

On this page, you will find an explanation of what is displayed on the following tabs:

Admin 01031
 Fiscal 01032
 IT 01033
 HR 01034

These 4 tabs reflect the programs within the Administration Division of our agency. In IBARS, the Administration Division is represented as 01030 Administration (0100100). 01030 is the Parent/Roll-up Node for the 4 programs within Administration Division and all of the information for these 4 programs is rolled up into 01030 in IBARS.

The performance measures data that is specific to each program within the Administration Division is represented on their respective tabs.

The funding table below is reflective of all the programs within Admin and is also how the budget years are reflected in IBARS:

Funding

<i>Funding Source</i>	<i>FY 2018</i>	<i>FY 2019</i>	<i>FY 2020</i>	<i>FY 2021</i>	<i>FY 2022</i>	<i>FY 2023</i>
State General Fund	\$ 116,892	\$ 133,435	\$ 3,920	\$ 2,496	\$ 3,000	\$ 3,000
Non-SGF State Funds	867,839	1,008,186	1,402,404	1,349,762	1,607,179	1,559,943
Federal Funds	134,360	151,406	141,347	85,261	-	-
Total	\$ 1,119,090	\$ 1,293,026	\$ 1,547,672	\$ 1,437,520	\$ 1,610,179	\$ 1,562,943

Administration Division

Consequences of Not Funding this Program

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

Statutory Basis	Mandatory vs. Discretionary	MOE/Match Rqt.	Priority Level
Specific Kan. Const., art. 1, § 1	Mandatory	No	1

Program Goals

A. To provide timely and accurate information to the Legislature and the public on legal matters affecting the state, and to provide for the effective servicing of citizen advisory groups. Kan. Const., art. 1, § 1. Objective #1: To inform and educate the electronic and print news media about the Office of the Kansas Attorney General, the actions and activities of the Attorney General as they relate to matters of public interest, and laws of the State of Kansas.

B. To provide timely and accurate information to the Legislature and the public on legal matters affecting the state, and to provide for the effective servicing of citizen advisory groups. Kan. Const., art. 1, § 1. Objective #2: Discuss and prepare, in a timely manner, accurate information for testimony to or for meetings with the Kansas Legislature.

Program History

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

Performance Measures

Output Measures	Goal	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	3- yr. Avg.	FY 2022	FY 2023
1. Number of formal releases of opinions, news, information and the Attorney General's consumer protection advice	A	290	298	252	280	275	275
2. Percentage of fiscal note inquiries responded to in a timely manner	B	98%	98%	99%	98%	100%	100%
3. Number of fiscal note inquiries responded to in a timely manner	B	79	63	99	80	65	75
4. Number of brochures, documents, reports, media releases, videos, and other informational materials created or made available on the agency website.	B	6731	7618	8512	7620	9400	10250

Funding

Funding Source	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023
State General Fund	\$ 74,634	\$ 82,600	\$ 1,995	\$ 1,521	\$ 1,860	\$ 1,860
Non-SGF State Funds	391,111	554,668	759,370	671,465	785,241	803,566
Federal Funds	134,360	151,406	141,347	85,261	-	-
Total	\$ 600,104	\$ 788,673	\$ 902,713	\$ 758,248	\$ 787,101	\$ 805,426

Fiscal

Consequences of Not Funding this Program

The agency would need to rely on D of A resources to accomplish these day-to-day tasks.

Statutory Basis	Mandatory vs. Discretionary	MOE/Match Rqt.	Priority Level
Specific Kan. Const., art. 1, § 1	Mandatory	No	1

Program Goals

A. To provide skilled and comprehensive administrative support to the Office of the Kansas Attorney General. K.S.A. 75-709, 75710, 75311175 -3717, 75-3729, 75-3736; 75-4701 et seq.; 75-5501 et seq.; and amendments thereto. Objective #1: Prepare and present the annual budget and support it before the Division of Budget, Governor and Legislature. Monitor administration of the approved budget.

B. To provide skilled and comprehensive administrative support to the Office of the Kansas Attorney General. K.S.A. 75-709, 75710, 75311175 -3717, 75-3729, 75-3736; 75-4701 et seq.; 75-5501 et seq.; and amendments thereto. Objective #3: Provide timely, detailed, and accurate fiscal services in accordance with the budget plan.

C. To provide skilled and comprehensive administrative support to the Office of the Kansas Attorney General. K.S.A. 75-709, 75710, 75311175 -3717, 75-3729, 75-3736; 75-4701 et seq.; 75-5501 et seq.; and amendments thereto. Objective #4: Acquire necessary goods and services, including adequate office facilities and motor vehicles of appropriate quality and quantity, within established funding, in a timely manner and at competitive prices. Purchases are made in accordance with state purchasing guidelines and contracts.

Program History

Fiscal provides budgetary and financial support for the agency.

Performance Measures

Output Measures	Goal	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	3- yr. Avg.	FY 2022	FY 2023
1. Number of Programs and subprograms addressed in the strategic plan through goals, objectives, strategies, outcome and output measurements.	A	45	47	48	47	49	49
2. Number of transactions	B	11989	10948	10089	11009	10250	10500

Funding

Funding Source	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023
State General Fund	\$ 10,603	\$ 10,405	\$ 600	\$ 300	\$ 255	\$ 255
Non-SGF State Funds	180,922	175,142	200,618	200,080	262,275	229,579
Federal Funds	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	\$ 191,525	\$ 185,547	\$ 201,218	\$ 200,380	\$ 262,530	\$ 229,834

Information Technology

Consequences of Not Funding this Program

The agency would need to rely on D of A/OITS resources to accomplish these day-to-day tasks.

Statutory Basis	Mandatory vs. Discretionary	MOE/Match Rqt.	Priority Level
Specific Kan. Const., art. 1, § 1	Mandatory	No	1

Program Goals

A. To provide skilled and comprehensive administrative support to the Office of the Kansas Attorney General. K.S.A. 75-709, 75710, 75311175 -3717, 75-3729, 75-3736; 75-4701 et seq.; 75-5501 et seq.; and amendments

Program History

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

Performance Measures

<i>Outcome Measures</i>	<i>Goal</i>	<i>FY 2019</i>	<i>FY 2020</i>	<i>FY 2021</i>	<i>3- yr. Avg.</i>	<i>FY 2022</i>	<i>FY 2023</i>
Funding							
<i>Funding Source</i>		<i>FY 2018</i>	<i>FY 2019</i>	<i>FY 2020</i>	<i>FY 2021</i>	<i>FY 2022</i>	<i>FY 2023</i>
State General Fund	\$	25,686	\$ 34,388	\$ 1,275	\$ 675	\$ 720	\$ 720
Non-SGF State Funds		198,148	185,284	343,202	378,639	401,599	393,867
Federal Funds		-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	\$	223,834	\$219,672	\$ 344,477	\$379,314	\$402,319	\$394,587

