

Approved

Stephen R. Cloud 1-22-85
Date

MINUTES OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION

The meeting was called to order by Representative Stephen R. Cloud at
Chairperson

9:05 a.m. ~~pm~~ on Wednesday, January 16, 1985 in room 522-S of the Capitol.

All members were present except:

Representative Wanda Fuller - Excused

Representative John Sutter - Excused

Committee staff present:

Carolyn Rampey - Legislative Research Department

Julian Efird - Legislative Research Department

Avis Swartzman - Revisor

Jackie Breymeyer - Secretary

Conferees appearing before the committee:

Meredith Williams - Legislative Post Audit

The meeting of the House Governmental Organization Committee was called to order at 9:05 a.m. by Representative Stephen R. Cloud, Chairman. He welcomed back the committee veterans and introduced new members, Representatives Brown, Graeber, Bowden and Roper. Representative Sutter is also a new member but was not present. The chairman introduced the new Vice Chairperson, Representative Barr, who commented that she was looking forward to working with everyone present on this most interesting committee. The chairman introduced the Ranking Minority Member, Representative Sughrue. She commented that the committee has good leadership and does face the problems connected in working with the sunset law. The staff was introduced as follows: Jackie Breymeyer, Committee Secretary; Carolyn Rampey, Research Department; Avis Swartzman, Revisor, who will be drafting the bills and Julian Efird, Research Department. Russ Mills, Research Department will also be on staff. Mr. Meredith Williams, Legislative Post Auditor, was introduced.

Representative Walker will remain as the committee's acronym person this year.

The chairman gave some general organizational comments and procedural suggestions and commented on having an open door policy so members can feel free to ask any questions either before the committee or at the chairman's office. If any committee member is interested in carrying a particular bill on the floor of the House, he or she should inform the chairman. Historically this has not been a partisan committee and everyone has worked well together.

The main issues to be broached by the committee this year include the Insurance Commissioner's office, State Treasurer's office, including the Pooled Money Investment Board, Department of Economic Development and Department of Human Resources.

The maximum time an agency can be extended is eight years, but an agency can be extended anywhere between one and eight years. There is a grace period of one year for an agency to be used as a 'winding down' period.

Senator Vidricksen is Chairman of the Senate Governmental Organization Committee and Senator Winter is Vice Chairman. The Senate committee will be handling the Department of Economic Development and the Department of Human Resources first and the House committee will begin on Insurance, Treasurer and Pooled Money Investment Board. The House committee will also be reviewing Department of Economic Development and Department of Human Resources so that a lot of the work will be done when the Senate bills arrive.

The issues will be divided into subcommittees. Subcommittee #1 will take Insurance; Subcommittee #2 Treasurer's office and Pooled Money Investment Board and Subcommittee #3 Department of Economic Development and Department of Human Resources. Let the chairman know in the next few days which subcommittee you prefer or whether you have no preference for a particular subcommittee.

SAC

CONTINUATION SHEET

MINUTES OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION

room 522-S, Statehouse, at 9:05 a.m./~~p.m.~~ on Wednesday, January 16, 1985

Mr. John Peterson has spoken with the chairman and has asked to take the committee and staff to dinner. A date of January 31 and a time of 7:30 p.m. was suggested. After discussion by the committee, the chairman said that he would get back with Mr. Peterson to discuss a possible alternate date.

The chairman stated that there were two other items of business before the committee. Carolyn Rampey, Research Department will be going over a review of the Sunset law and Meredith Williams, Legislative Post Auditor has a paper to pass out and a few comments with regard to his department working with the legislature.

Carolyn Rampey gave an overview of the sunset law, going over the background and what other states have done and what Kansas has done and is doing at the present time. The Memorandum distributed to the committee also contained a state-by-state Summary of Sunset Legislation and Activities Related to the Kansas Sunset Law (See Attachment A). The chairman suggested that for the committee's further information they could read Kansas Statute Supplement 74-7245 for a further review of the sunset law and how it works. After several additional comments, Ms. Rampey ended her overview.

