

AGENCY PROGRAM DESCRIPTIONS

Administration: Administration

Subprogram History

The Administration Division provides communications and day-to-day office management of the agency.

Consequences of Not Funding This Subprogram

The office management functions of the Kansas Attorney General's office would not take place.

Statutory Basis

Kan. Const. Art. 1, § 1.

Mandatory/Discretionary	MOE/Match Requirement	Program Priority	Subprogram Priority
Mandatory	No	1	1

Administration: Fiscal

Subprogram History

Fiscal provides budgetary and financial support for the agency.

Consequences of Not Funding This Subprogram

The agency would need to rely on Department of Administration resources to accomplish these day-to-day tasks.

Statutory Basis

Kan. Const. Art. 1, § 1.

Mandatory/Discretionary	MOE/Match Requirement	Program Priority	Subprogram Priority
Mandatory	No	1	1

Administration: Human Resources

Subprogram History

Human Resources supports the staff of the agency.

Consequences of Not Funding This Subprogram

The agency would need to rely on Department of Administration resources to accomplish these day-to-day tasks.

Statutory Basis

Kan. Const. Art. 1, ° 1.

Mandatory/Discretionary	MOE/Match Requirement	Program Priority	Subprogram Priority
Mandatory	No	1	1

Administration: Information Technology

Subprogram History

The Information Technology Division provides information technology related support for the agency.

Consequences of Not Funding This Subprogram

The agency would need to rely on Department of Administration and Office of Information and Technology Services resources to accomplish these day-to-day tasks.

Statutory Basis

Kan. Const. Art. 1, ° 1.

Mandatory/Discretionary	MOE/Match Requirement	Program Priority	Subprogram Priority
Mandatory	No	1	1

Administration: Kansas Intelligence Fusion Center

Subprogram History

The Kansas Intelligence Fusion Center (KIFC) was established with legislative authority through the appropriations process and by executive action of the governor, the adjutant general and the attorney general. The KIFC put in place careful provisions to ensure the protection of civil liberties and has continued to work closely with appropriate federal agencies to break down silos and ensure that information related to threats to our homeland receives the appropriate analysis. The Kansas approach to operating its fusion center has been noticed nationally as a model that ensures effectiveness in intelligence sharing while ensuring that the focus remains on homeland security issues and protecting civil liberties.

Consequences of Not Funding This Subprogram

The risk to Kansas posed by these threats will be undetermined if Kansas is left to depend on increasingly insufficient federal efforts that are not focused on Kansas Security concerns. Adequate threat and risk analysis will not be performed by federal agencies in support of Kansas security efforts leaving the state unaware of threats, with an understanding of the veracity of perceived threats and with no intelligence support to develop defensive/mitigation strategies. Law enforcement and HLS entities in Kansas will be left without vetting and dissemination of national level threat reporting and no capacity to support effective access to classified threat reporting by cleared leadership. Threats will go undetected by increasingly insufficient federal efforts that are increasingly overwhelmed and cannot build the local, state and infrastructure relationships necessary to identify local threat activity in Kansas. Threats will go undetected by increasingly insufficient federal efforts that are increasingly overwhelmed and excessively bureaucratic and simply not focused on Kansas Security concerns.

Statutory Basis

KSA 48-3701 through 3710.

Mandatory/Discretionary	MOE/Match Requirement	Program Priority	Subprogram Priority
Mandatory	No	1	1

Civil Division: Affirmative Civil Enforcement (Forfeiture)

Subprogram History

The Equitable Sharing Program is a long-standing partnership with the US Attorney's and the OAG. The assigned AAG is embedded with the US Attorney's office in Wichita.

Consequences of Not Funding This Subprogram

If the program were not funded, an income stream that funds expenditure allowed by the Federal Guide for Equitable Sharing for the OAG would be eliminated and and local entities that equitably share in the program would cease to receive their share of the funding as well.

Statutory Basis

KSA 60-4109 et seq.

Mandatory/Discretionary	MOE/Match Requirement	Program Priority	Subprogram Priority
Mandatory	No	1	1

Civil Division: Affirmative Civil Enforcement (Tobacco Enforcement Unit)

Subprogram History

The 2008 Legislature authorized this fund for attorney salaries, operating expenditures and fees for outside counsel to assist in arbitration. Expenditures from the fund are financed through annual transfers from the annual tobacco Master Settlement Agreement.

Consequences of Not Funding This Subprogram

If the state were found to be not diligently enforcing the terms of the Master Settlement Agreement (MSA), there could be a potential loss of part or all of the annual payment made to the state pursuant to the MSA. In recent years, these payments have ranged between 50-60 million dollars per year and mainly fund programs of the Kansas Endowment for Youth fund.

Statutory Basis

KSA 50-6A01 et seq.

Mandatory/Discretionary	MOE/Match Requirement	Program Priority	Subprogram Priority
Mandatory	No	1	1

Civil Division: Bond Review

Subprogram History

The attorney general is authorized to fix, charge and collect fees for review and examination of the transcripts of the proceedings of municipalities for the issuance of municipal bonds under K.S.A. 10-108.

Consequences of Not Funding This Subprogram

Bond review is required by state statute and demanded by the market before bonds and notes are registered and sold to protect the governmental entities, taxpayers and purchasers by ensuring compliance with state law. State real property may be improperly disposed of or used in an illegal or unauthorized manner. Municipalities may enter into agreements that do not comply with state law.

Statutory Basis

KSA 10-108; KSA 75-750.

Mandatory/Discretionary	MOE/Match Requirement	Program Priority	Subprogram Priority
Mandatory	No	1	1

Civil Division: Civil Division

Subprogram History

The Civil Litigation Division is primarily responsible for providing for the defense of the State of Kansas and its agencies and employees in civil matters contested before Kansas or Federal courts and before administrative agencies. The Division is responsible for carrying out the Attorney General's administration of the Kansas Tort Claims Fund and for providing or arranging for the defense of civil actions or proceedings against covered persons and entities. The Division also acts as Litigation Counsel for numerous, smaller state agencies in disciplinary and licensure matters under the Kansas Administrative Procedures Act or the Kansas Judicial Review Act.

Consequences of Not Funding This Subprogram

If the civil litigation division did not represent the state in these legal matters, outside counsel would have to retained in every legal matter. This would result in significant additional cost to the state. The division handles a large number of cases covering a wide range of legal issues.

Statutory Basis

KSA 75-702, KSA 75-6108, 75-6116, 75-6117.

Mandatory/Discretionary	MOE/Match Requirement	Program Priority	Subprogram Priority
Mandatory	No	1	1

Civil Division: Contract General Counsel

Subprogram History

Effective June 1, 2017, S.B. 149, sec. 2(a) (Now codified in K.S.A. 75-769) established that, "The attorney general may determine, fix and establish a system of legal representation charges and collect such charges from any state agency to which the attorney general provides legal services. The attorney general may determine the amount of legal representation charges due from the state agency by use of a schedule of fees and costs for legal services published by the attorney general or by entering into an agreement with a state agency for payment by such agency for legal services. Such schedule of fees and costs shall not exceed the amount of compensation established pursuant to K.S.A. 22-4507, and amendments thereto, for attorneys appointed by the court to perform services for an indigent person.

Consequences of Not Funding This Subprogram

The counseled agencies may not be able to access legal counsel trained in state legal and regulatory affairs on an affordable basis. Not using or under-utilizing legal counsel could result in violation of state law, expense to the state to defend and/or settle lawsuits, a delay in handling licensing discipline matters, and harm to the agencies' interests as the result of unfavorable contracts. By representing a number of smaller agencies, the OAG provides the most efficient and cost effective legal representation for the State. The OAG would not be able to comply with its duty with respect to these important statutorily created entities.

Statutory Basis

KSA 75-769; KSA 41-201 (Alcohol Beverage Control); 74-8715 (Lottery); 75-1515 (State Fire Marshal); and generally pursuant to 75-702 and 75-710; 77-423 (State Rules and Regulations Board); 75-4101 (Surety Bonds and Insurance); 46-2303 (Joint Committee on State/Tribal Relations); and as designated by the Attorney General pursuant to 75-710; 66-106 (Corporation Commission); 74-4206 (Real Estate Commission); 74-7029; 74-8809; and 74-4908.

Mandatory/Discretionary	MOE/Match Requirement	Program Priority	Subprogram Priority
Mandatory	No	1	1

Civil Division: Legal Opinions and Government Counsel Division

Subprogram History

This Division is responsible for researching and issuing written legal opinions requested by legislators, public agencies, and other officials; for annually updating guidelines to assist state agencies in evaluate whether proposed governmental actions may constitute a taking; for reviewing new and amended proposed agency rules and regulations; for reviewing bond and temporary note issue transcripts; and for reviewing deeds easements, leases, and special assessments on state property. The Division also serves as general counsel to 29 state boards and commissions that have no in-house counsel. The Division is also responsible for providing public education and training on the Kansas Open Meetings Act (KOMA) and the Kansas Open Records Act (KORA). In addition, the Division is responsible for investigating potential violations of the Kansas Architectural Accessibility Act. Since 1879, it has been a statutory responsibility for the Attorney General to consult with and advise county attorneys, and to research and draft formal written opinions, without fee, upon all questions of law submitted to him or her by the legislature, or either branch thereof, or by the governor, secretary of state, state treasurer, state board of education, or commissioner of insurance. K.S.A.75-704.

The Attorney General Opinions are issued upon the request of other public officials at the discretion of the Attorney General, taking into consideration the significance of the issue to the state, the resources required to address the issue, the availability of such resources, and other determinative factors. K.S.A.75-704 has been amended on two occasions to substitute or strike an entity from the list of entities to whom the Attorney General is required to give a written opinion. While not a statutory responsibility, the Office of the Attorney General provides resources and educational materials to legislators, public agencies and state or local public officials to assist the person or entity to understand the law applicable to their issue. The review of regulations, municipal bond transcripts, deeds and easements and interlocal agreements are statutory responsibilities for the Attorney General. See K.S.A. 77-420, K.S.A. 10-108, 12-3425, 75-3743 and numerous statutes in Chapter 76 dealing with approval of Regents Institutions land transactions, and K.S.A. 12-2904. There have been no significant amendments to the laws relating to the reviews listed above. The OAG provides government counsel to boards and commissions as required by specific statutes and under the general authority to represent the State. Government counsel includes attending meetings and hearings, drafting orders, pleadings and other legal documents, providing legal advice, reviewing contracts and memoranda of understanding, revising regulations, and any other legal services as needed by the client. Larger, fee-funded agencies are billed for these services on an annual basis.

In 2016, the OAG separated the responsibility for enforcing open government laws from the responsibility for training and outreach to assist in compliance. Separating the two tasks, which historically have been combined, set the stage for stepped-up enforcement of the Kansas Open Records Act and Kansas Open Meetings Act as well as increased training and outreach activities. Training and Compliance remains within the LOGIC Division. The OAG, as with other public agencies, is dedicated to assisting constituents in obtaining a resolution to their issues, if possible. However, the OAG is not permitted to provide legal advice to private citizens but often assists the constituent by providing resources or educational materials, as directed by Administration. Since 1991, it has been the responsibility of the OAG to oversee the enforcement of the Kansas Architectural Accessibility Act (KAAA).

Consequences of Not Funding This Subprogram

The Attorney General would not be able to comply with the long-standing statutory duties. Legislators, the governor, secretary of state, state treasurer, state board of education, commissioner of insurance, county attorneys and other state agencies or officials would not be able to benefit from the research and legal analysis of the Office of the Attorney General; opinions help to provide uniformity across the state on legal issues addressed. While we do not provide legal advice to legislators, public agencies and state or local public officials unless they are a client, we do provide resources and educational materials that will assist the person or entity to understand the law in order to draw their own legal conclusion in light of the particular facts. The consequence of not funding this program is a potential increase in costs to the public official or agency to obtain a basic understanding of the law. If this program is not funded, the State may be disadvantaged in litigation or unable to meet requirements imposed by the Legislature.

Statutory Basis

KSA 75-704, KSA 77-701 et seq.

