

Approved 3-2-92
Date

MINUTES OF THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON ELECTIONS

The meeting was called to order by SENATOR DON SALLEE at
Chairperson

1:30 ~~xxx~~ p.m. on February 25, 1992 in room 529-S of the Capitol.

All members were present ~~xxxx~~ or excused:

Committee staff present:

Pat Mah, Legislative Research Department
Ardan Ensley, Office of the Revisor of Statutes
Clarene Wilms, Committee Secretary

Conferees appearing before the committee:

Senator Dave Kerr
Senator Wint Winter
Michael Woolf, Common Cause
Craig Grant, KNEA
Harriet Lange, EX. Dir., Kansas Assn. of Broadcasters
Written testimony by Joe de la Torre, Office of Secretary of State
Others attending: see attached list

The meeting was called to order shortly after 1:30 p.m.

SB-641 - concerning campaign finance.

SB-642 - providing for the publication and distribution of a voters' guide for certain elections; prescribing the content of such guides.

Senator Dave Kerr, a co-sponsor of SB-641 and SB-642 appeared in support of the bill. He noted special interests are attempting to gain influence through excessive political contributions. Senate Bill 641 would limit contributions for campaign expense to contributions from individuals. (Attachment 1) He also presented a balloon of SB-641 suggesting various changes in the bill, also a copy of page 2 and 3 of SB-153. (Attachment 2 & 3) Senator Kerr told committee members that SB-642 was a companion bill which would mandate the publishing of a voters' guide by the office of the Secretary of State.

Senator Wint Winter, a co-sponsor of SB-641 and SB-642 appeared in support of both bills noting they encompassed some fairly significant reform.

Michael Woolf, Common Cause, appeared before the committee and presented testimony on SB-641 and SB-642. (Attachment 4) Mr. Woolf expressed concern that should the total ban on PAC contribuons be declared unconstitutional, an amendment for an aggregate PAC limit should be in place. He also supported SB-642 dealing with the publishing of a voters' guide.

Craig Grant, KNEA, appeared before the committee noting his organization did not support the changes to disallow political action contributions in SB-641. He emphasized that his organization believes that a PAC is the only way for the "small guy" to have any meaningful part in the political process when compared to those with large sums of money at their disposal. (Attachment 5)

Harriet Lange, Executive Director, Kansas Association of Broadcasters, told committee members her organization works under FFC regulations and were concerned with the section of SB-641 adding further requirements which Kansas broadcasters would find very cumbersome. (Attachment 6)

Due to a shortage of time, written testimony was submitted by Joe de la Torre, Office of the Secretary of State. (Attachment 7) Concern was expressed regarding certain difficulties in SB-642.

The meeting adjourned at 2:25 p.m.

Unless specifically noted, the individual remarks recorded herein have not been transcribed verbatim. Individual remarks as reported herein have not been submitted to the individuals appearing before the committee for editing or corrections.

GUEST LIST

SENATE ELECTIONS COMMITTEE

DATE February 25, 1992

(PLEASE PRINT)
NAME AND ADDRESS

ORGANIZATION

Michael Wolf

Common Cause/Kansas

Jill LaTone TOPEKA

SOS

Harris Lantz

Ks Assn Broadcasters

Craig Grant

KNEA

JUSTIN OLMISTEAD

INTERNSHIP ROCK

Paul Williams

KCGSC

W. Charles Smithson

KCGSC

TESTIMONY OF SENATOR DAVE KERR

February 25, 1992

Senate Elections Committee

Mr. Chairman, it is a pleasure to again appear before your committee on the issue of campaign reform. Last year this committee and the full Senate took a historic step toward true reform by passing a complete ban on contributions by Political Action Committees, Corporations and Unions. Unfortunately, the House Committee and its conference committee members would not seriously consider this effective approach. Instead, they promoted their package of so-called ethics reform which solved a group of problems, most of which do not presently exist in Kansas.

The approach embodied in the bill before you attacks a serious problem which does exist in Kansas. There are special interests which are attempting to gain influence through excessive political contributions. I believe it is working and last year's legislation has done nothing to slow it down. I would call your attention to a recent editorial describing actions by the former chairman of the House Committee.

Kansas is by no means unique in having a problem in this area. An October, 1991, survey by the Council of State Governments of legislators and legislative staff shows startling results. Seventy-six percent of legislators and staff agreed that lobbyists who give campaign funds substantially improve their chances of accomplishing their clients' objectives.

Senate Elections
02-25-92
Attachment 1

Mr. Chairman, the public is largely disengaged from the political process because they do not believe they can make a difference. We need to take steps to re-engage them and I know of few things we can do which will be more effective than passing a bill which will make all those who run for public office totally dependent upon individuals for funding. Cynicism about special interests will no longer be in order.

Last year the Senate took its actions despite the objection of Common Cause. In reading some of Common Cause's stated goals, I became convinced that our positions were not so far apart that they could not be reconciled. I am pleased to tell you that the package you have before you has the support of Common Cause.

What is proposed this year is a two-bill package. The first bill is intended basically as a repeat of what the Senate passed last year with a few improvements. The second is a new concept suggested by Common Cause which is patterned after an Oregon program.

