

Approved: 2-26-97  
Date

MINUTES OF THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS.

The meeting was called to order by Chairperson Dave Kerr at 11:00 a.m. on February 21, 1997 in Room 123-S of the Capitol.

All members were present except: Senator Feleciano (Excused)

Committee staff present: Alan Conroy, Legislative Research Department  
Kathy Porter, Legislative Research Department  
Mark Burenheide, Legislative Research Department  
Norman Furse, Revisor of Statutes  
Michael Corrigan, Revisor of Statutes  
Judy Bromich, Administrative Assistant  
Janet Henning, Committee Secretary

Conferees appearing before the committee: Shirley Moses, Director, Accounts & Reports  
Mary Hoover, Commissioner, Administrative Services, SRS  
Charles Simmons, Secretary, Dept of Corrections  
Chuck Yunker, Dept. Adjutant, American Legion  
Jon Jossierand, Legislative Liaison, Univ. of Kansas

Others attending: See attached list

**SB 99:** State agencies, accounting procedures

Shirley Moses, Director of Accounts and Reports, appeared before Committee members in support of **SB 99** (Attachment 1). Ms. Moses reported that **SB 99** was proposed to modernize statutory language for compatibility with current electronic banking practices. Current law requires all federal funds received by any state agency to be deposited in the state treasury and disbursed upon warrants issued by the Director of Accounts and Reports.

Mary Hoover, Commissioner of Administrative Services, SRS, appeared before Committee members in support of **SB 99** (Attachment 2). Ms. Hoover told Committee members that **SB 99** would clarify authority for Electronic Benefit Transfer (EBT) to pass federal funds directly to the concentrator bank, rather than having these funds deposited in the state treasury and disbursed on warrants by the Department of Administration to the concentrator bank. Ms. Hoover informed Committee members that programs covered by EBT included food stamps and cash assistance.

It was moved by Senator Morris, seconded by Senator Salisbury, to favorably approve this bill for passage. The motion carried on a roll call vote.

**SB 124:** Donation of surplus state property

Charles Simmons, Secretary, Department of Corrections, testified before Committee members in support of **SB 124** (Attachment 3). Secretary Simmons told Committee members that **SB 124** authorized donation of state surplus property under certain circumstances and is nearly identical to **HB 2149**, introduced in the House of Representatives. **SB 124** would authorize the disposal of state surplus property as follows:

- \* direct sale to a junkyard
- \* donation to a 501 (c) (3) not-for-profit organization
- \* donation to entities eligible to receive federal surplus property, such as public health, education and social services agencies

Committee members were advised that donation of state surplus property could only occur after the director of the State Surplus Property program has determined that the property has a current value

CONTINUATION SHEET

MINUTES OF THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS, Room 123-S Statehouse, at 11:00 a.m. on February 21, 1997.

of less than \$500 and has given the state agency permission to dispose of the property locally. Secretary Simmons also referred to a minor technical amendment to SB 124, line 38 should read KSA 68-2203 instead of 68-2202.

Charles Yunker, Department Adjutant, American Legion, appeared before the Committee members in support of SB 124 and requested an additional amendment to include 501 (c) (3) (19) veterans organizations (Attachment 4). Adjutant Yunker testified that most, if not all, of the non-profit veterans organizations would be willing to purchase these items from the surplus property inventories prior to their sale at public auctions. In response to a question from Committee members, Lenny Ewell, Correctional Industries Administration, Department of Corrections, stated state employees are not eligible to purchase state surplus property until it is offered to the public.

Senator Ranson moved, Senator Morris seconded, that SB 124, to include the technical amendment, be favorably approved for passage. The motion carried on a roll call vote.

**SB 300:** **University of Kansas medical center authorized to purchase disability insurance for certain persons**

Jon Jossierand, Legislative Liaison, University of Kansas, appeared before Committee members in support of SB 300 (Attachment 5). Mr. Jossierand told Committee members that SB 300 would authorize the University of Kansas Medical Center to purchase disability insurance for students and housestaff at the center. Coverage would extend to medical, nursing, and allied health students who are engaged in clinical training. Of special concern is the wide range of pathogens which students may inadvertently or accidentally encounter. SB 300 would allow for the Medical Center to obtain group disability insurance and the premium would be paid primarily by student fees charged to students participating in the program.