Mandatory/Discretionary	MOE/Match Requirement	Program Priority	Subprogram Priority
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Mandatory	No	1	1
Civil Division: Licensing and Inspections (Bail Enforcement Licensing Unit)			
Subprogram History			
The Bail Enforcement Agent Unit began under the Attorney General's Office in 2016. The Bail Enforcement Agent Licensing Act (BEALA), or "bounty hunter" licensing act. The BEALA was instituted to license BEAs (those that track down persons who have skipped court proceedings while on a bail bond - but also do not have the approval/licensure of a Court or the Kansas Insurance Department to issue bail bonds). This unit is responsible for processing new and renewal applications and monitoring compliance with license requirements.			
Consequences of Not Funding This Subprogram			
The elimination of funding would result in an inability to process new applications and administer those already licensed, eliminate the ability to litigate challenged administrative actions and eliminate the ability to investigate and/or litigate complaints against licensees and those who are unlicensed in accordance with the Kansas Consumer Protection Act.			
Statutory Basis			
KSA 75-e01 through 75-7e09; KAR 16-15-1 through KAR 16-15-4.			
Mandatory/Discretionary	MOE/Match Requirement	Program Priority	Subprogram Priority
Mandatory	No	1	1
Civil Division: Licensing and Inspections (Charitable Organizations)			
Subprogram History			
The Kansas Charitable Organizations and Solicitations Act was passed in 1988. The Act governs the registration of charities and solicitation requirements and violations. In 2021, the Kansas Legislature amended the Act, adding registration of charitable organizations, fund raisers, and professional solicitors to the purview of the Kansas Attorney General. Now, both the registration of these entities and the enforcement of registration or solicitation violations are the responsibility of the Consumer Protection Division. Violations of the Kansas Charitable Organizations and Solicitations Act may be prosecuted by the Attorney General, or a county or district attorney. The Attorney General has investigative subpoena authority, and is authorized to bring an action in civil court, or obtain a consent judgment, for violation of provisions of the Act.			
Consequences of Not Funding This Subprogram			
The Kansas Charitable Organizations and Solicitations Act has no private remedy. Only the Attorney General or County and District Attorneys are authorized to enforce the Act. If the charitable work of the agency is not funded, consumer complaints and reports from volunteers, employees and others regarding fraudulent charitable solicitation practices will not be investigated or pursued.			
Statutory Basis			
KSA 17-1759 et seq.			
Mandatory/Discretionary	MOE/Match Requirement	Program Priority	Subprogram Priority
Mandatory	No	1	1

Civil Division: Licensing and Inspections (Concealed Carry Licensing Unit)

Subprogram History

In 2006, the Personal and Family Protection Act was signed into law. The Act's passage marked the first time that licensed concealed carry of handguns was allowed in Kansas. As a result, the Attorney General was tasked with overseeing the licensing process; as a result, the Concealed Carry Licensing Unit (CCLU) was created. The CCLU is the centralized unit in Kansas which administers and enforces the licensing provisions of the Act. The CCLU section reviews original concealed carry of handgun applications and either approves or denies them, suspends or revokes licensees that come out of compliance with applicable statutes and reviews renewal applications for those that reapply and approves eligible applicants or denies those that are ineligible; The CCLU also monitors recognition of the Kansas licensees by other jurisdictions and assists with litigation involving denials, suspensions and revocations through administrative actions. In addition, the CCLU approves or denies applications to be a concealed carry handgun training instructor and monitors those instructors for continued compliance. The CCLU also provides instruction and education to various groups across the state.

Consequences of Not Funding This Subprogram

The elimination of funding would result in the inability to issue concealed carry licenses or answer questions for those already licensed. The reduction in funding would also eliminate the ability to renew licenses and would also prevent the revocation of licensees who are not in compliance with state law and that may be prohibited from possessing a firearm. The section would also be unable to defend administrative actions which would eliminate due process to applicants or licensees who were previously denied a license or had their license revoked. Additionally, concealed carry instructors would no longer be certified or regulated to provide firearms safety classes.

Statutory Basis

KSA 75-7c01 et seq., KAR 16-11-1 through KAR 16-11-8.

Mandatory/Discretionary	MOE/Match Requirement	Program Priority	Subprogram Priority
Mandatory	No	1	1

Civil Division: Licensing and Inspections (Private Detective Unit)

Subprogram History

The agency provides licensing services and maintains accurate information on persons and agencies licensed as private detectives and agencies in the State of Kansas and maintains the licensing records in a manner that support office use and public access. This fund and the responsibilities were brought over from the Kansas Bureau of Investigation on July 1, 2012.

Consequences of Not Funding This Subprogram

The PDLU would be unable to pay the overhead and staffing costs associated with the administration of new licenses and certifications issued by the PDLU; the litigation of any challenged administrative action that is taken/proposed against an applicant or licensee within the reach of the PDLU. While discretionary in most instances, Licenses that are subject to suspension, revocation or other administrative process would not have those actions taken against them - resulting in persons being licensed by the State when the law may not allow them to hold such status; Applicant's inability to challenge a denial of a license/permit/certification; and persons remaining licensed by the State when the law may not allow them to hold such status. The PDLU would be unable to pay OAH administrative appeal costs, resulting in, at best, an in-house employee serving as an administrative hearing officer and pulling them away from their other necessary duties or a lack of any administrative actions being taken against problematic licensees because those funds cannot be covered. Licenses would expire with no advanced warning and no recourse; licensees would be unable to renew their licensures/certifications where the law generally requires an approval unless disqualified; licensees would be unable to challenge the lack of an approval or denial of their renewal application(s) for continued licensure/certification. The law generally requires an approval unless shown disqualified; Overall, applicants and licensees would generally be deprived of the due process that current Kansas statutes afford them.

Statutory Basis

KSA 75-7b01 through 75-7b23; KAR 16-1-7 through 16-6-3.

Mandatory/Discretionary	MOE/Match Requirement	Program Priority	Subprogram Priority
Mandatory	No	1	1

Civil Division: Licensing and Inspections (Roofing Registration)

Subprogram History

The Kansas Roofing Registration Act (KRRRA) went into effect July 1, 2013. The KRRRA helps ensure Kansas consumers contract with reputable roofing contractors. Pursuant to K.S.A. 50-6,138, the KRRRA is a part of and supplemental to the KCPA, and any violation of the KRRRA is deemed to be a deceptive or unconscionable act or practice under the KCPA.

Consequences of Not Funding This Subprogram

This Roofing Registration Unit was created pursuant to legislation authorizing the Attorney General to administer and implement the provisions of the KRRRA. This program is funded by fees generated by the program (registration fees, judgments, etc.). Not funding the program would leave Kansas consumers without the information that they need to protect themselves from unscrupulous contractors.

Statutory Basis

KSA 50-6,121 et seq.

Mandatory/Discretionary	MOE/Match Requirement	Program Priority	Subprogram Priority
Mandatory	No	1	1

Civil Division: Licensing and Inspections (Scrap Metal Licensing Unit)

Subprogram History

On July 1, 2015 the "Scrap Metal Theft Reduction Act" (the Act) became effective by adding and amending laws related to scrap metal dealer registration and scrap metal sales. Additionally, the law amended certain criminal provisions related to scrap metal theft. In 2015, the Attorney General had authority over the implementation, administration, and enforcement of the Act, including creating and operating a registration process, creating and maintaining a database of registered dealers and transactions, and investigating and prosecuting violations of the Act. The Act established the Scrap Metal Theft Reduction Fee Fund to be administered by the Attorney General, which would be credited with all fees, charges, or penalties collected by the Attorney General under the Act. Expenditures from the Fund are used for the administration of the duties, functions, and operating expenses incurred under the Act. In 2017, the Kansas State Legislature amended the law, delaying implementation of certain provisions of the Act. In 2018, that delay was extended until January 1, 2019. When the Act was initially adopted, it was incorrectly estimated that there were approximately 200 scrap metal dealers in the State of Kansas, indicating that the revenue generated would likely have been sufficient to operate the program. However, at the time the Act was suspended, only 75 scrap metal dealers had completed the registration process. This resulted in a significant underfunding of the program. Because the Kansas State Legislature did not appropriate funds for this program until a year following the initial adoption, there was a delay in the request for proposal (RFP) process to create the transactional database required by the law. At the time of the suspension of this program, bids were undergoing review as part of the RFP process. In 2019, the legislature transferred responsibilities for the law enforcement database to the Kansas Bureau of Investigation. Prior to the Act, this Division has no history of enforcement of scrap metal related offenses. The Division educates the public, law enforcement officials, members of the legal profession, and providers of goods and services regarding issues relating to the KCPA and other consumer statutes in order to reduce or prevent consumer fraud.

Consequences of Not Funding This Subprogram

This program was created in order to register all scrap metal dealers, combat scrap metal theft, and provide law enforcement a resource to track scrap metal sales throughout the state.

Statutory Basis

KSA 50-6,109 et seq.

Mandatory/Discretionary	MOE/Match Requirement	Program Priority	Subprogram Priority
Mandatory	No	1	1

Civil Division: Racial Profiling

Subprogram History

To carry out the Office of the Attorney General's duties under the racial or other biased based policing statutes, K.S.A. 22-4606 et seq, including processing and reviewing complaints received by the OAG; collecting and publishing law enforcement agency Racial or Other Biased Based Policing annual reports; and providing training and community outreach on racial and other bias based policing. The LOGiC Division assumed the administrative responsibilities for this activity on May 1, 2017.

Consequences of Not Funding This Subprogram

The program is not currently funded. The administrative responsibilities of the act were absorbed into this division.

Statutory Basis

KSA 22-4606 et seq.

Mandatory/Discretionary	MOE/Match Requirement	Program Priority	Subprogram Priority
Mandatory	No	1	N/A

Criminal Division: Bail Enforcement Licensing Unit

Subprogram History

The Bail Enforcement Agent Unit began under the Attorney General's Office in 2016. The Bail Enforcement Agent Licensing Act (BEALA), or "bounty hunter" licensing act. The BEALA was instituted to license BEAs (those that track down persons who have skipped court proceedings while on a bail bond - but also do not have the approval/licensure of a Court or the Kansas Insurance Department to issue bail bonds). This unit is responsible for processing new and renewal applications and monitoring compliance with license requirements.

Consequences of Not Funding This Subprogram

The elimination of funding would result in an inability to process new applications and administer those already licensed, eliminate the ability to litigate challenged administrative actions and eliminate the ability to investigate and/or litigate complaints against licensees and those who are unlicensed in accordance with the Kansas Consumer Protection Act.

Statutory Basis

KSA 75-e01 through 75-7e09; KAR 16-15-1 through KAR 16-15-4.

Mandatory/Discretionary	MOE/Match Requirement	Program Priority	Subprogram Priority
Mandatory	No	1	3

Criminal Division: Concealed Carry Licensing Unit

Subprogram History

In 2006, the Personal and Family Protection Act was signed into law. The Act's passage marked the first time that licensed concealed carry of handguns was allowed in Kansas. As a result, the Attorney General was tasked with overseeing the licensing process; as a result, the Concealed Carry Licensing Unit (CCLU) was created. The CCLU is the centralized unit in Kansas which administers and enforces the licensing provisions of the Act. The CCLU section reviews original concealed carry of handgun applications and either approves or denies them, suspends or revokes licensees that come out of compliance with applicable statutes and reviews renewal applications for those that reapply and approves eligible applicants or denies those that are ineligible; The CCLU also monitors recognition of the Kansas licensees by other jurisdictions and assists with litigation involving denials, suspensions and revocations through administrative actions. In addition, the CCLU approves or denies applications to be a concealed carry handgun training instructor and monitors those instructors for continued compliance. The CCLU also provides instruction and education to various groups across the state.

Consequences of Not Funding This Subprogram

The elimination of funding would result in the inability to issue concealed carry licenses or answer questions for those already licensed. The reduction in funding would also eliminate the ability to renew licenses and would also prevent the revocation of licensees who are not in compliance with state law and that may be prohibited from possessing a firearm. The section would also be unable to defend administrative actions which would eliminate due process to applicants or licensees who were previously denied a license or had their license revoked. Additionally, concealed carry instructors would no longer be certified or regulated to provide firearms safety classes.

Statutory Basis

KSA 75-7c01 et seq., KAR 16-11-1 through KAR 16-11-8.

Mandatory/Discretionary	MOE/Match Requirement	Program Priority	Subprogram Priority
Mandatory	No	1	1

Criminal Division: Criminal Division

Subprogram History

The Criminal Litigation Division maintains a group of highly skilled prosecutors who assist county and district attorneys in prosecuting the most difficult and demanding criminal cases throughout Kansas. The Division develops and facilitates an annual forum for county and district attorneys to discuss issues related to the prosecution of homicides and child sex crimes in Kansas. The Division hosts regional Attorney General Calls that provide an opportunity to present continuing legal education on emerging prosecution and appellate issues and provides special training to law enforcement officers and officials, victims' advocates, and court services personnel on major criminal issues. The Division is also responsible for the investigation and licensing of applicants for concealed carry, private detective, and bail enforcement agent permits.

Consequences of Not Funding This Subprogram

Lack of funding will eliminate the ability of the Kansas Attorney General's Office to prosecute homicides and child sex crimes, which are often the most difficult and demanding cases, throughout Kansas. Any decrease in experienced prosecutorial capacity would most negatively impact counties with smaller populations and more limited resources. The lack of prosecution capacity in homicide and child sex crime cases would further impact the victims or their family members ability to achieve justice for those criminal acts in a timely manner. Lack of funding will decrease the ability for Kansas prosecutors and law enforcement to receive specialized training. This lack of training will further impact Kansas prosecutors' ability to effectively handle cases, particularly in jurisdictions with a smaller population and more limited training resources. The overall impact of a decrease in funding would severely undermine public confidence in the criminal justice system.

Statutory Basis

Kan. Const. Article 1, § 1; KSA 22-2202(r), 75-702, 75-704, 75-708 and amendments thereto; State ex rel Stephan v. Reynolds, 234 Kan. 574, 673 P.2d 1188 (1984).

Mandatory/Discretionary	MOE/Match Requirement	Program Priority	Subprogram Priority
Mandatory	No	1	N/A

Criminal Division: Economic Crimes Unit (Abuse, Neglect and Exploitation)

Subprogram History

In July of 2016, K.S.A.75-723 was amended to allow for the Attorney General to assist in the investigation and prosecution of cases involving abuse, neglect, or exploitation of adults. This required the ANE unit to be removed from the Victim Services Division. At that time, the Attorney General made a decision to create a new division entitled Fraud and Abuse Litigation Division. The purpose of doing this was not just to provide a home for the ANE unit, but also to fulfill a broader vision regarding the prosecution of cases involving a financial component. The intent of the Fraud and Abuse Litigation Division is to be a state wide resource assisting local authorities in investigating and prosecuting very difficult cases involving vulnerable adults. In addition to providing direct investigation and prosecution resources, the division also provides an educational resource to lawyers, law enforcement, and the general public.

