Possible.

Key Recommendation

 Direct TABC to reduce delays in the licensing process by providing for online license applications, renewals, and payment of fees.

Issue	7	
13346		

The State Has Not Made Sufficient Efforts to Inform the Public of the Health Risks of Drinking Alcohol During Pregnancy.

Key Recommendation

Require TABC to develop rules requiring establishments that sell alcohol for on-premise consumption to display health warning signs on restroom doors to inform the public of the risks of drinking alcohol during pregnancy. Issue 8

Texas Has a Continuing Need for the Texas Alcoholic Beverage Commission.

Key Recommendation

♦ Continue the Texas Alcoholic Beverage Commission for 12 years.

Texas' System of Alcoholic Beverage Regulation Is Based on Prohibition-Era Concerns and Is in Need of Revision.

Key Recommendation

 Require the Legislature to establish a joint interim committee to study revision of the regulatory structure of alcoholic beverages in Texas.

Fiscal Implication Summary

None of the recommendations in this report would have a significant fiscal impact to the State.

Summary

This special purpose review of the Texas Alcoholic Beverage Commission (TABC) is a follow-up to the full Sunset review conducted in 2004. At that time, the Sunset Commission adopted and forwarded recommendations to the 79th Legislature, but the Sunset bill on TABC did not pass. Instead, the Legislature, through separate legislation, continued the agency for two years and focused the current Sunset staff review on the appropriateness of the Commission's 2004 recommendations. Based on this re-examination, Sunset staff concluded that the agency has made progress towards modernizing its operations, but that the changes in law recommended by the Sunset Commission in 2004 continue to be appropriate.

This report summarizes the current status of each of the issues raised by the Sunset Commission in 2004 and evaluates the appropriateness and ongoing need for each of the recommended changes. Sunset staff found that the agency has implemented all nine management actions that did not require a change in law, but that 15 of 18 statutory changes continue to be needed. While the agency has taken steps to address as many of the concerns as possible, several of the statutory changes could not be implemented without clear direction in law. In other cases, while the agency has implemented necessary changes, Sunset staff concluded that placing the requirement in law would still be appropriate to ensure that the practice is continued in the future.

Three of the 2004 recommendations are not included in this report. Two were addressed by other legislation, including the elimination of restrictions on the size of beer containers and changes concerning the sale of seized property, both of which were addressed in Senate Bill 1255 during the 79th Regular Session. The other issue not included in this report concerns the recommendation to allow TABC to renew



While TABC has made progress, the changes recommended by Sunset in 2004 are still appropriate.

licenses every two years, instead of every year, for establishments with no violations. According to TABC, its new computer system is designed for annual license renewals, and changing to two-year renewals would require costly reprogramming. Therefore, Sunset staff does not recommend adopting this change.

Finally, given the clear effort and improvements made by the agency over last two years, Sunset staff recommends that TABC be continued for the standard 12-year period, as opposed to the six-year period previously recommended by the Sunset Commission.

The following material summarizes the Sunset staff's evaluation of the Commission's 2004 recommendations on TABC that continue to be appropriate for consideration in 2006.

Texas Alcoholic Beverage Commission Summary

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Summary

Nurses pride themselves on being the most respected profession - ahead of pharmacists, veterinarians, medical doctors, and even clergy members. This respect may result from the impact that nurses have on health care delivery. Nurses work in a range of diverse settings, including hospitals, schools, long-term care facilities, and personal residences. The tasks nurses perform also vary greatly, from taking a patient's vital signs, prescribing and administering medication, performing diagnostic tests, giving injections, administering anesthesia, and assisting with surgery. Recognizing that the tasks nurses perform can pose significant risks, and that nurses practice in settings where patients are vulnerable, the Legislature, in 1909, established the Board of Nurse Examiners to ensure that only competent individuals practice nursing in Texas.

Sunset staff found that Board members and agency staff are highly dedicated to protecting the public through the regulation of professional, vocational, and advanced practice nurses. As a result, the Board is widely recognized as one of the State's most well-run, effective regulatory agencies. Largely because of the respect afforded it, the Board has also had heightened expectations placed on it for regulating nursing in Texas. The Board, for its part, has wedded these high



The Nursing Board is an effective, well-run agency, but needs legislative guidance in certain areas.

expectations with the high respect for the nursing program to impose rigorous standards for who can become a nurse, which education program can train those nurses, and when and how to discipline nurses who pose a risk to the public.

In the absence of clear statutory direction, however, the Board has been left to develop many of its rules and policies without clear legislative guidance or approval, resulting in actions that test the Legislature's intent as to how the State should regulate nurses. Sunset staff concluded that clearer legislative direction in certain areas – such as the Board's authority to approve nursing education programs and the Board's use of criminal history information – would provide the Board with a clearer picture of its mission and allow the Board to better serve both its licensees and the public.

The following material provides a summary of the Sunset staff recommendations included in this report.

Issues and Recommendations

Issue 1

The Board's Process of Approving Nursing Education Programs, Developed Without Clear Statutory Guidance, Could Contribute to the Nurse Shortage in Texas.

