

MINUTES OF THE Senate COMMITTEE ON Governmental Organization

Held in Room 531 - N, at the Statehouse at 1:30 ~~XXX~~/p. m.,

on January 20, 19 83.

All members were present except:

Senator Hein
Senator Gaines
Senator Gaar

The next meeting of the Committee will be held at 1:30 ~~XXX~~/p. m.,

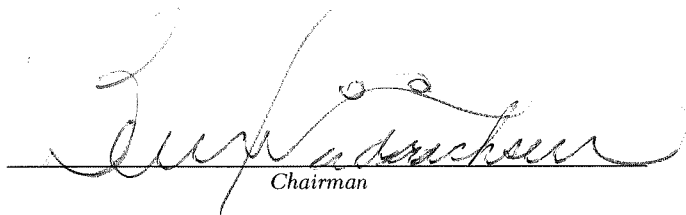
on January 25, 19 83.

These minutes of the meeting held on January 20, 19 83 were

considered, corrected and approved.

STAFF:

Norm Furse, Revisor's Office
Julian Efird, Legislative
Research



Chairman

The conferees appearing before the Committee were:

Mark Levy - Legislative Post Audit
Dick Hayter - KED
Dr. Geneva Hammaker - KEO/Energy Advisory Council

Senator Vidricksen called the meeting to order.

Mark Levy briefed the committee on the Post Audit and distributed copies of their report. (Exhibit A)

Senator Roitz presented the Subcommittee Report of the Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources and distributed copies of same. (Exhibit B)

Dick Hayter responded to the Post Audit Report and discussed the changes, summary and comments for the committee. Several questions were raised. Mr. Hayter recommended that the committee extend the Energy Advisory Council for 8 years - Senate Bill 39.

The minutes of the Kansas Energy Office Advisory Council were distributed in which the eight functions of the office were identified. (Exhibit C)

Dr. Geneva Hammaker, Chairman of the Kansas Energy Office Advisory Council, was introduced and she spoke briefly and answered questions.

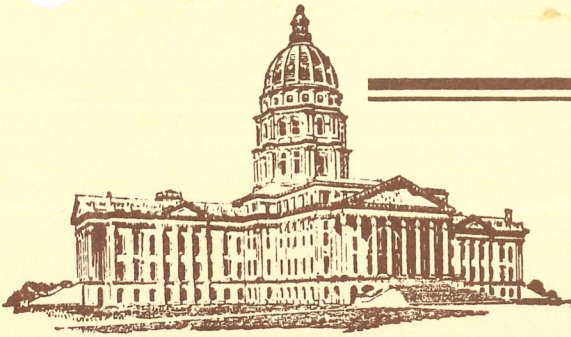
A motion to approve the minutes was made by Senator Johnston. This was seconded by Senator Mulich and motion carried.

The meeting was adjourned at 2:30 p.m. by the Chairman.

GUEST LIST

COMMITTEE: Senate Governmental Organization DATE: January 20, 1983

<u>NAME</u>	<u>ADDRESS</u>	<u>COMPANY/ORGANIZATION</u>
Geneva Hammaker	Manhattan, Ks	KEO/Energy Advisory Council
Lini Scully-Muckman	KEE Topeka, KS	KCC
Glenn Dech	Topeka	Leg. Post. Audit
Mark Levy	Topeka	Leg. Post Audit
DAVE WALSH	ICEO	TOPEKA
Laura Epler	topeka	Dept. Admin/Budget
Deb Miller	Topeka	Gov's office



RECENT AUDIT REPORTS ISSUED

SUNSET AUDIT REPORTS

KANSAS CORPORATION COMMISSION:
OFFICE OF THE SECURITIES COMMISSIONER
MOTOR CARRIER REGULATORY PROGRAM
MINED-LAND REGULATORY PROGRAM

KANSAS ENERGY OFFICE

FINANCIAL AND COMPLIANCE
AUDIT REPORT

BOARD OF REGENTS' INSTITUTIONS

**Legislative Post Audit Committee
Legislative Division of Post Audit**

April 1982

Ex. A

SUNSET AUDIT REPORTS
KANSAS CORPORATION COMMISSION
REGULATORY PROGRAMS

AS PART OF THE LEGISLATIVE review under the sunset process, the Legislative Post Audit Committee directed that performance audits be conducted of the State Corporation Commission's securities and land sales regulatory program, motor carrier regulatory program, mined-land regulatory program, and public utility regulatory program. Audits of the first three programs have been completed and are summarized briefly below. The audit of the Commission's public utility regulatory program is scheduled to be completed and released late in the spring of 1982.

