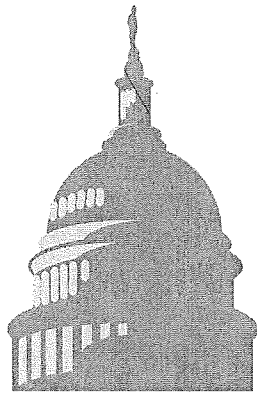
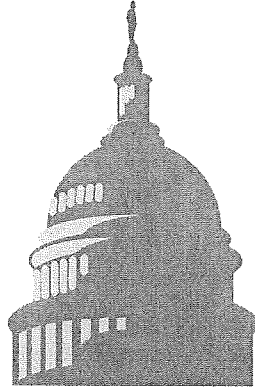


Kentucky Legislative Ethics Commission

ANNUAL REPORT



FY 2013-2014



Kentucky Legislative Ethics

Commission Members

George Troutman, Chair

Pat Freibert, Vice Chair

Bob Fulkerson

David Barber (resigned Dec. 2013)

Deborah Jo Durr

Vernie McGaha (resigned April 2014)

Henry Stephens, Jr.

Paul Gudgel

Norma Scott

Elmer George

Charles Borders

Commission Staff

Anthony Wilhoit, Executive Director

John Schaaf, Assistant Director

Donnita Crittenden, Principal Assistant

Connie Evans, Staff Assistant

Michael Malone, Enforcement Counsel

22 Mill Creek Park
Frankfort, Kentucky 40601
Telephone: (502) 573-2863
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FOREWORD

I am pleased to submit the 21st Annual Report of the Kentucky Legislative Ethics Commission to the members of the Legislative Research Commission.

The past year has been a busy one for the Commission and its staff. As evidenced by the large number of requests for informal opinions from those covered by the Legislative Ethics Code, there is widespread interest in complying with it.

The continued support we have received from the members of the General Assembly and its leadership has been gratifying.

We respectfully submit this report of activities of the Legislative Ethics Commission as required by KRS 6.666(16).



GEORGE C. TROUTMAN, Chairman

Legislative Ethics Commission Member Profile

George C. Troutman - Mr. Troutman is the Chairman of the Commission. The Speaker of the House appointed him to the Commission in 1994. Mr. Troutman graduated from St. Xavier High School and Bellarmine University, where he majored in accounting. He is currently self-employed as a Certified Public Accountant, a member of the American and Kentucky Society of CPAs and the American Board of Forensic Accounting. Mr. Troutman served on the Registry of Election Finance from 1992 to 1994. He and his wife, Mary, reside in Louisville.

Pat Freibert - Mrs. Freibert was appointed to the Commission by the President of the Senate in 2008, and she serves as Vice-Chair. Mrs. Freibert also served on the Ethics Commission from 2000-2004. She is a former member of the House of Representatives. Mrs. Freibert has a long record of involvement in political, civic, educational, and charitable affairs for which she has received local, state and national recognition. She is also a free-lance writer for several publications. In 2004, Mrs. Freibert was appointed by Gov. Ernie Fletcher to the Kentucky Commission on Women, and served as Chair of that Commission. She resides in Lexington.

Judge Paul D. Gudgel - Judge Gudgel was appointed by the Speaker of the House in 2002. Judge Gudgel received his B.A. and LLB degrees from the University of Kentucky. After practicing law in Lexington, he entered judicial service in 1970, serving as a trial commissioner in the municipal and quarterly courts, and as Chief District Judge. In 1979, he was appointed to the Court of Appeals and served on that court until November 2002, including five years as Chief Judge. Judge Gudgel earned a Master of Laws degree from the University of Virginia, and served as a member of the Judicial Conduct Commission for 22 years. He and his wife, Katherine, reside in Lexington.

Bob Fulkerson - Mr. Fulkerson was appointed to the Commission by the President of the Senate in 2004. He is a graduate of Owensboro Senior High School and attended Southwestern College in Dallas, Texas. He is a retired manager of General Electric Appliance Park in Louisville. Currently, he devotes his time to community service and religious activities. In the past, he was an active participant in politics, both as a candidate for elected office and party official. He and his wife, Edna, reside in Louisville.