Key Recommendations

 Clarify that nursing programs, once accredited by an agency recognized by the

- U.S. Department of Education, are exempt from Board approval.
- Limit the Board's role to approving nursing education programs leading to initial licensure.
- Clarify the Board's authority to approve nursing education programs approved by other state boards of nursing.

Board of Nurse Examiners
Summary
Attachment 5

 Issue 2	

Board Guidelines Do Not Ensure Consistent and Fair Consideration of Criminal History Information in Licensing and Disciplinary Decisions.

Key Recommendations

- Require the Board to more clearly identify which crimes relate to the practice of nursing.
- Require the Board to establish guidelines to direct its use of arrest information when determining an applicant's eligibility for licensure or disciplining a nurse.



The Board Has Not Defined the Purpose and Structure of Its Advisory Committees to Obtain the Most Benefit From Them.

Key Recommendation

 Require the Board's advisory committees to meet standard structure and operating criteria.

 Issue 4	(

The Current Process for Authorizing Qualified Advanced Practice Nurses to Practice in Texas Does Not Promote Mobility Within the Profession.

Key Recommendation

♦ Adopt the Advanced Practice Registered Nurse Multistate Compact.

 Issue	5	

The Nursing Practice Act Does Not Address Discipline for Impaired Nurses Who Commit Practice Violations.

Key Recommendations

 Clarify that individuals and organizations required to report impaired nurses must notify the Board if they suspect the nurse also committed a practice violation.

- ♦ Require the Board to adopt rules clearly outlining its peer assistance program.
- The Board should establish a process to ensure that it consistently evaluates complaints involving impaired nurses suspected of also violating the standards of practice.

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Issue 6	

Targeted Continuing Education Requirements Dilute the Board's Ability to Ensure Nurses Maintain Competence to Practice.

Key Recommendation

- Authorize the Board to establish guidelines for targeted continuing education requirements.
 - Issue 7 -----

Key Elements of the Board's Licensing and Regulatory Functions Do Not Conform to Commonly Applied Licensing Practices.

Key Recommendations

- Standardize the Board's licensing functions by requiring nurse applicants to pass a jurisprudence exam; changing the basis for assessing delinquent renewal penalties; eliminating application notarization requirements; and allowing examination fee refunds under special circumstances.
- ♦ Improve the Board's ability to protect the public by granting cease-and-desist authority; requiring the Board to track and analyze complaints; authorizing refunds as a part of the agreed settlement process; and requiring the Board to provide enforcement information on its website.
- Update elements related to the policy body by authorizing travel reimbursement for Board members.

	Issue	8	***
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Texas Has a Continuing Need for the Board of Nurse Examiners.

Key Recommendation

 Continue the Board of Nurse Examiners for 10 years.

Fiscal Implication Summary

When fully implemented, the recommendations in this report would result in a loss to the General Revenue Fund of about \$97,600.

- ◆ Issue 3 Prohibiting Board members from serving on advisory committees and specifying that Board members are not required to attend advisory committee meetings, even as liaisons, would eliminate the need for travel reimbursement, resulting in an annual savings of \$2,400.
- ♦ Issue 7 Changing the statutory basis for the late renewal penalty would result in lost revenue of approximately \$100,000.

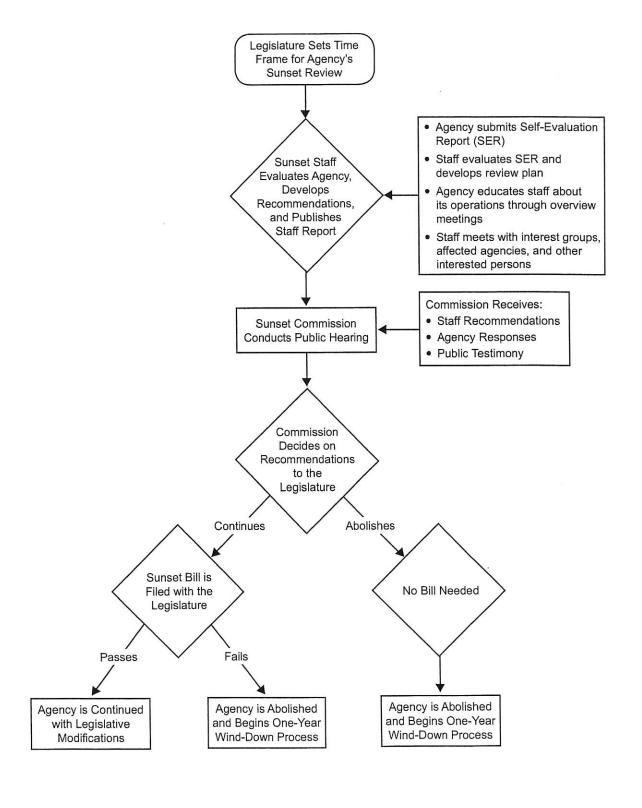
Fiscal Year	Loss to the General Revenue Fund	Savings to the General Revenue Fund		
2008	\$100,000	\$2,400		
2009	\$100,000	\$2,400		
2010	\$100,000	\$2,400		
2011	\$100,000	\$2,400		
2012	\$100,000	\$2,400		

