

MINUTES OF THE Senate COMMITTEE ON Elections

The meeting was called to order by Senator Ronald R. Hein at  
Chairperson

1:30 ~~am~~/p.m. on January 18, 1983 in room 522S of the Capitol.

All members were present except:

Committee staff present:

Myrta Anderson, Research Department  
Arden Ensley, Revisor of Statutes' Office  
*Sharon Green, Committee Secretary*

Conferees appearing before the committee:

Carol Williams, Kansas Public Disclosure Commission  
Janet Williams, Kansas Public Disclosure Commission

The Chairman called the meeting to order.

Carol Williams reviewed the Kansas Public Disclosure Commission's recommendations to the Governor and Legislature. (Attachment 1)

Carol Williams discussed K.S.A. 25-1709 and K.S.A. 25-2407, dealing with campaign finance. (Attachment 2)

Questions were asked and a general discussion was held regarding the statutes.

Janet Williams reviewed the Commission's recommendations for changes in the area of state conflict of interest statutes. (Attachment 1)

Janet Williams passed out a list of state agencies with no employees earning at the rate of \$25,000 or more annually. (Attachment 3)

Questions were asked and a general discussion was held regarding the state conflict of interest statutes. In response to a question, Janet Williams indicated that the Commission wanted to retain the same statutory penalties that are presently on the books for the provisions set out under the standards of conduct recommendations.

The Chairman indicated that in keeping with the tradition of authorizing for introduction any requests made by the Public Disclosure Commission, that he would like to see the proposals introduced exactly as they had been requested. The Chairman also indicated that he would be meeting with the Chairman of the House Elections Committee to discuss which proposal should be introduced in the respective chambers, with an attempt to split up the recommendations approximately equally.

Motion was made by Senator Johnston to authorize for introduction whichever of the recommendations presented by the Public Disclosure Commission as would be chosen by the Chairman for introduction in the Senate. Senator Reilly seconded the motion. The motion was adopted.

Senator Roitz moved that the minutes of January 11 be approved. Senator Meyers seconded the motion. The motion was adopted.

The meeting was adjourned by the Chairman.

ANNUAL REPORT AND RECOMMENDATIONS  
of the  
KANSAS PUBLIC DISCLOSURE COMMISSION  
STATE OF KANSAS

To the Governor and the Legislature  
December 1, 1982

KANSAS PUBLIC DISCLOSURE COMMISSION  
109 West 9th  
Topeka, Kansas 66612  
(913) 296-4219

*Atch. 1*

## PREFACE

This eighth annual report and recommendations is submitted to the Governor and the Director of Legislative Administrative Services for transmittal to the Legislature pursuant to K.S.A. 25-4119a and K.S.A. 46-1212c. With some exceptions, the report covers the period from July 1, 1981 through June 30, 1982, the end of Fiscal Year 1982. Occasionally, data for the first quarter of Fiscal Year 1983 is used in order to provide a more complete picture of the Commission's operations.

## MEMBERS AND STAFF

### Commission Members

Richard Dietz, Chairman, Osborne\*  
Linda Elrod, Vice-Chairwoman, Topeka\*  
Lowell Abeltd, Abilene\*  
Newell A. George, Kansas City \*\*  
Don Paxson, Topeka \*\*

### Staff

Carol Williams, Administrative Assistant/Auditor  
Jana Atchison, Report Examiner  
Janet Williams, Report Examiner  
Janet Barnett, Secretary  
Donna Watson, Clerk

### General Counsel

Dennis Prater, Lawrence

- (\*) Terms expire January 31, 1983.  
(\*\*) Terms expire January 31, 1984.

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## PART I: REPORT

The Commission's efforts focus on full compliance with the Kansas campaign finance, conflict of interest, and lobbying statutes. Staff time is devoted to assuring the accurate and timely disclosure of required financial information. The processing and evaluation of filed reports and statements and an analysis of the supporting records, where appropriate, are crucial to the Commission's efforts. It is through the initial review of these reports and the later audit and investigation, where necessary, that the Commission can assure the people of the state that the laws are being complied with.