Norma Scott - Mrs. Scott was appointed to the Commission by the President of the Senate in 2005. She graduated from Earlington High School and Western Kentucky University, where she received a B.A. in Elementary Education. Mrs. Scott is a retired school teacher, and she and her husband, Gerald, reside in Madisonville.

Deborah Jo Durr - Ms. Durr was appointed to the Commission by the Speaker of the House in 2009. She is President of Richwood Manor, a horse farm in northern Kentucky. Ms. Durr has an extensive record of civic and educational service, including serving on the Gateway Community & Technical College Board of Directors, Boone County Education Foundation, Kentucky Commission on Volunteerism, and as President of the Northern Kentucky District of the Parent/Teacher Association. She earned a Master's degree in Career Counseling from Morehead State University, and a B.S. in Biology from Northern Kentucky University. She resides in Richwood.

Judge David A. Barber - Judge Barber was appointed to the Commission by the Speaker of the House in April, 2011. As a practicing lawyer in Floyd County, Judge Barber served as attorney for the Floyd County Board of Education, Martin City Attorney, Floyd County Attorney, and Administrative Law Judge for the Kentucky Department of Workers' Claims. From 1999 to 2007, he served as a Judge on the Kentucky Court of Appeals. Judge Barber earned his B.A. from Transylvania University and his J.D. from the University of Louisville. He has served as Adjunct Professor of History at Prestonsburg Community College. He and his wife Paula Richardson live in Owingsville, where they are partners in the law firm of Richardson, Barber & Williamson. Judge Barber resigned December, 2013.

Vernie D. McGaha – Mr. McGaha was appointed to the Commission by the President of the Senate in April, 2013. He is a retired educator and a former state senator from the 15th Senatorial District, which includes the counties of Adair, Casey, Pulaski, and Russell. Mr. McGaha served in the Senate from 1997 to 2013, and served as Vice-Chair of the Agriculture Committee, the Appropriations and Revenue Committee, and the Education Committee. In 2012, he received the "Kids First Advocacy Award" from the Kentucky School Boards Association. He earned a B.S. degree from Campbellsville University, and a Master's from Western Kentucky University. Mr. McGaha and his wife, Connie Sue, live in Russell Springs and are the parents of two children. Mr. McGaha resigned April, 2014.

Elmer George – Mr. George was appointed to the Commission by the Speaker of the House in January, 2014. He is currently a practicing lawyer in Marion County. He's a graduate of Bellarmine University and the University of Kentucky Law School. He and his wife reside in Lebanon, Kentucky.

Charles Borders - Mr. Borders was appointed to the Commission by the Senate President in April, 2014. He recently completed a four-year term as a member of the Kentucky Public Service Commission. Before joining the PSC, Mr. Borders served in the Kentucky Senate, representing the 18th District in northeast Kentucky from 1991 to 2009. He was executive director of King's Daughters Health Foundation and director of administrative services for King's Daughters Medical Center in Ashland. He's also been a real estate broker. Mr. Borders is a past member of the Kentucky Council on Post-Secondary Education and of the Kentucky Workforce Investment Board. He is a graduate of Morehead State University, where he received a B.S. degree in Business Administration and a Master of Business Administration. Mr. Borders and his wife Carol reside in Grayson. They have two children and two grandchildren.

Henry L. Stephens, Jr. - Mr. Stephens was appointed to the Commission by the Legislative Research Commission in June, 2014. He is a Professor of Law at Northern Kentucky University's Chase College of Law. He was Dean of the College of Law from 1986 to 1992, and Associate Dean from 1981 to 1985. Mr. Stephens served as Assistant Attorney General and staff attorney for the Kentucky Department for Natural Resources and Environmental Protection, spent two years as Assistant Counsel for the Louisville-Jefferson County Board of Health, and has 16 years in general trial and environmental practice. Mr. Stephens completed mediator training at the Harvard College of Law Program for Instruction of Lawyers, and is listed in Best Lawyers In America in the category of Alternative Dispute Resolution. He is a past President of the Kentucky Bar Foundation, and past Chairman of the Board of Trustees for the Center for the Resolution of Disputes, Inc. He received his B.A. from Western Kentucky University in 1972 and his J.D. from the University of Kentucky in 1975, where he was a member of the Kentucky Law Journal staff and Moot Court Board. He and his wife reside in Union, Kentucky.