Meredith Williams passed out a paper entitled "Recent Audit Work In Agencies Subject To Sunset Review In 1985. He asked the committee to correct the paper on page 2 to read "Administrative and Office Procedures at the Department of Economic Development", not Department of Human Resources as shown. (See Attachment B) He spoke of how Post Audit takes a look at the problems identified by the Legislature. The auditors meet many types of people which makes their reports quite interesting. The information obtained is condensed and, after reading through the reports, if any member desires to delve further, the volume of material is at his office which is located in the Mills Building, Third Floor. Post Audit enjoys working with the committees and the best audits reflect lots of input from the various people involved. Post Audit is always happy to assist and work with everyone and is always available, if not immediately, then within a few days. If there are any requests for audits, the department could respond to a shorter audit within a better time frame than to a longer, more involved audit. Mr. Williams thanked the committee and ended his presentation.

The chairman told the committee that it will generally meet on Tuesdays and Thursdays, leaving Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays for subcommittee work. Any day can be taken for the subcommittee to report when it has finished its work and is ready to report back to the full committee with its recommendations. The full committee can then review, adopt, modify or even reject these in response to the recommendations of the subcommittee in question. The Governmental Organization Committee will meet five days a week as a general rule as subcommittees or the full committee.

The chairman told the committee there would be a meeting tomorrow, Thursday, but no meeting will be held Friday of this week. He read a tentative agenda for the week of the 20th. He told the committee to consult the House Calendar to keep in touch with the agenda.

In response to a question from one of the committee members, the chairman stated a list will be furnished to all the members of the committee containing the subcommittee assignment, room number and phone numbers of each committee member.

The meeting was adjourned at 10:02.

MEMORANDUM

January 7, 1985

TO: House Committee on Governmental Organization
FROM: Kansas Legislative Research Department
RE: Sunset Legislation: Developments in Other States and
Activities in Kansas

Background

In 1976, Colorado became the first state to pass a sunset law. Today, 35 states have legislation which establishes dates for the abolition of programs and agencies unless they are specifically continued by the legislature. The most recent law was enacted by Pennsylvania in 1981. Kansas, in 1978, became the 26th state to enact a sunset law.

Common Cause, an organization which promotes governmental reform, is generally recognized as having been a major force behind sunset legislation at the state and national level. That organization considers sunset legislation to be a means by which government can become more responsive to the public it serves as a result of the periodic review and evaluation of public services, agencies, and programs. According to Common Cause, it is assumed that most agencies subject to a sunset review will be continued. The concept behind sunset legislation, then, is not to abolish agencies and programs but to make them more responsive and accountable.

Because of the impact Common Cause had on the development of sunset legislation, most states incorporated principles endorsed by Common Cause in their sunset laws. These principles include the provision of ample opportunity for public participation, the establishment of general criteria to guide the review process, and the automatic and periodic termination of agencies under the law unless they are specifically continued.

In addition, the initial thrust of sunset legislation involved regulatory agencies. This was because it was thought that regulatory activities are the source of much citizen dissatisfaction with government and should be regularly reviewed; regulatory agencies usually are not as closely scrutinized in the budget review process as are agencies funded by state general revenues; and, usually being small operations with clearly defined functions, regulatory agencies lend themselves to experimentation under sunset laws as legislators seek to determine the value of periodic agency reviews and to evaluate the impact of this particular legislative oversight activity upon their time and staff resources.

1/16/85
ATTACHMENT A

Another impetus for sunset activities was the fact that the process is a management tool which helps establish the legislature as a branch of state government equal to the executive. While early proponents of sunset legislation may have been motivated by citizen disillusionment with government, some legislators may view the concept of sunset out of their own frustration with executive agencies and their desire to monitor programs and agencies they have created. Thus, sunset activities may be part of a trend toward strengthening state legislatures and the oversight functions they perform.

Other States

Attachment I lists the 36 states which have enacted sunset legislation and notes major features of the process in each state. The list includes North Carolina, which is the only state to have repealed its sunset law.

Of the laws in the 35 states which have sunset provisions, 10 cover regulatory agencies only, 15 (including Kansas) cover regulatory and other selected agencies, and 10 provide for a comprehensive review of all state agencies. The scope of these laws has changed since they were first enacted. The original focus of a majority of the laws was regulatory activity. Today, amendments to the laws in a number of states have added larger state agencies to the sunset review cycle. Accordingly, the criteria by which agencies are reviewed have shifted from factors relating to the necessity and value of state regulation to those relating to an agency's management, organization, and performance in achieving its goals.

Other changes among the states include lengthening the review cycle and streamlining the review process by, for example, eliminating requirements that a performance audit be conducted of each agency under review. Some states, particularly those which conduct comprehensive reviews of all agencies, such as Texas and Tennessee, have established sunset review bodies and have provided for additional staffs to handle the workload.