Regarding the first bill, the Senate, in floor action last year, lowered the contribution limit to \$250. This was changed to a more realistic \$300 for the House of Representatives and \$500 for the Senate. Also, I must confess that I got ahold of the committee passed version of the bill instead of the committee of the whole version so there is a balloon making those changes.

The balloon also provides a Common Cause requested "fall back" provision in case the ban on PAC, Corporate and Union contributions would be declared unconstitutional. The fall back is a 50% limit on such contributions for any candidate. Senator Winter proposed this approach two years ago.

Finally, the second bill proposes that a voter guide be published by the Secretary of State. The purpose of the guide would be to provide the same type of information on each candidate to every voter. It would be a place where even poor candidates could get equal exposure for minimal expenditure. Presumably, the guide would not be fully self funding, and I do not have a fiscal note to share with you.

Mr. Chairman, I stand for questions.

SENATE BILL No. 641

By Senators D. Kerr, Moran and Winter

2-12

8 AN ACT relating to elections; concerning campaign finance; amend-
9 ing K.S.A. 1991 Supp. 25-4150 and 25-4153 and repealing the
10 existing sections.

11

12 *Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Kansas:*

13 Section 1. K.S.A. 1991 Supp. 25-4150 is hereby amended to read
14 as follows: 25-4150. (a) (1) Every person, other than a candidate or
15 a candidate committee, party committee or political committee, who
16 makes contributions or expenditures, other than by contribution to
17 a candidate or a candidate committee, party committee or political
18 committee, in an aggregate amount of \$100 or more within a calendar
19 year shall make statements containing the information required by
20 K.S.A. 25-4148 and amendments thereto, and file them in the office
21 or offices required so that each such statement is in such office or
22 offices on the day specified in K.S.A. 25-4148 and amendments
23 thereto. If such contributions or expenditures are made to support
24 or oppose a candidate for state office, other than that of an officer
25 elected on a state-wide basis such statement shall be filed in both
26 the office of the secretary of state and in the office of the county
27 election officer of the county in which the candidate is a resident.
28 If such contributions or expenditures are made to support or oppose
29 a candidate for statewide office such statement shall be filed only in
30 the office of the secretary of state. If such contributions or expen-
31 ditures are made to support or oppose a candidate for local office
32 such statement shall be filed in the office of the county election
33 officer of the county in which the candidate is a resident. Reports
34 made under this section need not be cumulative.

35 (2) *Whenever expenditures by any person required to file a state-*
36 *ment in accordance with this subsection are made for the purpose*
37 *of paying the cost of publishing political advertising in any news-*
38 *paper or other periodical or broadcasting political advertising by*
39 *any radio or television station for the purpose of supporting or*
40 *opposing any candidate for office, not less than 15% of the space*
41 *purchased in such newspaper or periodical and not less than 15%*
42 *of the broadcast time by such radio or television station shall be*
43 *devoted to naming and identifying the person paying the cost of*

1 such political advertising.

2 (b) In all cases where contributions are made by a person either
3 directly or indirectly to or on behalf of a particular candidate
4 through an intermediary or conduit, the intermediary or conduit
5 shall file a report stating the original source and the intended re-
6 cipient of such contribution in the office of the secretary of state if
7 the candidate is a candidate for an office elected on a state-wide
8 basis, in both the office of the secretary of state and the office of
9 the county election officer if such candidate is a candidate for a
10 state office elected on other than a state-wide basis and in the office
11 of the county election officer of the county of which the candidate
12 is a resident if such candidate is a candidate for local office; and
13 shall also report the same to the intended recipient.

14 Sec. 2. K.S.A. 1991 Supp. 25-4153 is hereby amended to read
15 as follows: 25-4153. (a) The aggregate amount contributed to a can-
16 didate and such candidate's candidate committee and to all party
17 committees and political committees and dedicated to such can-
18 didate's campaign, by any political committee or any person except
19 a party committee, the candidate or the candidate's spouse, shall
20 not exceed the following:

21 (1) For the pair of offices of governor and lieutenant governor
22 or for other state officers elected from the state as a whole, \$2,000
23 for each primary election (or in lieu thereof a caucus or convention
24 of a political party) and an equal amount for each general election;

25 (2) for the office of member of the house of representatives,
26 district judge, district magistrate judge, district attorney, member
27 of the state board of education or a candidate for local office, \$500
28 \$300 for each primary election (or in lieu thereof a caucus or con-
29 vention of a political party) and an equal amount for each general
30 election; and

31 (3) for the office of state senator, \$1,000 \$500 for each primary
32 election (or in lieu thereof a caucus or convention of a political party)
33 and an equal amount for each general election.

34 (b) For the purposes of this section, the face value of a loan at
35 the end of the period of time allocable to the primary or general
36 election is the amount subject to the limitations of this section. A
37 loan in excess of the limits herein provided may be made during
38 the allocable period if such loan is reduced to the permissible level,
39 when combined with all other contributions from the person making
40 such loan, at the end of such allocable period.

41 (c) For the purposes of this section, all contributions made by
42 unemancipated children under 18 years of age shall be considered
43 to be contributions made by the parent or parents of such children.