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Attachment 6 HGET 2-21-08

Sunset Review Process



Listing of "Related" Government Agencies That Could Be Reviewed on a Cyclical Basis

General Government-Other

Department of Administration—i.e., DISC, Facilities Management, Capitol Area Plaza Authority, Office of Administrative Hearings, Division of Printing, Public Broadcasting Council, Division of Purchases

Kansas Corporation Commission

Kansas Human Rights Commission

Board of Indigents Defense Services

Kansas Public Employees Retirement System

Department of Revenue

Board of Tax Appeals

Governmental Ethics Commission

Citizens Utility Ratepayer Board

Health Care Stabilization

Kansas Lottery

Capitol Area Plaza Authority

Kansas Development Finance Authority

Information Network of Kansas

General Government—Economic Development

Department of Commerce

Kansas Technology Enterprise Corporation

Kansas, Inc.

General Government—Financial Regulatory

Banking Department

Department of Credit Unions

Office of the Securities Commissioner

General Government—Occupational Regulatory

Kansas Racing & Gaming Commission

Abstracters Board of Examiners

Board of Accountancy

Board of Barbering

Behavioral Sciences Regulatory Board

Board of Cosmetology

Kansas Dental Board

Board of Healing Arts

Hearing Instruments Board of Examiners

Board of Mortuary Arts

Board of Nursing

Board of Pharmacy

Real Estate Appraisal Board

Kansas Real Estate Commission

Board of Technical Professions

Board of Veterinary Examiners

Human Services—Hospitals

Kansas Neurological Institute

Larned State Hospital

Osawatomie State Hospital

Parsons State Hospital & Training Center

Rainbow Mental Health Facility

Human Services—Other

Kansas Health Policy Authority

Social & Rehabilitation Services

Department on Aging

Health & Environment--Health

Department of Labor

Commission on Veterans Affairs (including Kansas Veterans Home and Kansas Soldiers' Home)

Kansas Guardianship Program

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Education-K-12

Department of Education School for the Blind School for the Deaf

Education—Higher Ed

Board of Regents
Emporia State University
Fort Hays State University
Kansas State University
Kansas State University-ESARP
KSU--Veterinary Medical Center
Pittsburg State University
University of Kansas
University of Kansas Medical Center
Wichita State University

Education-Other

Kansas Arts Commission Historical Society State Library

Public Safety—Correctional Facilities

El Dorado Correctional Facility Ellsworth Correctional Facility Hutchinson Correctional Facility Lansing Correctional Facility Larned Correctional Mental Health Facility Norton Correctional Facility Topeka Correctional Facility Winfield Correctional Facility

Public Safety—Juvenile Corrections

Juvenile Justice Authority Atchison Juvenile Correctional Facility Beloit Juvenile Correctional Facility Kansas Juvenile Correctional Complex Larned Juvenile Correctional Facility

Public Safety—Other

Adjutant General
Department of Corrections
Highway Patrol
Emergency Medical Services Board
State Fire Marshal
Comm. on Peace Officers Standards & Training
Kansas Bureau of Investigation
Kansas Parole Board
Sentencing Commission

Agriculture & Natural Resources

Department of Agriculture
Animal Health Department
Kansas Wheat Commission
State Conservation Commission
Health & Environment--Environment
Kansas State Fair
Kansas Water Office
Department of Wildlife & Parks

Transportation

Department of Transportation

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February 21, 2008

To:

House Committee on Government Efficiency and Technology

From:

Jennifer Thierer, Legislative Intern

Re:

Missions of State Agencies

During the presentation by Legislative Post Audit on Monday, a request was made for an overview of the organization and mission of the various state agencies. Below are the mission statements for each agency as printed in the *Governor's Budget Report for FY 2009*. Also attached is an organizational chart for state government. While all of the agencies listed below are on the chart, some agencies included on the chart do not have mission statements published in the budget document. Some are agencies like the Kansas Bioscience Authority that are quasi-governmental agencies without state-administered budgets. Others are advisory to state agencies. In addition, mission statements for the individual correctional institutions and state medical institutions are substantively the same and have been omitted for the sake of brevity.

Adjutant General

Mission. The mission of the Adjutant General is to (1) have a motivated and caring organization built on the values and traditions of the people of Kansas; (2) mobilize, deploy, and fight as part of America's Army and Air Force; (3) protect life and property; (4) preserve peace, order, health, and public safety; and (5) be recognized as the leader in continuously improving service and readiness while improving the Kansas quality of life.

Department of Administration

Mission. The mission of the Department is to provide quality services in a responsible manner. The Department must satisfy its customers with innovative, value-driven services.

Department on Aging

Mission. The Kansas Department on Aging uses public and private resources to improve the security, dignity, and independence of Kansas seniors, their families, caregivers, and all Kansans living in adult care homes.

Department of Agriculture

Mission. The mission of the Department of Agriculture is to administer the laws and programs assigned to it for the benefit of the people of Kansas.

Animal Health Department

Mission. The mission of the Animal Health Department is to ensure the public health, safety, and welfare of Kansas' citizens through prevention, control, and eradication of infectious and contagious diseases and conditions affecting the health of livestock and domestic animals. The agency directs

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Attachment 9 HGET 2-21-08 an effective brand registration and inspection program to identify ownership of lost or stolen livestock. The agency regulates and enforces laws governing facilities that produce, sell, or harbor companion animals.