OFFICE OF THE SECURITIES COMMISSIONER

BECAUSE OF THE HIGH potential for fraud, unethical sales tactics, misleading advertisements, and other problems with land and securities sales, the report concludes that State regulation over securities issuers and land sellers should be continued. Despite this need, the auditors found that the regulatory program administered by the Office's Securities Division is not as effective as it could be and that some aspects of regulation favor the industry rather than the public. For example, the Division has approved land sales offerings by developers with histories of incompetence, dishonesty, or fraud. It also apparently allows applications for registration of securities offerings and for licensure of securities issuers to be withdrawn when deficiencies are found, even when those deficiencies are serious enough to warrant a denial.

The audit disclosed delays and inadequacies in the process for handling securities-related complaints, and failure by the Division to follow up on violations

discovered during on-site financial audits of broker-dealers. These delays appeared to be the result of too few staff members. The auditors also determined that explicit "merit" reviews of land sales offerings would help reduce the problems Kansans have when they buy undeveloped subdivided land by giving the Division more authority to deny questionable offerings. Further, a "last resort" recovery fund created from fees in the Securities Fee Fund could be used to compensate investors who suffer unrecoverable financial losses as a result of violations of the Securities Act or the Land Sales Practices Act.

The report makes recommendations in each area to improve the regulatory program's effectiveness and to increase the level of protection afforded to investors.

**LEGISLATIVE POST AUDIT
COMMITTEE**

Senator Paul Hess, *Chairman*
Senator Neil H. Arasmith
Senator Ross O. Doyen
Senator Jack Steineger
Senator Joe Warren

Representative Mike Hayden, *Vice-Chairman*
Representative William W. Bunten
Representative Robert G. Frey
Representative Ruth Luzzati
Representative Bill Wisdom

**LEGISLATIVE DIVISION
OF POST AUDIT**

Richard E. Brown, Legislative Post Auditor
Meredith C. Williams, Deputy Legislative
Post Auditor

Suite 301, Mills Building
Topeka, Kansas 66612
(913) 296-3792

The recommendations made in these reports have been submitted to the Legislative Post Audit Committee for review. Copies of the reports summarized here or of any other reports previously issued may be obtained from the Legislative Division of Post Audit.

Delays in Investigating Securities Complaints: An Example

During Spring 1978, a Kansas company was incorporated to distribute South American wine. The promoter of the corporation persuaded 34 persons, 31 of whom were Kansas residents, to invest approximately \$250,000 to get the business started. Each person invested from \$5,000 to \$17,500. By Fall 1979, the promoter—who was then operating the wine distributorship—began asking for more money. According to complaints filed with the Securities Division, the initial funds were raised through the promoter's claims of potential earnings. For example, one complainant stated that he was told dividends would equal his investment in the first three years, would be double that in five years, and triple in seven. Other complaints alleged that the promoter committed fraud, misrepresented business activities, ran up unnecessary expenses, and converted corporate funds for his personal use.

The investigator in charge of this case stated that, because of his workload, he is not actively working on the case. He said could not interview the complainants, obtain documentation of harm, and review corporate books because he is currently working on more important cases. The investigator stated that the subject of the investigation is probably operating a similar "scam" in Michigan now, and that if he were actively working on the case he would probably contact the authorities there.

MOTOR CARRIER REGULATORY PROGRAM

THIS SUNSET AUDIT CONCLUDES that economic regulation over the trucking industry (covering such factors as entry into the industry, rates charged, and routes or services granted) should not be continued. The auditors found that certain aspects of economic regulation have limited competition without ensuring adequate service to some communities, and have allowed motor carriers to

Kansas law (the public convenience and necessity test) requires the Commission to deny a carrier's application for authority if adequate service is already being provided. The Commission relies on the testimony of supporters and protestors of the application. The following example illustrates the influence existing carriers can have in preventing other motor carriers from providing a needed service.

In the following case, a carrier applied for authority to haul gasoline in a territory he had been serving under lease to another motor carrier. The application was protested by that motor carrier and by five other carriers that hauled petroleum products. The application was also supported by five retailers or wholesalers of oil who would have been served by the applicant. The Commission denied the application, saying that the service the applicant was providing on behalf of the motor carrier was adequate, and thus, that there was no need for additional service. It noted, however, that because the applicant was in fact operating the motor carrier's entire business in a sizable geographical area of the State, the applicant probably should have the authority, not the motor carrier protesting the application.