Such identification shall include:

(A) The name of the individual, committee, corporation, partnership, trust, organization, political committee, party committee, or association paying the cost of such political advertisement;

(B) in the case of expenditures made by a person other than an individual, the full name of the organization with which the person is connected or affiliated, or, name or description sufficiently describing the affiliation or, if the person is not connected or affiliated with any one organization, the trade, profession, or primary interest of contributors; and

(C) in the case of expenditures in the amount of \$100 or more, a statement that a disclosure report has been or will be on file in the office of the secretary of state or in the office of the county election officer.

1 The total amount of such contribution shall be attributed to a single
2 custodial parent and 50% of such contribution to each of two parents.

3 ~~(d) The aggregate amount contributed to a state party committee~~
4 ~~by a person other than a national party committee or a political~~
5 ~~committee shall not exceed \$15,000 in each calendar year; and the~~
6 ~~aggregate amount contributed to any other party committee by a~~
7 ~~person other than a national party committee or a political com-~~
8 ~~mittee shall not exceed \$5,000 in each calendar year.~~

an individual or a party committee

an individual or a party committee

9 The aggregate amount contributed by a national party committee
10 to a state party committee shall not exceed ~~\$25,000~~ \$50,000 in any
11 calendar year; and the aggregate amount contributed to any other
12 party committee by a national party committee shall not exceed
13 \$10,000 in any calendar year.

14 The aggregate amount contributed to a party committee by
15 a political committee shall not exceed \$5,000 in any calendar
16 year.

17 (e) Any political funds which have been collected and were not
18 subject to the reporting requirements of this act shall be deemed a
19 person subject to these contribution limitations.

20 (f) Any political funds which have been collected and were subject
21 to the reporting requirements of the campaign finance act shall not
22 be used in or for the campaign of a candidate for a federal elective
23 office.

24 (g) The amount contributed by each individual party committee
25 of the same political party other than a national party committee to
26 any candidate for office, for any primary election at which two or
27 more candidates are seeking the nomination of such party shall not
28 exceed the following:

29 (1) For the pair of offices of governor and lieutenant governor
30 and for each of the other state officers elected from the state as a
31 whole, \$2,000 for each primary election (or in lieu thereof a caucus
32 or convention of a political party);

33 (2) for the office of member of the house of representatives,
34 district judge, district magistrate judge, district attorney, member
35 of the state board of education or a candidate for local office, \$500
36 \$300 for each primary election (or in lieu thereof a caucus or con-
37 vention of a political party).

38 (3) for the office of state senator, \$1,000 \$500 for each primary
39 election (or in lieu thereof a caucus or convention of a political party).

40 (h) When a candidate for a specific cycle does not run for office,
41 the contribution limitations of this section shall apply as though the
42 individual had sought office.

43 (i) No person shall make any contribution or contributions to any

1 candidate or the candidate committee of any candidate in the form
 2 of money or currency of the United States which in the aggregate
 3 exceeds \$100 for any one primary or general election, and no candi-
 4 date or candidate committee of any candidate shall accept any
 5 contribution or contributions in the form of money or currency of
 6 the United States which in the aggregate exceeds \$100 from any
 7 one person for any one primary or general election.

8 ~~(j) No contributions shall be accepted by any candidate from any~~
 9 ~~political committee, any person other than an individual or any~~
 10 ~~national party committee.~~

11 ~~(k) No contributions shall be accepted by any candidate com-~~
 12 ~~mittee from any political committee, any person other than an in-~~
 13 ~~dividual or any national party committee.~~

14 ~~(l) No state, district or county party committee or any political~~
 15 ~~committee established by a state party committee and designated as~~
 16 ~~a recognized political committee shall accept contributions from any~~
 17 ~~person other than an individual and no district or county party~~
 18 ~~committee shall accept contributions from any national party~~
 19 ~~committee.~~

(n) 20 (m) For the purposes of this section:

21 (1) Contributions made by a person, either directly or indirectly,
 22 to or on behalf of a particular candidate, including contributions
 23 which are in any way earmarked or otherwise directed through an
 24 intermediary or conduit to such candidate, shall be treated as con-
 25 tributions from such person to such candidate;

26 (2) contributions made by a person either directly or indirectly to
 27 or on behalf of a particular candidate, through an intermediary or
 28 conduit, including all contributions delivered or arranged to be de-
 29 livered by such intermediary or conduit, shall also be treated as
 30 contributions from the intermediary or conduit, if:

31 (i) The contribution made through the intermediary or conduit
 32 are in the form of a check or other negotiable instrument made
 33 payable to the conduit or intermediary rather than the intended
 34 recipient; or

35 (ii) the conduit or intermediary is a political committee or an
 36 officer, employee or other agent of such a political committee, or
 37 an officer, employee or other agent of a connected organization
 38 acting on its behalf; or

39 (iii) the conduit or intermediary is required to register as a
 40 lobbyist.

