

KANSAS 2024 LAW ENFORCEMENT QUICK REFERENCE GUIDE

This pocket reference guide contains key penal provisions found within Title 25 and Title 21 of the Kansas Statutes.

- Intimidating, threatening, or coercing any person for the purpose of interfering with the right to vote is a felony.
- Knowingly impeding any public official or employee in the lawful performance of duties through the use of violence or intimidation is unlawful.
- Disturbing the peace in or about any voting place on election day is a misdemeanor.

VOTING HOURS

Election Day
7 a.m. to 7 p.m.

2024 ELECTION DATES

Presidential Primary: March 19

Primary Election: August 6

General Election: November 5

For other election dates: [sos.ks.gov/
elections/important-election-dates.html](https://sos.ks.gov/elections/important-election-dates.html)

REPORT SUSPICIOUS BEHAVIOR TO

Your local election official: [sos.ks.gov/
elections/county_election_officers.aspx](https://sos.ks.gov/elections/county_election_officers.aspx)

Kansas Secretary of State:

(800) 262-VOTE (8683)

election@ks.gov



Intimidation of voters.

K.S.A. § 25-2415

a) Intimidation of voters is:

(1) Intimidating, threatening, coercing or attempting to intimidate, threaten, or coerce any person for the purpose of interfering with the right of such person to vote or to vote as he may choose, or of causing such person to vote for, or not to vote for, any candidate for any office or question submitted at any election; or

(2) mailing, publishing, broadcasting, telephoning or transmitting by any means false information intended to keep one or more voters from casting a ballot or applying for or returning an advance voting ballot.

(b) Intimidation of voters is a severity level 7, nonperson felony.

Disorderly election conduct.

K.S.A. § 25-2413

Disorderly election conduct is willfully:

(a) Disturbing the peace in or about any voting place on election day;

(b) leaving or attempting to leave a voting place in possession of any ballot, except as is specifically permitted by law;

(c) approaching or remaining closer than three feet to any voting booth, voting machine or table being used by an election board except as admitted for the purpose of voting or by authority of the supervising judge;

(d) interrupting, hindering or obstructing any person approaching any voting place for the purpose of voting;

(e) engaging in any of the following activities within 250 feet

from the entrance of a polling place during the hours the polls are open on election day:

- (1) solicitation of contributions; or
- (2) conduct of advisory elections other than those specifically authorized by law, including the exercise of home rule power, to be conducted by a county election officer.

Disorderly election conduct is a class B misdemeanor.

Election tampering.

K.S.A. § 25-2423

(a) Election tampering is:

- (1) Making or changing any election record unless the person is lawfully carrying out an election duty;
- (2) changing or attempting to change, alter, destroy or conceal any vote cast by paper ballot, election machine or computer;
- (3) changing or attempting to change any vote by manipulating computer hardware, computer software, election machine, wireless or cellular transmission or vote tabulation methods; or
- (4) knowingly producing false vote totals.

(b) Election tampering is a severity level 7, nonperson felony.

Voting machine fraud.

K.S.A. § 25-2425

Voting machine fraud is:

- (a) Being in unlawful or unauthorized possession of a voting machine key.

(b) Intentionally tampering with, altering, disarranging, defacing, impairing or destroying any voting machine, automatic ballot, voting machine label or register or record made by a voting machine.

Voting machine fraud is a severity level 10, nonperson felony.

Electioneering.

K.S.A. § 25-2430

(a)(1) Electioneering is:

(A) Knowingly attempting to persuade or influence eligible voters to vote for or against a particular candidate, party or question submitted, including wearing, exhibiting or distributing labels, signs, posters, stickers or other materials that clearly identify a candidate in the election or clearly indicate support or opposition to a question submitted election within any polling place on election day or advance voting site during the time period allowed by law for casting a ballot by advance voting or within a radius of **250 feet** from the entrance thereof; or

(B) if committed by a candidate:

- (i) Touching or handling any voter's ballot during the voting process;
- (ii) distributing ballots or counting ballots;
- (iii) hindering or obstructing any voter from voting or from entering and leaving the polling place; or
- (iv) hindering or obstructing any election board worker from performing election duties.

