



Kansas Secretary of State Ron Thornburgh

# Canvassing Kansas

An update on election news in Kansas

June 1997

## Justice Department to registration offices: "Let aliens register"

The chief of the Voting Section of the Civil Rights Division in the U.S. Department of Justice told state election directors in February that the Justice Department has ruled that persons working in NVRA voter registration offices must offer voter registration opportunities to aliens along with everyone else. A report of the meeting at which the ruling was announced was included in the February 10, 1997, issue of *Election Administration Reports*, and a follow-up was printed in the March

24 issue.

Elizabeth Johnson, the attorney for the Justice Department, said, "It is up to them to say no" and not to sign the application if they are ineligible. Many state election directors in attendance expressed dismay at the announcement. Some believed that offering registration to known non-citizens was tantamount to aiding and abetting a felony, and some thought that if government officials offer registration to non-citizens it could legitimize it, leading aliens to believe they are

eligible to become registered voters or else the officials would not offer it.

The Justice Department continues to file lawsuits against states that fall short in one area or the other in their implementation and enforcement of the NVRA. Johnson said state election officials in general were complying well with the law, and most of the Justice Department's actions to force compliance were against other state agencies or voter registration

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### Canvassing Kansas

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## Supreme Court rules on Trego County recall petition

In early 1996, a recall effort was initiated in Trego County against a county commissioner. Statutory requirements for recall were met by the sponsors of the recall effort except for a technical error in filing the petition with the county clerk. The situation gave rise to a lawsuit that eventually went to the Kansas Supreme Court and provides court guidance to accompany the Court of Appeals ruling in an earlier recall case, Cline v. Meis, in Ness County.

The recall petition was filed with Trego County Clerk Kathleen Conness on February 20, 1996. When the recall sponsors signed their affidavits as petition circulators, their signatures were witnessed by the county clerk, but not wit-

nessed under oath, which is a technical difference according to laws governing notaries public.

Two of the seven petition sponsors testified in the case that they believed they were under oath when they signed the affidavits, but actually they had not been put under oath before signing; instead they read the affidavit and signed it. K.S.A. 25-4325(f) states that "...the person signing the affidavit, being duly sworn, on oath states that the statements of grounds for recall contained in the recall petition are true."

The county commissioner who was the subject of the recall effort sued the county clerk (Eveleigh v.

See **Court**, page 9

# Searching for CVR duplicates

The National Voter Registration Act has increased voter registration opportunities and has resulted in an increase in the number of registered voters in Kansas. Along with the increase in registration is the inevitable and undesirable increase in duplicate registrations. The office of the Secretary of State has developed a computer program to search the

statewide voter registration database for duplicate registrations. Every county will receive a list of possible duplicate registrations (either a printout or electronic medium). This new tool will allow the county election officers in the state to determine and possibly remove the names of voters who have moved out of their county and registered at a new address.

# State Fair volunteers sought

This September marks the eleventh year that the Secretary of State will operate a booth at the Kansas State Fair. Once again the booth will be located in the Industrial Building, September 5 through 14.

If any county election officers would like to volunteer for any dates of the fair, please call Kevin at 913-296-0080. In past years those who have participated re-

ported they have enjoyed meeting the public and seeing the fair.

This year's booth will feature:

- Voter registration
- Kansas flag sales
- Kids Voting information
- Kansas voting poll
- New and improved web page
- New backdrop
- Free materials

## *Canvassing Kansas*

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## Reminders

- ✓ The next central voter registration report is due as soon as possible after July 1, 1997. Each county election officer must send the Secretary of State a copy of the county's complete voter registration database, including all registration activity through June 30.
- ✓ The next county NVRA report is due as soon as possible after July 1, 1997. Blank forms have been sent to all county election officers.
- ✓ Each CEO must certify to the Secretary of State and county party chairs the number of registered voters and party affiliations by precinct as soon as possible after August 1. See KSA 25-3302 and KAR 7-27-1. Forms will be sent later.
- ✓ New laws go into effect July 1, 1997 unless a different date is specified in the bill.
- ✓ The 1997 Midwest Election Officials Conference is December 7 - 10 at the Hyatt Crown Center in Kansas City, Missouri. Registration and hotel reservation cards will be sent to all county election officers by September.