In addition, the Commission strives to inform the general public about the information being disclosed and its right of access to that information. This is consistent with the underlying philosophy of the statutes and the Commission's understanding of its ultimate responsibility to the people of Kansas.

### RESPONSIBILITIES

The Kansas Public Disclosure Commission administers and enforces the Campaign Finance Act (K.S.A. 25-4142 et seq.) and laws relating to conflict of interests, financial disclosure and the regulation of lobbying (K.S.A. 46-215 et seq.). In addition, the Commission renders advisory opinions under a less comprehensive conflict of interests law covering local government officials and employees (K.S.A. 75-4301 et seq.).

### ORGANIZATION AND OPERATION

The Commission is organized to assure complete, accurate and timely disclosure of required financial information. It has developed a work program encompassing six areas: (1) public information; (2) advisory opinions; (3) reviews and audits; (4) investigations; (5) enforcement (including the filing of complaints, holding public hearings and assessing civil penalties); and (6) general administrative activities.

#### Information Program

The Commission utilizes information brochures, the news media, public service announcements, speaking engagements, and correspondence to inform the public at large about the laws and their meaning. However, most time in this program area is devoted to informing those directly covered by the laws of their duties and responsibilities. To accomplish this task, the Commission conducts informational seminars, prepares and distributes handouts, campaign finance handbooks, lobbying handbooks, and conflict of interest laws brochures. In addition, the telephone is used extensively to provide information and advice.

Advisory Opinions

Advisory opinions are issued by the Commission to clarify the application of the statutes in a particular situation. The Commission can issue these opinions on its own initiative or in response to individual inquiries. If an individual requests an opinion and conducts himself or herself according to the guidelines in the opinion, he or she is presumed to be in compliance with the law.

To date, twenty-two advisory opinions have been issued in calendar year 1982. Of the 373 advisory opinions issued since 1974, 98 or 27% concern campaign finance, 60 or 16% relate to the regulation of lobbyists, 124 or 33% have to do with conflict of interests provisions governing state officers or employees, and 91 or 24% concern conflict of interests provisions which apply to local officers or employees. Of the total opinions, 349 or 94% have been issued as a result of requests by various individuals or organizations rather than as a result of the Commission's own initiative.

Review and Audit Program

Complete, accurate and timely disclosure of certain kinds of financial information by candidates, elected officials, state employees and lobbyists is the key requirement of the legislation. It has been and is the Commission's position that active review and auditing of reports is essential for the proper administration of the law.

Campaign Finance. In the campaign finance area, the Commission's procedures include a preliminary review (involving notification of failure to file) and a post-election comprehensive desk review (involving notification of material errors or omissions) of all Receipts and Expenditures Reports filed under the Campaign Finance Act. In addition, a certain number of reports are selected for audit.

During the 1980 election cycle, 741 candidates and committees filed 3,512 Receipts and Expenditures Reports. An additional 299 candidates and committees filed affidavits exempting themselves from the report filing requirement.

For the 1980 primary and general election periods, a total of 546 notifications of failure to file were sent. In other words, one in every 6.4 reports (or 15.5%) are not filed on time. A total of 321\* notifications of material errors or omissions were also sent.

Through the first reporting period in 1982, 288 candidates and 296 committees have filed 584 receipts and expenditures reports. In addition, 45 candidates and 147 committees have filed affidavits of exemption. A total of 37 notifications of failure to file and 129 notifications of material errors or omissions have been sent for Report #1. Only one in approximately 16 reports, or 6% of all reports, was not filed on time. This compares with a total of 125 notifications of failure to file and 123 notifications of material errors or omissions that were sent for the corresponding reporting period in 1980. Although the accuracy of the reports has not improved, the timeliness of the filings has improved dramatically.

\* Notices of errors or omissions were not sent to party and political committees for Report Nos. 3 & 4 due to the February 11, 1981 Supreme Court decision.