41 Sec. 3. K.S.A. 1991 Supp. 25-4150 and 25-4153 are hereby
 42 repealed.
 43

except from an individual or a party committee other than a national party committee. If the preceding provisions of this subsection are declared invalid and have no force and effect, the aggregate amount of contributions accepted by any candidate from all sources except individuals and a party committee other than a national party committee shall not exceed the aggregate amount of contributions accepted from individuals and party committees, other than a

except from an individual or a party committee other than a national party committee. If the preceding provisions of this subsection are declared invalid and have no force and effect, the aggregate amount of contributions accepted by any candidate committee from all sources except individuals and a party committee other than a national party committee shall not exceed the aggregate amount of contributions accepted from individuals and party committees, other than a

party committee shall accept contributions except from an individual or another party committee. If the preceding provisions of this subsection are declared invalid and have no force and effect, the aggregate amount of contributions accepted by any state party committee from all sources except individuals and party committees shall not exceed the aggregate amount of contributions accepted from individuals and party committees

(m) No district or county party committee or any party committee which is a political committee established by a state party committee and designated as a recognized political committee shall accept contributions except from an individual or a party committee other than a national party committee. If the preceding provisions of this subsection are declared

SB 641.

5

1 Sec. 4. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after
2 its publication in the statute book.

2-5

invalid and have no force and effect, the aggregate amount of contributions accepted by any district or county party committee or any party committee which is a political committee established by a state party committee and designated as a recognized political committee, from all sources except individuals and a party committee other than a national party committee shall not exceed the aggregate amount of contributions accepted from individuals and party committees, other than national party committees.

1 when combined with all other contributions from the person making
2 such loan, at the end of such allocable period.

3 (c) The aggregate amount contributed to a state party committee
4 by a person *[an individual or a party committee]* other than a
5 national party committee or a political committee, shall not exceed
6 \$15,000 in each calendar year; and the aggregate amount contributed
7 to any other party committee by a person *[an individual or a party*
8 *committee]* other than a national party committee or a political
9 committee, shall not exceed \$5,000 in each calendar year.

10 The aggregate amount contributed by a national party committee
11 to a state party committee shall not exceed ~~\$25,000~~ \$50,000 in each
12 calendar year, and the aggregate amount contributed to any other
13 party committee by a national party committee shall not exceed
14 \$10,000 in each calendar year.

15 The aggregate amount contributed to a party committee by
16 a political committee shall not exceed \$5,000 in any calendar
17 year.

18 (d) Any political funds which have been collected and were not
19 subject to the reporting requirements of this act shall be deemed a
20 person subject to these contribution limitations.

21 (e) Any political funds which have been collected and were sub-
22 ject to the reporting requirements of the campaign finance act shall
23 not be used in or for the campaign of a candidate for a federal
24 elective office.

25 (f) The amount contributed by each individual party committee
26 of the same political party, *other than a national party committee,*
27 to any candidate for office, for any primary election at which two
28 or more candidates are seeking the nomination of such party shall
29 not exceed the following:

30 (1) For the pair of offices of governor and lieutenant governor
31 and for each of the other state officers elected from the state as a
32 whole, \$2,000 for each primary election (or in lieu thereof a caucus
33 or convention of a political party);

34 (2) for the office of member of the house of representatives,
35 district judge, district magistrate judge, district attorney, member
36 of the state board of education or a candidate for local office, \$500
37 for each primary election (or in lieu thereof a caucus or convention
38 of a political party);

39 (3) for the office of state senator, \$1,000 for each primary election
40 (or in lieu thereof a caucus or convention of a political party).

41) When a candidate for a specific cycle does not run for office,
42 contribution limitations of this section shall apply as though the
43 individual had sought office.

1 (h) ~~No contributions shall be accepted by any candidate from~~
2 ~~any political committee, any person other than an individual~~
3 ~~or any [except from an individual or a party committee other than~~
4 ~~a] national party committee.~~

5 (i) ~~No contributions shall be accepted by any candidate committe~~
6 ~~from any political committee, any person other than an in-~~
7 ~~dividual or any [except from an individual or a party committee~~
8 ~~other than a] national party committee.~~

9 ~~(j) No state, district or county party committee or any po-~~
10 ~~litical committee established by a state party committee and desig-~~
11 ~~nated as a recognized political committee shall accept~~
12 ~~contributions from any person other than an individual and~~
13 ~~no district or county party committee shall accept contributions~~
14 ~~from any national party committee.~~

15 [(j) No state party committee shall accept contributions except
16 from an individual or another party committee.

17 [(k) No district or county party committee or any political com-
18 mittee established by a state party committee and designated as a
19 recognized political committee shall accept contributions except from
20 an individual or a party committee other than a national party
21 committee.]

22 [(l) The aggregate amount contributed to any candidate or candi-
23 didate's candidate committee by such candidate shall not exceed 5%
24 of the aggregate amount expended for each primary election (or in
25 lieu thereof a caucus or convention of a political party) or for each
26 general election by such candidate.

27 [Sec. 2. If any provision of this act or the application thereof
28 to any person or circumstances is held invalid, the invalidity shall
29 not affect other provisions or applications of the act which can be
30 given effect without the invalid provision or application, and to this
31 end the provisions of this act are severable.]

32 Sec. 2 [3]. K.S.A. 1990 Supp. 25-4153 is hereby repealed.

33 Sec. 3 [4]. This act shall take effect and be in force from and
34 after its publication in the statute book *[Kansas register]*.