**RON THORNBURGH**  
SECRETARY OF STATE

Dear Friends:

It was a pleasure seeing so many of you in Topeka last month at the KCCA meetings. As I mentioned, we have a number of election-related projects in the works, including electronic data transfer, reviewing the spring election process and implementing a regional presidential primary.

The regional primary is an idea shared by many secretaries of state. However, it is a complicated project which will require a great deal of communication and coordination between legislators, the political parties and election officials in each of the states involved in the process. I am encouraged by the initial progress we have made thus far in the Midwest.

Several weeks ago, I contacted state election officials in Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota and Wisconsin about the possibility of establishing a Midwest regional primary. Five of the six states have responded favorably to starting a dialogue about the primary. We have agreed to meet in July to begin our discussion and planning.

There are several components necessary for coordinating the primary. We must decide on a common date; some of the states still need legislation for a primary to be held; the political parties will determine whether the results will be binding; the national parties may or may not offer some incentives through increased delegate apportionment; and there will be many other details to be worked out as the process progresses.

If you have any suggestions on how we should proceed, please do not hesitate to let me know.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Ron Thornburgh".

# Election results, county officer's directory on World Wide Web

For the first time, users can now access all of the 1996 Kansas election results on the Internet. The information is posted on the Kansas Secretary of State's World Wide Web page. The results are available for all state and national races for

*"The material ... is the most professional, easy-to-use informative presentation of election return material I have seen."*

Chris Olson, Researcher

both the primary and general elections. Users can choose individual races at the county level and view the results on their own computers.

Those users who need more detailed information can easily find and download election results at the precinct level for those same races. The precinct level results are in a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet and the web page includes an easy to download plug-in so that users who do not have Microsoft Excel can download the information while retaining the format.

In the past, users who needed these results had to purchase

copies of the abstracts for each county and then manually enter that data into their own spreadsheet—a costly, expensive and labor-intensive process. Now, with a few mouse-clicks, this information can be downloaded in minutes.

We consider this another example of how we are striving to make the Kansas Secretary of State's office "the least complicated, most accessible agency in state government." Our customers seem to agree.

Bill Steiner, a political analyst, said, "In my experience, I have seen few states as ahead of the field as yours."

Researcher Chris Olson, who has viewed the web page of every state looking for election results, also offered high praise for the Kansas Internet accessibility.

"The material you have just posted on 1996 election returns is the most professional, easy-to-use informative presentation of election return material I have seen," Olson wrote.

Another addition to the web page is the county officer's directory. The directory features names, addresses and phone numbers of Kansas county officials. Please feel free to let us know if there are any changes in your county, as we strive to keep our information up-to-date.

## Aliens from page 1

offices. She said it is up to the states to monitor compliance within their states, which is viewed by some state election officers as something new because it puts them in the position of monitoring and enforcing certain activities in private, nongovernmental entities such as doctors' offices, hospitals, and private organizations that assist in distributing or applying for public assistance.

Johnson followed up in March by writing that "We do not, of course, want anyone to register aliens to vote, nor do we want anyone to promote the registration of aliens. It is wrong and it is illegal. Decisions as to who is eligible to vote and who is not should not be made by people who are not qualified to make those determinations." Therefore, it is up to the voting registrars (in Kansas, the county election officers) to make that determination.

The March clarification of the Justice Department's policy resembles what has been pursued in Kansas, especially when motor vehicle registrars encounter driver's license applicants who are less than 18 years old. The policy has been to issue the application, hoping they will read and understand it and decline to register. It is not the motor vehicle office's job to screen potential applicants. Applicants may screen themselves, but if they apply, only county election officers should determine their qualifications.



## SOS on the World Wide Web

<http://www.ink.org/public/sos>

Come join us on the information superhighway!