Audits of the records of candidates and committees are conducted based on generally accepted auditing standards and procedures adapted to the area of campaign finance. Audits are conducted on a priority basis. Accorded first priority are situations involving formal complaints. The next priority is assigned to situations in which it is necessary to clarify problems identified during the desk reviews. A general investigation may also be authorized at this point. Finally, a random sample of candidates and committees is audited. If a candidate is selected for a random audit, his or her opponent is also examined.

In the area of Campaign Finance, fiscal year 1982 was atypical because of the ramifications of the February, 1981 Supreme Court decision that invalidated eighteen sections of the Act. The 1981 Legislature re-enacted the Campaign Finance Act and it became effective on July 1, 1981. As a consequence of the court decision, all audits, investigations, and complaints that were in process became moot. On July 1, 1981, all political and party committees had to re-register as new committees. These committees were not required to file a report in fiscal year 1982.

Conflict of Interest. The 1981 Legislature suggested the Commission place more emphasis on the Conflict of Interests statutes. In the past, the Commission's staff has focused its attention in the conflict area on notifying and assisting the required individuals to meet the Statement of Substantial Interests (SSI) filing dates, and to reviewing the statements thus filed.

In 1982, the Conflict of Interests law required the following individuals to file SSI's:

1. State employees earning at the rate of \$20,000\* or more per year. (5,981 individuals filed as of September 15, 1982.)
2. Individuals whose appointment to office is subject to senate confirmation. (208 individuals filed as of September 15, 1982.)
3. Individuals who are elected to state office. (186 individuals filed as of September 15, 1982.)
4. Candidates for state office. (303 individuals filed as of September 15, 1982.)
5. General counsels for state agencies, regardless of the amount of compensation. (41 individuals filed as of September 15, 1982.)
6. Members of state boards, councils and commissions who receive compensation from the state. (533 individuals filed as of September 15, 1982.)

With regard to the 7,252 individuals required to file a SSI in 1982, 72 have been sent notifications of failure to file, and 121 have been sent notifications of material errors or omissions in their statements.

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\* As of July 1, 1982, only State employees earning at a rate of \$25,000 or more per year, and who are not otherwise exempt, are required to file SSI's.



In 1983, with the state employees earnings threshold being raised to \$25,000, it is estimated that 4,500 individuals will be required to file a SSI. In 1984, approximately 6,000 individuals will file.

As the Commission's staff enforces the filing requirements, it has become increasingly clear that the conflict of interests statutes are not widely understood either by state employees or the public at large. Yet these laws are of fundamental importance to the workings of state government, they draw the line between private interest and public trust which must be guarded carefully. Efforts to clarify and enforce that line are increasingly important as public concern mounts over abuses of the public trust. Consequently, the Commission published a conflict of interest brochure for distribution in 1982 for individuals required to file a SSI and for the general public upon request. In 1983, the Commission will provide this brochure to all state employees. The Commission has also suggested several legislative proposals to clarify and strengthen the conflict of interests statutes.

Conflict of Interest (Representation Case Disclosure). Representation Case Disclosure Statements are filed in fewer instances than previously, largely because the law was amended in 1975 to exempt individuals associated with state officers or employees in business from filing such statements. There were 11 such statements filed in fiscal year 1982. It is possible that other individuals required to file such statements have not done so. However, given the structure of the statutory requirement, there is no way of knowing who should file such statements.

Lobbying Provisions. There are 561 lobbyists registered for 1982 as of September 30, 1982. This compares with a total of 556 registered in calendar year 1981. Of the 561 registered, some represent more than one person or organization. The Commission's statistical analysis of the lobbyist employment and expenditures reports shows expenditures of \$307,716.71 reported to date during 1982. An average of 64 or 11% of the registered lobbyists reported expenditures during each of the reporting periods. Although the remaining lobbyists reported no expenditures, this is misleading because of the manner in which the lobbying law is written. Many lobbying expenditures go unreported. Presently, a lobbyist need not report any expenditures unless he or she has made an expenditure in excess of \$50 to at least one vendor during a reporting period. In addition, expenses such as lobbyists' salaries need not be reported. The Commission has always felt the lobbying statutes should be strengthened, and recommendations to that effect were made in 1975, 1976, 1978, and 1981.