Legislative Ethics Commission Staff Profile

Anthony M. Wilhoit - Executive Director. Judge Wilhoit joined the Legislative Ethics Commission on November 17, 1997. In 1976, he joined the Kentucky Court of Appeals, and he was appointed Chief Judge in 1996. His other employment experience includes police judge, city attorney, county attorney, state public defender, and deputy justice secretary. He earned an A.B. from Thomas More College, a law degree from the University of Kentucky, and an LLM from the University of Virginia. In 2012, Judge Wilhoit received the COGEL Award, the highest international award given to a person working in the fields of ethics, campaign finance, and election law.

John Schaaf – Assistant Director. Mr. Schaaf joined the Commission in June 2004. Prior to that, he was the General Counsel and staff attorney for the Legislative Research Commission for 16 years. His other employment experience includes practicing law in Louisville, and working as editor of a weekly newspaper. He received a journalism degree from the University of Kentucky and a J.D. from the University of Louisville Brandeis School of Law. In 2013, he was elected to a four-year term on the national steering committee of COGEL, the Council on Governmental Ethics Laws.

Donnita B. Crittenden- Mrs. Crittenden is the Principal Assistant in the Commission office. She is a graduate of Franklin County High School, and has a B.A. in Public Administration from Kentucky State University. Mrs. Crittenden joined the Commission in August 1993. Her previous experience includes a three-year internship with the Kentucky Department of Education, specifically assigned to the State Board of Education.

Connie Y. Evans - Mrs. Evans is the Staff Assistant in the Commission office. She is a graduate of Lebanon High School, Lebanon, Kentucky. Her previous experience includes legal secretary for 15 years, elementary school secretary for 11 years, and judicial secretary for 3 1/2 years in the Court of Appeals. She joined the Commission in January 1998.

P. Michael Malone - Mr. Malone is the Enforcement Counsel for the Commission. He was an Assistant Commonwealth's Attorney in Fayette County from 1978 until his retirement in 2006. He was the first Assistant Commonwealth's Attorney beginning in 1987. In addition to trying over 350 felony cases, including approximately 60 murder trials, he worked closely with homicide detectives investigating major crimes. Mr. Malone served in the United States Coast Guard before entering the University of Kentucky where he majored in Political Science, and the University of Kentucky School of Law, from which he received a J.D.

Education and Training
FY 2013-2014

October, 2013	John Schaaf, Donnita Crittenden and Connie Evans Presentation Lobbyist Retreat at Boone Tavern, Berea, KY
December, 2013	John Schaaf attended and presented at the Council on Governmental Ethics Laws (COGEL) Conference in Quebec, Canada, and was elected to a four-year term on COGEL's Steering Committee.
January, 2014	Current Issues Seminar for Members of the General Assembly conducted by LEC Staff. Speakers Aimee Ferren, Senior Trial Attorney, Louisville Area Office of EEOC and Dr. James C. Klotter, Professor of History at Georgetown College and the State Historian of Kentucky.
January, 2014	Donnita Crittenden and John Schaaf, Employer and Legislative Agent Training Session
June, 2014	John Schaaf, Ethics Presentation at the Legislative Research Commission's Continuing Legal Education Seminar

During the fiscal year, we provided:

- Various in-house training sessions, as requested
- Reviewed, approved and posted (on website) over 242 Financial Disclosure forms for legislators and candidates
- Issued 47 written informal advisory opinions and 2 formal opinions
- Gave an estimated 400 verbal and e-mailed informal advisory opinions
- Answered numerous filing and procedural questions
- E-mailed monthly Ethics Reporters to all General Assembly members, news media, legislative agents and employers
- E-mailed filing notifications monthly to all employers and legislative agents; and
- E-mailed and mailed updated employers and lobbyists lists monthly to all General Assembly members and LRC staff.

**Legislative Ethics Commission
Registration of Lobbyists and Employers**

FY 2013-2014

Number of Employers: 662

Number of Legislative Agents: 588

Reports were filed on September 15, 2013, January 15, 2014, February 15, 2014, March 15, 2014, April 15, 2014, and May 15, 2014.