Senator Downey moved, Senator Salisbury seconded, that SB 300 be favorably approved for passage. The motion carried on a roll call vote.

Senator Salmans moved, Senator Morris seconded, that bill draft 7 RS 1101 be introduced as requested by Senator Steffes. The motion carried on a voice vote.

Senator Petty moved, Senator Downey seconded, that bill draft 7 RS 0753 be introduced as requested by Senator Petty. The motion carried on a voice vote.

**SB 104:** **State officers and employees, reimbursement of moving expenses**

The Chairman informed Committee members that Accounts and Reports had responded to questions from Committee members (Attachment 6). Committee members reviewed the responses received from that department. After a brief discussion, it was determined the bill should be held.

**SB 187:** **Abolishing the corporation for change; transferring the fund oversight to the commissioner of juvenile justice.**

The Chairman requested Committee members to voice their decisions regarding SB 187. The Chairman advised Committee members that the Governor has been actively interviewing individuals for the Commissioner of the Juvenile Justice Authority. Committee members expressed concerns regarding the funding of various programs within the Corporation for Change which are currently in operation. Senator Kerr requested the Revisor ascertain if the Children's Youth Advisory Committee would be an on-going entity. Committee members also questioned if the SRS receives the funds for the Permanent Families Fund and Family and Children Investment (Trust) Fund and distributes them to separate entities, would these accounts still be eligible for the federal dollars? Senator Downey expressed concern regarding if the Planning Committee Councils would be disrupted without the guidance of Corporation for Change. Senator Downey also inquired if the Planning Committee Councils can leverage the private dollars themselves without the Corporation for Change. Senator Petty questioned the state's authorization and charge to Corporation for Change. The Chairman advised Committee members that the bill would be held.

The Chairman adjourned the meeting at 11:47 a.m. The next meeting is scheduled for February 24, 1997.

# SENATE WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE GUEST LIST

DATE: 2-21-97

NAME	REPRESENTING
ANDREA KNICKERBOCKER	OFF. OF JUDICIAL ADMINISTRATION
Diane Duffy	SRS
MARY HOOPER	SRS
Jon Josseland	KU
Jenee Rager	KCDD
Sue W. Lockett	CASA / CRB
Pam Jacob	SRS
Ritchie William	CFC
James Trammell	Corp. For Change
Candy Targem	POST AUDIT
David Daltan	DOB
Peggy Hanna	Treasurer's Office
Jefana Union	✓
Lenny Ewell	KDOC
Steve Magee	KDOC
Charleson Yunker	Ks American Legion
Charles Simmons	KDOC
Ken Bell	Ks. Governmental Consulting

**TESTIMONY REGARDING SENATE BILL 99  
SENATE WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE  
February 21, 1997, 11:00 a.m., Room 123-S**

Presented by Shirley A. Moses  
Director of Accounts and Reports

Mr. Chairman, Members of the Committee:

I am testifying today on behalf of the Department of Administration in support of SB 99 concerning the deposit of federal funds in the state treasury.

The amendments in SB 99 are proposed to modernize statutory language for compatibility with current electronic banking practices. Electronic banking transactions, known as EBT, were not in existence at the time of enactment of the statute in 1953. Current law requires all federal funds received by any state agency to be deposited in the state treasury and disbursed upon warrants issued by the Director of Accounts and Reports. The recent initiation of a statewide EBT program to electronically distribute certain types of aid, such as food stamps, requires the electronic transfer of funds directly from the Federal Reserve Bank to a clearing bank, thus bypassing the state treasury. This process allows a streamlined and more timely approach to benefit distribution and improved agency control over the provision of these services. The proposed amendment would allow exceptions from this statute for other similar transactions when approved by the Department of Administration and ensure actual processes function in a manner consistent with statutory authority.

Thank you for the opportunity to appear before the Committee today. I would be happy to answer any questions the Committee may have.