Human Resources							
Consequences of Not Funding this Program							
The agency would need to rely on D of A resources to accomplish these day-to-day tasks.							
<u>Statutory Basis</u>	<u>Mandatory vs. Discretionary</u>	<u>MOE/Match Rqt.</u>			<u>Priority Level</u>		
Specific Kan. Const., art. 1, § 1	Mandatory	No			1		
Program Goals							
A. To provide skilled and comprehensive administrative support to the Office of the Kansas Attorney General. K.S.A. 75-709, 75710, 75311175 -3717, 75-3729, 75-3736; 75-4701 et seq.; 75-5501 et seq.; and amendments thereto. Objective #2: To ensure that the Office of the Kansas Attorney General is staffed with competent and qualified employees, to maintain a quality work environment for those employees and to ensure that federal and state employment laws are adhered to concerning the hiring, firing, discipline, and treatment of employees who work in the Office of the Kansas Attorney General.							
Program History							
Human Resources supports the staff of the agency.							
Performance Measures							
<i>Outcome Measures</i>	<i>Goal</i>	<i>FY 2019</i>	<i>FY 2020</i>	<i>FY 2021</i>	<i>3- yr. Avg.</i>	<i>FY 2022</i>	<i>FY 2023</i>
1. Number of openings for which applications for employment are processed	A	45	41	37	41	45	65
Funding							
<i>Funding Source</i>	<i>FY 2018</i>	<i>FY 2019</i>	<i>FY 2020</i>	<i>FY 2021</i>	<i>FY 2022</i>	<i>FY 2023</i>	
State General Fund	\$ 5,969	\$ 6,042	\$ 50	\$ -	\$ 165	\$ 165	
Non-SGF State Funds	97,658	93,092	99,214	99,578	148,064	109,739	
Federal Funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total	\$ 103,627	\$99,134	\$ 99,264	\$ 99,578	\$148,229	\$109,904	

On this page, you will find an explanation of what is displayed on the following tabs:
 Solicitor's 05110
 Sol Crim 05120
 Sol Civil 05130
 Sol Crim Appeals 05380

These 4 tabs reflect the programs within the Solicitor's Division of our agency. In IBARS, the Solicitor's Division is represented as 05100 Solicitors Division (4500600). 05100 is the Parent/Roll-up Node for the 4 programs within the Solicitor's Division and all of the information for these 4 programs is rolled up into 05100 in IBARS.

The performance measures data that is specific to each program within the Solicitor's Division is represented on their respective tabs.

The funding table below is reflective of all the programs within Solicitor's and is also how the budget years are reflected in IBARS:

Funding						
<i>Funding Source</i>	<i>FY 2018</i>	<i>FY 2019</i>	<i>FY 2020</i>	<i>FY 2021</i>	<i>FY 2022</i>	<i>FY 2023</i>
State General Fund	\$ 641,277	\$ 595,885	\$ 701,263	\$ 842,464	\$ 786,982	\$ 618,688
Non-SGF State Funds	\$ 443,944	\$ 599,910	\$ 669,148	\$ 565,102	724,954	892,352
Federal Funds	\$ 405	\$ 690	\$ 1,028	\$ 155	3,000	3,000
Total	\$ 1,085,626	\$ 1,196,485	\$ 1,371,439	\$ 1,407,721	\$ 1,514,936	\$ 1,514,040

Solicitor's Division							
Consequences of Not Funding this Program							
See respective program tabs for specific consequences of each program.							
Statutory Basis	Mandatory vs. Discretionary	MOE/Match Rqt.			Priority Level		
Specific See each program tab.	Mandatory	No			1		
Program Goals							
A. 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. Objective #1: Review and recommend for possible intervention or litigation or appellate support all Notices of Constitutional Challenges received by the OAG pursuant to K.S.A. 75-764 and Supreme Court Rules 11.01, 147, and 148.							
B. 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. Objective #2: When appropriate, file all necessary motions to intervene and required related pleadings in support of the constitutionality of Kansas laws under challenge in district or appellate courts.							
C. The section supports the traditional role of the Attorney General in providing the Governor advice about the legal sufficiency of extradition documents and when requested by the Governor, investigating demands made upon the Governor by the executive authorities of other states for the surrender of a person in this state who has been charged with a crime in another state. Objective #1: Provide legal assistance to the Governor of Kansas for extradition of fugitives who have taken asylum in Kansas and to county and district attorneys of other states when the State of Kansas is requesting the return of fugitives from justice.							
E. Build and sustain a team of appellate attorneys who can efficiently, effectively, and ethically represent the State of Kansas in criminal direct appeals and collateral appeals before state and federal appellate courts. K.S.A. 75-702, K.S.A. 75-703, K.S.A. 75-764, and amendments thereto; K.S.A. 60-1501, K.S.A. 60-1507, 28 U.S.C. § 2241 et seq. and amendments thereto; Memorial Hospital Ass'n, Inc. v. Knutson, 239 Kan. 663, 667-68, 772 P.2d 1093 (1986). Objective #5: Provide for the defense of the State, its agencies and employees in collateral appeals and petitions for state habeas corpus relief filed pursuant to K.S.A. 60-1501 and 1507 by individuals held in the custody of State institutions.							
Program 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,							
Performance Measures							
<i>Output Measures</i>	<i>Goal</i>	<i>FY 2019</i>	<i>FY 2020</i>	<i>FY 2021</i>	<i>3- yr. Avg.</i>	<i>FY 2022</i>	<i>FY 2023</i>
1. Notices Received and Reviewed by the Solicitor	A	104	173	109	129	150	150
2. Cases in which Interventions or Other Relevant Pleadings are filed	B	5	4	4	4.3	5	5
3. Extradition requests processed	C	138	144	139	140	130	130
Funding							
<i>Funding Source</i>	<i>FY 2018</i>	<i>FY 2019</i>	<i>FY 2020</i>	<i>FY 2021</i>	<i>FY 2022</i>	<i>FY 2023</i>	
State General Fund	\$ 8,319	\$ 59,753	\$ 26,987	\$ 3,713	\$ 15,740	\$ 12,374	
Non-SGF State Funds	78,506	137,930	132,879	111,368	94,244	116,006	
Federal Funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total	\$ 86,825	\$ 197,683	\$ 159,866	\$ 115,081	\$ 109,984	\$ 128,380	