The Kentucky Legislative Ethics Commission (KLEC) has continued to enhance its database and web site, making more information available to the public regarding legislative agents (lobbyists) and their employers.

By accessing KLEC's web site, citizens can review a variety of reports, including legislator and candidate financial disclosure forms, a list of legislative agents and their employers, legislative agent compensation, employer expenses sorted by the employer's name, and employer expenses sorted by industries, such as "gaming" or "health care."

Complaints and Administrative Actions

FY July 1, 2013 - June 30, 2014

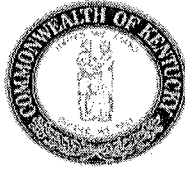
Complaints:

There were seven formal complaints against legislators filed during this fiscal year. Four complaints were dismissed and three resulted in a public reprimand, along with a \$1,000 fine in each case.

Administrative Fines Levied by the Commission:

Legislative Agents	\$1,100.00
Employers	\$3,750.00
Total Fines Assessed	\$4,850.00

These fines were assessed due to failure to file updated registration statements by the designated filing deadlines. Filers are cautioned that chronic late filing of forms may result in additional penalties and possible action by the Commission.



KENTUCKY LEGISLATIVE ETHICS COMMISSION

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Pat Freibert, Vice Chair

**Norma Scott
Deborah Jo Durr
Paul Gudgel**

Anthony M. Wilhoit, Executive Director

**Vernie McGaha
David Barber
Bob Fulkerson**

OPINION

OLEC 13 - 01

JULY 9, 2013

QUESTION PRESENTED:

Whether an incorporated state association which employs legislative agents, and whose members are local non-profit cooperatives which do not employ legislative agents, must report to the Commission expenditures made by such a local cooperative for the attendance and consumption of food and beverages by legislators invited by the local cooperative to attend the association's annual banquet.

DISCUSSION:

The question presented is identical to that considered by the Commission in OLEC 93-18. In that opinion, the Commission held that a local cooperative member of the association must report to the state association any expenditure made by the cooperative for a legislator it had invited to attend the annual association banquet. The state association would then be required under KRS 6.821 to report these expenditures on its updated registration form.

KRS 6.821 requires legislative agents and their employers to report expenditures made by them for food and beverages on behalf of a legislator or the legislator's immediate family as well as other lobbying expenditures. It has no application to an entity which does not employ a legislative agent, such as the local cooperatives involved in OLEC 93-18. That statute did not then, nor does it now, require an association to report expenditures other than its own, and it does not authorize the Commission to direct entities not covered by the Ethics Code to report to their state association.

Prior to reaching its decision in OLEC 93-18, the Commission reiterated its previously adopted position that in adjudicating cases, it should adhere to the “letter of the law” but in its educational and advisory functions, it should advise the way it thought the law should be according to the “spirit of the law.” Less than a year later, KRS 6.681 was amended to add the present paragraph (3). That paragraph provides that advisory opinions of the Commission shall be based on the statutes “as written” and not “on the personal opinions of commission members as to legislative intent or the spirit of the law.”

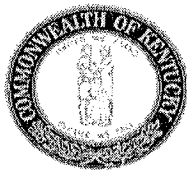
It is clear that as written, KRS 6.821 places no obligation on an association to report independent expenditures made by a local cooperative member of the association for the costs of attending the association’s annual banquet.

Of course, if such expenditures were not actually independently made but, for example, were made at the request of the association, or were reimbursed by the association, then the association would be required to report such expenditures because the local cooperative would be acting, in effect, as the agent of the association.

OPINION:

An incorporated state association of non-profit cooperatives which employs a legislative agent is not required to report to the Commission expenditures made by a local cooperative, not employing a legislative agent, for the attendance and food and beverages consumed by a legislator at a banquet sponsored by the association if the expenditures are independently made by the local cooperative and not made at the request of the association or reimbursed to the cooperative by the association.

OLEC 93-18 is hereby superseded.



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Elmer George
Bob Fulkerson**

OPINION

OLEC 14 - 01

FEBRUARY 25, 2014

FACTUAL SUMMARY:

Some of the House and Senate Majority and Minority Caucus offices are interested in creating Internet communications programs to highlight the legislative work of their members. This would involve applications, including but not limited to Facebook, Twitter, and websites.