Kansas Arts Commission

Mission. The mission of the Kansas Arts Commission is to provide funds and services to communities to encourage the people of Kansas to value and celebrate the arts throughout their lives. The agency also provides services and information to artists and arts organizations within the state.

Attorney General

Mission. The mission of the Office of the Attorney General is to protect and defend the lives, property, laws, and government of the citizens of Kansas. While operating under this mission, the Attorney General provides representation for the state in all actions and proceedings, civil or criminal. The Attorney General also defends the interests of the state in matters both criminal and civil pertaining to the constitutionality of state law.

Citizens Utility Ratepayer Board

Mission. The mission of the Citizens Utility Ratepayer Board (CURB) is to protect the interests of residential and small commercial utility ratepayers. CURB strives to ensure that any rates, orders, or rules issued by the Kansas Corporation Commission (KCC) are reasonable and fair to residential and small commercial ratepayers.

Department of Commerce

Mission. The mission of the Department of Commerce is to empower businesses and communities through bold leadership using strategic resources to realize prosperity in Kansas. The Department fosters the economic development of the state through the promotion of business, commerce, and industry. The Department's overall effort is to assist in the efficient use of the state's labor, capital, and land resources.

State Conservation Commission

Mission. The State Conservation Commission works to protect and enhance Kansas' natural resources through the development, implementation, and maintenance of policies, guidelines, and programs designed to assist local governments and individuals in conserving the state's renewable resources.

Kansas Corporation Commission

Mission. The mission of the Kansas Corporation Commission is to protect the public interest through impartial and efficient resolution of all jurisdictional issues associated with the rates, services, and safety of public utilities, common carriers, and motor carriers. The agency regulates oil and gas production to protect correlative rights and environmental resources. Underground natural gas storage is regulated to ensure the safety of Kansans. The agency also promotes renewable energy and energy conservation.

Department of Corrections

Mission. The Department of Corrections, as part of the adult criminal justice system, contributes to public safety and supports victims of crime by exercising reasonable, safe, secure, and humane control of offenders while encouraging and assisting them to become law-abiding citizens.

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Department of Education

Mission. The mission of the State Board of Education is to promote academic achievement by providing leadership, accountability, opportunity, educational vision, and advocacy for all. Schools will work with families and communities to prepare each student with the living, learning, and working skills and values necessary for caring, productive, and fulfilling participation in a changing society.

Emergency Medical Services Board

Mission. The mission of the Emergency Medical Services (EMS) Board is to ensure that optimal out-of-hospital care is available throughout Kansas by promoting the need for, and access to, personnel, equipment, and system resources to support quality care in each community as well as on a regional and statewide basis. Care is also provided by integrating the entire spectrum of emergency medical services into the broader health care system so as to reduce duplication of services and support the survival, maintenance, and improvement of care across Kansas.

Emporia State University

Mission. The mission of Emporia State as a regional university is primarily to serve residents of Kansas by offering leadership in quality instruction and providing community service. A student-centered institution, its central role is to develop lifelong learning skills, impart society's cultural heritage, and educate and prepare students for both the professions and advanced study. Faculty, staff, and students interact in a collegial atmosphere that fosters freedom of inquiry and expression.

Kansas State Fair

Mission. The mission of the Kansas State Fair is to promote and showcase Kansas agriculture, industry, and culture; create opportunities for commercial activity; and provide an educational and entertaining experience that is the pride of all Kansans.

State Fire Marshal

Mission. The State Fire Marshal's Office protects the lives and property of Kansas citizens from fire, explosion, and hazardous materials by fostering a fire safe environment through inspection, enforcement, regulation, investigation, data collection, and public education.

Fort Hays State University

Mission. Fort Hays State University, one of the regional universities principally serving Western Kansas, provides instruction within a computerized environment in the arts and sciences, business, education, the health and life sciences, and agriculture. The University's emphasis is undergraduate liberal education, which includes the humanities, the fine arts, the social and behavioral sciences, and the natural and physical sciences. These disciplines serve as the foundation of all programs. Graduates have a solid base for entry into graduate school, for employment requiring analytical and communication skills, and for living lives of ethical and civic responsibility. In addition, the University is the state's primary provider of "distance learning," i.e., courses of instruction provided through the Internet.

Office of the Governor

Mission. The mission of the Office of the Governor is to serve the people of Kansas by carrying out the executive functions of the state as authorized by the *Kansas Constitution*. In doing so, the Office provides honest, appropriate, effective, efficient, and equitable executive leadership.

Kansas Guardianship Program

Mission. The mission of the Kansas Guardianship Program (KGP) is to recruit and train volunteers to serve as court-appointed guardians and conservators for disabled adults who are found by courts to need the protection of guardianship and conservatorship.

Department of Health and Environment

Mission. The mission of the Department of Health and Environment is to protect and promote the health of Kansans by providing community and personal health services, ensuring adequate sanitary conditions in public facilities and health facilities, and regulating and promoting environmental quality.