The Abuse, Neglect, and Exploitation (ANE) unit was established by statutory mandate in the summer of 2006, largely in response to the Kaufman case, which occurred in Newton, Kansas. Arlan and Linda Kaufman operated a mental health group home for adults. Complaints of abuse had been made by residents over a period of years; however, due to inadequacies in the State's system of reporting and investigation, the complaints went uninvestigated. The Disability Rights Center of Kansas eventually gained access to the home which then allowed for subsequent law enforcement investigation, which then led to arrest, prosecution, and conviction of the Kaufmans in U.S. District Court. During the criminal investigation and subsequent review, it became clear there had been systemic failures which led to the abuse going undetected. As a result, the legislature in 2006 created the Abuse, Neglect, and Exploitation Unit pursuant to K.S.A. 75-723.

The ANE unit created by statute in 2006, was required to review all cases involving a confirmed finding of abuse by a state agency. The statute applied to both children and adults. The Unit was also required to provide a report to the legislature every year detailing its activities. This resulted in the Unit reviewing about 1800 cases of substantiated abuse every year, with roughly 375 of those cases involving adults and the rest involving children. Available resources in the Attorney General's Office were simply not adequate to handle such a case load.

The Attorney General was faced with only two realistic options. First, was to add enough skilled staff to the Unit to properly review and follow up on all cases (child and adult) which are referred to the office. This was the General's preferred option. However, at an estimated annual increase of \$400,000, the State's financial situation made this an inopportune time to request such expansion. The second option was to amend the ANE statute to focus our resources on adult cases by amending K.S.A. 75-723.

In the spring of 2016, the legislature passed and the Governor signed SB 408, amending K.S.A. 75-723. While retaining the ability to review cases of child abuse, neglect, and exploitation within the limits of available resources, the statute narrowed the focus of cases requiring mandatory review by our office. Under the amended statute state agencies are now only required to forward substantiated cases of adult abuse, neglect, or exploitation to our office. In addition, the amended statute provides a new requirement that state agencies concurrently notify our office when a case of suspected adult abuse, neglect, or exploitation is referred to law enforcement. This allows us to make timely contact with local law enforcement agencies to determine from the outset whether they desire assistance in what can be very difficult cases to investigate.

The amended statute also provides that the Attorney General's Office, can now assist in the investigation, prosecution, and prevention of cases involving abuse, neglect, and exploitation. This means the ANE unit is no longer just simply a monitoring or auditing unit. This change of focus to investigation and prosecution, meant it was no longer appropriate for the ANE unit to be located in Victim Services Division. As part of the Attorney General's focus on fraud and abuse cases, in July 2016, the ANE unit was moved to a newly created division named the "Fraud and Abuse Litigation Division".

Consequences of Not Funding This Subprogram

A return to the systemic landscape prior to the Kaufman case in which cases of abuse, neglect, and exploitation go undetected or are not investigated or prosecuted timely or at all. There will be no central resource to provide education to law enforcement and prosecution to effectively, consistently, and ethically investigate and litigate cases of abuse, neglect, and exploitation of adults. Also, the general public will have less opportunity to be provided information which will protect themselves or a loved one from being a victim of abuse, neglect, or exploitation.

Statutory Basis

KSA 75-723.

Mandatory/Discretionary	MOE/Match Requirement	Program Priority	Subprogram Priority
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Mandatory	No	1	1
Criminal Division: Economic Crimes Unit (Elder Abuse MDT)			
Subprogram History			
<p>In the spring of 2021, the legislature passed HB 2114 which in part became K.S.A. 75-782. This bill was brought to the legislature by the Elder and Dependent Adult Abuse Prevention Council. The Council was formed in 2019 and one of its primary purposes was to research multidisciplinary teams, also known as MDTs, in the context of the investigation of abuse, neglect, and exploitation of elder and dependent adults. The purpose of the bill was to improve communication and coordination between multiple agencies which investigate cases of abuse, neglect, and exploitation. The statutes requires specific agencies such as the County or District Attorney, the Sheriff, Department of Children and Families, Department of Aging and Disability Services, and State Long-term Care Ombudsman to participate. It also allows for additional members as needed by the particular team. The teams are to coordinate investigations of elder and dependent adult abuse within the judicial district and is also allowed to identify opportunities to improve policies and procedures in the notification and response to such cases.</p>			
Consequences of Not Funding This Subprogram			
N/A			
Statutory Basis			
KSA 75-782.			
Mandatory/Discretionary	MOE/Match Requirement	Program Priority	Subprogram Priority
Mandatory	No	1	1
Criminal Division: Economic Crimes Unit (Livestock Investigation/Brand Unit)			
Subprogram History			
<p>The Livestock Investigation/Brand Unit of the Criminal Litigation Division is a cooperative effort between the Attorney General of Kansas and the Kansas Secretary of Agriculture. The partnership provides the ability for sworn law enforcement officers employed by the State of Kansas to assist local law enforcement officers in rural and frontier Kansas counties in the investigation of criminal offenses associated with livestock, including investigations that are multi-jurisdictional in nature. The Unit, consisting of two Kansas certified law enforcement officers (Special Agents) commissioned by the Attorney General, was originally established in FY 2014, as a unit of the Attorney General's Consumer Protection Division. In FY 2016, the Unit was moved from the Consumer Protection Division to the Criminal Litigation Division, as a unit in the Investigation Section. Additional investigative resources and support for the unit is provided by the Special Agent in Charge, Investigation section.</p>			
Consequences of Not Funding This Subprogram			
There would be no law enforcement entity to investigate livestock crimes with resources to conduct multi-jurisdictional investigations.			
Statutory Basis			
KSA 75-3111, 47-416, 47-425.			
Mandatory/Discretionary	MOE/Match Requirement	Program Priority	Subprogram Priority
Discretionary	No	1	1

Criminal Division: Medicaid Fraud Control Unit

Subprogram History

The Medicaid Fraud and Abuse Division (the Division) was established in 1995 and operates under the statutory authority granted at K.S.A. 75-725, K.S.A. 75-726, and K.S.A. 21-5925, et seq., to comply with the requirements of 42 USC 1396a(a)(61) and 42 USC 1396b(q). The Division is the only state entity responsible for receiving, investigating and prosecuting, either civilly or criminally, all cases of suspected fraud by Medicaid providers committed against the Kansas Medicaid program. The Division is tasked with recovering state and federal tax monies fraudulently obtained by Medicaid providers, and for returning said monies to the appropriate state and federal agencies. In addition, the Division receives, investigates and prosecutes allegations of patient abuse, neglect, or exploitation or misappropriation of patients' private funds committed by healthcare providers in residential care facilities, home health care and, other non institutional settings receiving Medicaid funds.

Consequences of Not Funding This Subprogram

If Kansas had no MFCU, it would lose eligibility to receive all federal money (the federal share of the more than \$4 Billion spent by Kansas on Medicaid provider claims in FY 2021, according to the Kansas Medical Assistance Report for Fiscal Year 2021, published by KDHE, Division of Health Care Finance), it now relies on to provide Medicaid benefits.

Statutory Basis

KSA 75-725, KSA 75-726, 42 USC 1396a(a)(61) and, 42 USC 1396b(q), KSA 21-5925 et seq., KSA 75-708.

Mandatory/Discretionary	MOE/Match Requirement	Program Priority	Subprogram Priority
Mandatory	No	1	1

Criminal Division: Private Detective Unit

Subprogram History

The agency provides licensing services and maintains accurate information on persons and agencies licensed as private detectives and agencies in the State of Kansas and maintains the licensing records in a manner that support office use and public access. This fund and the responsibilities were brought over from the Kansas Bureau of Investigation on July 1, 2012.

Consequences of Not Funding This Subprogram

The PDLU would be unable to pay the overhead and staffing costs associated with the administration of new licenses and certifications issued by the PDLU; the litigation of any challenged administrative action that is taken/proposed against an applicant or licensee within the reach of the PDLU. While discretionary in most instances, Licenses that are subject to suspension, revocation or other administrative process would not have those actions taken against them - resulting in persons being licensed by the State when the law may not allow them to hold such status; Applicant's inability to challenge a denial of a license/permit/certification; and persons remaining licensed by the State when the law may not allow them to hold such status. The PDLU would be unable to pay OAH administrative appeal costs, resulting in, at best, an in-house employee serving as an administrative hearing officer and pulling them away from their other necessary duties or a lack of any administrative actions being taken against problematic licensees because those funds cannot be covered. Licenses would expire with no advanced warning and no recourse; licensees would be unable to renew their licensures/certifications where the law generally requires an approval unless disqualified; licensees would be unable to challenge the lack of an approval or denial of their renewal application(s) for continued licensure/certification. The law generally requires an approval unless shown disqualified; Overall, applicants and licensees would generally be deprived of the due process that current Kansas statutes afford them.

Statutory Basis

KSA 75-7b01 through 75-7b23; KAR 16-1-7 through 16-6-3.

Mandatory/Discretionary	MOE/Match Requirement	Program Priority	Subprogram Priority
Mandatory	No	1	1

Criminal Division: Prosecutions

Subprogram History

Pursuant to statute, the Attorney General's office has historically prosecuted criminal cases of all kinds around the state in coordination with local county and district attorneys. This function was traditionally conducted within the confines of the Criminal Litigation Division. In January of 2013, the Attorney General moved prosecution of white collar crimes to the Consumer Protection Division. By transferring criminal white collar cases to the Consumer Protection Division, these cases no longer had to compete with homicides and child sex cases for resources. Prosecution of white collar crimes continued within the Consumer Protection Division until July 1, 2016. In July 2016, K.S.A.75-723 was amended to allow for the Attorney General to assist in the investigation and prosecution of cases involving abuse, neglect, or exploitation of adults. This required the ANE unit to be removed from the Victim Services Division. At that time, the Attorney General made a decision to create a new division titled Fraud and Abuse Litigation Division. The purpose of doing this was not just to provide a home for the ANE unit, but also to fulfill a broader vision regarding the prosecution of cases involving a financial component. The intent of the Fraud and Abuse Litigation Division is to be a statewide resource assisting local authorities in investigating and prosecuting very difficult cases involving vulnerable adults. In addition to providing direct investigation and prosecution resources, the division also provides an educational resource to lawyers, law enforcement, and the general public.

In 2017, the Attorney General supported the passage of Senate Bill 23. This new legislation relocated existing prosecution resources from the Office of the Securities Commissioner and the Kansas Insurance Department to the Attorney General's Office. These resources are now located within the Fraud and Abuse Litigation Division. In March of 2018, the Attorney General's Office entered into agreement with the Kansas Department of Revenue (KDOR) to assist in the enforcement and prosecution of cases arising out of investigations conducted by their Office of Special Investigations. This process is coordinated with the appropriate county or district attorney. Through co-location, cross training, and integrated case management the State is able to gain efficiencies and allow stronger enforcement of the criminal statutes that prohibit financial crimes. In addition, the statewide Drug Abuse Resistance Education (D.A.R.E.) program is housed within the Fraud and Abuse Litigation Division.

In the spring of 2022, the Kansas Legislature passed and the Governor signed into law, Senate Bill 84. This bill expanded gambling in Kansas to include sports wagering. In addition, the bill creates the White Collar Crime Fund, to be administered by the Governor. The bill allows for the attorney general, on or before August 1, to submit requests to the governor for the amount of money necessary to carry out the mission of the fund. The mission of the fund is to investigate and prosecute criminal cases related to illegal activity in wagering, unauthorized gambling, etc.

Consequences of Not Funding This Subprogram

Local prosecutors will be required to prosecute cases without any assistance on complex cases requiring an enormous amount of time and resource commitment. This will return us to a time when these cases were not prosecuted by local law enforcement due to complexity, case load, and/or a lack of interest. There will be no central resource to effectively, consistently, and ethically litigate complex financial cases. Victims may not receive justice and defendants may escape being held accountable for their actions simply due to the type of crime they choose to commit.

Statutory Basis

Kan. Const. Article 1, § 1; KSA 22-2202(q), 75-702, 75-704, 75-708 and amendments thereto; State ex rel Stephan v. Reynolds, 234 Kan. 574, 673 P.2d 1188 (1984).

Mandatory/Discretionary	MOE/Match Requirement	Program Priority	Subprogram Priority
Mandatory	No	1	N/A

Criminal Division: Traffic Safety Resource Prosecutors

Subprogram History

The TSRP position originated in 2008 as a partnership between the Shawnee County DAs office and the OAG. The position was formalized after a grant funding review by the OAG. The position provides expert review and analysis of current DUI law, practice and case study for prosecutors and other interested parties across the state.

Consequences of Not Funding This Subprogram

If this Federally funded grant position was eliminated, there would be a reduction in Federal transportation dollars received by KDOT. By the state having this position, it allows the state to qualify for additional Federal funding. Additionally, prosecutors and law enforcement would not have a statewide resource for information and training on the current best practices and potential legal issues they may face when detecting, arresting and prosecuting impaired drivers.

Statutory Basis

General.