The way legislatures manage the sunset review process varies from state to state. In a number of states, sunset activities are referred to standing or interim committees in the subject area of the agency being reviewed. In other states, including Kansas, sunset reviews are generally conducted by a committee whose subject area jurisdiction is broad enough to include, but is not confined to, sunset reviews. A few states have established committees which deal exclusively with sunset activities.

Based upon information obtained by Common Cause in a survey of the states in 1982, 1,500 agencies had been reviewed since the enactment of the first sunset law in 1976. Of those

agencies, one in five has been terminated, one in three modified, and less than half re-created with little or no change. These findings lend support to the notion that the value in sunset legislation lies in its utility as a vehicle to periodically evaluate and improve agencies and programs, not to abolish them.

The survey also showed that, when changes were made in an agency, they most commonly fell into the category of (1) requiring public membership on boards and commissions, and (2) improving administrative practices and disciplinary procedures.

In assessing the states' experiences with sunset legislation, the Council of State Governments has reached the following conclusions:

1. "Sunset was oversold to the public as a way to reduce the size of government and save money." This finding is particularly relevant when one considers that most of the agencies first reviewed -- regulatory agencies -- did not ordinarily receive state general revenues and were usually not abolished. In fact, a common complaint of legislators among the states is that the sunset process itself is expensive and has required the addition of more staff.
2. "States have found it difficult to assess empirically the costs and benefits of state regulation." This conclusion refers to the difficulties involved in measuring the extent to which an agency's goals and objectives have been met. These difficulties tend to become more apparent when the review focuses upon large state agencies which perform a variety of functions and services.
3. "Sunset staff reports and recommendations have not always been coordinated with other legislative oversight mechanisms."

In addition, Common Cause, the organization which so actively promoted the concept of sunset as a means of public accountability, acknowledges that public participation in the sunset process has been limited and that regulated professionals have a disproportionate influence on the sunset process. According to the Common Cause survey, 70 percent of the states reported that the average turnout for a public hearing is 25 persons or fewer. One-third of the respondents reported that the only persons who are heard from about sunset issues are licensed professionals.

Nevertheless, the sunset process seems to be working successfully in a number of states. Many states, as noted, have expanded the role of this oversight procedure by broadening the scope of agencies to which it applies. North Carolina is the only state to have repealed its sunset law. (Bills to repeal sunset laws have been introduced in other states but have not passed. Kansas appears to be the only state whose sunset law itself has a termination date.)

The benefits of the sunset process most often cited include improvements in government performance, financial savings due to improved agency performance, and increased legislative experience in conducting oversight. While freeing the public from excessive regulation and reducing state budgets are still posited as objectives of the process, the notion that states are able to eliminate significant numbers of unnecessary regulations is generally less touted today than it was in the 1970s. Instead, the sunset process has begun to focus on larger, general areas of state government and continues to develop as a means by which state legislatures are strengthening their oversight functions.

The Kansas Sunset Law

The Kansas Sunset Law (K.S.A. 74-7245 et seq.), as it was enacted in 1978, provided for the abolition of 37 agencies between 1979 and 1984. All but two of the agencies were regulatory in nature. (The exceptions were the Departments and Offices of Secretary of Social and Rehabilitation Services and Health and Environment.) The law itself was set to expire July 1, 1981, unless extended by the Legislature.

The original law required that a performance audit be conducted of each agency due to be abolished. Public hearings had to be held by committees of both houses of the Legislature. The maximum time for which an agency could be extended was six years and an agency which was not continued by the Legislature had one year from its abolition date to conclude its business.

The statutes directed the Legislature to take into account a number of considerations when reviewing the sunset agencies. All of the considerations related to regulatory activities, such as whether there was a less restrictive method of regulation which would adequately protect the public and whether the regulation was for the benefit of the public or for the regulated profession.

The applicability of the factors to be considered, focusing as they did on regulatory activities, was limited when applied to large state agencies. When the Sunset Law was due to be abolished in 1981, legislators considered not only whether to extend it, but also whether changes should be made in the substance of the law itself.

What emerged from the 1981 Session is the current law which shifts the focus of the process from regulatory agencies to broad, general areas of government and streamlines the review process. More than 20 boards, commissions, and agencies -- all regulatory -- were removed from the sunset process entirely. New agencies were added, including major cabinet agencies such as the departments of Revenue, Corrections, Transportation, and Human Resources. Added also were offices of elected officials, such as the State Treasurer and the Office and Department of the Commissioner of Insurance. (See Attachment II for a list of state agencies which have been and are currently subject to the provisions of the Sunset Law.)