COMMON CAUSE / KANSAS

701 Jackson, Room B-6 • Topeka, Kansas 66603 • (913) 235-3022

TESTIMONY IN SUPPORT OF SENATE BILLS 641 & 642
by Michael Woolf, Executive Director
February 25, 1992

Thank you Mr. Chairman, members of the Committee for allowing me to testify today on Senate Bills 641 and 642. Common Cause/Kansas supports this package, with certain amendments, as a way to reduce special interest group money, provide better public disclosure of money that is raised and spent on campaigns, and give each candidate one opportunity to present his or her credentials, concerns, and proposals to the voters.

Last year Common Cause/Kansas opposed, for a number of specific reasons, SB 153 which also banned political action committee (PAC) contributions. The majority of our concerns, however, are addressed by this package.

One of our biggest concerns last year was with the possible unconstitutionality of a total ban on PAC contributions. We therefore strongly recommend an amendment that would provide for an aggregate PAC limit should the ban be ruled unconstitutional. This is the same type of provision that the U.S. Senate passed in 1990 and 1991.

Common Cause was also concerned with the possibility of a dramatic increase in independent expenditures. While it is not constitutionally possible to limit these expenditures, we believe that the increased disclosure of who pays for independently placed ads will help the public understand the interests and motives of those making the expenditures and be better able to judge their validity and importance.

The use of "bundling" to get around a PAC ban was also a strong possibility under the proposal last year. "Bundling" occurs when a lobbyist or other special interest group representative "bundles" a group of checks from individuals with the same special interest and then delivers those checks to a candidate. This is virtually no different than a PAC contribution.

SB 641 corrects this problem by considering bundled contributions from special interest group representatives as contributions from the individuals and also from the representative. This would effectively limit bundling to the contribution limits; currently \$1000 for a Senate candidate.

Senate Elections
02-25-92
Attachment 4

A ban on special interest group contributions does create an advantage for certain kinds of candidates: wealthy candidates, candidates with wealthy friends or colleagues, candidates who agree with the positions of wealthy individuals, and good fundraisers.

While SB 642 does not address this problem as effectively as our partial public funding proposal, it would allow all candidates, even those with very little money, to present themselves and their views to every potential voter in the state. This would help to level the playing field for candidates who cannot raise enough money to run a competitive campaign.

The Kansas Voters' Guide, as proposed here, would contain basic information about and statements by candidates for statewide and legislative office. The guide would also contain voting information and district maps.

In addition to leveling the playing field, this guide would provide for better informed voters and could serve as a reminder and an incentive for people to register to vote.

There are two states that currently publish a voters' guide: Washington and Oregon. I have attached a sample from the 1986 Oregon primary guide to my testimony. New York City also publishes a voters' guide, as does the state of California but only on issue questions.

Common Cause would like to ask for two amendments to SB 642. First, we would like to include candidates running for the U.S. Senate and House of Representatives. Second, it should be mailed to each household in Kansas rather than just to the homes of registered voters. Many people register to vote in the last few days. As the bill was written either they would not receive it or a follow-up mailing would need to be done. In addition, this would require the Secretary of State to generate the mailing labels, where as a mail house could provide labels for every residency.

In closing, Mr. Chairman, Common Cause/Kansas encourages you to support this package with the amendments we have recommended. We believe it will help decrease special interest group contributions, provide better public disclosure, educate voters, and give every candidate an opportunity to be heard by the voters even if they don't have a lot of money.

REPUBLICAN FOR Governor



NORMA
PAULUS

OCCUPATION: Attorney.

OCCUPATIONAL BACKGROUND: Of counsel Paulus, Rhoten and Lien law firm 1985-1986; adjunct professor Willamette University College of Law 1985; Oregon Secretary of State 1977-1985; self-employed appellate lawyer 1962-1976; secretary to Supreme Court Chief Justice 1955-1961; legal secretary in Salem/Burns 1950-1953.

EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND: Burns Union High School; Willamette University College of Law, LL.B. 1962.

PRIOR GOVERNMENTAL EXPERIENCE: Presidential appointee United States Commission observing Philippine election 1986; Secretary of State 1977-1985; State Representative 1971-1977; Salem Human Relations Commission.

"OUR FUTURE IS THE NEXT THOUGHT WE THINK, THE NEXT WORDS WE UTTER, THE NEXT ACTIONS WE TAKE. WE ARE THE FUTURE. WHAT WE SET OUR MINDS TO IS WHAT OREGON WILL BECOME."

Norma Paulus

Choosing Oregon's next governor may be the most important decision we make this decade. Oregon's potential is great and Oregonians are ready to seize the future. We have the talent, resources and resolve to make Oregon prosperous. . .to control our own destiny.

What we need is direction, a strategic plan and a leader to guide us. Norma Paulus is that leader. She has a plan and will provide direction. Norma will inspire our confidence and bring us together to forge a strong, proud Oregon.

"PAULUS' COMMON-SENSE JUDGMENT AND TALENT IN PUBLIC LIFE OUGHT NOT BE REMOVED FROM OREGON'S PUBLIC LANDSCAPE FOR TOO LONG."

The Oregonian 1/3/85

Making sure existing businesses are thriving is one sure way to attract new business. Initiating reform of workers' compensation and the permit system is just part of Norma Paulus' strategy for responsible economic growth. She also believes the business sector must be allowed to influence the state's economic policies. Under Norma's leadership, Oregonians will have confidence to invest in Oregon's future.