Mandatory/Discretionary	MOE/Match Requirement	Program Priority	Subprogram Priority
Discretionary	No	1	1

Office of Medicaid Inspector General: Office of Medicaid Inspector General

Subprogram History

The Inspector General Division is a new division transferred from KDHE on July 1, 2017, with the amendments in SB 149 to K.S.A. 2016 Supp. 75-7427. The Inspector General (IG), which was created by the 2007 Kansas Legislature in K.S.A. 75-7427, was the first statutorily created Office of Inspector General in Kansas. The purpose of the inspector general is to establish a full-time program of audit, investigation and performance review to provide increased accountability, integrity and oversight of the state Medicaid program, the state mediKan program and the state children's health insurance program and to assist in improving agency and program operations and in deterring and identifying fraud, waste, abuse and illegal acts.

Consequences of Not Funding This Subprogram

The State of Kansas would be left without an independent watchdog to ensure that Medicaid funds are being properly managed. The office is also critical in identifying areas to increase the efficiency and effectiveness of Medicaid operations.

Statutory Basis

KSA 75-7427.

Mandatory/Discretionary	MOE/Match Requirement	Program Priority	Subprogram Priority
Mandatory	No	1	1

Public Protection: Antitrust

Subprogram History

Kansas was the first state in the Union to enact a state-level antitrust law of general application when the first version was enacted in 1889, before the federal Sherman Antitrust Act of 1890 was passed. The Kansas Restraint of Trade Act was first enacted in 1897. Antitrust was first reported as a complaint category by the Kansas Attorney General in the 1999 Annual Report of the Consumer Protection Division. There were 14 antitrust complaints filed that year. Major revisions to the Kansas Restraint of Trade Act were passed in both 2000 and 2013. In 2000, criminal antitrust enforcement was repealed, certain antiquated provisions were removed, and the Attorney General was given modern investigative powers, including administrative subpoena power. At that time, enforcement power for the Act was concentrated in the Office of the Attorney General, rather than in county and district attorneys' offices. To the extent the State of Kansas is involved in antitrust litigation, the Attorney General is the state's litigator. In 2013, the Act was further revised to clarify the law's application, and synchronize its application with federal antitrust laws.

Consequences of Not Funding This Subprogram

Harm to the economy of the state and consumers due to unchecked anticompetitive conduct. Inability to adequately comply with the enforcement requirements of KSA 50-109 or adequately represent the interests of the state and its consumers. The Act concentrates enforcement power in the Attorney General, so without adequate funding to enforce these statutes, there would be little to no antitrust enforcement in the State of Kansas, absent a few individual actions for individual damages. Antitrust investigation and litigation tends to be a long term process, frequently spanning several years by the time investigation, litigation, settlement or judgment, and appeals are complete. If an Assistant Attorney General is not engaged and involved at each step of the process, the State could lose out on and forego recovery in the matter.

Statutory Basis

KSA 50-101 through KSA 50-163, in particular KSA 50-103 and KSA 50-153.

Mandatory/Discretionary	MOE/Match Requirement	Program Priority	Subprogram Priority
Mandatory	No	N/A	1

Public Protection: Charitable Organizations

Subprogram History

The Kansas Charitable Organizations and Solicitations Act was passed in 1988. The Act governs the registration of charities and solicitation requirements and violations. In 2021, the Kansas Legislature amended the Act, adding registration of charitable organizations, fund raisers, and professional solicitors to the purview of the Kansas Attorney General. Now, both the registration of these entities and the enforcement of registration or solicitation violations are the responsibility of the Consumer Protection Division. Violations of the Kansas Charitable Organizations and Solicitations Act may be prosecuted by the Attorney General, or a county or district attorney. The Attorney General has investigative subpoena authority, and is authorized to bring an action in civil court, or obtain a consent judgment, for violation of provisions of the Act.

Consequences of Not Funding This Subprogram

The Kansas Charitable Organizations and Solicitations Act has no private remedy. Only the Attorney General or County and District Attorneys are authorized to enforce the Act. If the charitable work of the agency is not funded, consumer complaints and reports from volunteers, employees and others regarding fraudulent charitable solicitation practices will not be investigated or pursued.

Statutory Basis

KSA 17-1759 et seq.

Mandatory/Discretionary	MOE/Match Requirement	Program Priority	Subprogram Priority
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Mandatory	No	N/A	1
Public Protection: Consumer Protection			
Subprogram History			
This includes efficient, effective, and ethical enforcement of consumer protection laws, including the Kansas Consumer Protection Act, the Kansas Charitable Organizations and Solicitations Act, the Kansas False Claims Act, the Kansas Roofing Registration Act, the Kansas Wayne Owen Act, the Kansas No Call Act, the Scrap Metal Theft Reduction Act, the unauthorized practice of law statutes, consumer information data protection laws, and state and federal antitrust laws.			
Consequences of Not Funding This Subprogram			
There would not be an entity authorized to enforce the Kansas Consumer Protection Act throughout the state, that work would be shifted to the County and District level. By not enforcing the act, businesses would be allowed to conduct business in deceptive and unconscionable ways without consequence, other than the private action of consumers. The less informed consumers are of common schemes and scams, the less equipped consumers will be to protect themselves from the financial and personal hardships that they might suffer as a result of falling victim to these fraud. The KCPA specifically provides penalties for fraud against vulnerable consumers, and much of the education and outreach of the Office of Attorney General is to that demographic, e.g. senior citizens.			
Statutory Basis			
KSA 50-623 through KSA 50-643, in particular KSA 50-632.			
Mandatory/Discretionary	MOE/Match Requirement	Program Priority	Subprogram Priority
Mandatory	No	1	N/A
Public Protection: Open Government			
Subprogram History			
The Office of the Attorney General created the Open Government Training Advisory Group in response to KSA 75-761 passed in 2015. The group assists in developing the training and outreach the OAG provides to public officials, public agencies, and the public to help prevent violations of the Kansas Open Meetings Act (K.S.A. 75-4317 et seq.) and the Kansas Open Records Act (K.S.A. 45-215 et seq.). To provide for the information and education of governmental entities and the public on matters related to the Kansas Open Meetings Act and the Kansas Open Records Act. To respond to open records request submitted to the Office of the Attorney General.			
Consequences of Not Funding This Subprogram			
The Office of the Attorney General would not be able to comply with its statutory duties under the Kansas Open Records Act and the Kansas Open Meetings Act. The Office of the Attorney General would not be able to comply with its statutory duty under the Kansas Open Meetings Act and the Kansas Open Records Act. The Office of the Attorney General is the primary resource for information on Kansas open government laws. If the function is not funded, inadvertant violations of the law would likely increase, hindering the objectives of the statutes. In addition, constituents would not understand their rights under the open government law.			
Statutory Basis			
KSA 75-761; 45-216; 45-218; 75-4317.			
Mandatory/Discretionary	MOE/Match Requirement	Program Priority	Subprogram Priority
Mandatory	No	N/A	N/A

Public Protection: Open Government Enforcement

Subprogram History

Effective July 2015, the Kansas Legislature expanded the investigatory and enforcement authority of the attorney general and county/district attorneys under both the Kansas Open Meetings Act and the Kansas Open Records Act. Beginning in January 2016, the enforcement duties were transferred to the Civil Litigation Division from the Legal Opinions and Government Counsel (LOGIC) Division.

Consequences of Not Funding This Subprogram

State agencies and employees would still need this service. Private attorneys would have to be employed to provide this service. Questions from the public would go unanswered as there would be no one to educate the public because private attorneys will not provide that service.

Statutory Basis

KSA 45-215 et seq., 45-222, 45-251; KSA 75-4320, 75-4320b, 75-4320d, 75-4320f.

Mandatory/Discretionary	MOE/Match Requirement	Program Priority	Subprogram Priority
Mandatory	No	N/A	1

Public Protection: Public Protection

Subprogram History

This includes efficient, effective, and ethical enforcement of consumer protection laws, including the Kansas Consumer Protection Act, the Kansas Charitable Organizations and Solicitations Act, the Kansas False Claims Act, the Kansas Roofing Registration Act, the Kansas Wayne Owen Act, the Kansas No Call Act, the Scrap Metal Theft Reduction Act, the unauthorized practice of law statutes, consumer information data protection laws, and state and federal antitrust laws.

Consequences of Not Funding This Subprogram

There would not be an entity authorized to enforce the Kansas Consumer Protection Act throughout the state, that work would be shifted to the County and District level. By not enforcing the act, businesses would be allowed to conduct business in deceptive and unconscionable ways without consequence, other than the private action of consumers. The less informed consumers are of common schemes and scams, the less equipped consumers will be to protect themselves from the financial and personal hardships that they might suffer as a result of falling victim to these fraud. The KCPA specifically provides penalties for fraud against vulnerable consumers, and much of the education and outreach of the Office of Attorney General is to that demographic, e.g. senior citizens.

Statutory Basis

KSA 50-623 through KSA 50-643, in particular KSA 50-632.

Mandatory/Discretionary	MOE/Match Requirement	Program Priority	Subprogram Priority
Mandatory	No	N/A	N/A

Public Protection: Roofing Registration

Subprogram History

The Kansas Roofing Registration Act (KRRRA) went into effect July 1, 2013. The KRRRA helps ensure Kansas consumers contract with reputable roofing contractors. Pursuant to K.S.A. 50-6,138, the KRRRA is a part of and supplemental to the KCPA, and any violation of the KRRRA is deemed to be a deceptive or unconscionable act or practice under the KCPA.

Consequences of Not Funding This Subprogram

This Roofing Registration Unit was created pursuant to legislation authorizing the Attorney General to administer and implement the provisions of the KRRRA. This program is funded by fees generated by the program (registration fees, judgments, etc.). Not funding the program would leave Kansas consumers without the information that they need to protect themselves from unscrupulous contractors.

Statutory Basis

KSA 50-6,121 et seq.

Mandatory/Discretionary	MOE/Match Requirement	Program Priority	Subprogram Priority
Mandatory	No	1	N/A

Public Protection: Scrap Metal Licensing Unit

Subprogram History

On July 1, 2015 the "Scrap Metal Theft Reduction Act" (the Act) became effective by adding and amending laws related to scrap metal dealer registration and scrap metal sales. Additionally, the law amended certain criminal provisions related to scrap metal theft. In 2015, the Attorney General had authority over the implementation, administration, and enforcement of the Act, including creating and operating a registration process, creating and maintaining a database of registered dealers and transactions, and investigating and prosecuting violations of the Act. The Act established the Scrap Metal Theft Reduction Fee Fund to be administered by the Attorney General, which would be credited with all fees, charges, or penalties collected by the Attorney General under the Act. Expenditures from the Fund are used for the administration of the duties, functions, and operating expenses incurred under the Act. In 2017, the Kansas State Legislature amended the law, delaying implementation of certain provisions of the Act. In 2018, that delay was extended until January 1, 2019. When the Act was initially adopted, it was incorrectly estimated that there were approximately 200 scrap metal dealers in the State of Kansas, indicating that the revenue generated would likely have been sufficient to operate the program. However, at the time the Act was suspended, only 75 scrap metal dealers had completed the registration process. This resulted in a significant underfunding of the program. Because the Kansas State Legislature did not appropriate funds for this program until a year following the initial adoption, there was a delay in the request for proposal (RFP) process to create the transactional database required by the law. At the time of the suspension of this program, bids were undergoing review as part of the RFP process. In 2019, the legislature transferred responsibilities for the law enforcement database to the Kansas Bureau of Investigation. Prior to the Act, this Division has no history of enforcement of scrap metal related offenses. The Division educates the public, law enforcement officials, members of the legal profession, and providers of goods and services regarding issues relating to the KCPA and other consumer statutes in order to reduce or prevent consumer fraud.

Consequences of Not Funding This Subprogram

This program was created in order to register all scrap metal dealers, combat scrap metal theft, and provide law enforcement a resource to track scrap metal sales throughout the state.

Statutory Basis

KSA 50-6,109 et seq.

Mandatory/Discretionary	MOE/Match Requirement	Program Priority	Subprogram Priority
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Mandatory	No	1	N/A
Public Protection: Sexually Violent Predator Program			
Subprogram History			
To provide efficient, effective and ethical legal representation on behalf of the State of Kansas in civil commitment proceedings for the extremely dangerous class of individuals determined to be sexually violent predators. K.S.A. 59-29a01 et seq., Kansas v. Hendricks, 521 U.S. 346, 117 S. Ct. 2072, 138 L. Ed. 2d. 501(1997). This program is administered by the Civil Litigation Division in cooperation with the Criminal Litigation Division.			
Consequences of Not Funding This Subprogram			
Public safety would be threatened and the diagnosed dangerous sexually violent predators would not receive needed treatment, care, and restraint required for the small subset of individuals deemed suitable for the program.			
Statutory Basis			
KSA 59-29a01 et seq.			
Mandatory/Discretionary	MOE/Match Requirement	Program Priority	Subprogram Priority
Mandatory	No	N/A	1
Solicitor's Division: Civil			
Subprogram History			
Civil Appeals: In FY 2017 the new freestanding Solicitor Division was established with two Civil appeals attorneys			
Consequences of Not Funding This Subprogram			
Other programs would have to be discontinued to provide funding for this program. The state's legal interests may be unheard by cases in which the State is not a party. The state's legal and sovereign interests may be harmed by the unchallenged implementation of unlawful or unwarranted federal administrative rulemaking. The Sexually Violent Predator (SVP) unit of the Civil Division would need to be expanded to handle all the SVP appeals within the unit.			
Statutory Basis			
KSA 75-702; 75-710, 75-108, 75-6108, 75-6116.			
Mandatory/Discretionary	MOE/Match Requirement	Program Priority	Subprogram Priority
Mandatory	No	1	N/A

Solicitor's Division: Criminal

Subprogram History

Criminal Appeals: Starting with Fiscal Year 2017, the Criminal Appeals program was folded into the new freestanding Solicitor Division.