QUESTIONS PRESENTED:

- (1) Is it permissible under the Code of Legislative Ethics for members or employees of the House and Senate Majority and Minority Caucuses to create, maintain, and update the information available through applications such as Facebook, Twitter, a website, and other Internet means? If so,
- (2) What are the restrictions on the content that is disseminated through the applications?
- (3) Does the Code of Legislative Ethics allow a caucus to post different types of Internet content, including high resolution photos, videos, announcements of committee meetings, highlights of member tweets, district spotlight graphics, and other content, and also rent or purchase necessary equipment with public funds?
- (4) In addition to producing content, may the caucus use various sources for photos and video, including the Legislative Research Commission, the Governor's Office, and others?
- (5) May a staff member be authorized to travel to events when necessary to capture this content?

DISCUSSION:

As proposed, if the Internet applications are created, they would be dedicated to disseminating information relating to the legislative work of the members of the House and Senate Majority and Minority Caucuses.

The Code of Legislative Ethics allows members or employees of the caucus offices to create, maintain, and update the information available through these applications, but there are restrictions on the content which is disseminated through the applications.

There is nothing in the Code of Legislative Ethics that precludes a legislative caucus from disseminating information about the legislative work of its members. The information can be disseminated by a mailing, by a newsletter, or via Internet communications, as suggested in this opinion.

The information may include position statements on legislative issues, copies of legislation, video of members speaking on legislative issues in committee, on the House or Senate Floor, in one-on-one interviews, or in appearances before outside organizations such as a Rotary Club meeting, or an event sponsored by an education, business, or civic organization.

Since caucus members (legislators) and office staff (public employees) will be responsible for creating, maintaining, and updating the Internet applications, it's clear the applications involve the use of "public funds, time or personnel." This includes start-up expenses such as a registration fee or purchasing a domain name.

With that in mind, the use of the applications is subject to the limits set forth in the Code of Legislative Ethics at KRS 6.731 – General Standards of Conduct. The standards apply to acts of legislators by themselves or "through others", including staff members.

KRS 6.731(4) provides that a legislator "***by himself or through others shall not intentionally use public funds, time, or personnel for his private gain or that of another***". This would preclude a caucus application from, for example, posting or linking to an advertisement for a legislator's law firm or any other business.

KRS 6.731(5) provides that a legislator "***by himself or through others shall not intentionally use public funds, time, or personnel for partisan political campaign activity***". This would preclude a caucus application from, for example, posting or linking to information relating to a legislative election campaign, or any other political campaign.

Finally, KRS 6.731(6) states that a legislator shall not "***use his official legislative stationery, or a facsimile thereof, to solicit a vote or a contribution for his or another person's campaign for election or reelection to public office, or use the great seal of the Commonwealth on his campaign stationery or campaign literature.***"

Taken together, KRS 6.731(5) and (6) strongly state the General Assembly's intent that public funds, personnel, and other resources shall not be used for political campaign activity.

It may be useful to analogize the proposed Internet applications to mailings sent by legislators. In that context, consider the guidelines which the Ethics Commission published several years ago to assist legislators when questions arise regarding legislative mailings.

The guidelines include the following:

“The Commission recognizes that there can be a fine line between what might appear to be partisan and political and what is nothing more than informing constituents on legislative matters. Nevertheless, the Commission is charged with drawing that line, as is each legislator, and in order to help legislators in doing so, the Commission offers these guidelines.

In determining whether a mailing crosses the line between one which may be paid for with public funds and one which should be paid for with campaign funds, the Commission believes that under the statute the issue to be resolved is whether the mailing appears to be intended to influence the outcome of an election or to raise funds for an election campaign. If so, then it constitutes ‘partisan political campaign activity.’