The requirement that there be a performance audit of each agency was removed. Instead, the audit was made optional, subject to the direction of the Legislative Post Audit Committee, which may direct that the audit be limited to selected functions or divisions of each agency. A public hearing in both houses on each agency subject to abolition is still required. The maximum number of years for which an agency can be continued is now eight, instead of six, years. The Sunset Law itself was extended until July 1, 1984. (In 1984, it was reestablished until July 1, 1992.)

All of these changes in the Kansas law are fairly typical of changes which have been made to sunset laws in other states. They reflect frustrations legislators have had with more cumbersome aspects of the process and the desire to shift the oversight function from the states' regulatory activities to more general areas of state government. Because experience with sunset legislation is fairly recent (none of the 35 state sunset laws is more than nine years old), it remains to be seen whether the concept of sunset will gradually be abandoned for its failure to live up to expectations or whether it will continue to develop as a tool for legislators to use in the oversight of state government.

ATTACHMENT I

Summary of Sunset Legislation -- 1982

<u>State</u>	<u>Year of Enactment</u>	<u>Scope of Law</u>	<u>Cycle</u>	<u>Committee With Jurisdiction</u>
Alabama	1976 (amended in 1979 and 1981)	Regulatory and Other Selected Agencies	4 years	Joint Legislative Committee
Alaska	1977	Regulatory and Other Selected Agencies	4 years	Standing Committee
Arizona	1978 (amended in 1980 and 1981)	Comprehensive	10 years	Joint Legislative Oversight Commission
Arkansas	1977	Comprehensive	6 years (only 1 cycle)	Joint Legislative Committee
Colorado	1976 (amended in 1977, 1978, and 1981)	Regulatory and Other Selected Agencies	10 years	Standing Committee
Connecticut	1977	Regulatory and Other Selected Agencies	5 years	Standing Committee
Delaware	1980	Regulatory and Other Selected Agencies	4 years	Joint Legislative Committee
Florida	1976 (amended in 1977 and 1981)	Regulatory Agencies	10 years	Standing Committee
Georgia	1977	Regulatory Agencies	6 years	Joint Legislative Committee
Hawaii	1977 (amended in 1979 and 1981)	Regulatory Agencies	10 years	Standing Committee
Illinois	1979	Regulatory Agencies	10 years	Select Joint Committee on Regulatory Agency Reform

<u>State</u>	<u>Year of Enactment</u>	<u>Scope of Law</u>	<u>Cycle</u>	<u>Committee With Jurisdiction</u>
Indiana	1978	Comprehensive	-	Legislative Council
Kansas	1978 (amended in 1981)	Regulatory and Other Selected Agencies	8 years	Standing Committee
Louisiana	1976 (amended in 1978 and 1979)	Comprehensive	9 years	Standing Committee
Maine	1977 (amended in 1978, 1979, and 1981)	Comprehensive	10 years	Joint Legislative Committee
Maryland	1978 (amended in 1980)	Regulatory Agencies	6 years	Standing Committee
Mississippi	1979	Regulatory and Other Selected Agencies	8 years	Standing Committee
Montana	1977	Regulatory Agencies	6 years	Standing Committee
Nebraska	1977 (amended in 1979 and 1980)	Regulatory and Other Selected Agencies	6 years	Performance Review and Audit Committee
Nevada	1979 (amended in 1981)	Regulatory and Other Selected Agencies	Pilot Project	Legislative Commission
New Hampshire	1977 (amended in 1979)	Comprehensive	6 years (with some exceptions)	Sunset Committee
New Mexico	1977 (amended in 1981)	Regulatory Agencies	Varies	Joint Legislative Committee
North Carolina	1977 (repealed 1981)	-	-	-
Oklahoma	1977	Regulatory and Other Selected Agencies	6 years (with some exceptions)	Joint Legislative Committee