### Investigations

During fiscal year 1982, the Commission initiated six investigations. All related to possible violations of the State Conflict of Interest statutes. Four of the investigations resulted in the issuance of complaints. In addition to investigations conducted prior to complaints being filed, investigations are conducted following the filing of complaints.

## Enforcement Program

Complaints. Anyone who believes that any of the provisions administered by the Commission have been intentionally violated may file a complaint in writing with the Commission. To date, a total of 299 complaints have been filed. Of these, 12 have been withdrawn, 246, due to eventual compliance, was dismissed, and public hearings have been scheduled on 40 complaints.

As the public becomes more aware of the requirements of the statutes, and as the review and audit program expands, the Commission expects to conduct more investigations and have more complaints filed.

Hearings. In scheduling a hearing, the Commission first has to conclude that probable cause exists for believing the allegations in the complaint. Probable cause exists if there is present a reasonable ground for belief in the existence of the alleged facts set out in the complaint. Complaints remain confidential until probable cause is found. Ultimate determination as to whether intentional violations have occurred is a decision which is not reached until the conclusion of the public hearing. Of the 40 complaints scheduled for hearing, 24 have been forwarded to the Attorney General for prosecution following the hearing or waiving of the hearing, and 16 were dismissed. During fiscal year 1982, the Commission did not conduct any hearings.

Civil Penalties. The statutes enforced by the Commission provide for the assessment of civil penalties for failure to file certain reports or statements. Under the Campaign Finance Act, the failure to file an appointment of treasurer or candidate committee form, a statement of organization for a party committee or political committee, or receipts and expenditures reports within five days after having received a failure to file notice by certified mail subjects the person to a \$10 per day penalty for each day the report or statement remains unfiled, up to a maximum of \$300. Under the state conflict of interest and lobbying statute, the failure to file a statement of substantial interests, lobbyist registration form, or lobbyist employment and expenditure report within the same five day grace period subjects the person to a \$10 per day penalty for each day the report or statement remains unfiled, up to a maximum of \$300. The Commission is also authorized to waive any imposed civil penalty, upon a finding of good cause.

The Commission did not assess any civil penalties in fiscal year 1982.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

The Commission realizes any major piece of legislation periodically needs revision and modification, and in some cases, major changes. Every year the Commission has recommended statutory changes. With the exception of its proposals regarding lobbying, many of the Commission's recommendations have been enacted into law. This year the Commission's recommendations are in the areas of campaign finance and state conflict of interest. These recommendations are set out in detail in Part II of this report.

## CONCLUSION

As the Commission has repeated on a number of occasions, its success or failure will depend on its ability to guarantee the Governor, the Legislature and above all, the people of the State, that the campaign finance, conflict of interest and lobbying provisions are being complied with. To a great extent, this means the ability to insure that the financial information reported periodically is timely, accurate and complete. The Commission believes that while the past several years have shown significant improvement in the timeliness of the filing and the quality of the reports submitted, too many still contain errors and/or omissions. Much remains to be done through education and assistance to upgrade the quality of the reports, and at the same time, to identify and proceed against those who intentionally violate the law. In the same vein, much remains to be done to alert the people of their rights and responsibilities under the law. The Commission recognizes that the strongest safeguard against unethical conduct by public officials and employees is an informed and active public.

## PART II: RECOMMENDATIONS

The Commission is directed by statute to make recommendations to the Governor and Legislature. This years recommendations are in the areas of campaign finance and State conflict of interest.

### Campaign Finance

The Commission recommends that those portions of the following statutes pertaining to state elections, currently outside its jurisdiction, be brought within the purview of the Campaign Finance Act.

1. K.S.A. 25-1709. Contributions by corporations and certain stockholders. Presently, this statute falls under the jurisdiction of the Attorney General's office. This statute relates to the prohibition of certain corporations and stockholders from contributing to either aid or oppose candidates and/or political parties. The Commission is deluged with inquires regarding the interpretation and ramifications of this statute. Although campaign finance related, the Commission cannot address the inquiries made of this statute since it falls outside its jurisdiction.