Senate Ways and Means Committee

Date *2-21-97*

Attachment # */*

**Kansas Department of Social and Rehabilitation Services**

**Rochelle Chronister, Secretary**

**Senate Committee on Ways and Means**

**Senate Bill 99 - Federal Funds Deposited in the State Treasury**

**February 21, 1997**

***SRS Mission Statement:***

*To provide services to Kansans in need that contribute to their safety and promote dignity, independence, and responsibility.*

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, thank you for providing this opportunity to speak today in support of Senate Bill 99, concerning federal funds deposited in the state treasury.

I am Mary S. Hoover, Commissioner of Administrative Services. I am testifying today on behalf of Rochelle Chronister, Secretary of the Department of Social and Rehabilitation Services, in support of Senate Bill 99. The passage of this bill clarifies authority for Electronic Benefit Transfer (EBT) to pass federal funds directly to the concentrator bank, rather than having these funds deposited in the state treasury and disbursed on warrants by the Department of Administration to the concentrator bank. This direct transfer to the concentrator bank streamlines EBT transfers from two days' processing time to one day.

Those programs covered by EBT include food stamps and cash assistance. As a representative monthly volume of business, SRS' statistics for December, 1996 indicate: 24,695 families on cash assistance receiving approximately \$9.3 million and 66,769 families on food stamps receiving approximately \$11.8 million. (Many of the same families receiving cash assistance are also receiving food stamps.)

I would ask your consideration of S.B. 99. It would initiate a sound business policy which enables SRS to work more efficiently with our business partners.

Senate Ways and Means Committee

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Attachment # 2

STATE OF KANSAS



DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS  
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY  
*Landon State Office Building*  
*900 S.W. Jackson — Suite 400-N*  
*Topeka, Kansas 66612-1284*  
*(913) 296-3317*

Bill Graves  
*Governor*

Charles E. Simmons  
*Secretary*

**MEMORANDUM**

Date: February 21, 1997  
To: Senate Ways and Means Committee  
From: Charles E. Simmons, Secretary  
Subject: Senate Bill 124

I am appearing today in support of SB 124, which authorizes donation of state surplus property under certain circumstances. This bill is nearly identical to HB 2149, a measure introduced in the House of Representatives at the department's request.

The operation of the State Surplus Property program, which is located at Forbes Field, is the responsibility of Kansas Correctional Industries. It is a self-supporting program employing nine inmates and five employees.

Surplus property disposition options became an issue in September 1996 when publicity was generated in Wichita regarding property being thrown away from the Wichita State Office Building. The property at issue was being disposed of in accordance with state law, because statutory authority does not exist for state agencies to donate property of little or no monetary value. Under current law, if state surplus property is determined to have re-use value, it is offered for sale to eligible agencies for a period of 30 days. If no eligible agency wishes to re-use the property, it is next offered for sale to the public at large. If the property cannot be sold, or it is determined from the outset to have no re-use value, donation to public or non-profit agencies is not currently an option. The property must be discarded.

SB 124 would authorize the following additional options for disposing of state surplus property:

- direct sale to a junkyard;
- donation to a 501(c)(3) not-for-profit organization;

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Date 2-21-97

Attachment # 3

- donation to entities eligible to receive federal surplus property, such as public health, education and social services agencies.

Donation of state surplus property could only occur after the director of the State Surplus Property program has determined that the property has a current value of less than \$500 and has given the state agency permission to dispose of the property locally.

A minor technical amendment needs to be made to SB 124. On line 38 of the bill, the statutory reference to the definition of junkyard should read KSA 68-2203 instead of 68-2202.

The Department of Corrections supports SB 124 and encourages you to report the bill favorably.

CES:jj

THE AMERICAN LEGION, DEPARTMENT OF KANSAS  
TESTIMONY PRESENTED ON SENATE BILL 124  
SENATE COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS  
CHARLES M. YUNKER, ADJUTANT

Thank you for allowing me the opportunity to present testimony in favor of Senate Bill 124 which addresses surplus property.

As Adjutant of the Kansas American Legion I would ask that you amend SB 124 to include 501(c)(3)(19) veterans organizations. My reason for asking for this amendment is often surplus property could be used by our non profit veterans organizations who have always had to watch every dollar they spend. I'm speaking of surplus items such as tents, and camping equipment which could be used by Scouting troops sponsored by veteran organization Posts. Other equipment of interest are storage lockers, cooking utensils, etc. all of which are of great value to our Posts in conducting their charitable programs.