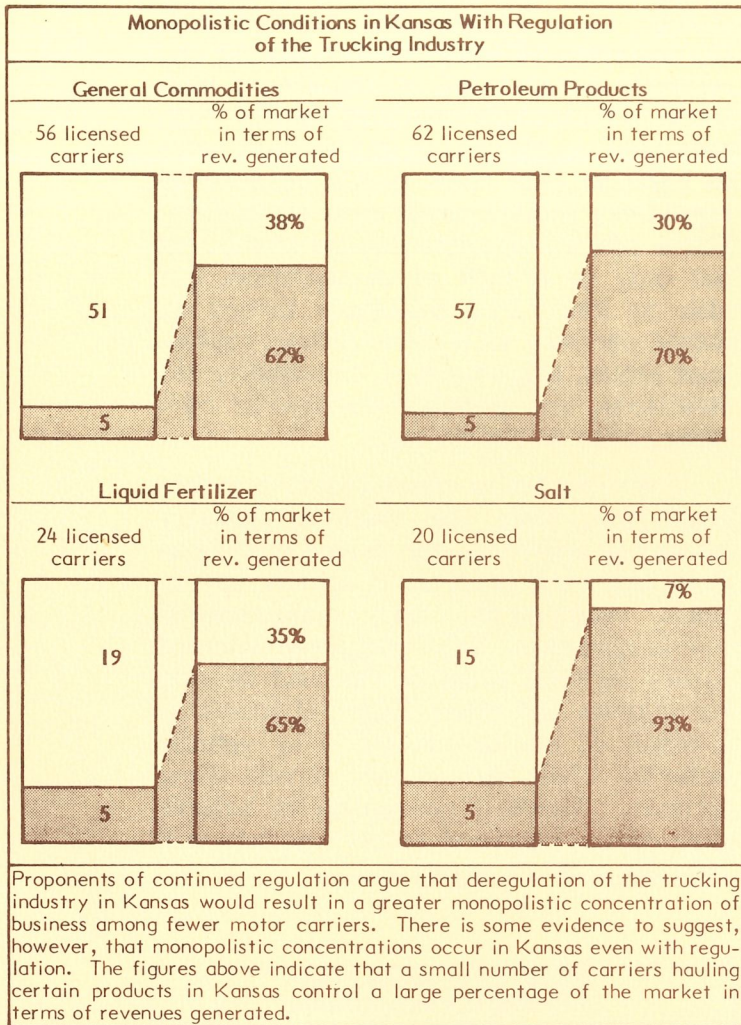
charge higher rates than they would charge in a competitive environment. Comparisons of costs in unregulated and recently deregulated environments with those in Kansas showed that Kansas shippers paid an estimated \$19 million more in 1980 to ship their goods because of regulatory requirements and restrictions. These additional costs can be attributed not only to a lack of competition, but also to inefficient practices forced on motor carriers such as circuitous routes, load limits, equipment or commodity restrictions, and prohibitions against carrying cargo on return trips.

The report also concludes that safety regulations over the trucking industry (covering standards for driver qualifications and work hours, and vehicle operations, equipment, and maintenance) should continue. Even with regulation of safety factors, Kansans can and do suffer injuries and other financial losses as a result of accidents caused by vehicle defects, driver fatigue, and drivers using alcohol. There is no reason to believe that motor carriers' safety records will improve without regulation.

Year	Number of Accidents Reported to Commission	Number of Injuries	Number of Deaths
1976	1,082	347	27
1978	648	431	62
1980	703	416	44
Ave./yr.	811	398	44

Accidents involving trucks regulated by the Commission can be costly in terms of injuries and lives lost. Commission records on these accidents, which are compiled every other year, show that an average of 44 people are killed and 398 are injured each year in truck-related accidents. In reviewing data for all 703 accidents reported in 1980, the auditors found that the property damage associated with those accidents alone was estimated at \$9.0 million. Department of Transportation data on motor carrier accidents show that about 9 percent are related to vehicle defects, driver fatigue, drivers falling asleep, or drivers using alcohol, all areas that are subject to Commission safety regulations.

THE REPORT RECOMMENDS that the Commission's motor carrier regulatory program be abolished, and that safety regulation be continued under the