The Commission recommends that those portions of the statute which pertain to state candidates and political parties be brought within the purview of the Campaign Finance Act.

2. K.S.A. 25-2407. Corrupt political advertising. Presently, this statute falls under the jurisdiction of the Attorney General's office. This statute defines what types of advertising must disclose a "paid for" disclaimer, as well as what must be said in the disclaimer. Again, since the statute is campaign finance related, the Commission receives many inquiries regarding interpretation of the statute.

The Commission recommends that those portions of the statute which affect state candidate and committee advertising be brought within the purview of the Campaign Finance Act.

### State Conflict of Interests Statutes

1. K.S.A. 46-248. Change in Filing Date of Statements of Substantial Interests. Currently, new appointees or employees are required to file Statements of Substantial Interests immediately upon appointment or employment. We believe a 15-day grace period would be appropriate to avoid technical violations of the Act before the appointee or employee may have had notice of the requirement.

In addition, reports of persons already under the Act are due on January 31. We believe this should be changed to the period between April 15 and April 30 to correspond with tax filings, since the information necessary to file will be more readily available to the state officer or employee. This proposal should also assist the Secretary of State due to the volume of other filings due with that office in January.

2. K.S.A. 46-248. Change in Filing Date of Candidates' Statements of Substantial Interests. Currently, a candidate is required to file a statement of substantial interests within ten days of (1) filing a declaration to become a candidate, (2) being nominated at a convention or caucus, or (3) filing nomination papers. We recommend that candidates for state office file their statements on June 20 of the election year in which the office is being sought rather than at the time the individual becomes a candidate.

Assume an individual becomes a candidate for a four year race one month after the last election. The candidate is required to file his statement four years prior to the date of the next election. This recommendation is intended to provide a more accurate reflection of a candidate's financial interests by having all candidates file their statements on June 20 of the election year in which the office is being sought.

3. K.S.A. 46-229. "Substantial Interests" Defined.
  - (a) Presently, one of the definitions of "substantial interest" is the receipt of compensation in the aggregate of \$1000 from any business by an individual or spouse which is required to be included as taxable income on Kansas income tax returns. We recommend that this portion of the definition of substantial interest be amended to include the receipt of compensation in the aggregate of \$1000 which is to be included as taxable income on federal income tax returns, rather than state returns.
  - (b) Currently, the receipt in the preceding calendar year by an individual of gifts or honoraria having an aggregate value of \$500 or more from any person other than a relative is a substantial interest. We recommend this section of the definition of substantial interest be amended to include only the receipt by an individual of honoraria having an aggregate value of \$500 or more from any person in the preceding twelve months.
  - (c) We recommend that the following section be added to the definition of "substantial interest". "The receipt in the preceding twelve months by an individual of any gift, loan, gratuity, special discount, favor, hospitality, or service having an aggregate value of \$100 or more from any one person known to have a special interest."
4. K.S.A. 46-247. Individuals Required to File Written Statements of Substantial Interests. Presently, state officers and employees receiving compensation from the state at a rate of \$25,000 per year or more are required to file statements of substantial interests annually. We recommend that instead of an earnings threshold which would trigger the filing of statements, that we go instead to position filing. Specifically, this would mean that any state officer, employee or member of any agency, department, division, bureau or other unit which has responsibility for (1) major policy making; or (2) contracting, purchasing or procurement; or (3) writing or drafting specifications; or (4) administering or awarding grants, benefits or subsidies; or (5) inspecting, licensing, or regulating any person or entity, will be required to file a statement. In addition, any state officer or employee who has in the past twelve months been a consultant for any person or entity other than the State of Kansas for compensation will be required to file a statement.
5. Standards of Conduct for State Officials and Employees - See next page.