Solicitor's Criminal			
Consequences of Not Funding this Program			
<p>A 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 a habeas corpus petition may result in the release of the person imprisoned. A failure to respond to criminal appeals may result in 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.</p>			
Statutory Basis	Mandatory vs. Discretionary	MOE/Match Rqt.	Priority Level
Specific K.S.A. 75-702, 75-704; K.S.A. 22-3612; K.S.A. 60-1501, 60-1507; K.S.A. 75-108; Supreme Court Rule 6.10.; 28 U.S.C. §§2241 and 2254.	Mandatory	No	1
Program Goals			
<p>A. Build and sustain a team of appellate attorneys who can efficiently, effectively, and ethically represent the State of Kansas in criminal direct appeals and collateral appeals before state and federal appellate courts. K.S.A. 75-702, K.S.A. 75-703, K.S.A. 75-764, and amendments thereto; K.S.A. 60-1501, K.S.A. 60-1507, 28 U.S.C. § 2241 et seq. and amendments thereto; Memorial Hospital Ass'n, Inc. v. Knutson, 239 Kan. 663, 667-68, 772 P.2d 1093 (1986). Objective #1: Utilize well-trained and resourced appellate attorneys to prepare and submit briefs to the Kansas Court of Appeals or Kansas Supreme Court, and argue relevant cases before these courts.</p>			
<p>B. Build and sustain a team of appellate attorneys who can efficiently, effectively, and ethically represent the State of Kansas in criminal direct appeals and collateral appeals before state and federal appellate courts. K.S.A. 75-702, K.S.A. 75-703, K.S.A. 75-764, and amendments thereto; K.S.A. 60-1501, K.S.A. 60-1507, 28 U.S.C. § 2241 et seq. and amendments thereto; Memorial Hospital Ass'n, Inc. v. Knutson, 239 Kan. 663, 667-68, 772 P.2d 1093 (1986). Objective #2: Utilize well-trained and resourced appellate attorneys to represent the State in criminal proceedings before the United States Court of Appeals for the 10th Circuit.</p>			
<p>C. Build and sustain a team of appellate attorneys who can efficiently, effectively, and ethically represent the State of Kansas in criminal direct appeals and collateral appeals before state and federal appellate courts. K.S.A. 75-702, K.S.A. 75-703, K.S.A. 75-764, and amendments thereto; K.S.A. 60-1501, K.S.A. 60-1507, 28 U.S.C. § 2241 et seq. and amendments thereto; Memorial Hospital Ass'n, Inc. v. Knutson, 239 Kan. 663, 667-68, 772 P.2d 1093 (1986). Objective #3: Utilize well-trained and resourced appellate attorneys to represent the State in criminal appeals proceedings before the Supreme Court of the United States.</p>			
<p>D. Build and sustain a team of appellate attorneys who can efficiently, effectively, and ethically represent the State of Kansas in criminal direct appeals and collateral appeals before state and federal appellate courts. K.S.A. 75-702, K.S.A. 75-703, K.S.A. 75-764, and amendments thereto; K.S.A. 60-1501, K.S.A. 60-1507, 28 U.S.C. § 2241 et seq. and amendments thereto; Memorial Hospital Ass'n, Inc. v. Knutson, 239 Kan. 663, 667-68, 772 P.2d 1093 (1986). Objective #4: Provide for the defense of the State of Kansas, its agencies and employees in all petitions for federal habeas corpus relief filed pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 2241 and 2254 by individuals held in the custody of State institutions.</p>			
<p>E. Build and sustain a team of appellate attorneys who can efficiently, effectively, and ethically represent the State of Kansas in criminal direct appeals and collateral appeals before state and federal appellate courts. K.S.A. 75-702, K.S.A. 75-703, K.S.A. 75-764, and amendments thereto; K.S.A. 60-1501, K.S.A. 60-1507, 28 U.S.C. § 2241 et seq. and amendments thereto; Memorial Hospital Ass'n, Inc. v. Knutson, 239 Kan. 663, 667-68, 772 P.2d 1093 (1986). Objective #5: Provide for the defense of the State, its agencies and employees in collateral appeals and petitions for state habeas corpus relief filed pursuant to K.S.A. 60-1501 and 1507 by individuals held in the custody of State institutions.</p>			

F. Build and sustain a team of appellate attorneys who can efficiently, effectively, and ethically represent the State of Kansas in criminal direct appeals and collateral appeals before state and federal appellate courts. K.S.A. 75-702, K.S.A. 75-703, K.S.A 75-764, and amendments thereto; K.S.A. 60-1501, K.S.A. 60-1507, 28 U.S.C. § 2241 et seq. and amendments thereto; Memorial Hospital Ass'n, Inc. v. Knutson, 239 Kan. 663, 667-68, 772 P.2d 1093 (1986). Objective #6: Utilize well-trained and resourced appellate attorneys to provide efficient, effective, and ethical legal advice and assistance to county and district attorneys in appellate and other post-conviction practice before the state courts.

G. Build and sustain a team of appellate attorneys who can efficiently, effectively, and ethically represent the State of Kansas in criminal direct appeals and collateral appeals before state and federal appellate courts. K.S.A. 75-702, K.S.A. 75-703, K.S.A 75-764, and amendments thereto; K.S.A. 60-1501, K.S.A. 60-1507, 28 U.S.C. § 2241 et seq. and amendments thereto; Memorial Hospital Ass'n, Inc. v. Knutson, 239 Kan. 663, 667-68, 772 P.2d 1093 (1986). Objective # 7: Provide efficient, effective, and ethical legal advice concerning whether to join criminal amicus curiae briefs, and when in the best interests of the State, draft criminal amicus curiae briefs for cases before the United States Supreme Court or other appellate courts, and when advisable before trial courts.