Consequences of Not Funding This Subprogram

Failure to respond to criminal appeals may result in the reversal of the underlying conviction to the detriment of public safety. A failure to file a responsive brief in an appeal of a habeas corpus petition may result in the release of the person imprisoned. A failure to participate in criminal appeals may result in the reversal of the underlying conviction to the detriment of public safety. A failure to respond to a habeas corpus petition may result in the release of the person imprisoned. A failure to respond to criminal appeals may result in the release of the reversal of the underlying conviction to the detriment of public safety. The state's legal interests may be unheard by cases in which the State is not a party.

Statutory Basis

KSA 75-702, 75-704; KSA 22-3612; KSA 60-1501, 60-1507; KSA 75-108; Supreme Court Rule 6.10.; 28 USC 2241 and 2254.

Mandatory/Discretionary	MOE/Match Requirement	Program Priority	Subprogram Priority
Mandatory	No	1	1

Solicitor's Division: Criminal Appeals

Subprogram History

N/A

Consequences of Not Funding This Subprogram

Absent the contracted appeals program, there is increased risk of inconsistent case law results and positions by elements of the state before the state appellate courts. The appellate expertise brought to bear by the Solicitor Division also increases the likelihood that dangerous criminals will be brought to justice.

Statutory Basis

KSA 75-702, 75-704; KSA 22-3612; Supreme Court Rule 6.10.

Mandatory/Discretionary	MOE/Match Requirement	Program Priority	Subprogram Priority
Mandatory	No	1	N/A

Solicitor's Division: Solicitor's Division

Subprogram History

The Solicitor Division was created as a free-standing Division within the Office of Attorney General at the beginning of FY 2017. The Division as it now stands was made up of components that were housed within the Administration, Civil Litigation, and Criminal Litigation Divisions of the OAG. Within the Solicitor Division are housed four programs: Civil Appeals, Criminal Appeals, Contracted County Criminal Appeals, and Review of Notices of Constitutional Challenges. Civil Appeals: In FY 2017 the new freestanding Solicitor Division was established with two Civil appeals attorneys. Criminal Appeals: Starting with Fiscal Year 2017, the Criminal Appeals program was folded into the new freestanding Solicitor Division. Contracted County Appeals: In 2014, the Attorney General was granted new statutory authority to allow the attorney general's office to enter into contracts with county and district attorneys to handle the appeals from locally prosecuted criminal cases. Commencing in FY 2015 the OAG began contracting with County and District Attorneys to handle their criminal appeals. Participation has grown each year and interest has been expressed by several additional counties. Review of Notices of Constitutional Challenges: New Section 1 of 2016 Senate Bill 334, codified at K.S.A 75-764, requires that notice be provided to the Attorney General or prosecuting attorney, as appropriate, when the validity of a Kansas law is challenged on grounds that the law violates the state constitution, federal constitution, or federal law. All notices sent to the Attorney General are directed to the Solicitor Division for handling. Extraditions: In 2021, this responsibility was transferred to the Solicitor Division from the Criminal Division.

Consequences of Not Funding This Subprogram

N/A

Statutory Basis

N/A

Mandatory/Discretionary	MOE/Match Requirement	Program Priority	Subprogram Priority
Mandatory	No	1	N/A

Victim Services: Anti-Human Trafficking

Subprogram History

In 2010, The Attorney General's Office developed the Human Trafficking Advisory Board to improve the Kansas response to human trafficking, focusing on prevention, protection, prosecution, and partnership. This group worked to create awareness through training, and identified needs of the state to improve the response. In 2011, Anti-Human Trafficking Unit was developed in the Office of the Attorney General to provide the resources to coordinate and enhance the efforts to stop the commercial exploitation of children and other forms of human trafficking in Kansas as per K.S.A 75-756 to 75-759. The Unit continues to focus on providing education and training to professionals and the public on topics that promote a greater understanding of anti-trafficking practices.

Consequences of Not Funding This Subprogram

There will be less capacity of criminal justice personnel statewide to respond effectively to human trafficking. There will be less coordination of training for law enforcement agencies throughout Kansas. Victim service agencies and allied professionals will not receive the necessary training for identification of human trafficking victims, and may not have the capacity to provide services to them. Less awareness of what human trafficking is and what it looks like in Kansas communities which could potentially lead to less reporting to law enforcement and a reduced number of victims recovered and criminals brought to justice. Loss of statewide coordination of policies to combat human trafficking that are mutually developed by state agencies, victim service groups and law enforcement.

Statutory Basis

KSA 75-756; KSA 75-758 and KSA 74-7337; KSA 75-757, KSA 75-759.

Mandatory/Discretionary	MOE/Match Requirement	Program Priority	Subprogram Priority
Mandatory	No	1	1

Victim Services: Crime Victims Compensation

Subprogram History

This Division is responsible for supporting the Crime Victims Compensation Board (CVCB) to ensure that just compensation is awarded to victims of crime for economic loss from criminal conduct and in obtaining funds to satisfy victims' claims through the pursuit of subrogation rights, restitution, and fees from offenders. As part of this responsibility, the Division seeks to educate public officers and employees, health care providers, judges, attorneys, law enforcement officers, victims' advocates, and others about the board and the division. Our goal is to serve more victims of crime with empathy and efficiency. The Kansas Crime Victims Compensation program was established by the Legislature in 1978 (K.S.A 74-7301 to 74-7337).

Consequences of Not Funding This Subprogram

Per 34 U.S.C 20102, Federal VOCA Compensation Grants are a match award based on expenditures for Crime Victims Compensation. If state expenditures decrease, the Federal VOCA Grant Award decreases. Payments would have to be prioritized and some victim expenses would go unpaid. Victims would not receive referrals for additional services.

Statutory Basis

KSA 74-7302, 74-7304, 74-7305; KSA 74-7317; 74-7312; KSA 74-7333; KSA 75-773; 34 USC 20102.

Mandatory/Discretionary	MOE/Match Requirement	Program Priority	Subprogram Priority
Mandatory	Yes	1	1

Victim Services: Grants

Subprogram History

The grants program at the Attorney General's office was created in 1989 in conjunction with the passage of the crime victim bill of rights and the creation of the State Victim Rights coordinator role. With this, the legislature created the crime victim assistance fund (CVAF) in K.S.A. 74-734 et seq. and transferred the responsibility of distributing the Protection From Abuse fund (created in 1984, K.S.A. 74-7325 et seq) to the Office of the Attorney General. As years have gone on and additional funds for serving victims of crime were created by the legislature, the distribution and monitoring of these grants were added to the responsibilities of the grant unit. This includes: Child Exchange and Visitation funds (1996, K.S.A 74-7334 (e) and 75-720), Child Advocacy Center funds (2004, K.S.A 20-370 and 74-7336) and Human Trafficking Victim Assistance fund (2013, K.S.A 75-58).

Consequences of Not Funding This Subprogram

The CVAF grant is awarded to several types of agencies throughout the state of Kansas. Examples of the types of agencies receiving CVAF funding are: Child Advocacy Centers, CASA programs and Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault programs. Many of the grantees are dependent upon Victim Services grants to sustain the programming to victims listed above. If not funded, services to victims would be reduced significantly in the communities served by the grantee.

Statutory Basis

KSA 74-7334 et seq; KSA 74-7325 et seq; KSA 74-7334(d).

Mandatory/Discretionary	MOE/Match Requirement	Program Priority	Subprogram Priority
Mandatory	No	1	1

Victim Services: Victim Services

Subprogram History

The Victims Services Division of the Office of the Attorney General was established in 2007 to improve the ability of this agency to meet the responsibilities given the statewide Victims' Rights Coordinator in 1989 (K.S.A. 74-7337), and assure that victims are afforded their rights as noted in the Kansas Crime Victims Bill of Rights (K.S.A. 74-7333). The ongoing statutory responsibilities assigned to the Victims' Rights Coordinator include to create, coordinate and assist in the operation of local victim-witness programs throughout the state; respond to a statewide victims' rights telephone hotline; and administer the Kansas crime victims' assistance fund. Victim-focused programs and initiatives were combined under this division for administration and coordination. This includes providing statewide coordination of crime victim and witness assistance programs; assisting in the development and implementation of statewide training curricula designed to promote best practice for crime victim response; providing direct assistance to crime victims and their families through the hotline and other contact; providing oversight, certification, and training for batterer intervention programs; administering state funded grants for victim service agencies; providing oversight and risk identification of child death trends and risk factors; coordinating statewide training, service delivery, and public awareness regarding human trafficking, providing coordination for the automated victim notification system in conjunction with county jails, coordination of the Safe At Home address confidentiality program; and coordination of youth suicide prevention efforts.

Consequences of Not Funding This Subprogram

The OAG Victim Services division provides unique advocacy on behalf of all victims of crime by providing training and technical assistance to criminal justice professionals about prioritizing the importance of victims' rights, such as victim notification and informed participation in the criminal justice system. Additionally, victim services staff make nearly 2500 contacts each year with crime victims directly or on their behalf to meet their needs. Without funding, many victims of crime would not learn about their rights or learn of the resources that exist for their support. Within this program, the OAG VS division focuses on training and skill development for system based victim assistance staff (SBVAS) based in law enforcement agencies and County/District attorney offices. SBVAS serve a critical role with victims of crime as they navigate the criminal justice system and access resources in their community.

Statutory Basis

KSA 74-7337; and amendments thereto (Victims Rights Coordinator); KSA 74-7333 (Crime Victims Bill of Rights); and KSA75-758.

Mandatory/Discretionary	MOE/Match Requirement	Program Priority	Subprogram Priority
Mandatory	No	1	1

Victim Services: VINE Program

Subprogram History

In 2015, the Kansas Department of Labor, the Kansas Sheriff's Association (KSA), and the Kansas Attorney General's Office collaborated for the successful implementation of Kansas VINE, the automated victim notification portion of this project. During the initial implementation phase, Kansas VINE completed activation in 80 county jails. In May 2019, the Kansas Department of Health and Environment (KDHE) became a contract holder joining the Kansas Department of Labor and the collaborative partners for the 2nd phase implementation of the remaining 16 county jails. Kansas victim advocates, law enforcement representatives, and concerned stakeholders have worked towards automated victim notification for over 20 years. Prior to the implementation of Kansas VINE, victim information and notification practices in Kansas were fragmented and varied in each jurisdiction. Notification to victims often relied on the voluntary practices of a local jail; or the prosecutor based Victim Witness Coordinator; or the few automated jail system notification programs. Kansas notification statutes do not address the time from the arrest of a suspect to the time when that suspect becomes a defendant charged with a crime. During the 2019 Legislative Session, K.S.A. 75-771 provided for the creation of the Kansas VINE Coordinator within the Office of Attorney General and the establishment of the Kansas VINE Advisory Board. The Kansas VINE Advisory Board task is to provide the Attorney General recommendations regarding implementation and operation of Kansas VINE. Kansas Administrative Regulations 16-19-1, 16-19-2, and 16-19-3, which became effective on March 20, 2020, establish the Board. In 2021, Kansas VINE implementation was completed and is active in 96 county jails (8 KS counties do not have jail facilities and 1 did not implement VINE).

Consequences of Not Funding This Subprogram

Prior to the implementation of Kansas VINE, victim information and notification practices in Kansas were fragmented and varied in each jurisdiction. Notification to victims often relied on the voluntary practices of a local jail; or the prosecutor based Victim Witness Coordinator; or the few automated jail system notification programs. Without VINE, crime victims may not receive timely notifications of the release of the person who perpetrated against them from jail, and therefore could be in increased danger of re-offense, if not notified and able to plan for their safety. Additionally, professionals, such as victim advocates, court services officers, law enforcement and others would not be able to sign up for notifications in order to better assist the crime victims they are serving.

Statutory Basis

KSA 75-771.

Mandatory/Discretionary	MOE/Match Requirement	Program Priority	Subprogram Priority
Mandatory	No	1	1

Youth Services: Child Death Review Board

Subprogram History

The State Child Death Review Board was created by K.S.A 22a-243 in 1992 and is charged with reviewing all deaths of children ages birth through 17 years' old who die within Kansas and Kansas residents in that age group who die outside the state. The board works to identify patterns, trends, and risk factors and to determine the circumstances surrounding child fatalities. The ultimate goal is to reduce the number of child fatalities in the state by informing policies and practices that can save lives.

Consequences of Not Funding This Subprogram

The Kansas State Child Death Review Board serves in the capacity as one of three Citizen Review Panels in the State. Each state is required by the Federal Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act (CAPTA) to establish citizen review panels in order to receive federal funding for child abuse prevention services.

Statutory Basis

KSA 22a-241 through 22a-244.

Mandatory/Discretionary	MOE/Match Requirement	Program Priority	Subprogram Priority
Mandatory	Yes	N/A	1

Youth Services: Drug Abuse Resistance Education (D.A.R.E.)