STANDARDS OF CONDUCT FOR STATE OFFICIALS AND EMPLOYEES

The Kansas Public Disclosure Commission believes an employee holds his or her position as a public trust, and any effort to realize substantial personal gain through official conduct is a violation of that trust. It is the intent of the Commission that in its operation they shall protect, to the fullest extent possible, the rights of individuals affected. This section does not prevent any state officer or employee from accepting other employment or following any pursuit which in no way interferes with the full and faithful discharge of his or her duties to this state. Citizens who serve as state officers and employees should retain their rights as citizens to interests of a personal or economic nature. Standards of ethical conduct for state officers and employees need to distinguish between those minor and inconsequential conflicts that are unavoidable in a free society, and those conflicts which are substantial and material. State officers and employees may need to engage in employment, professional or business activities, other than official duties, in order to support themselves or their families and to maintain a continuity of professional or business activity, or may need to maintain investments, which activities or investments do not conflict with the specific provisions of this section.

- (1) No state officer or employee may use his or her public position or office to obtain financial gain or anything of substantial value for the private benefit of himself or herself or of his or her spouse, or for an organization with which he or she is associated.
- (2) No person or organization may offer or give to a state officer or employee, directly or indirectly, and no state officer or employee may solicit or accept from any person or organization, directly or indirectly, anything of value if it could reasonably be expected to influence such state officer or employee's vote, official actions or judgement, or could reasonably be considered as a reward for any official action or inaction on the part of such state officer or employee. This section does not prohibit a state officer or employee from engaging in outside employment.
- (3) No state officer or employee may accept a position with an outside organization which is licensed or inspected by or contracts with the agency in which the state officer or employee is employed.
- (4) No state officer or employee may intentionally use or disclose information gained in the course of or by reason of his or her official position or activities in any way that could result in the receipt of anything of value for himself or herself, for his or her spouse, or for any other person or organization, if the information is not public information.
- (5) No state officer or employee may use or attempt to use his public position to influence or gain unlawful benefits, advantages or privileges for himself or others.
- (6) No state officer or employee or their spouse, nor any organization with which the state officer or employee or their spouse owns or controls at least 10% of the outstanding equity, voting rights, or outstanding indebtedness may enter into any contract or lease involving a payment or payments of more than \$3,000 within a 12 month period, in whole or in part derived from

state funds unless the state officer or employee has first made written disclosure of the nature and extent of such relationship or interest to the Commission and to the department acting for the state in regard to such contract or lease. Any contract or lease entered into in violation of this subsection may be voided by the state in an action commenced within 3 years of the date on which the commission, or the department or officer acting for the state in regard to the allocation of state funds from which such payment is derived, knew or should have known that a violation of this subsection has occurred.

(7) No former state officer or employee, except former legislators, for 12 months following the date on which he or she ceases to be a state officer or employee, may, for compensation, on behalf of any person other than a governmental entity, make any formal or informal appearance before, or negotiate with, any officer or employee of the department with which he or she was associated as a state officer or employee within 12 months prior to the date on which he or she ceased to be a state officer or employee.

(8) No former state officer or employee, except former legislators, for 12 months following the date on which he or she ceases to be a state officer or employee, may, for compensation, on behalf of any person other than a governmental entity, make any formal or informal appearance before, or negotiate with, any officer or employee of a department in connection with any judicial or quasi-judicial proceeding, application, contract, claim, or charge which might give rise to a judicial or quasi-judicial proceeding which was under the former official's responsibility as a state officer or employee within 2 years prior to the date on which he or she ceased to be a state official.

(9) No former state officer or employee, except former legislators, for compensation, may act on behalf of any party other than the state in connection with any judicial or quasi-judicial proceeding, application, contract, claim, or charge which might give rise to a judicial or quasi-judicial proceeding in which the former official participated personally and substantially as a state officer or employee.

(10) No state officer or employee may retain compensation for any activity or published work when the work is accomplished with the use of the state's time or its facilities, services or supplies not generally available to all citizens of this state or, except in the case of a legislator or constitutional officer, in the course of his or her official duties. A state officer or employee who receives such compensation shall deposit it with the agency with which he or she is associated. A state officer or employee need not, however, deposit reimbursement received for bona fide expenses reimbursable by the state.