Program History

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

Performance Measures

<i>Output Measures</i>	<i>Goal</i>	<i>FY 2019</i>	<i>FY 2020</i>	<i>FY 2021</i>	<i>3- yr. Avg.</i>	<i>FY 2022</i>	<i>FY 2023</i>
1. State appellate briefs completed and filed	A	14	26	28	23	30	30
2. Appellate briefs completed and filed in the 10th Circuit	B	3	0	3	2	2	2
3. U.S. Supreme Court petitions and briefs completed	C	5	5	0	3	3	3
4. Federal habeas corpus cases answered	D	10	21	20	17	15	15
5. Number of K.S.A. 60-1501 & 60-1507 cases and other post-conviction attacks opened	E	5	7	5	6	7	7
6. Number of appellate briefs submitted to this office by local prosecutors for review and approval as to form and legal substance	F	649	618	438	568	500	500
7. Number of criminal amicus briefs reviewed and acted on by the Agency	G	15	13	9	12	17	17

Funding

<i>Funding Source</i>	<i>FY 2018</i>	<i>FY 2019</i>	<i>FY 2020</i>	<i>FY 2021</i>	<i>FY 2022</i>	<i>FY 2023</i>
State General Fund	\$ 433,673	\$ 381,440	\$ 377,399	\$ 456,897	\$ 456,450	\$ 358,839
Non-SGF State Funds	17,984	53,570	96,149	86,394	72,495	144,235
Federal Funds	405	690	1,028	155	3,000	3,000
Total	\$ 452,062	\$ 435,700	\$ 474,576	\$ 543,446	\$ 531,945	\$ 506,074

Solicitor's Civil							
Consequences of Not Funding this Program							
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	Mandatory vs.	MOE/Match Rqt.	Priority Level				
Specific K.S.A. 75-702; 75-710, 75-108, 75-6108, 75-6116	Mandatory	No	1				
Program Goals							
A. Build and sustain a team of appellate attorneys that can efficiently, effectively, and ethically represent the State of Kansas in civil appeals before state and federal appellate courts. K.S.A. 75-702 and 75-764. Objective #1: For civil appeals cases initiated by, retained, or referred to the Solicitor Division for action at the appellate court level, ensure that each and every action is handled professionally, competently, and ethically.							
B. Build and sustain a team of appellate attorneys that can efficiently, effectively, and ethically represent the State of Kansas in civil appeals before state and federal appellate courts. K.S.A. 75-702 and 75-764. Objective # 2: Provide efficient, effective, and ethical legal advice concerning whether to join civil amicus curiae briefs, and when in the best interests of the State, draft civil amicus curiae briefs for cases before the United States Supreme Court or other appellate courts, and when advisable before trial courts.							
C. Build and sustain a team of appellate attorneys that can efficiently, effectively, and ethically represent the State of Kansas in civil appeals before state and federal appellate courts. K.S.A. 75-702 and 75-764. Objective # 3: When in the best interests of the State, provide civil litigation support, including the handling of specialized litigation or the drafting of motions and dispositive pleadings.							
D. Build and sustain a team of appellate attorneys that can efficiently, effectively, and ethically represent the State of Kansas in civil appeals before state and federal appellate courts. K.S.A. 75-702 and 75-764. Objective # 4: When in the best interests of the State, file petitions for review of federal administrative actions, including the drafting of motions, briefs, and presentation of oral argument.							
Program History							
Civil Appeals: In FY 2017 the new freestanding Solicitor Division was established with two Civil appeals attorneys							
Performance Measures							
<i>Output Measures</i>	<i>Goal</i>	<i>FY 2019</i>	<i>FY 2020</i>	<i>FY 2021</i>	<i>3- yr. Avg.</i>	<i>FY 2022</i>	<i>FY 2023</i>
1. 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)	A	21	21	27	23	30	30
2. Number of civil amicus briefs reviewed and acted on by the Agency	B	113	120	116	116	120	120
3. Number of civil amicus briefs drafted by the Agency	B	2	2	1	2	3	3

4. Number of civil cases handled or assisted by the civil Assistant Solicitors General and/or Chief Deputy	C	25	20	23	23	20	20
5. Number of civil petitions for review filed, handled or assisted by the civil Assistant Solicitors General and/or Chief Deputy	D	5	8	5	6	5	5
Funding							
<i>Funding Source</i>		<i>FY 2018</i>	<i>FY 2019</i>	<i>FY 2020</i>	<i>FY 2021</i>	<i>FY 2022</i>	<i>FY 2023</i>
State General Fund		\$ 159,223	\$ 214,301	\$ 322,874	\$ 385,427	\$ 314,793	\$ 247,475
Non-SGF State Funds		259,803	231,670	267,255	180,306	222,629	282,989
Federal Funds		-	-	-	-	-	-
Total		\$ 419,026	\$ 445,971	\$ 590,129	\$ 565,733	\$ 537,422	\$ 530,464

Solicitor's Criminal Appeals							
Consequences of Not Funding this Program							
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	Mandatory vs.	MOE/Match Rqt.			Priority Level		
Specific K.S.A. 75-702, 75-704; K.S.A. 22-3612; Supreme Court Rule 6-10	Mandatory	No			1		
Program Goals							
A. By contracting with County and District Attorneys around the State, build, deploy, and sustain a team of appellate attorneys that can efficiently, effectively, and ethically represent the State of Kansas in criminal direct appeals and collateral appeals before state and federal appellate courts to achieve efficiency and uniformity. K.S.A. 75-702, K.S.A. 75-703, K.S.A. 75-764, and amendments thereto; K.S.A. 601501, K.S.A. 60-1507, 28 U.S.C. § 2241 et seq. and amendments thereto; Memorial Hospital Ass'n, Inc. v. Knutson, 239 Kan. 663, 66768, 772 P.2d 1093 (1986). Objective #1: Contract with County and District Attorneys across the state to handle criminal appeals on behalf of the county for the entire Fiscal Year for a pre-set fee with a goal toward achieving efficiency, economies of scale, and greater uniformity in the handling of the State's criminal appellate work.							
Program History							
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.							
Performance Measures							
<i>Output Measures</i>	<i>Goal</i>	<i>FY 2019</i>	<i>FY 2020</i>	<i>FY 2021</i>	<i>3- yr. Avg.</i>	<i>FY 2022</i>	<i>FY 2023</i>
1. Number of counties under contract for appellate services	A	34	37	41	37	40	40
2. Number of state appellate briefs completed and filed	A	149	187	128	155	150	150
Funding							
<i>Funding Source</i>	<i>FY 2018</i>	<i>FY 2019</i>	<i>FY 2020</i>	<i>FY 2021</i>	<i>FY 2022</i>	<i>FY 2023</i>	
State General Fund	\$ 48,243	\$ -	\$ 851	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	-
Non-SGF State Funds	166,157	314,670	305,744	298,402	304,481	318,017	-
Federal Funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	\$ 214,400	\$ 314,670	\$ 306,595	\$ 298,402	\$ 304,481	\$ 318,017	

On this page, you will find an explanation of what is displayed on the following tabs:

FALD Prosecutions 05210

FALD ANE 05220

FALD DARE 05230

These 3 tabs reflect the programs within the Fraud and Abuse Litigation Division (FALD) of our agency. In IBARS, FALD is represented as 05200 Fraud Abuse Litigation (4500700). 05200 is the Parent/Roll-up Node for the 3 programs within the Fraud and Abuse Litigation Division and all of the information for these 3 programs is rolled up

The performance measures data that is specific to each program within the Fraud and Abuse Litigation Division is represented on their respective tabs.