Subprogram History

The statewide Drug Abuse Resistance Education (D.A.R.E.) program is housed within the Fraud and Abuse Litigation Division. The D.A.R.E. program was created in 1983 in Los Angeles. It was a partnership between the Los Angeles Police Department and the Los Angeles School District. The focus of the D.A.R.E. program is focused on drug abuse prevention as well as violence prevention. The curriculum has changed over the years to adapt to drug trends such as the rise of addiction to prescription medication and also crime trends such as school shootings or bullying. The way in which the D.A.R.E. program is taught has also changed, keeping up with research in curriculum and effective instruction techniques. In 1999, the Kansas legislature passed K.S.A. 75-721 which required the Attorney General to appoint a statewide D.A.R.E. coordinator to assist local law enforcement agencies and schools in creation of local D.A.R.E. programs. The statewide coordinator is also required to provide training to local law enforcement in how to teach the D.A.R.E. curriculum. Finally, the statewide coordinator also must perform services and provide information as necessary to support the success of the D.A.R.E. program in Kansas.

Consequences of Not Funding This Subprogram

Officers around the State will fail to receive necessary training for D.A.R.E. and SRO certification. Without this program relationships and coordination between the D.A.R.E. program and schools across the state would be weakened which would risk the effectiveness of the D.A.R.E. program in Kansas.

Statutory Basis

KSA 75-721, 75-721(b)(3).

Mandatory/Discretionary	MOE/Match Requirement	Program Priority	Subprogram Priority
Mandatory	No	N/A	1

Youth Services: Youth Suicide Prevention

Subprogram History

The Youth Suicide Prevention unit was created in the OAG in 2019 by the KS legislature in K.S.A. 75-772, in part due to the efforts of a task force that OAG created in 2018 to study the alarming trend of young people dying by suicide. The unit is charged with the following core responsibilities: lead the development, implementation and marketing of a website, online application and mobile phone application to facilitate communication with youth for the purpose of preventing youth suicide; develop and promote multidisciplinary and interagency strategies to help communities, schools, mental health professionals, medical professionals, law enforcement and others work together and coordinate efforts to prevent and address youth suicide; organize events that bring together youth, educators and community members from across the state to share information; and disseminate and promote information focused on suicide reduction to professionals and the public.

Consequences of Not Funding This Subprogram

The YSP coordinator has been important to the development and promotion of multidisciplinary and interagency strategies statewide, to help communities, schools, mental health professionals, medical professionals, law enforcement and others work together and coordinate efforts to prevent and address youth suicide. This position was created at the OAG because the legislature noted a lack of coordinated efforts directed at addressing youth suicide specifically. If this were no longer funded, it would be necessary for other entities to pick up this responsibility and the focus on youth suicide may be lost in larger bureaucratic responses.

Statutory Basis

KSA 75-772.

Mandatory/Discretionary	MOE/Match Requirement	Program Priority	Subprogram Priority
Mandatory	No	N/A	1

Subprograms Without Narrative Data

- COVID-19 Relief Funds: COVID-19 Relief Funds
- Criminal Division: Victims Rights Unit
- Criminal Division: Economic Crimes Unit
- Criminal Division: Major Crimes
- Public Protection: False Claims
- Civil Division: Affirmative Civil Enforcement
- Civil Division: Defense Litigation
- Public Protection: Charitable Assets
- Public Protection: Data Breaches
- Public Protection: KWOA
- Public Protection: No Call
- Public Protection: Unauthorized Practice of Law

- Solicitor's Division: Contracted Appeals
- Victim Services: BIP Program
- Victim Services: Safe at Home Program
- Special Litigation and Constitutional Issues Division: Special Litigation and Constitutional Issues Division
- Youth Services: Youth Services

AGENCY PERFORMANCE MEASURES

			2022 Actuals	2023 Actuals	2024 Actuals	2025 Actuals	2026 Estimate	2027 Estimate
Administration: Administration								
Goal	Type	Measure						
	Output	Number of brochures, documents, reports, media releases, videos, and other informational materials created or made available on the agency website.	9,366	10,121	10,237	10,171	10,100	10,100
		Number of fiscal note inquiries responded to in a timely manner	53	193	65	80	110	110
		Number of formal releases of opinions, news, information and the Attorney General's consumer protection advice	241	244	297	247	250	250
		Percentage of fiscal note inquiries responded to in a timely manner	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Administration: Fiscal								
Goal	Type	Measure						
	Output	Number of Programs and subprograms addressed in the strategic plan through goals, objectives, strategies, outcome and output measurements.	50	50	51	50	53	54
		Number of transactions processed	10,929	10,586	12,371	11,173	12,000	12,000

			2022 Actuals	2023 Actuals	2024 Actuals	2025 Actuals	2026 Estimate	2027 Estimate
Administration: Human Resources								
Goal	Type	Measure						
	Outcome	Number of openings for which applications for employment are processed	43	56	39	36	45	45
Civil Division: Affirmative Civil Enforcement								
Goal	Type	Measure						
	Outcome	Number of Administrative Prosecution cases	684	778	570	302	450	450
Civil Division: Affirmative Civil Enforcement (Forfeiture)								
Goal	Type	Measure						
	Output	Asset forfeiture amounts placed in the Kansas Attorney General's forfeiture fund	\$0.00	\$47,276.00	\$83,335.00	\$48,056.00	\$60,000.00	\$60,000.00
		Number of forfeiture cases opened	8	8	10	7	8	8
Civil Division: Bond Review								
Goal	Type	Measure						
	Outcome	Percentage of proposed State agency regulations reviewed in a timely manner	99.00%	99.00%	99.00%	99.00%	99.00%	99.00%
	Output	Number of bond/temporary note transcripts reviewed	246	159	149	166	165	165
		Number of easements, special assessments, deeds and leases reviewed	36	36	17	14	15	15
		Number of interlocal agreements reviewed	56	45	48	40	40	40
		Number of Regulations reviewed	645	715	1,204	621	725	725

			2022 Actuals	2023 Actuals	2024 Actuals	2025 Actuals	2026 Estimate	2027 Estimate
Civil Division: Contract General Counsel								
Goal	Type	Measure						
	Output	Communications (letter, email, telephone calls) with agencies	16,426	17,544	8,466	9,526	9,500	9,500
		Legal documents created or reviewed	1,017	1,295	1,201	2,182	2,300	2,300
		State agency meetings/hearings attended	323	463	365	412	400	400
		Statutorily created entity meetings/hearings attended	9	16	16	21	25	25
Civil Division: Defense Litigation								
Goal	Type	Measure						
	Outcome	Number of applications for taking land into trust received and reviewed	2	2	2	2	2	2
		Number of bankruptcy cases monitored to protect the State's interest	25	109	82	87	90	90
		Number of case files handled by the Civil Litigation Section	2,067	2,438	1,267	1,514	1,300	1,325
		Number of cases using outside contract counsel	31	60	105	77	100	75
		Number of new appellate cases opened involving appeals of Civil Litigation Division cases (Does not include continuing appellate cases)	12	4	11	6	5	5
		Number of Requests for Involvement in Cemetery Cases received and handled	2	0	1	0	1	1

			2022 Actuals	2023 Actuals	2024 Actuals	2025 Actuals	2026 Estimate	2027 Estimate
Civil Division: Legal Opinions and Government Counsel Division								
Goal	Type	Measure						
	Outcome	Percentage of communication responded in a timely manner	99.00%	99.00%	99.00%	99.00%	99.00%	99.00%
	Output	Number of communications received	2,198	2,682	2,212	1,015	1,000	1,100
		Number of KAAA investigations conducted by office or referrals made	0	1	0	3	2	2
		Number of special projects handled	13	14	15	13	15	15
Civil Division: Licensing and Inspections (Bail Enforcement Licensing Unit)								
Goal	Type	Measure						
	Outcome	Application administrative challenges; hearings requested	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Application denials	0	0	1	2	1	1
		BEA renewal applications received	7	11	4	6	10	10
		Initial BEA applications received	20	12	10	12	15	15
	Output	Action taken on license	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Complaint cases closed	1	3	1	1	2	2
		Complaint cases opened	2	3	1	2	2	2
		Number of licensed independent BEAs	60	47	52	28	30	30
		Number of renewal applications denials	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Renewal administrative challenge hearings requested	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Results of administrative hearings: hearings conducted	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Results of administrative hearings: prehearing resolution	0	0	0	0	0	0

			2022 Actuals	2023 Actuals	2024 Actuals	2025 Actuals	2026 Estimate	2027 Estimate
	Output	Results of renewal administrative hearings: hearings conducted	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Results of renewal administrative hearings: prehearing resolution	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civil Division: Licensing and Inspections (Charitable Organizations)								
Goal	Type	Measure						
		Number of complaints concerning charitable organizations or solicitations resolved or closed			20	19	30	30
		Number of complaints filed concerning charitable organizations or solicitations			22	21	25	25
		Number of litigation files opened on new complaints			0	0	1	1
		Percent of complaints filed concerning charitable organizations or solicitations complaints processed in a timely manner			99.00%	99.00%	99.00%	99.00%
	Outcome	Percent of submitted charitable organization, professional fundraiser, and professional solicitor registrations to which staff reviewed and responded within 60 days:	89.00%	91.00%	36.00%	81.00%	99.00%	99.00%
	Output	Number of charitable organizations applying annually for registration:	5,692	4,633	5,009	5,227	5,400	5,500
		Number of charitable organizations successfully completing the application process:	5,382	3,466	3,959	5,759	6,000	6,500
		Number of professional fundraisers applying annually for registration:	258	228	199	271	300	300

			2022 Actuals	2023 Actuals	2024 Actuals	2025 Actuals	2026 Estimate	2027 Estimate
	Output	Number of professional fundraisers successfully completing the application process:	258	423	180	219	250	250
		Number of professional solicitors applying annually for registration:	300	423	424	617	650	675
		Number of professional solicitors successfully completing the application process	300	423	409	559	600	650

Civil Division: Licensing and Inspections (Concealed Carry Licensing Unit)

Goal	Type	Measure						
	Outcome	Administrative hearings: Hearings Conducted	0	0	0	0	1	1
		Administrative hearings: Hearings Pending	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Administrative hearings: Number of hearings requested	0	0	0	0	1	1
		Administrative hearings: Prehearing Resolution	0	0	0	1	2	2
		Number of instructors certified to conduct concealed carry classes	432	533	530	530	584	550
		Number of licenses denied	9	7	4	6	20	20
		Number of licenses renewed	18,361	13,399	12,037	14,243	28,000	15,000
		Number of new license applications received	4,544	3,454	4,795	3,657	3,500	3,500
		Number of new licenses issued	4,952	3,633	8,202	6,251	8,000	7,000
		Number of re-applications for licensure received	336	286	457	406	350	350
		Number of renewal notices mailed to licensees	17,401	17,475	14,637	24,597	23,000	23,000

			2022 Actuals	2023 Actuals	2024 Actuals	2025 Actuals	2026 Estimate	2027 Estimate
	Outcome	Percentage of license applications fully processed within 90 days	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
	Output	Instructor certifications withdrawn	34	3	57	9	20	20
		Instructor orientation classes held	0	0	0	0	1	1
		Number of active Kansas concealed carry licensees	81,699	86,144	91,268	90,745	93,000	92,600
		Number of licenses expired	16,772	18,258	8,671	14,480	10,000	10,000
		Number of licenses reinstated	9	0	2	6	5	5
		Number of licenses renewals denied	1	1	1	1	2	2
		Number of licenses revoked	1	3	81	22	75	75
		Number of licenses surrendered	90	84	159	79	100	100
		Number of licenses suspended	9	8	9	7	50	30
		Number of reported incidents resulting in the surrender, suspension or revocation of a concealed carry license due to criminal offenses	12	15	10	7	15	15
		Number of reported incidents resulting in the surrender, suspension or revocation of a concealed carry license due to KBI rapbacks	2,330	2,579	2,589	2,811	2,500	2,500
		Number of reported incidents resulting in the surrender, suspension or revocation of a concealed carry license due to mental disorders	0	0	0	1	1	1
		Number of reported incidents resulting in the surrender, suspension or revocation of a concealed carry license due to residency issues	90	84	78	100	75	75

			2022 Actuals	2023 Actuals	2024 Actuals	2025 Actuals	2026 Estimate	2027 Estimate
	Output	Number of reported incidents resulting in the surrender, suspension or revocation of a concealed carry license due to restraining orders	1	6	2	3	10	10
		Results of hearings scheduled and conducted: action affirmed	0	0	0	0	1	1
		Results of hearings scheduled and conducted: action rescinded	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Results of hearings scheduled and conducted: default orders	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Results of hearings scheduled and conducted: hearing denied	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Results of hearings scheduled and conducted: request for hearing withdrawn	1	1	1	1	2	2
Civil Division: Licensing and Inspections (Private Detective Unit)								
Goal	Type	Measure						
	Outcome	Certified firearms trainers	10	13	12	10	10	10
		Complaint cases resolved	1	2	3	2	3	3
		Number of licensed independent private detectives	134	125	130	128	125	125
		Number of private detective agencies	99	101	90	82	85	85
		Number of private detectives licensed through agencies	238	243	249	241	250	250
		Private detectives with firearm permits	113	86	72	74	75	75
	Output	Complaint cases opened	3	2	5	7	5	5
		New applications processed	85	86	76	68	70	70
		Renewal applications processed	104	207	124	134	100	125