Health Care Stabilization Fund Board of Governors

Mission. The Health Care Stabilization Fund conducts its operations and activities in a manner to assure and facilitate a sound actuarial basis; assure and assist health care providers complying with the Health Care Provider Insurance Availability Act; defend the fund aggressively when eligible health care providers become involved in claims or court actions arising from the rendering of, or failure to render, professional services; and safeguard the interest of the fund through management activities which maximize the efficient operation of the fund.

Kansas Health Policy Authority

Mission. In accordance with 2005 House Substitute for SB 272, the Kansas Health Policy Authority (KHPA) has direct administrative responsibility for the state-funded health insurance programs beginning in FY 2007. The Authority will develop policies and manage programs that fund health care services for persons who qualify for Medicaid and the State Children's Health Insurance Program. In addition to administering purchasing systems, KHPA oversees a contracted fiscal agent that operates the Medicaid Management Information System, ensures compliance with federal regulations, and coordinates health care purchasing and planning among various state agencies. Under Substitute for SB 272, these functions were transferred from the Department of Administration to KHPA beginning in FY 2007.

Highway Patrol

Mission. The mission of the Kansas Highway Patrol is to enforce traffic and state laws relating to vehicles, highways, and drivers of motor vehicles in order to enhance the safety of citizens traveling on state and federal highways in Kansas.

Historical Society

Mission. The Society's mission is to identify, collect, preserve, interpret, and disseminate materials and information pertaining to Kansas history in order to assist the public in understanding, appreciating, and caring for the heritage of Kansas.

Kansas Human Rights Commission

Mission. The mission of the Human Rights Commission is to eliminate and prevent discrimination and assure equal opportunities in the State of Kansas in all employment relations and all places of public accommodation and housing. The Commission is also charged with investigating complaints alleging racial and other profiling in conjunction with traffic stops.

Board of Indigents' Defense Services

Mission. The mission of the State Board of Indigents' Defense Services is to provide, in the most efficient manner, counsel and related services for each indigent person accused of a felony and other indigent persons as prescribed by law.

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Insurance Department

Mission. The mission of the Insurance Department is to protect the insurance consumers of Kansas and to serve the public interest through the supervision, control, and regulation of persons and organizations transacting the business of insurance in the state. This mission is accomplished by assuring an affordable, accessible, and competitive insurance market.

Judicial Council

Mission. The Judicial Council works to improve the administration of justice by continuously studying the judicial system and related areas of the law, recommending changes it considers appropriate, and preparing publications which further this mission.

Judiciary

Mission. The mission of the Kansas courts is to administer justice in the most equitable fashion possible, while maintaining a high level of effectiveness. The Judiciary maintains that justice is effective when it is fairly administered without delay by competent judges who operate in a modern court system under simple and efficient rules of procedure.

Juvenile Justice Authority

Mission. The mission of the Juvenile Justice Authority is to promote public safety, hold juvenile offenders accountable for their behavior, and improve the ability of juveniles to live more productively and responsibly in the community. The Authority maintains conditions of confinement that are secure, safe, humane, and habilitative, and that operate within the expectations of community norms and the needs of offenders.

Kansas Bureau of Investigation

Mission. The Kansas Bureau of Investigation (KBI) is dedicated to providing professional investigative and laboratory services to criminal justice agencies as well as collecting and disseminating criminal justice information to public and private agencies for the purpose of promoting public safety and the prevention of crime in Kansas.

Kansas, Inc.

Mission. The mission of Kansas, Inc. is to conduct strategic planning for the Kansas economy; advise the Department of Commerce, the Kansas Technology Enterprise Corporation, and the Legislature with regard to economic development initiatives; formulate economic development policy; evaluate and report on the effectiveness of state economic development programs; provide coordination among state and private organizations that are involved in economic development activities; evaluate the state's tax, regulatory, and expenditure policies; and work with business, education, and communities to support economic development initiatives.

Kansas Public Employees Retirement System

Mission. The Kansas Public Employees Retirement System (KPERS) is a plan of retirement, disability, and survivor benefits provided by law for Kansas public servants and their beneficiaries. The Board of Trustees and the staff of the retirement system strive at all times to safeguard the system's assets by adhering to the highest standards of fiduciary and professional care, to comply strictly with the law, and to conduct business in a courteous, timely, and effective manner.

Kansas State University

Mission. Kansas State University is a comprehensive, research, land-grant institution serving students and the people of Kansas. The mission of the University is to enrich the lives of the citizens of Kansas by extending to them opportunities to engage in life-long learning and to benefit from the

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results of research. As an institution, Kansas State University will focus on strengthening and developing areas that emphasize its main mission and programs. Maintaining its quality faculty and developing the highest quality graduate education and research programs are the University's priorities. Other important issues include maintaining the academic infrastructure, addressing diversity issues, and developing interdisciplinary and internal programs.

Kansas State University Extension Systems & Agriculture Research Programs

Mission. K-State Research and Extension is dedicated to providing a safe, sustainable, competitive food and fiber system and to strong health communities, families, and youth through integrated research, analysis, and education.

Kansas State University—Veterinary Medical Center

Mission. The mission of the Kansas State University College of Veterinary Medicine is to promote animal and human health through innovation and excellence in education and research. The College is committed to creating an environment that is recognized for its communication and productive collaboration.