The funding table below is reflective of all the programs within FALD and is also how the budget years are reflected in IBARS:

Funding							
<i>Funding Source</i>		<i>FY 2018</i>	<i>FY 2019</i>	<i>FY 2020</i>	<i>FY 2021</i>	<i>FY 2022</i>	<i>FY 2023</i>
State General Fund		\$ 486,140	\$ 320,439	\$ 330,667	\$ 377,559	\$ 414,631	\$ 363,149
Non-SGF State Funds		\$ 154,251	\$ 693,588	\$ 784,201	\$ 878,579	\$ 893,584	\$ 955,452
Federal Funds		\$ 16,378	\$ 60,204	\$ 44,963	\$ 53,561	\$ 69,701	\$ 64,056
Total		\$ 656,769	\$ 1,074,231	\$ 1,159,831	\$ 1,309,699	\$ 1,377,916	\$ 1,382,657

FALD (Fraud and Abuse Litigation)							
Consequences of Not Funding this Program							
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	Mandatory vs. Mandatory	MOE/Match Rqt.	Priority Level				
Specific Kan. Constitution, Article 1, § 1; K.S.A. 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	No	1				
Program Goals							
A. Provide efficient, effective, and ethical enforcement of the applicable criminal statutes pertaining to general white collar crimes, insurance fraud, securities fraud, and cases generated by the Kansas Department of Revenue. Kan. Constitution, Article I, § 1; K.S.A. 22-2202(17), K.S.A. 75-108, K.S.A. 75-702, K.S.A. 75-708, and amendments thereto; State ex rel. Stephan v. Reynolds, 234 Kan. 574, 673 P.2d 1188 (1984), K.S.A. 40-113 and amendments thereto, K.S.A. 17-12a508 and amendments thereto. Objective #1: Review and prosecute white collar crimes, insurance fraud, securities fraud, and cases generated by the Kansas Department of Revenue.							
Program 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.							
Performance Measures							
<i>Output Measures</i>	<i>Goal</i>	<i>FY 2019</i>	<i>FY 2020</i>	<i>FY 2021</i>	<i>3- yr. Avg.</i>	<i>FY 2022</i>	<i>FY 2023</i>
1. General white collar cases being criminally litigated	A	31	41	40	37	44	44
2. Kansas Department of Revenue cases being criminally litigated	B	28	38	35	34	38-40	38-40
Funding							
<i>Funding Source</i>	<i>FY 2018</i>	<i>FY 2019</i>	<i>FY 2020</i>	<i>FY 2021</i>	<i>FY 2022</i>	<i>FY 2023</i>	
State General Fund	\$ 347,967	\$ 28,064	\$ 6,203	\$ 3,465	\$ 53,150	\$ 13,150	
Non-SGF State Funds	\$ 93,152	\$ 682,998	\$ 777,545	\$ 871,960	\$ 885,834	\$ 947,702	
Federal Funds	\$ 1,385	\$ 465	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
Total	\$ 442,504	\$ 711,527	\$ 783,748	\$ 875,425	\$ 938,984	\$ 960,852	

FALD ANE			
Consequences of Not Funding this Program			
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	Mandatory vs. Discretionary	MOE/Match Rqt.	Priority Level
Specific K.S.A. 75-723	Mandatory	No	1
Program Goals			
A. Participate in the review, referral, investigation, prevention, and prosecution of abuse, neglect, and exploitation cases involving adults pursuant to K.S.A. 75-723. Objective #1: Review and follow-up all law enforcement referrals and substantiated reports of abuse, neglect, and exploitation for adults.			
B. Participate in the review, referral, investigation, prevention, and prosecution of abuse, neglect, and exploitation cases involving adults pursuant to K.S.A. 75-723. Objective #2: Prevention through education of law enforcement and prosecutors.			
C. To develop and maintain a coordinated response to prevent serious harm and deaths of vulnerable adults as per K.S.A. 75-754 and amendments thereto. The Silver Alert tracking responsibilities were shifted from the Victim Service division to the Abuse, Neglect & Exploitation Unit of the Fraud and Abuse Litigation Division of the OAG starting in SFY 2021.			

Program History

<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The Attorney General was faced with only two realistic options. First, was to add enough skilled staff to the Unit to properly review and</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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".</p>
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Performance Measures

<i>Output Measures</i>	<i>Goal</i>	<i>FY 2019</i>	<i>FY 2020</i>	<i>FY 2021</i>	<i>3- yr. Avg.</i>	<i>FY 2022</i>	<i>FY 2023</i>
1. Law enforcement referrals by State agencies regarding abuse, neglect, and exploitation of adults requiring review and potential follow up	A	5063	5201	4694	4986	5000	5000
2. Substantiated cases of abuse, neglect, and exploitation of adults forwarded to office by state agencies requiring review and potential	A	666	672	498	612	650	650
3. Cases being criminally litigated	A	15	19	15	16	12-18	12-18
4. Cases being criminally investigated	A	36	40	34	37	30-40	30-40
5. Educational presentations made to the law enforcement, prosecutors, or the general public	B	16	14	16	15	12-16	12-16
6. Silver alerts	C	20	34	32	29	35	35
Funding							
<i>Funding Source</i>		<i>FY 2018</i>	<i>FY 2019</i>	<i>FY 2020</i>	<i>FY 2021</i>	<i>FY 2022</i>	<i>FY 2023</i>
State General Fund	\$	130,466	\$ 292,375	\$ 324,464	\$ 374,094	\$ 361,481	\$ 349,999
Non-SGF State Funds	\$	3,218	\$ 27	\$ 1,014	\$ 7	\$ -	\$ -
Federal Funds	\$	86	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Total	\$	133,770	\$ 292,402	\$ 325,478	\$ 374,101	\$ 361,481	\$ 349,999

DARE							
Consequences of Not Funding this Program							
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	Mandatory vs.	MOE/Match Rqt.	Priority Level				
Specific K.S.A. 75-721, 75-721(b)(3)	Mandatory	No	1				
Program Goals							
A. To provide training and resources for Kansas school-based police (SBP) to reduce victimization of youth and help ensure a safer environment for the youth of Kansas. K.S.A. 75-721 and amendments thereto. Objective #1: Provide trainings needed for D.A.R.E. and School Resource Officer (SRO) certification in Kansas along with collaborating with schools, communities, and other organizations to provide for the expansion of school based policing (SBP) programs in Kansas.							
Program 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.							
Performance Measures							
Output Measures	Goal	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	3-yr. Avg.	FY 2022	FY 2023
Number of officers trained through the D.A.R.E. and school resource officer training programs	A	174	173	38	128	100	160
Number of educational programs participated in and outreach conducted	A	30	13	17	20	15	25
Funding							
Funding Source	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	
State General Fund	\$ 7,707	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
Non-SGF State Funds	57,881	10,563	5,642	6,612	7,750	7,750	
Federal Funds	14,907	59,739	44,963	53,561	69,701	64,056	
Total	\$ 80,495	\$ 70,302	\$ 50,605	\$ 60,173	\$ 77,451	\$ 71,806	

Due to COVID -19, many DARE graduations and trainings were cancelled for FY 2020 and FY 2021. We anticipate many FY 2022 graduations and trainings will also be impacted.