I might add that most if not all of our Posts would be willing to purchase these items from the surplus property inventories prior to their sale at public auctions which usually exclude our Posts because as I understand the situation, most often the public auctions involve large lots of items which an individual Post would have no use. Therefore perhaps you may wish to consider an additional amendment which would allow 501(c)(3)(19) veterans organizations and other 501(c)(3) groups the opportunity to make such purchases prior to the items of interest being picked over then either auctioned off or donated to such organizations as currently described in SB 124.

For your information I've attached copies of two resolutions passed by our National Organization which address Federal Surplus Property that we hope are received favorably in Washington. The reason for two resolutions is the 104th Congress adjourned before the full House of Representatives had the opportunity to consider the merits of the bill which stemmed from our first resolution.

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Attachment # 4



SEVENTY-SEVENTH NATIONAL CONVENTION  
OF  
THE AMERICAN LEGION  
INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA  
SEPTEMBER 4,5,6, 1995

RESOLUTION NO.: 29

SUBJECT: FEDERAL SURPLUS PROPERTY

WHEREAS, Surplus federal property may be obtained by certain non-profit activities exempt under Section 501 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954; and

WHEREAS, Non-profit activities may include organizations which provide assistance to homeless individuals, the elderly, and other citizens of the United States in need; and

WHEREAS, The purpose of allowing such access to surplus federal property is to further the dual goals of the proper disposition of such excess property and to provide assistance through its use to assist individuals in need; and

WHEREAS, The American Legion is properly and lawfully chartered as an organization under Section 501 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 as an organization dedicated to providing the types of services contemplated by federal and state laws of this nation; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, By The American Legion in National Convention assembled in Indianapolis, Indiana, September 4, 5, 6, 1995, that The American Legion should specifically be authorized by the United States Congress during its 104th Session to have legal authority to obtain by donation or by purchase such surplus federal property as deemed appropriate by the Congress to further the goals of The American Legion's service to needy individual citizens of this nation; and be it further

RESOLVED, That such enactment of law by Congress permitting acquisition of such surplus federal property will be mutually beneficial to The American Legion's service to needy citizens and to the federal government of the United States as proper use of such surplus property to benefit the citizens of the United States; and be it finally

RESOLVED, That The American Legion respectfully request and encourage the United States Congress to enact legislation during its 104th Session to authorize the proper and lawful acquisition and use of surplus federal property for The American Legion's stated purpose of assisting needy United States citizens.

SEVENTY-EIGHTH NATIONAL CONVENTION  
OF  
THE AMERICAN LEGION  
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH  
SEPTEMBER 3, 4, 5, 1996

RESOLUTION NO.: 130

SUBJECT: SUPPORT ACQUISITION OF FEDERAL SURPLUS  
PROPERTY

WHEREAS, Surplus federal property may be obtained by certain non-profit activities exempt under Section 501 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954; and

WHEREAS, Non-profit activities may include organizations which provide assistance to homeless individuals, the elderly and other citizens of the United States in need; and

WHEREAS, The purpose of allowing such access to surplus federal property is to further the dual goals of the proper disposition of such excess property and to provide assistance through its use to assist individuals in need; and

WHEREAS, The American Legion is properly and lawfully chartered as an organization under Section 501 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 as an organization dedicated to providing the type of services contemplated by federal and state laws of this nation; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, By The American Legion in National Convention assembled in Salt Lake City, Utah, September 3, 4, 5, 1996, that The American Legion should specifically be authorized by the United States Congress during its 105th Session to have legal authority to obtain by donation or by purchase such surplus federal property as deemed appropriate by the Congress to further the goals of The American Legion's service to needy individual citizens of this nation; and be it further

RESOLVED, That such enactment of law by Congress permitting acquisition of such surplus federal property will be mutually beneficial to The American Legion's service to needy citizens and to the federal government of the United States as proper use of such surplus property to benefit the citizens of the United States; and be it finally

RESOLVED, That The American Legion respectfully request and encourage the United States Congress to enact legislation during its 105th Session to authorize the proper and lawful acquisition and use of surplus federal property for The American Legion's stated purpose of assisting needy United States citizens.