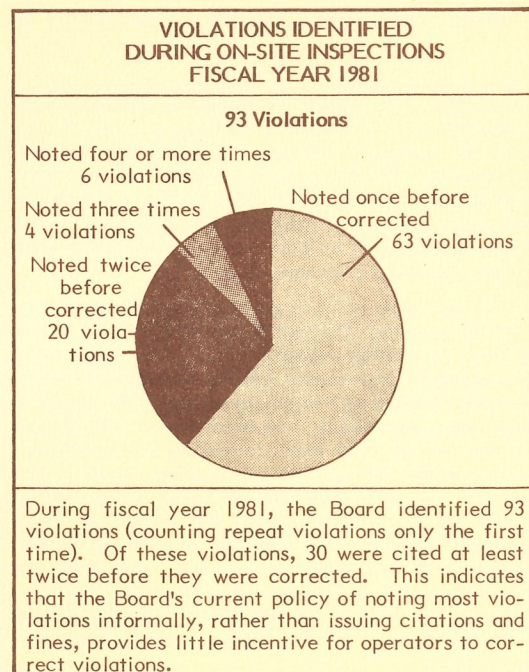


jurisdiction of the Departments of Revenue and Transportation and the Highway Patrol. Each of these agencies is already heavily involved in motor carrier regulation. Should the motor carrier program be re-established under the Commission, however, the report recommends a number of changes making it easier for new motor carriers to enter the trucking industry in Kansas and potentially lowering rates. These include reducing reliance on the "public convenience and necessity test," placing greater reliance on a carrier's fitness and ability to serve, and making rate bureaus subject to the antitrust laws of Kansas. Recommendations were also made for improving the administration of the regulatory program if it is re-established within the Commission.

MINED-LAND REGULATORY PROGRAM

THIS REPORT CONCLUDES that State regulation over strip mining of coal should be continued. Without a regulatory program to ensure that mined land is reclaimed, harm can occur both to land and to people because of safety hazards, water pollution, erosion, and loss of income from unproductive land.

Despite the need to continue regulation, the auditors found problems related to many aspects of the regulatory program administered by the Commission's Mined-Land Conservation and Reclamation Board. The Board's decisions in approving new or amended mining permits and setting or releasing bonds were inconsistent; some decisions were delayed and others were speeded up. The Board's inspection and enforcement policies and practices appear lenient; inspections are not conducted as often as required by law, and only one citation was issued for the 150 violations the Board found as a result of its regular inspections during fiscal year 1981. Further, the auditors found that most of the complaints determined by the Board to be valid were not resolved to the complainant's satisfaction. One reason for



the problems found may be the lack of technical expertise on the Board's staff.

Several recommendations were made to amend or improve State regulation. For example, the recommendation calling for a transfer of decision-making authority from the Board to professional staff personnel could help eliminate conflicts of interest and improve the timeliness of decisions. Further, as an advisory body the Board could help ensure against inconsistent and poorly documented actions because it would be reviewing staff decisions. Before such changes could take place, however, staff members handling the regulatory functions would need to possess the necessary expertise. Because that expertise would be readily available in the Department of Health and Environment, and because the Department already performs a number of related functions, the report recommends that regulation over strip mining be transferred from the Corporation Commission to the Department. Other recommendations addressing problems found with inspections, notices of violations, and complaints should help ensure that State regulation is more responsive to the needs of coal miners and consumers.

**FINANCIAL AND COMPLIANCE
AUDIT REPORT**
BOARD OF REGENTS' INSTITUTIONS

THIS AUDIT DISCLOSED THAT the Board of Regents' institutions were not in compliance with a number of State laws and regulations related to depositing moneys in the State Treasury, awarding scholarships and tuition grants, conducting physical property inventories, using State vehicles, designating State bank accounts, using change funds, and reimbursing imprest funds. For example, the auditors found that several institutions were holding moneys representing refundable items (such as dormitory and

key deposits) in local bank accounts instead of transferring these moneys to the State Treasury as required by law.

Some additional examples: the auditors found that the Board of Regents exceeded statutory maximums for grant and scholarship payments, that the University of Kansas and the Medical Center were not maintaining adequate trip or mileage information for motor pool vehicles, that student organization bank accounts at some institutions had not been designated by the Pooled Money Investment Board as State law requires, and that Pittsburg State University used its change fund to cash student and faculty checks and to redeem insufficient fund checks. Recommendations were made in each area to ensure adherence to State laws and regulations. The report also recommends that the Medical Center follow established procedures regarding rental equipment to ensure proper charges to patients and to avoid loss of equipment.

