

16a-6-106. (UCCC) Examination and investigatory powers; costs. (1) The administrator may:

(a) Conduct public or private examinations or investigations within or outside of this state as necessary to determine whether any license should be granted, denied or revoked or whether any person has violated or is about to violate any provision of this act or any rule and regulation, administrative interpretation, or order hereunder, or to aid in the enforcement of this act or in the prescribing of forms or adoption of rules and regulations;

(b) require or permit any person to file a statement in writing, under oath or otherwise as the administrator determines, of all the facts and circumstances concerning any violation of this act or any rule and regulation, administrative interpretation or order hereunder.

(2) For the purpose of any examination, investigation or proceeding under this act, the administrator or any officer designated by the administrator may administer oaths and affirmations, subpoena witnesses, compel such witnesses' attendance, adduce evidence and require the production of any matter which is relevant to the examination or investigation, including the existence, description, nature, custody, condition and location of any books, documents or other tangible things and the identity and location of persons having knowledge of relevant facts, or any other matter reasonably calculated to lead to the discovery of relevant information or items.

(3) In case of contumacy by, or refusal to obey a subpoena issued to any person, any court of competent jurisdiction, upon application by the administrator, may issue to that person an order requiring the person to appear before the administrator, or the officer designated by the administrator, there, to produce documentary evidence if so ordered or to give evidence touching the matter under investigation or in question. Any failure to obey the order of the court may be punished by the court as a contempt of court.

(4) No person is excused from attending and testifying or from producing any document or record before the administrator or in obedience to the subpoena of the administrator or any officer designated by the the administrator or in any proceeding instituted by the administrator, on the ground that the testimony or evidence (documentary or otherwise) required of the person may tend to incriminate the person or subject the person to a penalty or forfeiture. No individual may be prosecuted or subjected to any penalty or forfeiture for or on account of any transaction, matter or thing concerning which such person is compelled, after claiming privilege against self-incrimination, to testify or produce evidence (documentary or otherwise), except that the individual so testifying shall not be exempt from prosecution and punishment for perjury committed in so testifying.

(5) The administrator may issue and apply to enforce subpoenas in this state at the request of a consumer code administrator of another state if the activities constituting an alleged violation for which the information is sought would be a violation of the Kansas consumer credit code if the activities had occurred in this state.

(6) If the person's records are located outside this state, the person shall either make them available to the administrator at a convenient location within this state or, at the administrator's discretion, pay the reasonable and necessary expenses for the administrator or such administrator's representative to examine them at the place where they are maintained. The administrator may designate representatives, including comparable officials of the state in which the records are located, to inspect the records on the administrator's behalf.

(7) The administrator may charge as costs of investigation or examination all reasonable expenses, including a per diem and actual travel and lodging expenses to be paid by the party or parties under investigation or examination. The administrator may maintain an action in any court to recover such costs.

History: L. 1973, ch. 85, § 99; L. 1999, ch. 107, § 30; July 1.