# Legislative Summary

## A special insert about 1997 election legislation

The 1997 legislative session produced a number of changes in election laws, but the changes weren't nearly as dramatic or far-reaching as 1995 when advance voting was adopted or 1996 when the National Voter Registration Act was enacted.

Most of the changes in election laws this year came about through one bill--**Senate Bill 145**--which was an advance voting tune-up bill proposed by the Secretary of State with input from the Kansas County Clerks Association. The bill in its final form also included two other bills--House Bill 2114, a voter registration bill, and House Bill 2133, an election administration bill, both of which were proposed by the Secretary of State.

One other piece of legislation that was proposed by the Secretary of State, **House Concurrent Resolution 5005**, did not pass. This resolution, if passed by two-thirds of both houses of the legislature, would have put to a statewide vote the question of whether to amend the Kansas Constitution to eliminate the practice of adjusting the 10-year federal census for purposes of state legislative redistricting. The federal census has been adjusted and used for redistricting in accordance with this constitutional provision once, in 1990, and in that instance the task was performed by the Secretary of State. Because HCR 5005 failed to pass, the 2000 census will again be adjusted to account for college students and military personnel at their permanent residences, which often is not their dormitory, apartment or barracks where federal census takers enumerate them. More information will appear in this newsletter in the next few years as the census nears.

Following is a brief summary of the main provisions of the legislation that did pass, as well as a list of elections-related provisions contained in other legislation.

### Senate Bill 145—Advance Voting Bill

Sections 1 through 7 of SB 145 deal with advance voting.

Section 1 allows a voter to fax the signed application for an advance ballot to the county election officer. It does not allow a ballot, blank or voted, to be faxed by either the county election officer or the voter. Only federal services absentee ballots may be faxed.

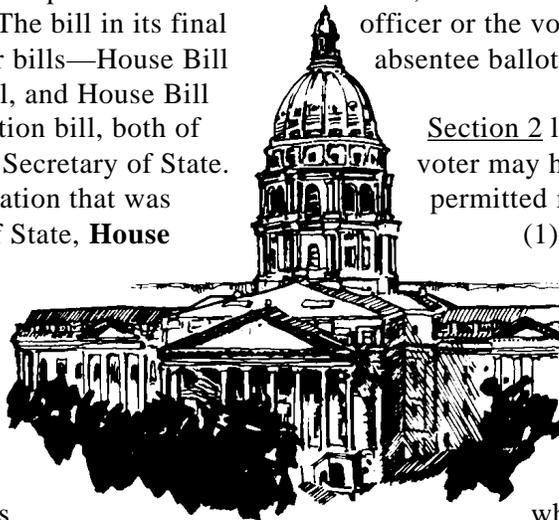
Section 2 limits the places where an advance voter may have his/her ballot mailed. The permitted mailing destinations are:

- (1) the voter's residential or mailing address on the county voter registration list,
- (2) the voter's temporary residential address (as specified on the advance ballot application form), and
- (3) a medical care facility where the voter resides.

This provision was included in the bill to restrict the handling and delivery of ballots by candidates, parties and other organizations not appointed by the county election officer. There was a perception that such handling of ballots by unofficial private entities threatened the security of the voting process.

Subsection (b) of this section exempts sick/disabled/illiterate voters from these restrictions on ballot delivery, so such voters applying for ballots under KSA 25-1124 may have their ballots mailed to any address they choose, as specified on their application.

Section 3 allows a sick/disabled/illiterate voter to request an advance ballot on election day as long



# Legislative Summary

as the voted ballot is received by the county election officer before the close of polls on election day.

This provision is intended to address problems that arose in the 1996 elections, resulting from 1996 statutory changes repealing on-behalf-of advance ballot application provisions, when hospitalized or otherwise ill voters could not vote on election day. The regular in-person advance ballot application deadline is noon the day before the election.

A provision was added to KSA 25-1124 making it a crime to exercise undue influence over the vote of a sick/disabled/illiterate voter.

Section 4 makes it illegal for anyone to intercept, interfere with, or delay the transmission of an advance ballot to a voter. This provision is a companion to Section 2 above and is intended to ensure that private individuals or groups that conduct organized advance ballot application drives do not cause voters to receive their ballots late.