"NORMA PAULUS HAS SHATTERED A POLITICAL TRADITION, AND EVERY VOTER IN OREGON SHOULD TAKE NOTE. PAULUS IS DELIVERING ON HER CAMPAIGN PROMISES."

Bill Bebout, *Capital Journal* 7/28/78

Whether standing up to the Rajneeshees or bringing about the first state government financial statement in Oregon history, Norma Paulus has been there when Oregonians needed her. She has demonstrated the ability to hold down the cost of government. Norma knows how government works. . .and how to make it work better.

"(PAULUS') TRACK RECORD IN STATE GOVERNMENT, AS BOTH LEGISLATOR AND SECRETARY OF STATE, IS IMPECCABLE."

Eugene Register-Guard 7/3/85

Norma Paulus will use her knowledge and experience to lead a reorganization of government, finding better, more cost-effective ways to deliver needed services. As governor, Norma will eliminate agencies and programs no longer needed. She is well aware of areas in which private enterprise can do a better job for less money.

"(PAULUS') TWO TERMS AS SECRETARY OF STATE WERE MARKED BY HER STEADY HAND AND TOUGH STANDS ON DIFFICULT ISSUES."

Roseburg News-Review 7/7/85

Oregon needs Norma Paulus' experience, vision and proven leadership to reach its full potential. A changing economy presents new challenges and opportunities. Norma has innovative ideas to help promote our agricultural products. . .to market and extend our horizons on timber products. . .to prepare our ports for trade opportunities. . .to develop an effective tourism program. . .to attract new business.

Norma Paulus knows Oregon's strengths and how to let the rest of the world know what we have to offer. She has the foresight to work with neighboring states to create a Pacific Northwest identity. Norma has the credibility and skill to make Oregon a successful player in a changing world economy.

"AS SECRETARY OF STATE (PAULUS) INSTITUTED AND CARRIED OUT CHANGES IN THE FACE OF OPPOSITION THROWN UP BY VESTED INTERESTS. HER DETERMINATION TO DO WHAT IS RIGHT IS HER BEST KNOWN IDENTIFICATION."

Daily Astorian 7/9/85

Norma Paulus knows Oregon. She knows different parts of the state have different problems and needs. Norma will make government flexible enough to serve all the people. . .in all corners.

In her two terms as secretary of state and three terms as state representative, we always knew where Norma Paulus stood on the issues. She's always done what she sincerely believed was best for Oregon. Norma listens to us. . .and she cares. We can count on her to keep fighting for the public interest, not special interests.

"WHEN NORMA PAULUS CAMPAIGNS SHE SOUNDS AS MUCH LIKE AN OREGONIAN AS SHE DOES A POLITICIAN."

Corvallis Gazette-Times 12/11/85

Norma Paulus reflects the pride, resolve and hard work of Oregonians. Norma and Bill Paulus have been married 27 years. They have two grown children, Elizabeth and Fritz. Norma's commitment to her family is strong and enduring.

Growing up in Burns, Norma worked to support herself during high school. She learned from her parents that the best helping hand we have is at the end of our own arm. Norma was too poor to attend college, but she refused to give up. She won acceptance at Willamette Law School on the basis of personal aptitude and work experience as a legal secretary.

**NORMA PAULUS
THE LEADER WE KNOW. AND TRUST.**

(This information furnished by Paulus for Governor Committee.)

Governor



NEIL
GOLDSCHMIDT

OCCUPATION: Chairman of the Board, NIKE Canada, Ltd.
OCCUPATIONAL BACKGROUND: Vice President, NIKE, Inc., 1981-1985; President, NIKE Canada, 1984-85; City Commissioner, City of Portland, 1971-72; Legal Aid Attorney, 1967-69; Civil Rights Worker, NAACP, Mississippi, 1964; Choker-setter and loader dock worker, Summer, 1960-63.
EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND: J.D., University of California, 1967; B.A., University of Oregon, 1963; Graduated South Eugene High School, 1958.
PRIOR GOVERNMENTAL EXPERIENCE: U.S. Secretary of Transportation, 1979-81; Mayor, City of Portland, 1973-79; City Commissioner, City of Portland, 1971-72; Intern, U.S. Senator Maurine Neuberger, 1964.

The Oregon Comeback.
 It's About Work.
 It's About Change.
 It's About Time.

Neil Goldschmidt for Governor.

It's about WORK—and getting Oregon working again.

NEIL GOLDSCHMIDT:

- **Gets results.** He helped existing Oregon businesses grow and brought Wacker Siltronics to Oregon, creating nearly 800 new jobs and adding \$2.9 million in tax revenues annually.

- **Has real business experience.** He's worked hard to create jobs, negotiate around the world, and balance the books. In five years at NIKE, Neil Goldschmidt helped international sales triple.

- **Listens.** As Mayor of Portland, Neil Goldschmidt listened in hundreds of neighborhood coffees — and then went to work to help Portlanders turn their city around. He made neighborhoods safer places to raise families, lowered property tax rates, led the fight against air pollution, saved downtown and produced new jobs. This Portland Comeback story is an Oregon Story.

- **Can handle Washington, D.C.** As U.S. Secretary of Transportation, Neil Goldschmidt worked for Oregon in Washington — returning millions of dollars for wise investments in Oregon's economy. Neil Goldschmidt knows how to make Washington work for Oregon.