In resolving this issue, the Commission will look at the content of the mailing, the extent of its dissemination, and the timing of its dissemination. Some questions to be considered with respect to each of these factors are:

- 1) **Content** - Does the mailing contain only factual information, or does it contain language by the sender or another which is personally laudatory of the sender or laudatory or condemnatory of a political party or its members as such? Does the communication contain information about endorsements of the sender by various groups as opposed to merely reporting his or her legislative activity?*
- 2) **The Mailing** - Is the mailing an individual letter to an individual constituent or other person who has contacted the legislator regarding the subject matter of the letter, or is it an unsolicited mailing to a large group of people whose names have been taken from voting lists or from membership lists of organizations which might be expected to support the sender with votes or campaign donations? Of course, a "newsletter" or report to a large number of constituents expressing a legislator's views on legislative issues, his or her legislative actions or those of the legislature in general would not, per se, be violative of the Code but would be scrutinized as to timing and content.*
- 3) **Timing** - Did the mailing, particularly one sent to a large number of people, go out at a time close to an election at which the sender will be a candidate? If such a mailing is made within 60 days of an election, depending upon the particular circumstances of the case, and the content of the mailing, it would certainly be suspect as intended to influence the election even if the election itself were never mentioned.”*

OLEC 14-01
FEBRUARY 25, 2014
PAGE FOUR

These Commission guidelines suggest that the content of the Internet application should always be factual information regarding the legislative work of caucus members or the General Assembly. Also, the application should not be mailed or e-mailed to a group of people whose names have been taken from voting lists or from membership lists of organizations which might be expected to support the sender with votes or campaign contributions, and an Internet application should not be used in any different manner in an election campaign season than it is during the rest of the year.

An Internet application from a caucus office should not include or link to any material paid for with campaign funds or other information which is campaign-related.

Conversely, however, private or politically-oriented Internet applications will likely take items from the caucus office applications and use those items in ways which are beyond the control or approval of a caucus. As long as the items are available to the general public in the same manner, the ethics code does not restrict those transactions.

If a caucus Internet application allows people from outside the caucus office to post information or comments, those should be closely monitored to assure that the applications are not used by others for private or political postings.

OPINION:

It is permissible under the Code of Legislative Ethics for members or employees of the House and Senate Majority and Minority Caucuses to create, maintain, and update legislative information available through applications such as Facebook, Twitter, a website, and other Internet means.

The information disseminated should always be factual regarding the legislative work of caucus members or the General Assembly. Also, a link to an application should not be mailed or e-mailed to a group of people whose names have been taken from voting lists or from membership lists of organizations which might be expected to support the sender with votes or campaign contributions, and an Internet application should not be used in any different manner in an election campaign season than it is during the rest of the year.

An Internet application from a caucus office should not include or link to any material paid for with campaign funds or other information which is campaign-related.

A caucus may post different types of Internet content, including high resolution photos, videos, announcements of committee meetings, highlights of member tweets, district spotlight graphics, and other content, and also rent or purchase necessary equipment with public funds. In addition to producing content, a caucus may use various non-political sources for photos and video, including the Legislative Research Commission, the Governor's Office, and others.

If the normal conditions for legislative staff travel are met, a staff member may travel to events when necessary to capture content for use on the Internet applications.

**MONEY SPENT ON LEGISLATIVE ACTIVITY SINCE THE ENACTMENT OF
THE LEGISLATIVE ETHICS CODE - September 1993**

Legislative Year	Money for food and beverages for legislators and their families.	Money for food and beverages at recognized events.	Total expenses/expenditures for lobbying. (Includes legislative agent salary.)
1993	\$84	\$1,534	\$1,541,077
1994	\$1,202	\$36,422	\$6,466,058
1995	\$284	\$16,226	\$2,732,827
1996	\$890	\$44,761	\$7,305,064
1997	\$14	\$26,091	\$3,583,809
1998	\$30	\$87,241	\$8,112,968
1999	\$248	\$31,644	\$4,433,490
2000	\$95	\$149,456	\$9,302,624
2001*	\$233	\$141,020	\$6,882,993
2002	\$282	\$196,694	\$10,294,339
2003	\$542	\$198,302	\$9,188,587
2004	\$711	\$214,704	\$11,871,973
2005	\$688	\$239,060	\$11,663,760
2006	\$580	\$245,725	\$14,411,884
2007	\$160	\$160,087	\$12,658,586
2008	\$434	\$248,463	\$16,902,528
2009	\$236	\$135,943	\$15,262,677
2010	\$530	\$189,059	\$16,692,839
2011	\$244	\$177,926	\$15,090,667
2012	\$539	\$159,685	\$17,777,457
2013	\$429	\$154,182	\$11,983,736
2014**	\$149	\$170,503	\$13,561,003

*2001 Reflects totals from the first annual session in an odd-numbered year. **2014 figures include totals through November 1, 2014.