On this page, you will find an explanation of what is displayed on the following tabs:

Criminal 05310
 Fusion Center 05320
 TSRP 05330
 Branding 05340
 CCLU 05350
 PI 05370
 BEA 05375

These 7 tabs reflect the programs within the Criminal Litigation Division of our agency. In IBARS, Criminal Litigation is represented as 05300 Criminal Litigation (4500100). 05300 is the Parent/Roll-up Node for the 7 programs within the Criminal Litigation Division and all of the information for these 7 programs is rolled up into 05300 in IBARS.

The performance measures data that is specific to each program within the Criminal Litigation Division is represented on their respective tabs.

The funding table below is reflective of all the programs within Criminal Litigation and is also how the budget years are reflected in IBARS:

Funding

<i>Funding Source</i>		<i>FY 2018</i>	<i>FY 2019</i>	<i>FY 2020</i>	<i>FY 2021</i>	<i>FY 2022</i>	<i>FY 2023</i>
State General Fund		\$ 1,401,259	\$ 1,648,160	\$ 1,609,619	\$ 1,937,274	\$ 2,186,103	\$ 2,143,441
Non-SGF State Funds		\$ 1,006,239	\$ 1,080,472	\$ 1,142,368	\$ 1,280,571	\$ 1,468,118	\$ 1,482,484
Federal Funds		\$ 316,315	\$ 313,394	\$ 369,038	\$ 210,792	\$ 241,853	\$ 263,287
Total		\$ 2,723,813	\$ 3,042,026	\$ 3,121,025	\$ 3,428,637	\$ 3,896,074	\$ 3,889,212

Criminal Litigation							
Consequences of Not Funding this Program							
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		Mandatory vs. Discretionary	MOE/Match Rqt.	Priority Level			
Specific	Kan. Constitution, Article 1, § 1; K.S.A. 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	No	1			
Program Goals							
A. Build and sustain a group of highly skilled prosecutors who can efficiently, effectively, and ethically prosecute persons charged with violations of Kansas criminal laws. Kan. Constitution, Article I, § 1; K.S.A. 22-2202(17), K.S.A. 75-108, K.S.A. 75-702, K.S.A. 75-708, and amendments thereto; State ex rel. Stephan v. Reynolds, 234 Kan. 574, 673 P.2d 1188 (1984). Objective #1: Utilizing well trained and resourced Assistant Attorneys General, prosecute the most difficult and demanding cases throughout Kansas.							
B. Build and sustain a group of highly skilled prosecutors who can efficiently, effectively, and ethically prosecute persons charged with violations of Kansas criminal laws. Kan. Constitution, Article I, § 1; K.S.A. 22-2202(17), K.S.A. 75-108, K.S.A. 75-702, K.S.A. 75-708, and amendments thereto; State ex rel. Stephan v. Reynolds, 234 Kan. 574, 673 P.2d 1188 (1984). Objective #2: Build positive relationships with state and local law enforcement officers and officials to foster core competencies in the investigation and prosecution of homicides, child sex crimes, illegal drug manufacture and distribution crimes, and crimes involving public officials.							
C. This section supports the prosecution section through witness interviews, criminal history checks, and subpoena service. In addition, it provides training, assistance, and investigation support for other law enforcement-related investigations in accordance with the Kansas Attorney General's statutory and constitutional duties. The section also supports investigations conducted by the Livestock/Branding Unit within the section, and Special Agents of the section that are assigned to the Northeast Kansas Crimes Against Children initiative, as well as other investigative personnel within the Attorney General's Office. Objective #1: Provide certified law enforcement capability within the Kansas Attorney General's Office.							
D. This section supports the prosecution section through witness interviews, criminal history checks, and subpoena service. In addition, it provides training, assistance, and investigation support for other law enforcement-related investigations in accordance with the Kansas Attorney General's statutory and constitutional duties. The section also supports investigations conducted by the Livestock/Branding Unit within the section, and Special Agents of the section that are assigned to the Northeast Kansas Crimes Against Children initiative, as well as other investigative personnel within the Attorney General's Office. Objective #2: Provide certified law enforcement capability as an agency member of the Northeast Kansas Crimes Against Children initiative.							
Program 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.							
Performance Measures							
<i>Output Measures</i>	<i>Goal</i>	<i>FY 2019</i>	<i>FY 2020</i>	<i>FY 2021</i>	<i>3- yr. Avg.</i>	<i>FY 2022</i>	<i>FY 2023</i>
1. Criminal cases accepted from county and district attorney offices	A	44	22	41	36	40	40
2. Jury trials conducted	A	5	2	2	3	10	10
3. Annual Focus Four Forum attendance	B	70	0	0	23	40	40

4. Regional AG Call attendance	B	57	60	0	39	50	50
5. OAG to entity training events conducted	B	38	16	4	19	10	20
6. Assist other agency requests supported	C	29	27	25	27	25	25
7. Prosecution assistance request supported	C	31	20	27	26	25	25
8. Constituent inquiries reviewed	C	163	188	122	158	130	130
9. Other investigations initiated	C	7	6	2	5	6	6
10. Safety and security incidents investigated	C	11	6	5	7	7	7
11. Task Force Investigations opened or supported by OAG Special Agents assigned to the Task Force	D	14	25	29	23	30	30
Funding							
<i>Funding Source</i>		<i>FY 2018</i>	<i>FY 2019</i>	<i>FY 2020</i>	<i>FY 2021</i>	<i>FY 2022</i>	<i>FY 2023</i>
State General Fund		\$ 1,372,511	\$ 1,590,296	\$ 1,549,671	\$ 1,872,916	\$ 2,120,520	\$ 2,079,138
Non-SGF State Funds		83,308	147,007	198,567	223,027	234,899	237,197
Federal Funds		143,577	167,147	180,514	57,269	78,751	102,525
Total		\$ 1,599,396	\$ 1,904,450	\$ 1,928,752	\$ 2,153,212	\$ 2,434,170	\$ 2,418,860

Jury Trials prohibited for part of FY 2020 and FY 2021 due to COVID.