NEIL GOLDSCHMIDT — THE ONE CANDIDATE WITH THE ENERGY AND EXPERIENCE TO GET OREGON WORKING AGAIN.

An OREGON Brand of LEADERSHIP

NEIL GOLDSCHMIDT:

- **Born and raised in Eugene.** He graduated from the University of Oregon, where he was elected student body president.

- **He and his wife, Margie,** have lived in the same neighborhood for 17 years with their children, Joshua and Rebecca.
- **First elected** to the Portland city council at age 30; elected Mayor at 32, the youngest major-city mayor in the country.
- **Named one of the TEN OUTSTANDING YOUNG AMERICANS** by the United States Jaycees.
- **Selected by TIME Magazine** as one of the FACES OF THE FUTURE.
- **At 45, has the energy** we need in a new Governor and the experience to get the job done.

NEIL GOLDSCHMIDT — NOT PART OF THE SAME OLD CROWD.

State government is asleep at the switch. The same old crowd has been running things too long. OREGON NEEDS NEW LEADERSHIP. NEIL GOLDSCHMIDT is the one candidate for GOVERNOR with the energy, experience and vision to put Oregon back to work — An OREGON COMEBACK.

It's about CHANGE: Let's get Oregon MOVING Again!

While the do-nothing Salem crowd sat around, what did the rest of us get?

- Not enough work.
- Not enough opportunity.
- Not enough business for our farmers, ranchers, fishermen.
- Not enough money to keep our school doors open.
- Not enough jails to keep criminals locked up.
- Not enough security for older Oregonians.
- Not enough support for small businesses.
- Not enough future to keep our young people in Oregon.
- **NOT ENOUGH ACTION AND TOO MANY EXCUSES**

FROM THE SAME OLD CROWD.

OREGON PRIDE, OREGON ENERGY

We've still got a lot of things working for us in Oregon: hard-working, independent people; bountiful natural resources; solid businesses; good schools and universities; trade partners around the world. NEIL GOLDSCHMIDT wants to put these strengths to work for us! NEIL GOLDSCHMIDT wants to get Oregon working again!

It's about TIME.

For the OREGON COMEBACK.

For the GOLDSCHMIDT AGENDA:

COMMITMENT TO THE PEOPLE OF OREGON

- For our young people — better schools and job training.
- For our workers — opportunity and jobs.
- For our taxpayers — put Salem on a diet — no new money.
- For our working women — equal opportunity and equal pay.
- For our senior citizens — security and support.
- For our communities — tough law enforcement.

COMMITMENT TO ECONOMIC GROWTH — FOR ALL OREGONIANS

- **For each region** — an economic COMEBACK strategy built by its own people — with state government a close partner.
- **For existing Oregon businesses** — growth and investment — new technology, new markets, new products.
- **For Oregon workers** — new opportunities and new jobs.

COMMITMENT TO OREGON'S UNIQUE QUALITY OF LIFE

- **For all Oregonians** — quality growth for Oregon — NO SHORTCUTS through the environment.
- **For environmental safety** — tough action against toxic wastes, chemical spills, and other threats to the environment.
- **For environmental quality** — clean air, clean water, clean streams, clean beaches.

- **For quality of life** — towns and communities with renewed pride in the Oregon way of life.

THE OREGON COMEBACK.

IT'S ABOUT WORK.

IT'S ABOUT CHANGE.

FOR OREGON:

NEIL GOLDSCHMIDT FOR GOVERNOR.

(This information furnished by Neil Goldschmidt for Governor committee.)



KANSAS NATIONAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION / 715 W. 10TH STREET / TOPEKA, KANSAS 66612-1686

Craig Grant Testimony Before
Senate Elections Committee
Tuesday, February 25, 1992

Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I am Craig Grant and I represent Kansas-NEA. I appreciate this opportunity to visit with the committee about SB 641.

We were doing real well with this bill until we got to page four. The changes suggested on pages one and two, including the reduction in contribution limitations, give us no problems. The increase in national party amounts on page three are fine.

As you might expect, the changes to disallow political action contributions on page four do give us problems. This committee has heard from the teachers a number of times about our opposition to PAC bans such as this. You have heard us explain that we believe that a PAC is the only way for the "small guy" to have any meaningful part in the political process when compared to the rich people out there. The ban could very well have a chilling effect on challengers who would run against an incumbent who has developed those rich contacts or who is rich himself or herself.

Since SB 641 would not allow the working person, the little guy, to ban together for a common political effort while still allowing corporations and rich individuals to dominate the political process, we must oppose those concepts of the bill. Thank you for listening to our concerns.

Senate Elections
02-25-92
Attachment 5

Testimony before the Senate Elections Committee

February 25, 1992

By Harriet Lange, executive director, Kansas Assn of Broadcasters

RE: SB 641

Mr. Chairman, Members of the Committee, I am Harriet Lange, executive director, Kansas Association of Broadcasters (KAB). The KAB represents a membership of radio and television stations in Kansas.

We appreciate the opportunity to appear before you on SB 641. Our concern with the bill is the section dealing with sponsorship identification on candidate commercials paid for by independent expenditures. We too have concerns about negative political advertising because so many times, the messenger, (radio and TV stations) rather than the message is targeted for criticism.