Section 5 allows a voter who has changed his/her name or address to update the voter registration records and apply for an advance ballot the same way they can at the polling place on election day. This was not clearly spelled out in the law before, and confusing situations arose in many areas of the state during the 1996 elections. Most county election officers correctly allowed such voters to receive advance ballots, and this provision is intended to clarify the statute to permit it.

Section 6 allows a voter who has received an advance ballot but has not returned it to the county election office to return it to the precinct polling place, have the advance ballot voided, and vote a regular ballot. In the 1996 elections, voters in some areas of the state reportedly were attempting to return their advance ballots to the regular polling places. The law was silent on how to handle this situation, and county election officers developed varying methods of handling it.

This provision was added to SB 145 by the Senate Elections Committee to make the rule uniform state-wide. The consensus among county election officers was that this was the best way to handle such situations

because regular ballots are easier to process on election night and this would facilitate the process and avoid delays in producing election results.

Section 7 allows an unaffiliated voter to affiliate with a party and receive that party's advance ballot in a primary election. This provision is a companion to Section 5 above and is intended to clarify the law to address situations that arose in the 1996 elections. The law was not clear before as to whether an advance voter could exercise the same option that he/she could at the polling place on primary election day.

## **Election Administration Bill (originally HB 2133) Sections 8 - 12 of SB 145**

These sections were originally prepared and introduced by the Secretary of State as HB 2133. They were amended into SB 145. Several of the provisions of the original HB 2133 were drafted in response to ballot access lawsuits filed against the Secretary of State during the 1996 elections.

Section 8 clarifies that independent candidates for district attorney (Douglas, Johnson, Sedgwick, Shawnee and Wyandotte counties only) may file their nomination petitions with the Secretary of State until noon the day before the primary election, the same as independent candidates for other offices. It further clarifies that party candidates for district attorney must file for the primary by noon June 10.

Section 9 repeals the requirement that county election officers mail a copy of the pre-election publication of candidate names to presidential and vice presidential candidates. Notices must still be mailed to all other candidates.

Section 10 restricts the ability of candidates to withdraw after the primary election. This provision was introduced in the original bill as a complete ban on candidate withdrawals after the primary and was intended to address the problem of parties leaving candidacies vacant after candidate withdrawals, creating voter confusion leading up to the general

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election and causing county election officers uncertainty in ballot preparation. The bill was amended by the legislature to allow withdrawals of candidate names from the general election ballot in two instances:

- a. if a candidate declares he/she will be incapable of fulfilling the duties of office if elected, the candidate's name may be withdrawn, or
- b. if a candidate dies, the county party chair may cause the name to be withdrawn and the vacancy to be filled by party convention, the same as other vacancies.

Section 11 grants the Secretary of State the authority to determine the validity of certificates of nomination. This provision was designed to address situations that caused most of the ballot access lawsuits in the 1996 elections. Previously, the law gave the Secretary of State and county election officers the authority to declare declarations of intention (filed by partisan primary election candidates who file by fee) and nomination petitions (filed by some primary candidates and all independent candidates) valid or invalid. It did not specifically give the Secretary of State the authority to determine the validity of certificates of nomination, which are filed by minor parties (Libertarian and Reform) after their state party conventions have nominated their party candidates for the general election. Technical errors in the Libertarian and Reform party certificates created enough confusion as to the parties' intent that it was impossible to determine which offices certain candidates intended to run for. Some of the affected candidates sued to be placed on the general election ballot, and they won. This legislation should help avoid such problems in the future.

Section 12 clarifies that independent candidates for state board of education may file their nomination petitions with the Secretary of State until noon the day before the primary election, the same as independent candidates for other offices. It further clarifies that party candidates for state board of education must file for the primary by noon June 10.

### **Voter Registration Bill (originally HB 2114) Sections 13 - 14 of SB 145**

This legislation was originally prepared and introduced by the Secretary of State as HB 2114 to

address situations that have arisen since the implementation of the National Voter Registration Act (NVRA). It was amended into SB 145.