(2) Electioneering shall not include bumper stickers affixed to a motor vehicle that is used to transport voters

to a polling place or to an advance voting site for the purpose of voting.

[The provisions of subsection (a)(1)(B) shall not apply to the secretary of state, any election officials, nor certain candidates engaged in the performance of their duties.]

(d) Electioneering is a class C misdemeanor.

Interference with the conduct of public business in public buildings; aggravated interference with the conduct of public business.

K.S.A. § 21-5922

(a) Interference with the conduct of public business in public buildings is:

- (1) Conduct at or in any public building owned, operated or controlled by the state or any of its political subdivisions so as to knowingly deny to any public official, public employee or any invitee on such premises, the lawful rights of such official, employee or invitee to enter, to use the facilities or to leave any such public building;
- (2) knowingly impeding any public official or employee in the lawful performance of duties or activities through the use of restraint, abduction, coercion or intimidation or by force and violence or threat thereof;
- (3) knowingly refusing or failing to leave any such public building upon being requested to do so by the chief administrative officer, or such officer's designee, charged with maintaining order in such public building, if such person is committing, threatens to commit or incites others to commit, any act which did or would if completed, disrupt, impair, interfere with or obstruct

the lawful missions, processes, procedures or functions being carried on in such public building;

(4) knowingly impeding, disrupting or hindering the normal proceedings of any meeting or session conducted by any judicial or legislative body or official at any public building by any act of intrusion into the chamber or other areas designated for the use of the body or official conducting such meeting or session, or by any act designed to intimidate, coerce or hinder any member of such body or any official engaged in the performance of duties at such meeting or session; or

(5) knowingly impeding, disrupting or hindering, by any act of intrusion into the chamber or other areas designed for the use of any executive body or official, the normal proceedings of such body or official.

(b) Aggravated interference with the conduct of public business is interference with the conduct of public business in public buildings, as defined in subsection (a), when in possession of any firearm or weapon as described in K.S.A. 2022 Supp. 21-6301 or 21-6302, and amendments thereto.

(c) (1) Interference with the conduct of public business in public buildings is a class A nonperson misdemeanor:

(2) Aggravated interference with the conduct of public business is a level 6, person felony.

Privilege from arrest.

K.S.A. § 25-107

All judges, clerks and voters shall be free from arrest, except for felony and breach of the peace, in going to, attending on and returning from elections.

Misconduct of an election officer.

K.S.A. § 25-2419

Misconduct of an election officer is, while being charged with any election duty:

- (a) Being grossly neglectful with respect thereto.
- (b) Furnishing a voter with a ballot and informing such voter that any of its contents are different from that which appear thereon with intent to induce such voter to vote contrary to such voter's inclinations.
- (c) Changing the ballot of a voter.
- (d) Willfully permitting any person to testify as a witness or make an affidavit contrary to law.
- (e) Preventing a qualified elector from voting.
- (f) Refusing to receive the vote of a qualified elector when duly offered.

Misconduct of an election officer is a class B misdemeanor.

Election fraud by an election officer.

K.S.A. § 25-2420

Election fraud by an election officer is, while being charged with any election duty, and with intent to hinder, prevent or defeat a fair election:

- (a) Receiving any vote by any person who is not a registered voter or otherwise qualified to vote.
- (b) Receiving any vote offered by any person who shall have voted previously at the same election.
- (c) Possessing any falsely made, altered, forged or counterfeit poll books, registration books, party affiliation lists, election abstracts or returns or any other election papers.

(d) Receiving, canvassing, counting or tallying any ballots, votes or election returns which are fraudulent, forged, counterfeited or illegal.

(e) Issuing, granting, mailing or delivering any false, fraudulent or illegal certificate of nomination or certificate of election.

(f) Declaring or otherwise proclaiming any false election result.

(g) Declaring or otherwise proclaiming any election result based upon fraudulent, fictitious or illegal votes.

(h) Entering or writing upon any poll book, registration book or party affiliation list the name of any person not qualified to vote.

(i) Entering or writing upon any poll book, registration book or party affiliation list the name of any person who has not voted when in fact such person has not voted.

Election fraud by an election officer is a severity level 10, nonperson felony.