Kansas Technology Enterprise Corporation

Mission. The mission of the Kansas Technology Enterprise Corporation (KTEC) is to create and grow Kansas enterprises through technological innovations and business acceleration.

Department of Labor

Mission. The Kansas Department of Labor advances the economic well-being of all Kansans through responsive workforce services. The agency's value to Kansas is reflected in its success in removing barriers to performance for employees and employers as they seek to achieve their best.

Legislative Coordinating Council

Mission. The Legislative Coordinating Council consists of the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House, the Speaker Pro Tem of the House, and the majority and minority leaders of each chamber. The Council is responsible for coordinating the delivery of legislative services.

Legislative Division of Post Audit

Mission. The Legislative Division of Post Audit operates under the supervision of the ten-member Legislative Post Audit Committee and is the audit arm of Kansas government. The Division's mission is to conduct audits that provide information for the Legislature and other government officials who make and carry out policies and procedures. This information helps the Legislature ensure that Kansans receive economical, efficient, and effective services that also comply with applicable requirements. It also helps the Legislature ensure the integrity of the state's financial management and control systems. All audits are conducted in accordance with generally accepted governmental auditing standards set forth by the U.S. Government Accountability Office.

Legislative Research Department

Mission. The major function of the Department is to perform research and fiscal analysis for the Legislature and its committees as well as individual legislators.

Legislature

Mission. The Legislature consists of a Senate of 40 members and a House of Representatives of 125 members who enact legislation for the benefit of the state and its citizens.

State Library

Mission. The mission of the State Library is to provide library and information services to the Judicial, Legislative, and Executive Branches of state government and to provide library extension services to all residents of the state. The agency is further directed by statute to provide leadership and assistance in the development, organization, and management of local libraries and to provide specialized library services to blind or disabled persons.

Office of the Lieutenant Governor

Mission. The mission of the Office of the Lieutenant Governor is to serve the State of Kansas. The office assists the Governor in carrying out the executive functions of the state. In doing so, the Office of the Lieutenant Governor represents the government and the people of the State of Kansas in an appropriate and honest manner.

Kansas Lottery

Mission. The mission of the Kansas Lottery is to produce the maximum amount of revenue for the State of Kansas while ensuring the integrity of all games.

Kansas Parole Board

Mission. The Kansas Parole Board, as part of the criminal justice system, strives to provide public safety by determining the conditions under which offenders may be released from prison in order to maximize their potential to become law-abiding citizens.

Kansas Commission on Peace Officers Standards & Training

Mission. The Kansas Commission on Peace Officers Standards and Training (KSCPOST) is committed to providing the citizens of Kansas with qualified, trained, ethical, competent, and professional peace officers. It is also committed to adopting and enforcing professional standards for certification of peace officers in a manner consistent with the law, while being considerate of the community and uncompromising on basic values and ethics.

Pittsburg State University

Mission. The mission of Pittsburg State University is to provide undergraduate and graduate programs and services primarily to the citizens of Southeast Kansas, but also to others who seek the benefits offered. This is accomplished by a combination of academic programs in Arts and Sciences, Business and Economics, Education, and Technology. The University will fulfill its statewide mission in technology and economic development through partnerships with secondary and postsecondary educational institutions, businesses, and industries. Excellence in teaching is the primary focus.

Kansas Racing & Gaming Commission

Mission. The racing and gaming industries provide a number of economic benefits for the citizens of Kansas. The Kansas Racing and Gaming Commission is dedicated to protecting the integrity of both these industries through the enforcement of Kansas laws and is committed to preserving public trust and confidence through regulation.

Board of Regents

Mission. The Kansas Board of Regents, through its diverse postsecondary education system and financial assistance programs, seeks to provide educational opportunities for all of Kansas' citizens to achieve their greatest potential.

Department of Revenue

Mission. The mission of the Department is to collect taxes and fees, administer Kansas tax laws, issue a variety of licenses, and provide assistance to Kansas citizens and local governments.

Revisor of Statutes

Mission. The Revisor of Statutes provides bill drafting and legal research services for all legislators, committees, and the Legislative Coordinating Council.

Secretary of State

Mission. The mission of the Secretary of State is to act as the custodian of official government documents for the State of Kansas. This includes administering laws relating to elections and legislative matters, businesses, and secured transactions. The Secretary of State also appoints notaries public; maintains a registry of trademarks; maintains files on labor union reports; licenses labor union business agents; supervises the registration of all legislative lobbyists; registers and regulates athlete agents; and files and publishes state administrative rules.

Kansas Sentencing Commission

Mission. The mission of the Kansas Sentencing Commission is to develop, implement, maintain, and monitor an equitable, rational, and consistent sentencing system which reduces disparity and ensures public safety.

Department of Social and Rehabilitation Services

Mission. The mission of the Kansas Department of Social and Rehabilitation Services (SRS) is to protect children and promote adult self-sufficiency.

Board of Tax Appeals

Mission. The mission of the Board of Tax Appeals is to resolve disputes between taxpayers and taxing authorities in an impartial and timely manner and to help maintain public confidence in the state and local tax systems.