SUNSET AUDIT REPORT
KANSAS ENERGY OFFICE

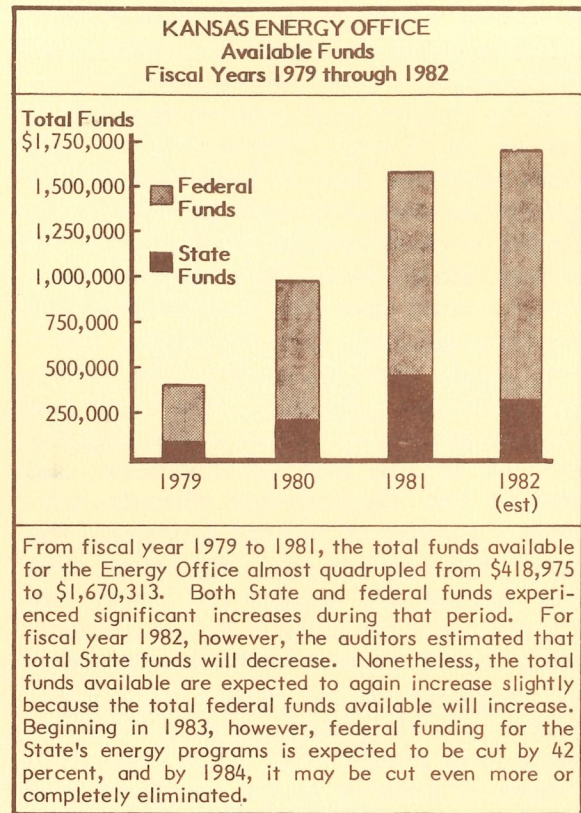
THE KANSAS SUNSET LAW abolishes the Kansas Energy Office and the Energy Advisory Council on July 1, 1982, unless the Legislature acts to re-establish them. This sunset audit concludes that Kansas needs State energy programs to promote energy conservation and develop plans for energy emergencies, and to disburse federal and State funds for cost-effective conservation programs. The audit shows, however, that the energy programs administered by the Energy Office have not been very effective.

The Office's energy information and emergency preparedness programs are inadequate; they do not establish a priority system for allocating available energy resources in the event of an emergency. Further, most of the conservation

programs have not been evaluated to determine which ones are cost-beneficial. At the same time, the Energy Office has apparently taken credit for the energy savings achieved in a number of programs that it does not operate. Overall, problems or inadequacies were found with all of the Energy Office's programs reviewed by the auditors.

This report examines three organizational alternatives for administering the State's energy programs. The Legislature also took into consideration a number of other organizational options during the 1982 Session. In light of the problems found with the way the Energy Office has administered the State's energy programs, the audit calls for abolishing the Energy Office and transferring responsibility of administering, planning, and budgeting these programs to the Department of Administration at reduced staffing levels. The audit also recommends that if the Legislature acts to re-establish the Energy Advisory Council, it should report to the Governor regarding programs with the highest priorities and the greatest benefits. The audit concludes, however, that regardless of where the energy programs are continued, the actions recommended in

the report for improving energy conservation and emergency planning be taken to ensure that these programs serve and protect the public.



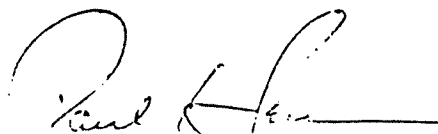
<u>Program</u>	<u>Cost in Fiscal Year 1981</u>	<u>Annual Benefits</u>
Kansas City Ridesharing	\$ 30,000	\$ 290,000
Public Building Conservation	163,000	100,000
Solar Hot Water	6,800	15,616
Energy-Saving Construction Techniques	6,000	1,306
Capital Improvements at Schools and Hospitals	\$8.5 million (since 1979)	\$1.7 million

The auditors were able to determine the expenditures and quantifiable dollar benefits for only five of the Energy Office's programs (shown above), all of which appeared to be cost-effective. Nonetheless, these five programs represent only a few of the Office's 39 programs, and other programs have proven ineffective. Because some programs are more beneficial than others, all programs need to be evaluated to determine which ones produce the greatest benefits and should be continued. Further, given the impending federal budget cuts, it is even more vital that programs be carefully selected.

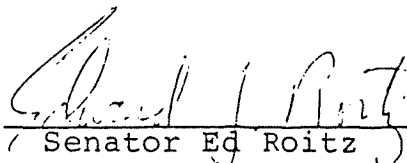
SENATE COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

Subcommittee on ERO No. 19

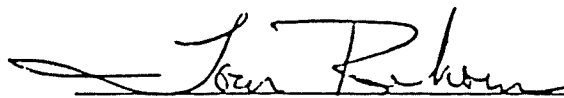
Subcommittee Report



Senator Paul Hess, Chairman



(Senator Ed Roitz)



Senator Tom Rehorn

February 17, 1982

SUBCOMMITTEE REPORT

Executive Reorganization Order No. 19

ERO No. 19 is the Governor's proposal to abolish the Kansas Energy Office and create a division of energy analysis within the Department of Administration, with powers and duties of the Director of the Kansas Energy Office transferred to the Secretary of Administration. Your Subcommittee has reviewed the Governor's plan as well as other options and wishes to advise the Committee of its deliberations.

On Monday, February 15, the Subcommittee held hearings on ERO No. 19. Conferees appearing before the Subcommittee included Harley Duncan and Laura Epler, Division of the Budget; Deb Miller, Office of the Governor; and Richard Hayter, Director of the Energy Extension Service at KSU. A report prepared by the Budget Division, "Organizational Alternatives for the Kansas Energy Office," is included as Attachment 1. Organizational charts prepared by Dr. Hayter are included as Attachment 2. A subsequent meeting was held on Tuesday, February 16, with the Governor and Secretary Hurley to discuss alternatives to ERO No. 19. The meeting focused on alternative structural arrangements and staffing patterns which would continue an energy focal point within state government.