February 21, 1997

**TESTIMONY BEFORE THE SENATE WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE**  
**Senate Bill 300**

I am pleased to appear today on behalf of SB 300. The bill was introduced by this Committee at the request of the University of Kansas. I would like to thank the Chairman and the Committee for the courtesy of this introduction and for your time today to hear the bill.

SB 300 would authorize the University of Kansas Medical Center to purchase disability insurance for students and housestaff at the center.

Coverage would extend to medical, nursing, and allied health students who are engaged in clinical training. This training necessarily involves exposure to a range of workplace hazards which you might expect to find in the medical environment. Of special concern is the a wide range of pathogens which students may inadvertently or accidentally encounter, either with a patient directly, or with associated laboratory or research procedures.

Because of these risks, national accrediting bodies have recommended that students be afforded the opportunity to participate in a disability insurance program. The University agrees and wishes to make appropriate coverage available.

SB 300 would allow for the Medical Center to obtain group disability insurance for this purpose. Premiums would be paid primarily by student fees charged to students participating in the program. We estimate this fee will approximate \$20 per student per academic year. The total cost of this program would approximate \$26,000 per year. No State General Fund resources will be used to finance the costs of this program.

I would be pleased to answer any questions.

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Senate Ways and Means Committee

Date 2-21-97

Attachment # 5



**DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION**  
Division of Accounts and Reports

**BILL GRAVES**  
*Governor*

**DAN STANLEY**  
*Secretary of Administration*

**SHIRLEY A. MOSES**  
*Director of Accounts and Reports*  
900 S.W. Jackson, Room 3518  
Landon State Office Building  
Topeka, KS 66612-1248  
(913) 296-2311  
FAX (913) 296-6841

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February 19, 1997

The Honorable Senator Dave Kerr, Chairperson  
Senate Ways and Means Committee  
Room 123-S, Statehouse  
Topeka, Kansas 66612

Dear Senator Kerr:

Senate Bill 104 was heard in the Senate Ways and Means Committee on February 12, 1997. The bill concerns changes in allowable moving expense reimbursements to state employees and authorizes the option for state agencies to pay lodging expenses for traveling employees directly to the lodging establishment. During the hearing, Committee members requested additional information on both topics within Senate Bill 104. The Committee's requests and the responses prepared by the Department of Administration, Division of Accounts and Reports are summarized below:

**COMMITTEE REQUEST #1:**

If state agencies become the direct "customer" for payment of lodging to the lodging establishments, will transient guest tax, referred to as "bed tax", be exempted?

**RESPONSE:**

K.S.A.'s 12-1693 or 12-1697 authorize county and city governments to levy a transient guest tax of not to exceed 2% on the revenues for sleeping accommodations in "any hotel, motel or tourist court." The Department of Revenue reports two exemptions to the application of this tax: (1) when the same transient guest stays at the site more than 28 consecutive days; and (2) when the *federal* government directly pays for the sleeping accommodation, but not if the *federal* government reimburses the employee for the accommodation. Thus, state agencies will continue to pay the transient guest tax regardless of the payment option.

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Attachment # 6

The Honorable Senator Dave Kerr  
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*COMMITTEE REQUEST #2:*

Has the Department of Administration discussed the option of rate negotiation with lodging establishments if such lodging is paid directly by state agencies?

*RESPONSE:*

Yes, the Divisions of Accounts and Reports and Purchases have had preliminary discussions related to possible negotiation of rates should Senate Bill 104 pass. However, in further conversation with the Director of Purchases, no major impact is expected as a result of rate negotiation. Generally, traveling employees are currently eligible to receive the lowest government rate for lodging.

*COMMITTEE REQUEST #3:*

The Committee requested historical data on moving expenditures by agency.