Kansas Department of Transportation

Mission. The mission of the Kansas Department of Transportation (KDOT) is to provide a statewide transportation system to meet the needs of Kansas.

State Treasurer

Mission. The mission of the State Treasurer is to manage public funds to ensure sound financial practices. The agency will partner with Kansas citizens in the pursuit of their financial security.

University of Kansas

Mission. The University of Kansas' mission is to continue to be a major comprehensive research and teaching university that serves as a center for learning, scholarship, and creative endeavor. The University also intends to continue to provide programs that represent excellence in graduate and professional education and the highest achievements in research internationally.

University of Kansas Medical Center

Mission. The University of Kansas Medical Center's mission is to serve the health care needs of the citizens of Kansas, the region, and the nation. This mission is met by providing educational opportunities for careers in the health professions; comprehensive services to maintain health and wellness; ongoing support of the state and the nation's health services systems; and continued development of medical knowledge through education and research.

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Commission on Veterans Affairs

Mission. The mission of the Kansas Commission on Veterans Affairs is to provide Kansas veterans, their relatives, and dependents with information, advice, direction, and assistance through the coordination of programs and services in education, health, vocational guidance and placement, and economic security.

Kansas Water Office

Mission. The Kansas Water Office works to achieve solutions for water resource issues of the state to ensure an adequate supply of quality water. To achieve this, the agency evaluates and develops public policies, and coordinates the water resource operations of local, state, and federal agencies.

Wichita State University

Mission. The mission of Wichita State University is to provide comprehensive educational opportunities in an urban setting. Through teaching, scholarship, and public service, the University seeks to equip both students and the larger community with the educational and cultural tools they need to thrive in a complex world and to achieve both individual responsibility in their own lives and effective citizenship in the local, national, and global community.

Department of Wildlife and Parks

Mission. The Department's mission is to conserve and enhance Kansas' natural heritage, its wildlife, and its habitats to assure future generations the benefits of the state's diverse, living resources. The Department also strives to provide the public with opportunities for use and appreciation of the natural resources of Kansas consistent with the conservation of those resources.

Abstracters Board of Examiners

Mission. The mission of the Abstracters Board of Examiners is to regulate in a fair and equitable manner the individuals and firms that compile and sell abstracts of Kansas real estate. In addition, the Board strives to protect the citizens of the state against fraudulent and improper land title transfers.

Board of Accountancy

Mission. The mission of the Board of Accountancy is to provide the public with a high degree of confidence in those persons certified as public accountants through the use of screening examinations, licensure, continuing education, continuing oversight, and regulation.

Banking Department

Mission. The mission of the Office of the State Bank Commissioner is to ensure the fair and reliable supervision of trust companies/departments, statechartered banks, and savings and loans; educate regulated establishments to promote a better understanding of and compliance with laws and regulations; and preserve the dual banking system through the chartering of new state banks. In the consolidation with the Office of the Consumer Credit Commissioner, the Office of the State Bank Commissioner has taken on the role of protecting consumers from unfair practices of consumer credit suppliers by enforcing the laws governing consumer credit transactions.

Board of Barbering

Mission. The mission of the Kansas Board of Barbering is to eliminate all acts performed by barbers that may cause harm or injury to the public; to ensure that only qualified, well-trained barbers and barber instructors are licensed; to ensure that all shops and salons are properly operating with barber shop licenses; and to provide information to barbers concerning all technical, medical, and scientific data that may enhance the protection of the public.

Behavioral Sciences Regulatory Board

Mission. The mission of the Behavioral Sciences Regulatory Board is to protect the public's health, safety, and welfare from unlawful or unprofessional practitioners who fall under the Board's jurisdiction.

Board of Cosmetology

Mission. The mission of the Board of Cosmetology is to protect the health and safety of the consuming public by licensing qualified individuals and enforcing standards of practice.

Department of Credit Unions

Mission. The mission of the Department of Credit Unions is to provide a regulatory environment in which Kansas credit unions can prosper without subjecting their members or the citizens of Kansas to undue risks.

Kansas Dental Board

Mission. The mission of the Dental Board is to protect public health and welfare by regulation of the dental and dental hygiene professions through licensure, regulation, inspection, and investigation.

Governmental Ethics Commission

Mission. The mission of the Governmental Ethics Commission is to provide the public with timely and accurate information needed for knowledgeable participation in government and the electoral process.

Board of Healing Arts

Mission. The mission of the Board of Healing Arts is to protect the public by regulating 14 health care professions and ensuring that the individuals representing these professions meet and maintain certain qualifications as well as to protect the public from incompetent practice, unprofessional conduct, and other proscribed behavior by individuals who have been authorized to practice in Kansas.

Hearing Instruments Board of Examiners

Mission. The mission of the Hearing Instruments Board of Examiners is to establish and enforce standards that ensure the people of Kansas receive competent and ethical hearing instrument care.

Board of Mortuary Arts

Mission. The mission of the Kansas State Board of Mortuary Arts is to establish and enforce standards to ensure that professional funeral services are performed in a manner providing the maximum protection of the health, safety, and welfare for the people of Kansas. In addition, the Board strives to inform the public of the laws and options available to them when dealing with the funeral profession.