Section 13 clarifies that a person who has applied for voter registration is considered officially registered when the county election officer puts the applicant's name on the county's voter registration list. Before NVRA, the law stated that an applicant was legally registered when he/she received a certificate of registration from the county election officer, but this law was amended with NVRA. Situations have arisen in which a person signed a voter registration application at the same time they signed a petition, creating uncertainty as to whether the county election officer should count the petition signature. Also, in some instances candidates were filing for office and applying for voter registration at the same time. This law clarifies that an application is merely an application until the county election officer has processed it, and an applicant is not a registrant until the county election officer adds the name to the registration list.

Section 14 makes it optional, instead of mandatory, that first and second class city clerk offices provide late hours for voter registration the last three days before registration ends before an election.

### **Provision Regarding County Administrators Section 15 of SB 145**

This section was amended into SB 145 during debate on the floor of the House of Representatives. It specifies that county commissioners may, by resolution, put to a countywide vote the question of whether to establish the office of county administrator. Such elections would be conducted according to general bond law.

### **House Bill 2065—Campaign Finance Report Bill**

Section 1 of this bill requires candidates for local office to file their campaign finance reports with the county election officer in the county in which the candidate is on the ballot, rather than the county where

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the candidate resides. This would not affect candidates for offices that have a county residency requirement.

### Senate Bill 7—Tax Lid Elections

Section 2 of SB 7 requires an explanatory statement on the ballot when any city, county or other taxing subdivision submits a tax lid question to the voters of that taxing subdivision. In the past, explanatory statements were included on the statewide ballot for constitutional questions, but the law did not provide for explanatory statements on the ballot in other question submitted elections. Section 2 does not specify who should draft the explanatory statement, but in most cases it should be the legal counsel for the governing body that drafts the ballot question.

### House Bill 2218—Special Benefit Districts

HB 2218 has many sections dealing with special benefit districts in various ways, but two sections in particular may affect county election officers.

Section 3 requires that members of the boards of directors in drainage districts be landowners in the districts and residents of the county where the district lies, or in a county in which part of the district lies.

New Section 4 allows landowners in an improvement district to file a petition with the county clerk requesting the county commissioners to hold a public hearing to consider detachment of part of the land from the district.

### House Substitute for Senate Bill 36— Local Option Budgets

This legislation affects unified school districts' local option budget authority many ways, but two provisions are of principal interest to election officers. First, the legislation makes it easier in some instances for school boards to adopt local option budgets without being subject to the protest petition/election process. Second, school districts may submit a local option budget question directly to a vote in some cases instead of adopting a resolution and waiting to see if a protest petition is circulated.

## Advance ballots recommended for election board workers

The advance voting system was adopted in 1995, and changes have been made to it in the 1996 and 1997 legislative sessions. One of the changes made in 1996 was to eliminate the provisions for on-behalf-of advance ballots.

Before advance voting, the absentee voting system allowed a person to request an absentee ballot on behalf of another voter. The legislature in 1996 perceived this could be a problem under advance voting because it was not limited. That is, under advance voting, any voter could choose to vote before election day, and the on-behalf-of system would allow private individuals and groups to apply for and distribute multiple ballots, diminishing the county election officer's control over the process and threatening the security of the ballot. Wishing to prevent this, the legislature eliminated all statutory references to the practice of on-behalf-of advance voting.

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## MEOC in planning stage

Planning continues for the third Midwest Election Officials Conference, or MEOC III. It was reported in the March issue of this newsletter that the conference will be held Monday through Wednesday, December 8 through 10, at the Hyatt Crown Center in Kansas City, Missouri, with an opening reception on Sunday, December 7.

We are beginning the process of working with the hotel to arrange meals, menus, meeting rooms, and logistics for the meetings. Ideas are being collected for off-hours entertainment and transportation.

In May, Secretary of State Ron Thornburgh and the Secretaries of State of Iowa, Nebraska and Missouri sent fund raising letters to various manufacturers, vendors and potential exhibitors to help offset the costs of the conference and hold attendees' registration costs to a minimum.