Annual Focus Four Forum sessions cancelled in FY 2020 and FY 2021 due to COVID.

FY 2021 Regional AG Calls cancelled due to COVID.

Most trainings cancelled due to COVID.

Kansas Intelligence Fusion Center						
Consequences of Not Funding this Program						
<p>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.</p>						
Statutory Basis	Mandatory vs. Discretionary	MOE/Match Rqt.	Priority Level			
Specific K.S.A. 48-3701 through 3710	Mandatory	No	1			
Program Goals						
<p>A. The Kansas Intelligence Fusion Center Act (K.S.A. 48-3701 et seq.) establishes the Kansas Intelligence Fusion Center as part of the Adjutant General's department. The attorney general is tasked with chairing and providing administrative support of the Kansas Intelligence Fusion Center Oversight Board as well as assigning an attorney to serve as privacy and civil liberties counsel to the Center and appointing a Deputy Director for law enforcement.</p> <p>Objective #1: To support the work of the Kansas Intelligence Fusion Center through providing appropriate oversight, legal counsel and liaison with the law enforcement community.</p>						
Program History						
<p>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.</p>						
Performance Measures						
Funding						
<i>Funding Source</i>	<i>FY 2018</i>	<i>FY 2019</i>	<i>FY 2020</i>	<i>FY 2021</i>	<i>FY 2022</i>	<i>FY 2023</i>
State General Fund	\$ 28,748	\$ 57,864	\$ 59,948	\$ 64,358	\$ 65,583	\$ 64,303
Non-SGF State Funds	\$ 1,427	\$ -	\$ 1,984	\$ 510	\$ 132	\$ 133
Federal Funds	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	\$ 30,175	\$ 57,864	\$ 61,932	\$ 64,868	\$ 65,715	\$ 64,437

TSRP (Traffic Safety Resource Prosecutors)							
Consequences of Not Funding this Program							
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	Mandatory vs. Discretionary	MOE/Match Rqt.			Priority Level		
General	Discretionary	No			2		
Program Goals							
A. The Traffic Safety Resource Prosecutor (TSRP) program is funded by the National Highway Transportation Safety Administration (NHTSA) through a grant from the Kansas Department of Transportation. The TSRP provides training, education and technical support to prosecutors and law enforcement agencies throughout the state on traffic crimes and safety issues. While the TSRP's focus is on alcohol and drug impaired driving, the TSRP also serves as a resource in other areas of traffic safety including distracted driving, occupant restraint, and other highway safety issues. Objective #1: Provide support to local prosecutors to review and prosecute traffic safety crimes with an emphasis on DUI fatalities.							
B. The Traffic Safety Resource Prosecutor (TSRP) program is funded by the National Highway Transportation Safety Administration (NHTSA) through a grant from the Kansas Department of Transportation. The TSRP provides training, education and technical support to prosecutors and law enforcement agencies throughout the state on traffic crimes and safety issues. While the TSRP's focus is on alcohol and drug impaired driving, the TSRP also serves as a resource in other areas of traffic safety including distracted driving, occupant restraint, and other highway safety issues. Objective #2: Produce or co-produce with one or more agencies or organizations, training events relating to detection and apprehension of impaired drivers for law enforcement or in conjunction with prosecutors.							
C. The Traffic Safety Resource Prosecutor (TSRP) program is funded by the National Highway Transportation Safety Administration (NHTSA) through a grant from the Kansas Department of Transportation. The TSRP provides training, education and technical support to prosecutors and law enforcement agencies throughout the state on traffic crimes and safety issues. While the TSRP's focus is on alcohol and drug impaired driving, the TSRP also serves as a resource in other areas of traffic safety including distracted driving, occupant restraint, and other highway safety issues. Objective #3: Inform prosecuting attorneys and law enforcement officers of significant developments about the DUI and Implied Consent laws as well as other traffic safety related news including upcoming training opportunities.							
Program 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.							
Performance Measures							
<i>Output Measures</i>	<i>Goal</i>	<i>FY 2019</i>	<i>FY 2020</i>	<i>FY 2021</i>	<i>3- yr. Avg.</i>	<i>FY 2022</i>	<i>FY 2023</i>
1. Prosecutors provided technical assistance	A	130	67	143	113	150	150
2. Criminal cases accepted for prosecution	A	2	3	0	2	2	3
3. Law enforcement trainings conducted	B	18	3	4	8	20	15
4. Cumulative attendees at law enforcement trainings conducted	B	662	52	130	281	500	500
8. Number of prosecutor trainings conducted	B	7	1	18	9	10	10
9. Cumulative attendees at prosecutor trainings conducted	B	236	20	294	183	250	250
10. Newsletter Subscribers	C	668	681	652	667	680	700
11. Law Enforcement Officers Receiving Newsletter	C	493	492	460	482	480	500
12. Prosecutors Receiving Newsletter	C	122	130	131	128	140	145
13. Other Traffic Safety Professionals Receiving Newsletter	C	53	29	27	36	35	40
Funding							
<i>Funding Source</i>	<i>FY 2018</i>	<i>FY 2019</i>	<i>FY 2020</i>	<i>FY 2021</i>	<i>FY 2022</i>	<i>FY 2023</i>	
State General Fund	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Non-SGF State Funds	\$ 5,790	\$ 9,858	\$ 239	\$ 203	\$ 1,189	\$ 1,201	
Federal Funds	\$ 172,583	\$ 146,247	\$ 185,622	\$ 153,523	\$ 160,652	\$ 160,762	
Total	\$ 178,373	\$ 156,105	\$ 185,861	\$ 153,726	\$ 161,841	\$ 161,963	

The number of trainings for FY 2020 and FY 2021 was lower due to COVID related cancellations.