From 1993 to 2014, \$235,384,938 was reported.

Of that figure, \$206,079,293 was attributed to salaries of legislative agents and \$29,305,645 was for other lobbying expenses.

LOBBYING EXPENSES AS REPORTED 1993 - 2014

YEAR	EMP. FB	EMP. RME	EMP EXP	LA FB	LA RME	LA EXP	LA COMP	TOTAL
2014**	\$149	\$170,503	\$491,951	\$0	\$8,685	\$644,155	\$12,245,560	\$13,561,003
2013	\$429	\$154,182	\$453,074	\$30	\$11,648	\$852,342	\$14,970,623	\$16,442,328
2012	\$539	\$143,154	\$858,368	\$0	\$16,407	\$945,621	\$15,813,368	\$17,777,457
2011	\$228	\$160,435	\$393,916	\$16	\$17,491	\$905,572	\$13,613,009	\$15,090,667
2010	\$530	\$189,059	\$904,378	\$0	\$28,206	\$1,188,642	\$14,382,024	\$16,692,839
2009	\$236	\$135,943	\$462,256	\$0	\$19,126	\$985,833	\$13,659,283	\$15,262,677
2008	\$434	\$248,463	\$691,801	\$82	\$35,100	\$1,196,922	\$14,729,726	\$16,902,528
2007	\$160	\$160,087	\$530,195	\$0	\$18,175	\$1,025,796	\$11,951,309	\$13,685,722
2006	\$423	\$227,190	\$803,103	\$157	\$19,631	\$1,061,624	\$13,362,476	\$15,474,604
2005	\$420	\$214,397	\$615,303	\$268	\$24,663	\$902,410	\$10,808,709	\$12,566,170
2004	\$561	\$204,701	\$819,692	\$150	\$10,003	\$213,134	\$10,836,866	\$12,085,107
2003	\$542	\$193,663	\$848,670	\$0	\$4,639	\$0*	\$8,141,073	\$9,188,587
2002	\$262	\$188,446	\$1,008,768	\$20	\$8,248	\$0*	\$9,088,595	\$10,294,339
2001	\$160	\$136,819	\$608,853	\$73	\$4,201	\$0*	\$6,132,887	\$6,882,993
2000	\$95	\$136,032	\$857,075	\$0	\$13,424	\$0*	\$8,295,998	\$9,302,624
1999	\$248	\$30,082	\$411,981	\$0	\$1,562	\$0*	\$3,989,617	\$4,433,490
1998	\$20	\$82,741	\$939,643	\$10	\$4,500	\$0*	\$7,086,054	\$8,112,968
1997	\$14	\$22,072	\$420,529	\$0	\$4,019	\$0*	\$3,137,175	\$3,583,809
1996	\$589	\$40,822	\$880,518	\$301	\$3,939	\$341,893	\$6,037,002	\$7,305,064
1995	\$177	\$15,692	\$318,105	\$107	\$534	\$144,098	\$2,254,114	\$2,732,827
1994	\$852	\$34,117	\$1,356,719	\$350	\$2,305	\$514,701	\$4,557,014	\$6,466,058
1993	\$81	\$1,426	\$552,648	\$3	\$108	\$0	\$986,811	\$1,541,077
Totals	\$7,149	\$2,890,026	\$15,227,546	\$1,567	\$256,614	\$10,922,743	\$206,079,293	\$235,384,938

Guide to Abbreviations:

EMP.FB (Emp. Food and Beverage)

LA. FB (Legislative Agent Food and Beverage)

EMP.RME (Emp. Reception, Meals & Events)

LA. RME (Legislative Agent Reception, Meals & Events)

EMP.EXP (Emp. Expenses)

LA. EXP (Legislative Agent Expenses)

LA. COMP (Legislative Agent Compensation)

* Employer forms were amended to delete section dealing with reimbursed expenses to legislative agents.

Staff discovered that employers were listing amounts reimbursed to legislative agents for expenses

and legislative agents were reporting these figures during the same period.

**2014 figures include totals through November 1, 2014.

NOTE: Numbers have been rounded up to next dollar for convenience.