In any event, political advertising on radio and television is an area that is closely regulated by the Federal Communications Commission (FCC). Any requirements beyond what the FCC already requires would be cumbersome for Kansas broadcasters.

Current FCC rules require that "political advertisements contain information that is sufficient to allow viewers/listeners to identify the real sponsor of the ad." For television, there is a specific requirement that there be a "minimum video (only) identification of the sponsor with letters equal to or greater than four percent of the vertical picture height, and airing for not less than four seconds."

A proposed audio identification on TV ads was dropped. The Commission agreed with petitioners (Democratic and Republican National Committees, among others), that "the necessity to take up a portion of the advertising time to make the audio identification on TV ads may be unduly burdensome...particularly for short spot announcements."

Michael Woolf of Common Cause has provided me with new language they are proposing to replace the requirement in SB 641, that 15 percent of a candidate commercial be devoted to the sponsorship ID if paid for by an independent expenditure.



PRESIDENT

Bob Newton
KLWN/KLZR
Lawrence

PRESIDENT-ELECT

Jerry Hinrikus
KABI/KSAJ
Ablene

SECRETARY/TREASURER

Lea Firestone
KVOE/KFFX
Emporia

PAST PRESIDENT

Gary Shorman
Eagle Communications
Hays

EXECUTIVE

DIRECTOR

Harriet Lange, CAE
Topeka

DIRECTORS

Allan Buch
KSNW TV
Wichita

Kent Cornish
KTKA TV
Topeka

Ed Klimek
KQLA FM
Manhattan

Marty Mella
KLOE/KKCI
Goodland

Ed O'Donnell
WIBW AM/FM
Topeka

Colleen O'Neil
KZXL FM
Great Bend

Cliff Shank
KSKU FM
Hutchinson

Chet Tart
KRBB FM
Wichita

Although the new language is an improvement, it goes beyond what the FCC already requires. We have no problem with the first two paragraphs which require disclosure of the individual or organization paying for the commercial. However, paragraph three does cause us a problem. It would require a statement that a disclosure report has been or will be on file in the office of the Secretary of State or in the office of the County Election Officer.

This requirement would be particularly cumbersome for radio where candidate commercials are commonly 30 seconds in length.

If we are interpreting this language correctly, in most cases, a candidate commercial paid for by an independent expenditure would require this sponsor ID, or something similar: "Paid for by Citizens for Good Government, affiliated with Common Cause of Kansas. A disclosure report by Citizens for Good Government has been filed or will be on file in the office of the secretary of state or in the office of the county election officer."

The underlined portion denotes additional language that would be required on radio commercials - this amounts to about ten seconds, or 1/3 of the time of a 30 second commercial. This requirement would have the effect of driving this type of advertising from radio and into other media, placing radio at a competitive disadvantage.

We urge you not to support this legislation that would go beyond FCC regulation of political advertising on broadcast media.

Thank you for your consideration.

Bill Graves
Secretary of State



2nd Floor, State Capitol
Topeka, KS 66612-1594
(913) 296-2236

STATE OF KANSAS

Senate Bill 642
Testimony of Jose de la Torre
Office of the Secretary of State

February 25, 1992

Mr. Chairman, Committee members:

Secretary of State Bill Graves endorses the concept of an election guide to be distributed to registered voters throughout the state. We believe that there is a need for such a publication, however we do believe S.B. 642 contains some flaws.

Our primary concern is that SB 642 requires an election guide to be published prior to the primary election. We would prefer an election guide be developed prior to the general election because:

- Publication prior to the primary would exclude third party and independent candidates. These candidates do not participate in the primary. Indeed, their filing deadline is not until August.

Omitting these candidates could most certainly expose the state to an unwanted and unnecessary legal challenge.

- A pre-primary publication adds to the size, and subsequently, the cost of the election guide. In 1988, 384 candidates filed for the primary, this was reduced to 325 for the general. In 1990, there were 390 candidates in the primary, 259 in the general. The fewer the candidates the smaller the booklet. We have compared the printing costs for a 200-page booklet vs. a 130-page booklet, the savings would be about \$329,000.

- Finally, with a June filing deadline, we would not have adequate time in which to prepare and print an election guide prior to the primary election. The state printer has indicated that 30 to 45 days of production time is needed for a 200-page booklet.

We also have some concerns with the wording of the bill. All statewide offices are to be included: this would mean state offices and U.S. Senate, but

would not include congressional districts which are elected on a district basis. We suggest that you might want to specifically list each office that you would like included. In addition, there is no provision to provide voters with information on constitutional amendments.

We also urge you to consider alternative possibilities. We have long believed that it might be possible to make arrangements with the Kansas Press Association for the state to assemble candidate information and have it published in the pages of the state's daily newspapers. We have several advantages to such a format:

- We can reduce costs.
- It would benefit private industry.
- We can publish candidate information only in regions where that material is of interest.
- We can take advantage of Kansans long-established habit of reading their local newspaper. And the material is printed in a format that they are familiar with and which is readily accessible.

Again, we endorse the concept of an election guide. Since it is not your intent to put this bill into place until 1994, perhaps you would permit our office to explore alternative possibilities, especially with the Kansas Press Association as I have mentioned.