*RESPONSE:*

A summary of the total dollars of moving expenditures and number of reimbursements by agency is enclosed. The top four agencies, based upon number of annual moves, have also been ranked as a percentage of the total. This information is provided for calendar years 1993 - 1996. Due to federal reporting requirements, the information is maintained by the Division of Accounts and Reports on a calendar year basis, by agency and employee, without regard to in-state or out-of-state move designation or the specific type of expense reimbursed. This information is available on a voucher by voucher basis and if desired, will require additional research time. Additionally, in the interest of time and the availability of existing data, the information was not converted to fiscal year.

*COMMITTEE REQUEST #4:*

Under existing law, do some state agencies have the authority to pay employee moving expenses that other agencies are not allowed to pay?

*RESPONSE:*

This question pertains to three agency-specific statutory sites concerning payment of moving expense: (1) K.S.A. 74-2114 for the Kansas Highway Patrol; (2) K.S.A. 75-5250 for officers of any correctional institution; and (3) K.S.A. 76-727 for the State Board of Regents and state educational institutions. With the exception of the authority of the Kansas Highway Patrol and the Department of Corrections to pay moving expenses directly to the vendor rather than reimbursement to the employee, all statutes abide by the same moving provisions applicable to agencies which do not have specific statutory authority for payment of moving. Further, K.S.A. 76-727 restricts the eligibility of certain employees or groups of employees in the Board of Regents and its institutions to receive payment for moving expenses.

*COMMITTEE REQUEST #5:*

What is the statewide fiscal impact due to the expansion of moving provisions within Senate Bill 104?

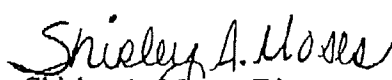
The Honorable Senator Dave Kerr  
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**RESPONSE:**

The Division of Accounts and Reports has solicited each agency to provide: (1) the number of additional moves anticipated to be paid during the next fiscal year, given the provisions within Senate Bill 104; and (2) an estimated cost associated with such moves and the funding source(s). State agencies are to respond by February 24, 1997. Upon receipt, this information will be summarized and forwarded to the Committee as soon as possible.

If the Committee has any further questions or information needs, please contact me at 296-2314. Thank you for the opportunity to provide input on these issues.

Sincerely,

  
Shirley A. Moses, Director  
Division of Accounts and Reports

SAM:sf

cc: Dan Stanley, Secretary of Administration

Enclosure

17-Feb-97

**Summary of Moving Expenditures by Agency  
Calendar Years 1993 through 1996**

**Prepared by the Department of Administration, Division of Accounts and Reports**

<u>Cal. Year</u>	<u>Agency Name</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u># Reimbursed</u>	<u>% of Top Four Agencies</u>
1993	Corporation Commission	2,619.45	3	
1993	Department of Administration	5,002.92	2	
1993	Department of Education	8,240.51	2	
1993	Department of Health & Environment	1,791.04	2	
1993	Department of Human Resources	2,081.58	2	
1993	Department of Revenue	300.00	1	
1993	Department of Social & Rehabilitation Serv.	10,640.26	11	11.7%
1993	Ellsworth Correctional Facility	483.40	1	
1993	Grain Inspection Department	2,228.42	1	
1993	Highway Patrol	26,225.67	15	16.0%
1993	Judicial Branch	2,819.50	2	
1993	Kansas Bureau of Investigation	2,769.75	1	
1993	Kansas Department of Transportation	34,055.09	28	29.8%
1993	Kansas Department of Wildlife & Parks	14,523.75	11	11.7%
1993	Kansas Healthy Kids Corporation	3,516.55	1	
1993	Kansas Start School for the Blind	4,576.27	1	
1993	Kansas State University	15,664.49	1	
1993	Larned State Hospital	7,908.09	4	
1993	Osawatomie State Hospital	4,594.44	1	
1993	State Board of Indigents' Defense Serv.	1,103.64	1	
1993	State Library	2,399.51	1	
1993	Topeka State Hospital	5,345.57	1	
1993	University of Kansas	6,930.55	1	
<b>1993 Total</b>		<b>165,820.45</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>69.2%</b>
1994	Board of Regents	7,077.50	1	
1994	Corporation Commission	2,797.02	3	
1994	Correctional Industries	1,311.30	1	
1994	Department of Administration	1,629.68	1	
1994	Department of Corrections	239.09	1	
1994	Department of Health & Environment	7,163.24	4	
1994	Department of Human Resources	3,664.66	3	
1994	Department of Social & Rehabilitation Serv.	8,279.05	9	11.8%
1994	Governor	697.43	1	
1994	Grain Inspection Department	2,717.28	2	
1994	Highway Patrol	24,136.84	12	15.8%
1994	Kansas Bureau of Investigation	2,038.00	1	
1994	Kansas Department of Transportation	22,037.12	21	27.6%
1994	Kansas Department of Wildlife & Parks	11,343.58	7	9.2%