Soon efforts will begin to secure keynote speakers and seminar speakers for the conference. A list of probable seminar topics has been put together.

More specific information will be sent in the next few months to county election officers regarding registration costs, transportation and deadlines. We hope everyone marks their calendars for MEOC—it promises to be an outstanding opportunity to increase our knowledge, network with other election officials, and see the sights!

Conness), but the district court ruled that the recall effort should not be defeated because of the technical irregularity; on March 7, 1997 the Supreme Court upheld the lower court's decision. In the end, the case hinged on a notarial question involving the technical difference between merely acknowledging a signature and verifying an affidavit under oath.

The case of Eveleigh v. Conness is similar to Cline v. Meis, in that both involved county election officers' handling of petitions in recall elections. In Cline v. Meis, the Kansas Court of Appeals ruled that in cases involving fundamental rights, the laws governing such petition verification issues as inaccurate and outdated addresses should be liberally construed, meaning that if a petition signer provides an address different from the address on the voter registration file, the county election officer should count it if he/she can determine that the signer is a registered voter in the district. It is unclear exactly what types of petitions this involves, but apparently fundamental rights are those mentioned in the Kansas Constitution, including recall and candidate petitions.

Before this change, many county election officers had routinely requested ballots on behalf of their precinct election board workers. With the 1996 law, this could no longer be done legally.

Because it is unlikely that anything resembling on-behalf-of advance voting will be written back into the law in the near future, the Secretary of State's office has recommended that county election officers enclose an application for advance ballot (Form AV1) in the training materials distributed to board workers.

The advance voting process has expanded voting opportunities in Kansas and made it easier for most people to vote. No legislation affecting advance voting has been intended to make it more difficult to obtain a ballot, but in the case of the repeal of on-behalf-of provisions, it has had that effect for certain individuals. Fortunately, the system affords voters more than one method of obtaining ballots, so with a little planning no one will be disenfranchised.

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## The Language of Cooperation

You're more likely to get others to accept your ideas or help you get things done if you:

- **Use language that sells your ideas.** *Examples:* "We can easily implement this process." "I can assure you this will work for us." "This program has proved to cut errors by..."
- **Avoid language that suggests doubt or hesitation.** *Examples:* "I think this will work." "It's possible the program will reduce errors." "We may get a faster turnaround

time with this process."

- **Employ "conviction" phrases.**

*Examples:* "I'm convinced." "I'm confident that..." "I'm positive this will..."

- **Steer clear of negative replies to co-workers' suggestions.**

*Example:* "I'm not sure what we agreed to on this. Can you explain what you mean?"

*Source: Indispensable You: 7 Simple Things You Must Do to Keep Your Job Today and communication briefings--May 1997*

## Thornburgh named Kansas liaison for year 2000 census

The job of counting population and housing is almost never ending. Before the 1990 census was complete, work had already begun on the year 2000 decennial census. The constitutional requirement for the census is for congressional reapportionment, but census data is used for many other purposes including state and local redistricting, distribution of federal funding, distribution of state funding, housing and education.

Before the census is over the bureau will have employed more than 645,000 persons, with peak staffing of 285,000.

Geography also plays a key role in completing this task. The Census Bureau is working to improve its TIGER line maps and to update its address lists.

The Boundary and Annexation Survey (BAS) is an annual program that the bureau uses to determine county, township and city limits. County election officers may be contacted by the Census Bureau and asked to provide assistance or information. Please take the time to respond to their requests.

In 1996, the Census Bureau asked the governor of each state to designate a state liaison for the 2000 census. Governor Graves named Secretary of State Ron Thornburgh liaison for Kansas. This designation will entail some geographic and promotional activities during the next few years.

# National Change of Address review conducted

More than a year after full implementation of the National Voter Registration Act (NVRA) in Kansas, the program operates fairly smoothly. There are frequent questions and occasional problems, but most people whose duties have been affected by this policy have adapted and appear to be doing their jobs.