			2022 Actuals	2023 Actuals	2024 Actuals	2025 Actuals	2026 Estimate	2027 Estimate
Civil Division: Licensing and Inspections (Roofing Registration)								
Goal	Type	Measure						
		Number of litigation files opened on new complaints			0	0	5	5
	Outcome	Percent of submitted roofing registrations which were reviewed and responded to within 60 days	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	99.00%	99.00%
		Amount of penalties and fees recovered in enforcement actions deposited into the Roofing Civil Penalty Fund consistent with the related court order	\$18,631.00	\$17,525.00	\$35,587.00	\$2,500.00	\$10,000.00	\$10,000.00
		Number of complaints concerning roofing registration violations resolved or closed	64	100	128	94	95	95
		Number of complaints filed concerning a roofing registration violation	86	59	101	65	70	70
		Number of roofing companies applying annually for registration	1,612	1,725	1,540	1,574	1,600	1,650
		Number of roofing companies successfully completing the application process	1,464	1,453	1,453	1,525	1,575	1,575
Civil Division: Licensing and Inspections (Scrap Metal Licensing Unit)								
Goal	Type	Measure						
	Outcome	Percent of submitted scrap metal registrations which were reviewed and responded to within 30 days	99.00%	99.00%	96.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
	Output	Number of scrap metal dealers applying annually for registration	130	133	132	135	135	135

			2022 Actuals	2023 Actuals	2024 Actuals	2025 Actuals	2026 Estimate	2027 Estimate
Civil Division: Racial Profiling								
Goal	Type	Measure						
	Outcome	Percent of non-exempt agencies filing annual report	98.00%	99.00%	89.00%	89.00%	95.00%	95.00%
		Percent of racial profiling complaints which were acknowledged within 10 days	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
	Output	Number of racial profiling complaints resolved or closed	24	47	38	61	50	50
		Number of racial profiling related complaints received and opened for review	55	43	32	53	50	50
Criminal Division: Economic Crimes Unit								
Goal	Type	Measure						
		Number of purple alerts (dependent adults); began tracking in July 2024				1	5	5
	Output	General white collar cases being criminally litigated	9	7	7	7	8	8
		Number of Insurance Fraud cases criminally litigated	0	32	50	45	50	50
		Number of Kansas Department of Revenue cases criminally litigated	0	35	24		35	
		Number of organized crime cases criminally litigated	0	0	3	3	3	5
		Number of Securities Fraud cases criminally litigated	0	10	11	7	10	10
		Number of White Collar Crime Fund cases criminally litigated	0	0	0	0	3	3

			2022 Actuals	2023 Actuals	2024 Actuals	2025 Actuals	2026 Estimate	2027 Estimate
	Output	Number of White Collar Crime Fund cases reviewed	0	0	3	5	5	5
		Number of White Collar Crime Fund educational opportunities attended	0	0	2	3	3	3
		Silver alerts	34	31	24	32	35	35
Criminal Division: Economic Crimes Unit (Abuse, Neglect and Exploitation)								
Goal	Type	Measure						
	Output	Cases being criminally litigated	16	15	14	14	15	15
		Educational presentations made to the law enforcement, prosecutors, or the general public	18	12	16	20	22	22
		Law enforcement referrals by State agencies regarding abuse, neglect, and exploitation of adults requiring review and potential follow up	5,815	6,246	7,034	7,190	7,000	7,000
		Number of ANE case investigations conducted	47	40	40	33	30	30
		Number of cases with financial analyst support provided to local law enforcement	0	0	1	2		
		Number of educational presentations made to the law enforcement or the general public			0	3	5	5
		Number of prosecution assistance request supported	0	0	0		15	
		Number of technical assistance requests supported	0	0	0		25	

			2022 Actuals	2023 Actuals	2024 Actuals	2025 Actuals	2026 Estimate	2027 Estimate
	Output	Substantiated cases of abuse, neglect, and exploitation of adults forwarded to office by state agencies requiring review and potential follow up	374	466	414	421	450	450
Criminal Division: Economic Crimes Unit (Elder Abuse MDT)								
Goal	Type	Measure						
	Output	Number of MDTs maintained in judicial districts	0	0	6	9	13	18
		Number of MDTs newly established in judicial districts	0	0	6	3	4	5
Criminal Division: Economic Crimes Unit (Livestock Investigation/Brand Unit)								
Goal	Type	Measure						
	Output	Number of entities reached in public education and law enforcement training presentations	8	23	17	26	20	25
		Number of head of livestock recovered	700	566	1,108	803	800	800
		Number of law enforcement inquiries from outside agencies	0	0	0	49	35	40
		Number of requests for assistance closed	45	31	22	23	30	25
		Number of requests for assistance received	45	41	33	54	51	55
Criminal Division: Investigations Unit								
Goal	Type	Measure						
		Number of cases with financial analyst support provided			17	14	15	20
		Number of external peer support sessions provided			0	0	5	10

			2022 Actuals	2023 Actuals	2024 Actuals	2025 Actuals	2026 Estimate	2027 Estimate
		Number of Human Resources background checks completed			147	104	125	140
		Number of internal peer support sessions provided			0	0	5	10
		Number of non-ANE investigations conducted			8	3	8	10
Criminal Division: Major Crimes								
Goal	Type	Measure						
	Output	AG Call/Regional event attendance	65	28	40	38	50	60
		Numbe of safety and security incidents investigated	4	8	9	10	10	10
		Number of assist other agency requests supported	44	70	64	50	50	50
		Number of cases resolved by plea	21	16	6	8	10	20
		Number of constituents inquiries reviewed	238	157	147	104	125	140
		Number of criminal cases accepted from county and district attorney offices	36	12	6	13	25	35
		Number of jury trials conducted	5	3	0	3	3	5
		Number of prosecution assistance request supported	48	31	68	74	35	40
		OAG to entity training events conducted	7	3	8	7	10	12
		Other investigations initiated	3	8	8		12	
Criminal Division: Medicaid Fraud Control Unit								
Goal	Type	Measure						
	Outcome	Number of attendees at educational and informational sessions presented	1,396	1,102	219	15	200	300

			2022 Actuals	2023 Actuals	2024 Actuals	2025 Actuals	2026 Estimate	2027 Estimate
		Number of educational and informational sessions presented	24	30	6	4	10	20
		Number of Medicaid open investigations being handled by the Unit: Cases Filed	31	27	26	8	15	24
		Number of Medicaid open investigations being handled by the Unit: Number of sentences/judgments received	13	33	23	17	15	20
		Number of Medicaid open investigations being handled by the Unit: Open Investigations	297	271	321	287	150	180
		Number of Medicaid provider fraud open civil investigations being handled by the Unit: Cases Filed	2	2	2	0	3	5
		Number of Medicaid provider fraud open civil investigations being handled by the Unit: Judgments Received	3	3	5	3	3	5
		Number of Medicaid provider fraud open civil investigations being handled by the Unit: Open Investigations	22	19	40	32	30	30
		Number of Medicaid provider fraud open criminal investigations being handled by the Unit: Cases Sentenced	5	19	23	14	12	18
		Number of Medicaid provider fraud open criminal investigations being handled by the Unit: Cases Filed	17	17	26	8	12	20
		Number of Medicaid provider fraud open criminal investigations being handled by the Unit: Open Investigations	183	189	239	199	150	180
	Outcome							

			2022 Actuals	2023 Actuals	2024 Actuals	2025 Actuals	2026 Estimate	2027 Estimate
	Outcome	Number of open civil investigations alleging abuse, neglect, or exploitation or misappropriation of patients' private funds	0	0	0		1	
		Number of open civil investigations alleging abuse, neglect, or exploitation or misappropriation of patients' private funds: cases filed	0	0	0		1	
		Number of open civil investigations alleging abuse, neglect, or exploitation or misappropriation of patients' private funds: judgments received	0	0	0		1	
		Number of open criminal investigations alleging abuse, neglect, or exploitation or misappropriation of patients' private funds: cases filed	12	8	10	2	5	5
		Number of open criminal investigations alleging abuse, neglect, or exploitation or misappropriation of patients' private funds: Open Investigations	91	63	82	56	40	40
		Number of open criminal investigations alleging abuse, neglect, or exploitation or misappropriation of patients' private funds: sentences received	3	11	7	6	5	5
Criminal Division: Traffic Safety Resource Prosecutors								
Goal	Type	Measure						
	Output	Cumulative attendees at law enforcement trainings conducted	432	604	419	328	400	340
		Cumulative attendees at prosecutor trainings conducted	269	196	153	84	150	95

			2022 Actuals	2023 Actuals	2024 Actuals	2025 Actuals	2026 Estimate	2027 Estimate
	Output	Number of Law Enforcement Officers Receiving Newsletter	456	484	460	460	466	466
		Number of law enforcement trainings conducted	17	23	11	11	15	11
		Number of Newsletter Subscribers	665	701	690	725	729	730
		Number of prosecutor trainings conducted	13	9	5	4	10	10
		Number of Prosecutors Receiving Newsletter	145	142	149	178	174	180
		Prosecutors provided technical assistance	192	252	122	166	180	175

Criminal Division: Victims Rights Unit

Goal	Type	Measure						
		Number of contacts made or received to provide victims assistance (Respond To Statewide Victims' Rights Inquiries)			448	344	504	500
		Number of educational presentations made			22	23	25	25
		Number of participants in educational presentations			400	630	450	400
	Output	Number of case support	0	0	273	932	865	900
		Number of contacts made or received to provide victims assistance (Support Victim-Witness Across the OAG Divisions)	0	0	3,411	5,755	5,550	5,600

Office of Medicaid Inspector General: Office of Medicaid Inspector General

Goal	Type	Measure						
	Outcome	Amount of monetary savings or wasteful spending identified	\$12,548,904.00	\$400,000.00	\$118,778,012.00	\$22,500,000.00	\$23,000,000.00	\$23,000,000.00

			2022 Actuals	2023 Actuals	2024 Actuals	2025 Actuals	2026 Estimate	2027 Estimate
		Amount of money identified for repayment or recovery	\$193,253,240.00	\$1,370,376.00	\$95,145.00	\$390,542.00	\$10,000,000.00	\$13,000,000.00
		Number of allegations referred for further criminal/civil investigation	38	52	63	95	100	115
		Number of audit, review and investigation related trainings attended by IG staff	13	19	41	42	44	46
		Number of audits, reviews and investigations completed	13	28	47	35	75	80
	Outcome	Number of outreach and fraud, waste, and abuse presentations conducted by IG staff	2	15	22	12	20	20
		Number of program integrity related meetings and conferences attended by IG staff	40	36	37	23	30	30
		Number of recommendations for improving outcomes and processes provided to the attorney general	26	13	44	49	45	46
		Number of referrals received and evaluated by IG staff	1,344	1,381	1,386	1,471	1,480	1,490

Public Protection: Antitrust

Goal	Type	Measure						
		Percentage of citizen-filed antitrust complaints processed in a timely manner	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	99.00%	99.00%
	Outcome	Percentage of interstate antitrust case referrals from the federal government, or from another state's attorney general's office, processed in a timely manner	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	99.00%	99.00%
	Output	Number of cases in active litigation	6	6	8	6	7	7

			2022 Actuals	2023 Actuals	2024 Actuals	2025 Actuals	2026 Estimate	2027 Estimate
	Output	Number of complaints concerning antitrust resolved or closed	2	5	1	0	2	2
		Number of litigation files opened on new complaints	0	0	0	0	2	2
		Number of new complaints filed concerning antitrust	2	1	1	0	3	3
Public Protection: Charitable Assets								
Goal	Type	Measure						
	Outcome	Number of new petitions for approval of Trustee motions and actions filed and reviewed	15	24	49	98	25	25
Public Protection: Charitable Organizations								
Goal	Type	Measure						
		To act on suspected violations pertaining to KCOSA: Number of litigation files opened on new complaints:			0	0	2	2
			To act on suspected violations pertaining to KCOSA: Percent of complaints filed concerning charitable organizations or solicitations complaints processed in a timely manner:			100.00%	100.00%	99.00%
	Outcome	To act on consumer complaints pertaining to KCOSA: Percent of complaints filed concerning charitable organizations or solicitations complaints processed in a timely manner:	99.00%	99.00%	99.00%	99.00%	99.00%	99.00%

			2022 Actuals	2023 Actuals	2024 Actuals	2025 Actuals	2026 Estimate	2027 Estimate
	Output	Number of complaints concerning charitable organizations or solicitations resolved or closed:	21	20	20		30	
		Number of complaints filed concerning charitable organizations or solicitations:	22	39	22		40	
		To act on consumer complaints pertaining to KCOSA: Number of litigation files opened on new complaints:	0	1	1	5	2	2

Public Protection: Data Breaches

Goal	Type	Measure						
	Outcome	Number of litigation files opened on data breach investigations	1	0	0	0	2	2
		Percent of filed complaints processed in a timely manner	98.00%	99.00%	99.00%	99.00%	99.00%	99.00%
	Output	Number of complaints concerning data breaches resolved or closed	23	26	27	17	30	30
		Number of new complaints filed concerning data breaches	20	16	30	16	20	20

Public Protection: False Claims

Goal	Type	Measure						
	Outcome	Number of complaints concerning false claims resolved or closed	2	4	0	3	5	5
		Number of litigation files opened on new complaints	0	0	0	0	2	2
		Percent of filed complaints processed in a timely manner	99.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	99.00%	99.00%
	Output	Number of new complaints filed concerning false claims	2	2	1	2	3	3