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**Summary of Moving Expenditures by Agency  
Calendar Years 1993 through 1996**

**Prepared by the Department of Administration, Division of Accounts and Reports**

<u>Cal. Year</u>	<u>Agency Name</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u># Reimbursed</u>	<u>% of Top Four Agencies</u>
1994	Kansas Lottery	10,353.45	1	
1994	Kansas State University	5,227.11	2	
1994	Kansas Technology Enterprise Corporation	12,555.69	2	
1994	Larned State Hospital	6,042.50	2	
1994	Rainbow Mental Health Facility	4,531.25	1	
1994	Wichita State University	7,914.28	1	
<b>1994 Total</b>		<b>141,756.07</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>64.4%</b>
1995	Corporation Commission	2,471.50	1	
1995	Department of Administration	7,548.31	1	
1995	Department of Agriculture	1,256.32	1	
1995	Department of Commerce & Housing	6,566.47	1	
1995	Department of Corrections	6,795.39	2	
1995	Department of Education	5,168.48	1	
1995	Department of Human Resources	1,049.69	1	
1995	Department of Revenue	17,848.46	3	
1995	Department of Social & Rehabilitation Serv.	6,557.76	2	
1995	Fire Marshal	3,059.31	2	
1995	Governor	3,135.94	1	
1995	Grain Inspection Department	724.10	1	
1995	Highway Patrol	12,010.88	9	13.0%
1995	Judicial Branch	3,585.17	2	
1995	Kansas Arts Commission	2,143.97	1	
1995	Kansas Bureau of Investigation	9,935.50	6	8.7%
1995	Kansas Department of Transportation	27,609.97	19	27.5%
1995	Kansas Department of Wildlife & Parks	13,300.23	6	8.7%
1995	Kansas State University	19,807.29	3	
1995	Kansas Technology Enterprise Corporation	1,229.74	1	
1995	Larned State Hospital	4,389.17	2	
1995	Osawatomie State Hospital	4,143.54	1	
1995	Topeka State Hospital	9,003.80	2	
<b>1995 Total</b>		<b>169,340.99</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>57.9%</b>
1996	Corporation Commission	3,946.59	2	
1996	Department of Agriculture	980.72	1	
1996	Department of Commerce & Housing	7,625.17	3	
1996	Department of Corrections	2,279.59	2	
1996	Department of Education	2,193.99	1	
1996	Department of Health & Environment	6,287.53	1	



17-Feb-97

**Summary of Moving Expenditures by Agency  
Calendar Years 1993 through 1996**

**Prepared by the Department of Administration, Division of Accounts and Reports**

<u>Cal. Year</u>	<u>Agency Name</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u># Reimbursed</u>	<u>% of Top Four Agencies</u>
1996	Department of Revenue	1,996.95	1	
1996	Department of Social & Rehabilitation Serv.	13,670.60	5	7.9%
1996	Fire Marshall	925.00	1	
1996	Highway Patrol	20,799.39	10	15.9%
1996	Judicial Branch	3,231.38	1	
1996	Kansas Bureau of Investigation	10,307.05	6	9.5%
1996	Kansas Department of Transportation	27,019.96	24	38.1%
1996	Kansas Department of Wildlife & Parks	1,846.60	1	
1996	Kansas State University	300.00	1	
1996	Pittsburg State University	10,877.85	1	
1996	Topeka State Hospital	1,650.21	1	
1996	Wichita State University	2,585.79	1	
<b>1996 Total</b>		<b>118,524.37</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>71.4%</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>595,441.88</b>	<b>302</b>	