A question has persisted since implementation of the NVRA regarding which **disabilities offices** in Kansas must be included as mandatory voter registration sites. Approximately 90 offices have been identified as fitting the NVRA definition of “offices in the State that provide State-funded programs primarily engaged in providing services to persons with disabilities,” including offices that provide such services in the home.

No state agency has been identified that has authority over such offices, although several agencies have regular communications with them. As is the case with other types of NVRA voter registration offices, some of the disabilities offices were surprised and somewhat chagrined to find that they were voter registration sites. One group, the Association of Community Mental Health Centers, consulted with the Secretary of State’s office several times to find out how broadly the duties were defined. After checking with the U.S. Justice Department, the Secretary of State has found that it appears to be adequate for each office to provide the opportunity to register to vote only to those disabled persons who apply for assistance in a “State-funded program primarily engaged in providing services” to disabled persons. Some offices administer multiple programs to various types of clients, and this ruling might help limit the scope of the NVRA’s application and help ease the administrative burden.

In March 1997, Secretary of State Ron Thornburgh sent the first biennial **NVRA report to the Federal Election Commission** (FEC). The NVRA requires the FEC to report to Congress on the status of the NVRA in June of each odd-numbered year. To collect data for the report, the FEC receives a report from each state election authority in March of each odd-numbered year. That report is made from the quarterly NVRA reports sent to the Secretary of State by the county election officers in Kansas. We look forward to seeing a nationwide summary of the data to see how Kansas’ implementation of the NVRA compares to that of other states.

The next NVRA report from the counties is due on

or after July 1, 1997, to cover the period April 1 through June 30, 1997.

One annual feature of the NVRA is the **National Change of Address review**. The NVRA requires each state to “conduct a general program that makes a reasonable effort to remove the names of ineligible voters from the official lists of eligible voters by reason of (A) the death of the registrant; or (B) a change in the residence of the registrant.” The NVRA states that one way to meet this list maintenance requirement is to participate in the U.S. Postal Service’s NCOA program through one of its licensees. This is the only list maintenance option specifically mentioned in the NVRA, but states have discretion to design their systems as they see fit within the guidelines of the NVRA and the Voting Rights Act. Some options include mass and targeted confirmation mailings and door-to-door canvasses.

The Secretary of State conducted the first annual NCOA review in April 1996. The second review was conducted in April 1997, and the results were mailed to each county election officer in May along with guidelines for interpreting the results and conducting confirmation mailings.

## The Top 10 Strangest Things Found Inside Voting Devices\*

10. paper clips, thumbtacks and rubber bands
9. “I Voted Today” stickers
8. canned air nozzles
7. grass, hay, straw and wheat
6. chewing gum, bubble gum
5. pebbles and sand
4. a dollar bill
3. artificial fingernails
2. the sole of a shoe
1. a piece of pizza