<u>State</u>	<u>Year of Enactment</u>	<u>Scope of Law</u>	<u>Cycle</u>	<u>Committee With Jurisdiction</u>
Oregon	1977 (amended in 1979)	Regulatory and Other Selected Agencies	8 years	Joint Interim Legislative Committee
Pennsylvania	1981	Regulatory and Other Selected Agencies	6 years	Legislative Leadership Committee
Rhode Island	1977 (amended in 1978, 1979, and 1981)	Comprehensive	5 years	Legislative Oversight Committee
South Carolina	1978	Regulatory Agencies	6 years	Reorganization Commission and Standing Committees
South Dakota	1977 (amended in 1978)	Pilot Project	Only one Cycle	Joint Legislative Committee
Tennessee	1977 (amended in 1979 and 1980)	Comprehensive	6 years	Joint Legislative Committee
Texas	1977 (amended in 1981)	Comprehensive	12 years	Sunset Advisory Commission
Utah	1977 (amended in 1979 and 1981)	Regulatory Agencies	6 years	Legislative Study Committee
Vermont	1977	Regulatory Agencies	6 years	Standing Committee
Washington	1977 (amended in 1979)	Comprehensive	6 years	Standing Committee
West Virginia	1979	Regulatory and Other Selected Agencies	6 years	Joint Legislative Committee
Wyoming	1979 (amended in 1981)	Regulatory and Other Selected Agencies	Varies	Joint Legislative Committee

ATTACHMENT II

Activities Related to the Kansas Sunset Law

<u>Agency</u>	<u>Date to be Abolished</u>	<u>Legislative Action</u>
Athletic Commission	1979	1. Athletic Commission not re-established. 2. All-Sports Hall of Fame continued under new Board of Trustees, with administrative functions performed by State Historical Society.
Mobile Home and Recreational Vehicle Commission	1979	Abolished July 1, 1979.
Abstracters' Board of Examiners	1979	Reestablished until 1985; Removed from provisions of Sunset Law in 1981.
Board of Hearing Aid Examiners	1979	Reestablished until 1985; Removed from provisions of Sunset Law in 1981.
Board of Social Work Examiners	1979	Not reestablished. Behavioral Sciences Regulatory Board created basically to perform existing functions of Board of Social Work Examiners and Board of Examiners of Psychologists.
Board of Examiners of Psychologists	1979	See action taken regarding Board of Social Work Examiners.
Department and Office of Secretary of Health and Environment	1980	Secretary and Department re-established until 1986.
State Bank Commissioner's Office	1980	Reestablished until 1986; Removed from provisions of Sunset Law in 1981.
State Banking Board	1980	Removed from provisions of Sunset Law in 1981. (Board was in one-year windup period.)
Savings and Loan Commissioner's Office	1980	Reestablished until 1986; Removed from provisions of Sunset Law in 1981.

<u>Agency</u>	<u>Date to be Abolished</u>	<u>Legislative Action</u>
Savings and Loan Department	1980	Removed from provisions of Sunset Law in 1981. (Department was in one-year windup period.)
Savings and Loan Board	1980	Reestablished until 1986; Removed from provisions of Sunset Law in 1981.
Office of the Administrator of the State Department of Credit Unions	1980	Reestablished until 1986; Removed from provisions of the Sunset Law in 1981.
Department of Credit Unions	1980	Removed from provisions of Sunset Law in 1981. (Department was in one-year windup period.)
Credit Union Council	1980	Reestablished until 1986; Removed from provisions of Sunset Law in 1981.
Consumer Credit Commissioner's Office	1980	Reestablished until 1986; Removed from provisions of Sunset Law in 1981.
Council of Advisors on Consumer Credit	1980	Abolished July 1, 1980.
Commission on Civil Rights	1981	Reestablished until 1982; subsequently reestablished until 1990.
Board of Barber Examiners	1981	Removed from provisions of Sunset Law in 1981.
Board of Cosmetology	1981	Removed from provisions of Sunset Law in 1981.
Board of Embalming	1981	Removed from provisions of Sunset Law in 1981.
Real Estate Commission	1981	Removed from provisions of Sunset Law in 1981.
Board of Technical Professions	1981	Removed from provisions of Sunset Law in 1981.
Board of Accountancy	1981	Removed from provisions of Sunset Law in 1981.
Accountancy Advisory Council	1981	Abolished July 1, 1981.