**25-1709.** Contributions by corporations and certain stockholders. No corporation carrying on the business of a bank, trust, surety, indemnity, safe deposit, insurance, railroad, street railway, telegraph, telephone, gas, electric light, heat, power, or water company, or any company having the right to take or condemn land or to exercise franchises in public ways granted by the state or by any county or city, and no trustee or trustees owning or holding the majority of the stock of such corporation, shall pay or contribute in order to aid, promote, or prevent the nomination or election of any person to public office, or in order to aid, promote or antagonize the interests of any political party, or to influence or affect the vote on any question submitted to the voters. No person shall solicit or receive such payment or contribution from such corporation or such holders of stock.

**History:** L. 1911, ch. 137, § 3; March 31; R.S. 1923, 25-1709.

**Research and Practice Aids:**

Corporations—529.

Hatcher's Digest, Elections § 32.

C.J.S. Corporations § 1364.

**Law Review and Bar Journal References:**

"Constitutional Law: Corporate Free Speech," 18 W.L.J. 373, 382 (1979).

**CASE ANNOTATIONS**

1. Application of act to city franchise election. State, *ex rel.*, Morgan v. City of Newton, 138 K. 78, 23 P.2d 463.

**25-2107.** Corrupt political advertising; penalty. Corrupt political advertising is:

(a) Publishing or causing to be published in a newspaper or other periodical any paid matter which is designed or tends to aid, injure or defeat any candidate for nomination or election to public office, unless such matter is followed by the word "advertisement" or the abbreviation "adv." in a separate line together with the name of the chairman of the political or other organization inserting the same or the name of the person who is responsible therefor; or

(b) broadcasting or causing to be broadcast by any radio or television station any paid matter which is designed or tends to aid, injure or defeat any candidate for nomination or election to public office, unless such matter is followed by a statement that the preceding was an advertisement together with the name of the chairman of the political or other organization sponsoring the same or the name of the person who is responsible therefor; or

(c) publishing or causing to be published in a newspaper or other periodical any paid matter which is intended to influence the vote of any person or persons for or against any question submitted for a proposition to amend the constitution or to authorize the issuance of bonds or any other question submitted at an election, unless such matter is followed by the word "advertisement" or the abbreviation "adv." in a separate line together with the name of the chairman of the political or other organization inserting the same or the name of the person who is responsible therefor; or

(d) broadcasting or causing to be broadcast by any radio or television station any paid matter which is intended to influence the vote of any person or persons for or against any question submitted for a proposition to amend the constitution or to authorize the issuance of bonds or any other question submitted at an election, unless such matter is followed by the statement that the preceding was an advertisement together with the name of the chairman of the political or other organization sponsoring the same or the name of the person who is responsible therefor.

Corrupt political advertising is a class C misdemeanor.

**History:** L. 1973, ch. 173, § 1; Feb. 23. Source or prior law:

25-1707.



STATE AGENCIES WITH NO EMPLOYEES EARNING AT THE RATE  
OF \$25,000 OR MORE ANNUALLY

| <u>Agency Number</u> | <u>Agency Name</u>                        |
|----------------------|---|
| 016                  | Abstractors Board of Examiners            |
| 028                  | Board of Accountancy                      |
| 100                  | Board of Barber Examiners                 |
| 102                  | Behavioral Sciences Regulatory Board      |
| 105                  | State Board of Healing Arts               |
| 149                  | Board of Cosmetology                      |
| 160                  | Crime Victims Reparations Board           |
| 167                  | Dental Board                              |
| 204                  | Board of Embalming                        |
| 247                  | Kansas Public Disclosure Commission       |
| 266                  | Board of Examiners Hearing Aid Dispensers |
| 359                  | Kansas Arts Commission                    |
| 488                  | Board of Optometry Examiners              |
| 531                  | Board of Pharmacy                         |
| 549                  | Real Estate Commission                    |
| 663                  | State Board of Technical Professions      |
| 700                  | Board of Veterinary Examiners             |