Board of Nursing

Mission. The mission of the Board of Nursing is to assure safe and competent practice by nurses and mental health technicians in Kansas.

Board of Examiners in Optometry

Mission. The mission of the Board of Examiners in Optometry is to administer and enforce the provisions of Kansas' optometry laws, handle effectively and efficiently complaints brought by the public and licensees before the Board, and license only individuals qualified to provide the highest quality of eye care to the citizens of Kansas.

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Board of Pharmacy

Mission. The mission of the Kansas State Board of Pharmacy is to ensure that all persons and organizations conducting business relating to the practice of pharmacy in Kansas are properly licensed and regulated so as to protect the public's health, safety, and welfare and to promote the education and understanding of pharmacy-related practices.

Kansas Real Estate Appraisal Board

Mission. The mission of the Board is to license and certify real estate appraisers and ensure that licensed and certified appraisers comply with the Kansas State Certified and Licensed Real Estate Property Appraisers Act and the Kansas Real Estate Appraisal Board rules and regulations.

Kansas Real Estate Commission

Mission. The mission of the Commission is to protect the public interest by requiring licensees to meet statutory standards for education, licensure, and conducting real estate activities.

Securities Commissioner

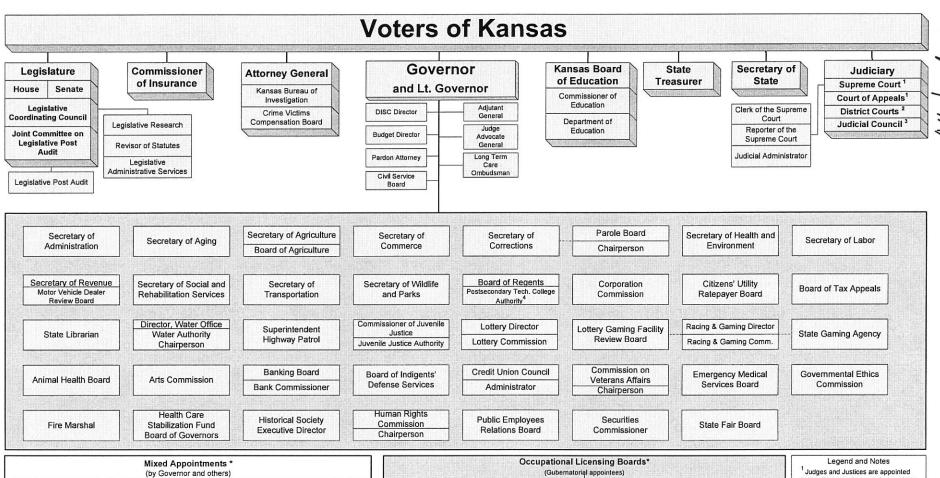
Mission. The mission of the Office of the Securities Commissioner is to protect and inform Kansas investors, to promote integrity and full disclosure in financial services, and to foster capital formation.

Board of Technical Professions

Mission. The mission of the Kansas Board of Technical Professions is to protect the health, safety, and welfare of the people of Kansas by assuring that the practices of engineering, architecture, geology, land surveying, and landscape architecture in the state are carried out by qualified individuals.

Board of Veterinary Examiners

Mission. The Board of Veterinary Examiners' mission is to protect public health, safety, and welfare by enforcing the Kansas Veterinary Practice Act. The mission also emphasizes assuring the public that licensed veterinarians are competent and qualified to practice. The agency philosophy is to carry out all duties with the highest standards of accountability, ethics, efficiency, and openness.



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Agricultural Remediation Board	Deaf and Hard of Hearing Commission	Guardianship Program	Kansas Bioscience Authority	KU Hospital Authority	Kansas Technology Enterprise Corporation	State Employees Health Care Commission
Conservation Commission	Electric Transmisison Authority	Health Policy Authority	Kansas Development Finance Authority	Law Enforcement Training Commission	Technical Colleges and Tech. Schools Commission	
Comm. on Disability Concerns	Employment Security Bd. Of Review	Historic Sites Board of Review	Kansas Inc.	Pooled Money Investment Board	Turnpike Authority	
Comm. on Emergency Planning and Response	Film Services Commission	Information Network of Kansas	KPERS Board of Trustees	Public Broadcasting Council	Sentencing Commission	

	Occupational Licer (Gubernatorial a		
Abstracters	Cosmetology	Mortuary Arts	Real Estate Brokers and Salespersons
Accountancy	Dental	Nursing	Real Estate Appraisers
Barbers	Healing Arts	Optometry	Technical Professions
Behavioral Science Professions	Hearing Instrument Fitting and Dispensing	Pharmacy	Veterinarians

 Judges and Justices are appointed by the Governor from nominees of the Supreme Court Nominating Commission. Once appointed, they are retained in office with voter approval.
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²At the option of the judicial district, judges may be appointed by a non-partisan method or directly elected. Appointed judges are subject to retention elections.

³ Chairs of House and Senate Judiciary Committees serve ex officio. ⁴ Appointed by Board of Regents, Governor and Legislative leaders.

Members serve part-time.

--- Affiliated for one or more functions.

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