			2022 Actuals	2023 Actuals	2024 Actuals	2025 Actuals	2026 Estimate	2027 Estimate
Public Protection: KWOA								
Goal	Type	Measure						
	Outcome	Percent of filed complaints processed in a timely manner	99.00%	99.00%	99.00%	99.00%	99.00%	99.00%
	Output	Number of complaints concerning KWOA resolved or closed	3	8	1	5	3	3
		Number of litigation files opened on KWOA investigations	0	0	0	0	3	3
		Number of new complaints filed concerning KWOA	0	0	1	5	5	5
Public Protection: No Call								
Goal	Type	Measure						
	Outcome	Percent of filed complaints processed in a timely manner	98.00%	99.00%	99.00%	99.00%	99.00%	99.00%
	Output	Amount of penalties and fees recovered in enforcement actions deposited into the No Call Court Cost Fund as consistent with the related court order	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$20,000.00	\$20,000.00
		Number of complaints concerning no call violations resolved or closed	245	225	180	132	250	250
		Number of litigation files opened on no call investigations	0	0	0	0	3	3
		Number of new complaints filed concerning no call violations	248	204	192	130	250	250
Public Protection: Open Government Enforcement								
Goal	Type	Measure						
	Output	Number of KOMA/KORA complaints referred to county or district attorney	18	23	1	4	10	10

			2022 Actuals	2023 Actuals	2024 Actuals	2025 Actuals	2026 Estimate	2027 Estimate
	Output	Number of KOMA/KORA investigations conducted by office	253	217	207	261	300	300
Public Protection: Public Protection								
Goal	Type	Measure						
	Outcome	Amount of penalties (which go into Court Cost Fund) and fees recovered in enforcement actions deposited into the Consumer Court Cost Fund as consistent with the related court order	\$39,143.00	\$2,709,471.00	\$21,946,576.00	\$3,301,978.00	\$2,000,000.00	\$2,000,000.00
		Kansas Consumer Protection Act: Percent of filed complaints processed in a timely manner	99.00%	99.00%	99.00%	99.00%	99.00%	99.00%
		Percent of requests for consumer educational outreach presentations granted	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	97.00%	97.00%
	Output	Amount of consumer savings returned directly to consumers, as a result of investigations in the form of refunds, debts or obligations canceled, and products delivered, repaired or replaced without litigation	\$2,427,250.00	\$2,729,843.00	\$1,968,494.00	\$2,392,021.00	\$2,000,000.00	\$2,000,000.00
		Amount of penalties and fees recovered in enforcement actions deposited into the State General Fund as consistent with the related court order	\$674,450.00	\$15,960,075.00	\$7,224,939.00	\$1,261,377.00	\$50,000.00	\$50,000.00
		Amount of recoveries resulting from investigations through Assurance of Voluntary Compliance Agreements	\$1,474,234.00	\$4,985,553.00	\$200,596.00	\$0.00	\$250,000.00	\$250,000.00
		Consumer educational outreach presentations made	12	7	15	70	50	50

			2022 Actuals	2023 Actuals	2024 Actuals	2025 Actuals	2026 Estimate	2027 Estimate
	Output	Kansas Consumer Protection Act: Number of complaint files opened	3,099	3,792	3,952	3,909	4,000	4,000
		Kansas Consumer Protection Act: Number of complaints resolved or closed	3,138	4,129	4,039	3,682	4,000	4,000
		KCPA: Number of litigation files opened on new complaints	16	12	12	15	25	25
Public Protection: Sexually Violent Predator Program								
Goal	Type	Measure						
	Output	Number of cases reviewed that are filed in court against potential sexually violent predators	10	3	9	4	10	10
		Number of potential sexually violent predator cases referred to prosecutor's review committee for assessment	427	762	618	422	750	750
		Number of Sexually Violent Predator commitments	4	3	3	4	10	10
		Number of Sexually Violent Predator post-commitment litigation cases opened	273	307	311	292	300	300
		Number of Sexually Violent Predator trials	1	5	5	5	15	15
Public Protection: Unauthorized Practice of Law								
Goal	Type	Measure						
	Outcome	Percent of filed complaints processed in a timely manner	99.00%	99.00%	99.00%	99.00%	99.00%	99.00%
	Output	Number of complaints concerning UPL resolved or closed	12	17	7	9	10	10

			2022 Actuals	2023 Actuals	2024 Actuals	2025 Actuals	2026 Estimate	2027 Estimate
	Output	Number of litigation files opened on new complaints	0	0	0	0	1	1
		Number of new complaints filed concerning UPL	11	12	8	10	10	10
Solicitor's Division: Civil								
Goal	Type	Measure						
	Output	Number of civil amicus briefs drafted by the Agency	1	2	7	7	3	3
		Number of civil amicus briefs reviewed and acted on by the Agency	149	131	151	142	120	120
		Number of civil cases handled or assisted by the Solicitor's Office	24	12	3	3	20	20
		Number of civil petitions for review filed, handled or assisted by the Solicitor's Office	1	1	20	3	5	5
		Number of new appellate cases filed (Does not include continuing appellate cases or amicus cases the OAG is involved in or appeals handled exclusively in any other Division of the office)	33	18	27	25	30	30
Solicitor's Division: Contracted Appeals								
Goal	Type	Measure						
	Output	Number of counties under contract for appellate services	44	46	52	50	55	60
		Number of state appellate briefs completed and filed	135	8	18	17	20	20

			2022 Actuals	2023 Actuals	2024 Actuals	2025 Actuals	2026 Estimate	2027 Estimate
Solicitor's Division: Criminal								
Goal	Type	Measure						
	Output	Appellate briefs completed and filed in the 10th Circuit	1	0	1	0	2	2
		Number of appellate briefs submitted to this office by local prosecutors for review and approval as to form and legal substance	304	259	316	404	300	300
		Number of criminal amicus briefs reviewed and acted on by the Agency	9	6	6	3	17	17
		Number of federal habeas corpus cases answered	27	11	12	6	15	15
		Number of K.S.A. 60-1501 & 60-1507 cases and other post-conviction attacks opened	5	6	8	4	7	7
		Number of state appellate briefs completed and filed	22	146	130	191	170	170
		Number of U.S. Supreme Court petitions and briefs completed	2	4	2	1	3	3
Solicitor's Division: Solicitor's Division								
Goal	Type	Measure						
	Output	Cases in which Interventions or Other Relevant Pleadings are filed by the Solicitor Division pursuant to K.S.A. 2016 Supp. 75-764	5	1	2	0	5	5
		Number of notices Received and Reviewed by the Solicitor Division	85	52	35	23	100	100
		Number of extradition requests processed	171	166	152	150	130	130

			2022 Actuals	2023 Actuals	2024 Actuals	2025 Actuals	2026 Estimate	2027 Estimate
	Output	Number of formal legal opinions issued	9	7	13	17	15	15
Special Litigation and Constitutional Issues Division: Special Litigation and Constitutional Issues Division								
Goal	Type	Measure						
	Output	Number of defense cases taken	0	0	4	3	7	5
		Number of lawsuits filed	0	0	7	4	10	10
		Number of lawsuits joined	0	0	22	5	25	25
Victim Services: Anti-Human Trafficking								
Goal	Type	Measure						
	Outcome	Number of grants awarded	5	5	5	8	9	10
		Number of law enforcement officers trained	455	312	140	172	190	225
		Number of presentations provided	28	23	11	14	15	18
		Number of public policy and prevention strategies recommended	90	0	3	4	5	5
		Number of victim service personnel trained	964	433	300	1,414	750	750
	Output	Number of informational releases, annual reports, and training materials produced and disseminated	20,034	14,103	1,500	4,915	5,000	5,000
		Number of law enforcement trainings provided	8	5	5	5	5	5
		Number of trainings provided	12	18	11	9	10	13
Victim Services: BIP Program								
Goal	Type	Measure						
	Outcome	Number of BIPs that are certified	43	39	36	35	36	38

			2022 Actuals	2023 Actuals	2024 Actuals	2025 Actuals	2026 Estimate	2027 Estimate
	Outcome	Number of domestic violence offenders served by a certified program	5,136	5,123	5,003	5,106	5,000	5,000
		Number of Judicial Districts with access to a certified BIP out of 31 Judicial Districts statewide	23	31	24	23	31	31
		Number of victims provided service notification, referrals, or resources by a certified program	1,946	1,972	1,836	1,735	1,900	1,900

Victim Services: Crime Victims Compensation

Goal	Type	Measure						
		Educational presentations: Number of People Trained			635	506	550	550
	Outcome	Percentage of claims processed in 75 days or less	95.00%	95.00%	95.00%	95.00%	95.00%	95.00%
		Percentage of referrals made by law enforcement	17.00%	20.00%	25.00%	23.00%	25.00%	25.00%
		Percentage of referrals made by prosecutors	21.00%	25.00%	9.00%	9.00%	10.00%	10.00%
		Percentage of referrals made by providers	24.00%	29.00%	38.00%	47.00%	40.00%	40.00%
		Percentage of referrals made by victim advocates	38.00%	26.00%	28.00%	21.00%	25.00%	25.00%
	Output	Amount collected from inmates, probationers and parolees for restitution and from subrogation claims	\$1,906,028.00	\$1,816,349.00	\$1,887,759.00	\$2,005,067.00	\$1,900,000.00	\$1,900,000.00
		Claims compensation data: Amount Paid	2,380,821	2,692,865	2,279,936	2,013,453	2,500,000	3,000,000
		Claims compensation data: Number of Claims Paid	715	710	657	687	750	750

			2022 Actuals	2023 Actuals	2024 Actuals	2025 Actuals	2026 Estimate	2027 Estimate
	Output	Claims Processing Data: % of Claims Approved	90.00%	82.00%	83.00%	78.00%	80.00%	80.00%
		Claims Processing Data: Claims Approved	703	793	717	909	950	1,000
		Claims Processing Data: Claims Denied	80	176	148	249	237	250
		Claims Processing Data: New Claims	1,425	1,727	1,568	1,580	1,650	1,700
		Number of educational presentations made	16	13	18	14	15	15
		Percentage of applicants referred to the Attorney General's Office Victims Assistance Program and/or others	25.00%	25.00%	25.00%	25.00%	25.00%	25.00%
		Percentage of applicants screened for additional services	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Victim Services: Grants								
Goal	Type	Measure						
	Output	Number of grants awarded and monitored	96	95	100	100	100	105
Victim Services: Safe at Home Program								
Goal	Type	Measure						
	Output	Number of Active Participants	283	779	996	1,111	1,200	1,300
		Number of contacts providing assistance or information to potential or enrolled SaH participants	130	128	318	814	2,500	350
		Number of current enrolling assistants	30	148	205	258	220	235

			2022 Actuals	2023 Actuals	2024 Actuals	2025 Actuals	2026 Estimate	2027 Estimate
Victim Services: Victim Services								
Goal	Type	Measure						
	Output	Number of contacts made or received to provide victims assistance (Respond to Statewide Victims' Rights Inquiries)	2,438	2,210	1,129	486	1,200	1,300
		Number of educational presentations made	150	150	29	34	40	50
		Number of participants in educational presentations	2,175	2,875	1,062	1,914	1,900	2,000
		Number of technical assistance provided	168	278	106	67	100	125
Victim Services: VINE Program								
Goal	Type	Measure						
	Output	Number of new registrations for notification in the Kansas VINE program	13,453	16,281	15,954	16,839	17,000	17,000
		Number of notifications regarding offender custody status sent through the Kansas VINE program	50,437	104,839	101,260	113,499	115,000	115,000
		Number of searches for offenders in custody conducted through the Kansas VINE program	362,185	407,083	460,975	410,041	425,000	425,000
Youth Services: Child Death Review Board								
Goal	Type	Measure						
		Number of reports or testimony provided by the State Child Death Review Board to the Kansas governor or legislature			6	2	2	2

			2022 Actuals	2023 Actuals	2024 Actuals	2025 Actuals	2026 Estimate	2027 Estimate
	Outcome	Number of case disclosures made to any county or district attorney, law enforcement agency, or licensing body pursuant to K.S.A. 22a-243 (j)	4	11	3		5	
		Number of public policy recommendations and prevention strategies proposed	20	23	25	29	25	25
	Output	Number of child death cases reviewed by the state child death review board	365	349	390	403	400	400
		Number of individuals trained by SCDRB staff and/or members	100	258	914	765	300	300
		Public meetings and training seminars held or participated in concerning child deaths	68	64	76	75	60	60
Youth Services: Drug Abuse Resistance Education (D.A.R.E.)								
Goal	Type	Measure						
	Output	Number of educational programs participated in and outreach conducted	8	13	22	32	25	25
		Number of officers trained through the D.A.R.E. and school resource officer training programs	89	235	132	169	200	200
Youth Services: Youth Suicide Prevention								
Goal	Type	Measure						
		Number of Kansas A Friend AsKS promotional materials and resources disseminated at outreach events, presentations, and training provided to youth and youth-serving organizations			980	1270	1000	1000

			2022 Actuals	2023 Actuals	2024 Actuals	2025 Actuals	2026 Estimate	2027 Estimate
		Number of local and statewide events coordinated to share information, raise awareness, and promote youth suicide prevention			5	6	8	8
	Output	Number of attendees to the annual Ylink conference	95	70	74		75	
		Number of individuals who download Kansas-A Friend AsKS app	0	5,948	3,642		4,000	
		Number of local and state committee meetings attended	9	35	25	38	40	40
		Number of presentations to communities, school, mental health, medical professionals, law enforcement personnel, businesses and allied professionals	5	31	9	8	12	12

Footnotes