Further Subcommittee deliberations on Wednesday, February 17, examined the Legislative Research Department Memorandum on the Kansas Energy Office and organizational patterns in other states, as well as the Budget Division's report on organizational alternatives. The Research Department Memoandum is included as Attachment 3. The Subcommittee's concern about maintaining a small, cohesive unit to deal with energy matters within state government could be achieved in the short term by maintaining the Kansas Energy Office as an independent agency in FY 1982 and 1983, with exact staffing and expenditure levels to be handled by the appropriations process. Although the Kansas Energy Office is scheduled for abolition under the Sunset Law, with a one-year phaseout to begin July 1, 1982, and with the agency to cease functioning on July 1, 1983, the Subcommittee believes that the agency should be funded in FY 1983 and that reduced staffing levels should be established.

In reviewing the organizational structures of state energy offices in other states, the Subcommittee found the Iowa plan to offer a potentially useful organizational alternative for Kansas to follow in reorganizing the present agency. Attachment 4 includes the Iowa law.

The Subcommittee recommends:

1. That ERO No. 19 be rejected;
2. That either an Interim study or a joint House-Senate Committee be authorized to study the concept of the Iowa plan as the basis for reorganizing the Kansas Energy Office, with the study during the 1982 Interim and a report to be made to the 1983 Legislature about reorganizing the agency, effective July 1, 1983;
3. That the study should also consider possible linkage of a reorganized state energy agency with the Kansas Water Office in an arrangement to foster interaction in the area of natural resources; and
4. That the present Kansas Energy Office should be maintained in FY 1982 and 1983 as an independent agency, with expenditure authority and staff to be provided through the appropriations process, and that the Senate Ways and Means Committee include an FY 1983 budget for the Kansas Energy Office in an appropriations bill.

Minutes
of the
Kansas Energy Office
Advisory Council
November 16, 1982

ATTENDEES

Dr. Geneva Hammaker, Chairperson
Senator Charlie Angell, Member
Representative Bob Miller, Member
Ms. Terri Sculley, Representing Pete Loux, Member
Dr. Julian Efird, Legislative Research
Mr. Kent Foerster, Corporation Commission
Mr. Mike Meier, City of Wichita
Mr. Lyle Goltz, Kansas Energy Office
Dr. Dick Hayter, Kansas Energy Office ✓

Chairperson Geneva Hammaker opened the meeting of the Kansas Energy Office Advisory Council at 10:30 a.m., November 16, 1982, in the Board Room of the Wichita City Hall.

Dr. Hayter reviewed the present status of the Kansas Energy Office indicating that the office will be dismantled June 30, 1983, unless action to reinstate the office is taken during the 1983 legislative session.

The office presently is authorized six positions including one clerical. Dr. Hayter serves as 0.4 time Director with the remainder of his time assigned to Kansas State University. Mr. David Walsh is assigned 0.6 time to KEO and 0.4, KSU. Mr. Lyle Goltz is the State Programs Manager and is assisted by Mr. Bob Clawson. Mr. Don Stewart serves as Federal Programs Manager and is assisted by Mr. David Walsh. Two half-time clerical fill the authorized clerical position.

Numerous contracts, funded with federal appropriations, are managed by the office. A summary is included as Attachment 1. In addition to contract management, the Federal Program unit is responsible for all federal appropriations requests as well as reporting and surveillance of federal programs which affect Kansas.

The primary activity of the individuals in state programs is the development of a Kansas Energy Emergency Plan. In addition, an ongoing survey of liquid fuel costs and availability is conducted as are numerous presentations regarding Project Conserve. A summary of those programs transferred or eliminated as a result of the reorganization is included as Attachment 2.

Mr. Lyle Goltz summarized the need for energy emergency planning, the history of the state activities to deal with energy emergencies, and the progress to date on the revisions of the plan. It was noted that the statutory authority needed to implement the plan is under review and recommendations for modifications will be made as the plan is developed. A summary of the energy emergency planning activities is included as Attachment 3.

Hayter summarized the options available regarding the future of an energy agency in Kansas. The options range from complete dismantlement of the office to maintaining an independent agency. Other suggestions include transfer of the responsibilities to another state agency; those suggested include the Department of Administration, Health and Environment, and Economic Development, as well as the Division of Architectural Services, and the Corporation Commission. In addition it has been proposed that a merger with the Water Authority be considered or transfer of the office to the Governor's Office.