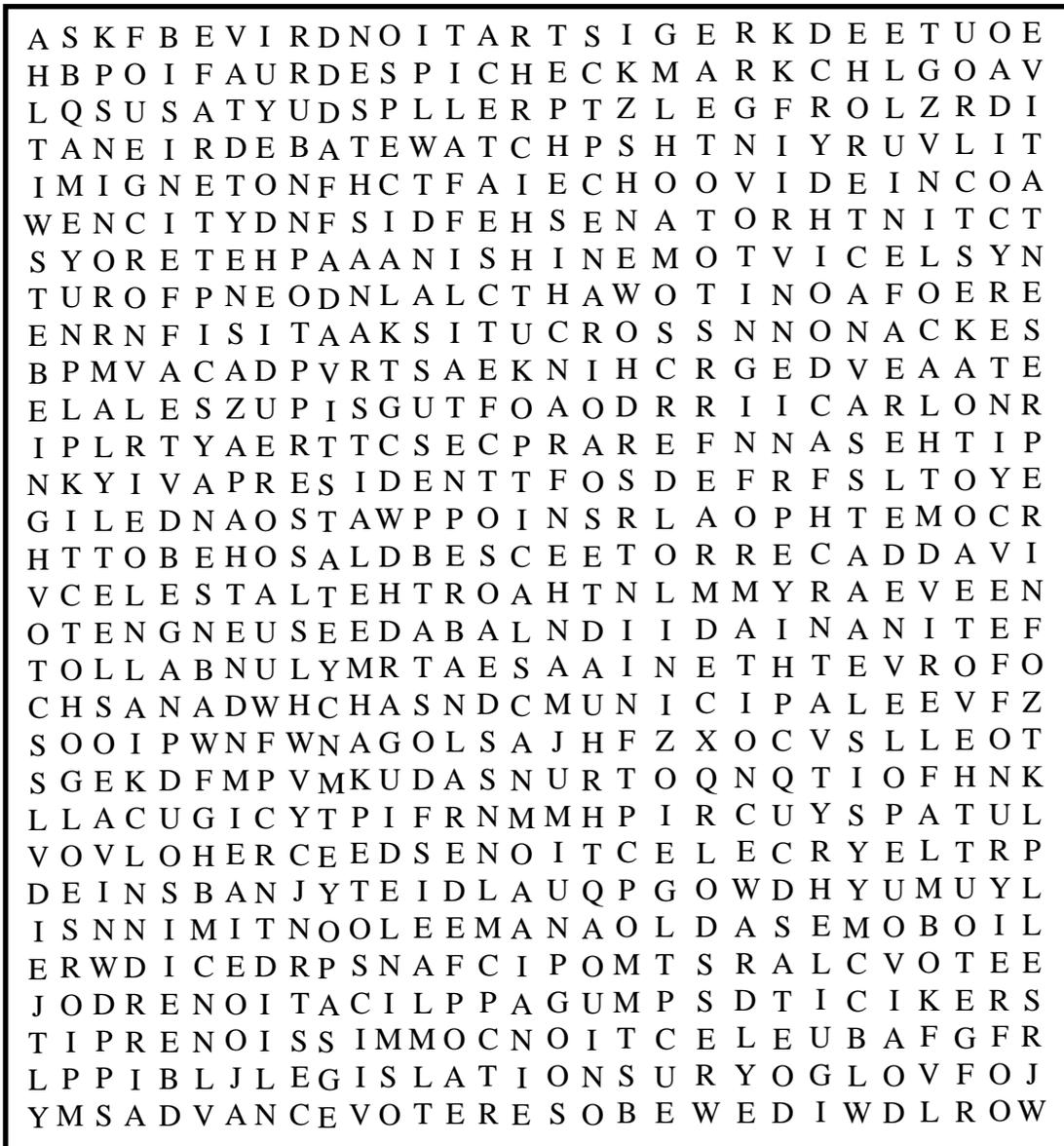
\*Reprinted from an article in  
*The Oklahoma Ballot Box*

What kind of strange things have you found in your voting devices? Send them in and if we have enough we’ll print the Kansas Top 10 List.

# ELECTION WORDSEARCH

*Find the words from the list below horizontally, vertically, forward, backward or diagonally. Good luck!*

- |               |                  |                    |                    |
|---------------|------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| ABSENTEE      | ELECTION         | MAIL               | REPRESENTATIVE     |
| ADVANCE VOTER | ELECTION         | MUNICIPAL          | RUNOFF             |
| AFFADAVIT     | COMMISSIONER     | NCOA               | SENATOR            |
| AFFILIATE     | ENFRANCHISE      | NVRA               | SOS                |
| APPLICATION   | ENVELOPE         | OFFICE             | SPECIAL            |
| BALLOT        | FEDERAL          | OPTICAL SCAN       | STATE              |
| CANVASS       | FVAP             | PAPER              | SLOGAN             |
| CEO           | GET OUT THE VOTE | POSTERS            | SURVEY             |
| CHECKMARK     | GUIDE            | PRECINCT           | TOWNSHIP           |
| CONGRESS      | KSA              | PRESIDENT          | VOTE               |
| COUNTY        | LEGISLATION      | PRIMARY            | VOTING INFORMATION |
| CROSS         | LOCAL            | REGISTRATION DRIVE | WARD               |
| DEBATEWATCH   |                  |                    | WORLD WIDE WEB     |





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