<u>Agency</u>	<u>Date to be Abolished</u>	<u>Legislative Action</u>
Office and Office of Director of Kansas Energy Office	1982	Abolished July 1, 1982.
Energy Advisory Council	1982	Abolished July 1, 1982.
State Corporation Commission	1982	Reestablished until July 1, 1983; subsequently reestablished until 1991.
Securities Commissioner's Office	1982	Removed from provisions of Sunset Law in 1981.
Department and Office of Secretary of Social and Rehabilitation Services	1982	Reestablished until July 1, 1988.
Department and Office of Secretary of Revenue	1983	Reestablished until July 1, 1987.
Department and Office of Secretary of Transportation	1983	Reestablished until July 1, 1991.
Dental Board	1983	Removed from provisions of Sunset Law in 1981.
Board of Healing Arts	1983	Reestablished until 1992.
Board of Nursing	1983	Reestablished until July 1, 1987.
Examining Committee for Physical Therapy	1983	Removed from provisions of Sunset Law in 1981.
Board of Examiners in Optometry	1983	Removed from provisions of Sunset Law in 1981.
Board of Pharmacy	1983	Removed from provisions of Sunset Law in 1981.
Board of Veterinary Medical Examiners	1983	Removed from provisions of Sunset Law in 1981.
Department and Office of Secretary of Corrections	1984	Reestablished until July 1, 1992.
Division and Director of Information Systems and Computing	1984	Removed from provisions of Sunset Law in 1984.
Department and Secretary of Human Resources	1984	Reestablished until July 1, 1985.
Commission for the Hearing Impaired	1984	Reestablished until July 1, 1992. (Renamed the Kansas Commission for the Hearing Impaired.)

<u>Agency</u>	<u>Date to be Abolished</u>	<u>Legislative Action</u>
Department and Office of Commissioner of Insurance	1985	
Department and Office of Secretary of Economic Development	1985	
Office of the State Treasurer	1985	
Pooled Money Investment Board	1985	
Department and Office of Secretary on Aging	1986	
Behavioral Sciences Regulatory Board	1986	Removed from provisions of Sunset Law in 1981.
Children and Youth Advisory Committee	1986	Removed from provisions of Sunset Law in 1981.
Kansas Water Authority	1987	
Kansas Water Office and Office of Director	1987	
Kansas State Library and Office of State Librarian	1987	

Legislative Division of Post Audit
January 16, 1985

**RECENT AUDIT WORK IN
AGENCIES SUBJECT TO
SUNSET REVIEW IN 1985**

Department of Human Resources

Unemployment Compensation:
Reviewing Protested Claims

Guidelines developed by the Department of Human Resources reduce but cannot eliminate the amount of judgment involved in deciding who is eligible for unemployment claims. Most employers will protest questionable claims, but few will appeal if their protest is overruled. State agencies generally do not understand about when they should protest or appeal such claims.

Contact person: Leo Hafner

Personnel Policies and Practices of
The Department of Human Resources

Some Departmental actions--particularly those related to filling positions--were either not in compliance with State and federal requirement or there was insufficient documentation to tell. In addition, such actions as non-competitive appointments, reclassifications, and employee grievances are not consistently handled or help create employee dissatisfaction. The report recommends needed changes in the Department's personnel practices.

Contact person: Trudy Racine

Financial and Compliance
Audit Report

This audit, which was issued in September, 1984, covers fiscal years 1982 and 1983.

Contact person: Randy Tongier

Department of Economic Development

Administration of the Small Cities
Community Development
Block Grant Program

This audit reviews the guidelines developed by the Department of Economic Development to administer the program, its determination of grant awards, and possible ways to improve the program. It will be released in late January.

Contact person: Trudy Racine

Administrative and Office Procedures
at the Department of ~~Human Resources~~

Economic Dev.

A review of written policies and practices, and of the current status of the Department's centralized administrative operations. This audit has just started and should be available in late February.

Contact person: Trudy Racine

Financial and Compliance
Audit Report

This audit, which was issued in April, 1984, covers fiscal years 1982 and 1983.

Contact person: Randy Tongier

Insurance Department

Financial and Compliance
Audit Report

This audit, which will be issued later this week, covers fiscal year 1984.

Contact person: Randy Tongier

State Treasurer's Office

Sunset Review of the
State Treasurer's Office

This audit examines the Office's procedures for handling investments, making bond payments, and administering the Unclaimed Property Act. It also reviews the impact of placing some State moneys in out-of-State banks. The audit will be released in mid-February.

Contact person: Ron Green

Financial and Compliance
Audit Report

This audit, which was issued in September, 1984, covers fiscal year 1983 and part of 1984.

Contact person: Randy Tongier

Pooled Money Investment Board

No performance audit work scheduled. However, the sunset review of the State Treasurer's Office will include some work in the Pooled Money Investment Board.

Financial and Compliance
Audit Report

This audit, which was issued in November, 1984, covers fiscal year 1983.

Contact person: Randy Tongier