A discussion was held concerning the concept of an Energy Policy Council; modeled, to some extent, after the Iowa example. No conclusion was reached as there was some disagreement within the Council as to the benefit or necessity of such a Council.

Senator Angell suggested that a possible alternative would be an Energy Emergency Policy Council whose scope would be limited to Emergency Planning. Representative Miller preferred a broad-based Advisory Council.

After considerable discussion, the Council agreed that there was a need for a central energy agency and that it should remain an independent office as it presently exists. Senator Angell would not be opposed to incorporation into the Governor's Office. Dr. Hammaker indicated that wherever it may be located it should be readily identifiable as an energy agency. However, if it were to remain independent, the scope of the office must be well defined as well as should be any authority necessary for the operation of the office.

Eight functions of the office were identified, and are listed below. The first three functions listed should be considered the highest priority. Beyond the first three, no priority was assigned because of the interrelationships of the functions.

1. Emergency Policy Development
2. Energy Policy Development
3. Central Coordinating Body All State Energy Programs
4. Energy Data Management
5. Research Development and Monitoring* (including state supported research - which was considered a low priority)
6. Federal Programs Management (including a return of the ICP-Schools and Hospitals program from Architectural Services to KEO)
7. Technical Assistance to energy consumers
8. Energy Education (elementary to adult education) and public information.

*Ms. Diane Tegtmeier was unable to attend because of an illness. However, by phone, she noted that a group of related environmental/energy concern groups support the concept of state research and development monitoring and support. In addition they support community energy management grants similar to those previously funded by KEO.

The Council noted that to receive support for an independent agency, the functions must be well defined as well as a strong need for each identified.

The meeting adjourned at 2:00 p.m.

Current Grants/Contracts

City of Wichita

Carpool/Vanpool/Rideshare promotion.

City of Winfield

Municipal waste-to-energy study.

Kansas Solar Energy Society

Appropriate Technology Information Dissemination.

Kansas University

Optimization of School Bus Routing.

Kansas State University

Boiler Efficiency Workshops.

Kansas State University

Toll-Free Information Line.

Kansas State University

Residential Conservation and Weatherization.

Kansas State University

Operation of Energy Extension Service.

Mid-America Regional Council (KC)

Carpool/Vanpool/Rideshare promotion.

Plainenergy, Inc.

Residential energy standards brochure.

Wichita State University

Thermal efficiency standards for existing buildings.

Wichita State University

Energy conservation impact to utility peak loads.

PROGRAMS TRANSFERRED
OR TERMINATED AS
A RESULT OF
KEO REORGANIZATION

1. Research and Development - Terminated with the exception of annual survey of research activities at State institutions.
2. Solar and Wind Programs - Partially transferred to Kansas State University with remainder terminated.
3. Schools and Hospitals (ICP) - Transferred to Division of Architectural Services.
4. Kansas Energy Education Program (Elementary and Secondary) - Terminated due to loss of federal support.
5. Public Education and Information - Partially transferred to Kansas State University, remainder terminated.
6. Community Energy Management Programs - Terminated with the exception of Winfield per 1982 legislation.
7. Driver Energy Conservation Awareness - Partially transferred to other agencies, remainder terminated.
8. Resource Recycling and Recovery Programs - Terminated.
9. Alternate Energy Assessment and Demonstration - Terminated.

Energy Emergency Conservation Plan Report
November 16, 1982

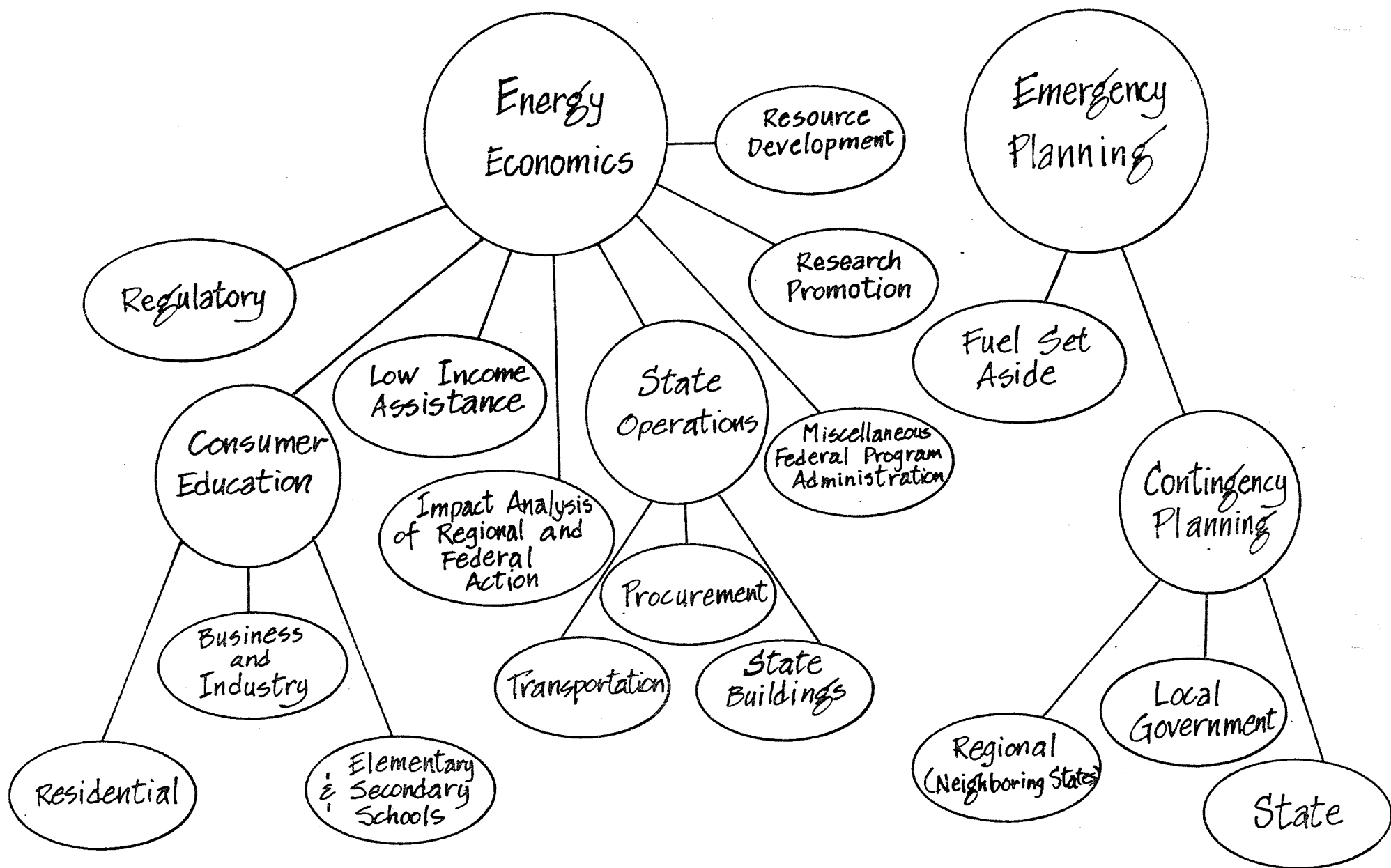
A review of energy shortages in the past decade and efforts to prevent hardship has resulted in these past actions by Kansas government:

1. Legislation - K.S.A. 74-6804(d) that directs the KEO director to "prepare an energy emergency preparedness plan for adoption during any energy emergency as proclaimed by the governor pursuant to K.S.A. 74-6806, and amendments thereto."
2. Bennett Executive Order No. 77-26, October 24, 1977, establishing a thirteen member task force. The members include the directors of KEO, Budget (replaces Planning and Research), KGS; secretaries of KDED, DofA, Revenue, Health & Environment, DOT; the chairmen of the Energy Advisory Council, K.C.C. Senate and House Energy committees and the Adjutant General. This order and the report of the task force is still in effect.
3. A Management Plan drafted by KEO to guide development of a Kansas Petroleum Emergency Energy Conservation Plan was published in April, 1981. It is a viable outline of procedures and methods.

The report also identified the following on-going energy emergency activities by KEO:

1. Liquid fuel supplies and demands are monitored each month by reviewing refiner reports, Department of Energy forecasts, commercial publications and contacts with professional groups.
2. The Kansas public and interested agencies are kept informed of fuel supplies by the monthly Kansas Fuels Outlook. This review of supplies and industry trends is published the last work day of each month. It is furnished to the wire services, most radio and TV stations, the congressional delegation and to each county via the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service (ASCS) offices.
3. A survey of seventy liquid fuel distributors is conducted by telephone each month. Data from the survey is used for the Kansas Fuels Outlook. Much information is garnered about trends in services, public attitudes and changes in marketing procedures for possible inclusion in energy emergency planning.
4. A listing of possible energy conservation measures is maintained by KEO. The list now has twenty optional measures, but few are authorized for implementation by Kansas statutes. The list will be revised and updated as new concepts appear.

The KEO suggests combining the past activities; the Bennett Executive Order and it's resultant staff report; the KEO Management Plan; and current activities to develop a plan for review by proper authorities. Following such review and adoption the requirement for legislation will be studied.



Kansas Energy Issues