Livestock/Branding Unit							
Consequences of Not Funding this Program							
There would be no law enforcement entity to investigate livestock crimes with resources to conduct multi-jurisdictional investigations.							
Statutory Basis	Mandatory vs. MOE/Match Discretionary Rqt.				Priority Level		
Specific K. S. A. 75-3111, 47-416, 47-425	Discretionary No				2		
Program Goals							
A. The section supports the prosecution section through witness interviews, criminal history checks, and subpoena service. In addition, it provides training, assistance, and investigation support for other law enforcement-related investigations in accordance with the Kansas Attorney General's statutory and constitutional duties. The section also supports investigations conducted by the Livestock/Branding Unit within the section, and Special Agents of the section that are assigned to the Northeast Kansas Crimes Against Children initiative, as well as other investigative personnel within the Attorney General's Office.							
B. To provide efficient, effective, and ethical enforcement of the Kansas Brand Law. K.S.A. 47-414 et seq. Objective #1: To receive, process, investigate and act on complaints pertaining to the Kansas Brand Law, and ethically prosecute or otherwise enforce the matters falling within the parameters of the Kansas Brand Law.							
Program History							
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.							
Performance Measures							
<i>Output Measures</i>	<i>Goal</i>	<i>FY 2019</i>	<i>FY 2020</i>	<i>FY 2021</i>	<i>3- yr. Avg.</i>	<i>FY 2022</i>	<i>FY 2023</i>
1. See Output Measures 9-13 on Criminal 05310 tab	A						
2. Number of request for assistance	B	34	42	45	40	45	45
3. Number of requests for assistance or investigations resolved or	B	22	63	45	43	30	30
4. Number of head of livestock recovered	B	58	36	0	31	20	20
5. Number of entities reached in public education and law enforcement training	B	3	4	0	2	4	4
Funding							
<i>Funding Source</i>	<i>FY 2018</i>	<i>FY 2019</i>	<i>FY 2020</i>	<i>FY 2021</i>	<i>FY 2022</i>	<i>FY 2023</i>	
State General Fund	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
Non-SGF State Funds	\$ 24,540	\$ 32,455	\$ 45,319	\$ 35,896	\$ 39,639	\$ 40,027	
Federal Funds	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,902	\$ -	\$ 2,450	\$ -	
Total	\$ 24,540	\$ 32,455	\$ 48,221	\$ 35,896	\$ 42,089	\$ 40,027	

This program is treated as a reduction of expenditures with the exception of the 4th quarter.

Number of head of livestock recovered was 0 in FY 2021 due to COVID travel restrictions.

Public education and training presentations reduced to 0 in FY 2021 due to COVID.

Concealed Carry Licensing Unit (CCLU)

Consequences of Not Funding this Program

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	Mandatory vs. Discretionary	MOE/Match Rqt.	Priority Level
Specific	K.S.A. 75-7c01 et seq., K.A.R. 16-11-1 through K.A.R. 16-11-8	Mandatory	No	1

Program Goals

A. Administer and regulate the issuance of concealed carry handgun licenses (CCHL) pursuant to the 2006 Kansas Personal and Family Protection Act (K.S.A. 75-7c01 et seq.) (K.A.R. 16-11-1 through K.A. R. 16-11-8). The Act became effective July 1, 2006 and the first licenses were issued January 3, 2007. Per statute, licenses are charged at \$132.50 with \$100 going to the Office of the Attorney General and \$32.50 to the sheriff of the county where the applicant resides to pay for fingerprinting and processing the initial application. A budget proviso reduced the application fee paid to the OAG to \$79.50 for FY 2022. Currently, \$47 of each initial application fee paid to the OAG is in turn paid to the KBI for conducting the state and national background checks. Licenses are valid for four years. Renewal licenses are charged at \$25 (plus a \$15 late fee- if renewing within 6 months after expiration) and deposited with the Office of the Attorney General. There is no fee paid to the sheriff's offices during the renewal process as the renewal applications are submitted directly to the Office of the Attorney General. A renewed license is also valid for four years. Objective #1: Receive license applications from the county sheriffs, conduct background checks on the applicants and either approve or deny requests for a license within the 90-day period allowed by the Act.

B. Administer and regulate the issuance of concealed carry handgun licenses (CCHL) pursuant to the 2006 Kansas Personal and Family Protection Act (K.S.A. 75-7c01 et seq.) (K.A.R. 16-11-1 through K.A. R. 16-11-8). The Act became effective July 1, 2006 and the first licenses were issued January 3, 2007. Per statute, licenses are charged at \$132.50 with \$100 going to the Office of the Attorney General and \$32.50 to the sheriff of the county where the applicant resides to pay for fingerprinting and processing the initial application. A budget proviso reduced the application fee paid to the OAG to \$79.50 for FY 2022. Currently, \$47 of each initial application fee paid to the OAG is in turn paid to the KBI for conducting the state and national background checks. Licenses are valid for four years. Renewal licenses are charged at \$25 (plus a \$15 late fee- if renewing within 6 months after expiration) and deposited with the Office of the Attorney General. There is no fee paid to the sheriff's offices during the renewal process as the renewal applications are submitted directly to the Office of the Attorney General. A renewed license is also valid for four years. Objective #5: Certify and regulate concealed carry handgun instructors authorized to conduct the required weapons and safety training class.

Program 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.

Performance Measures							
<i>Outcome Measures</i>	<i>Goal</i>	<i>FY 2019</i>	<i>FY 2020</i>	<i>FY 2021</i>	<i>3- yr. Avg.</i>	<i>FY 2022</i>	<i>FY 2023</i>
1. Number of new licenses issued	A	4282	4645	6893	5273	6000	5000
2. Number renewals issued	A	12630	12630	14532	13264	25000	22000
3. Percentage of license applications fully processed within 90 days	A	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
<i>Output Measures</i>							
4a. Instructor orientation classes	B	3	2	0	2	2	2
4b. Instructor certifications	B	26	33	167	75	25	20
Funding							
<i>Funding Source</i>		<i>FY 2018</i>	<i>FY 2019</i>	<i>FY 2020</i>	<i>FY 2021</i>	<i>FY 2022</i>	<i>FY 2023</i>
State General Fund		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Non-SGF State		\$ 814,952	\$ 808,478	\$ 821,036	\$ 938,676	\$ 1,099,620	\$ 1,110,381
Federal Funds		\$ 155	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Total		\$ 815,107	\$ 808,478	\$ 821,036	\$ 938,676	\$ 1,099,620	\$ 1,110,381

No orientation classes held in FY 2021 due to COVID.

High number of withdrawn instructors due to transfer of data from old Access system into case management system.

Private Detective Unit (PI)							
Consequences of Not Funding this Program							
<p>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.</p>							
Statutory Basis		Mandatory vs. Discretionary	MOE/Match Rqt.	Priority Level			
Specific	K.S.A. 75-7b01 through 75-7b23; K.A.R. 16-1-7 through 16-6-3	Mandatory	No	1			
Program Goals							
A. Provide licensing services and maintain accurate information on persons and agencies licensed as private detectives and agencies in the State of Kansas. Maintain the licensing records in a manner that supports office use and public access. Objective #1: Strive to effectively and efficiently manage the PDLU.							
Program 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.							
Performance Measures							
<i>Outcome Measures</i>	<i>Goal</i>	<i>FY 2019</i>	<i>FY 2020</i>	<i>FY 2021</i>	<i>3- yr. Avg.</i>	<i>FY 2022</i>	<i>FY 2023</i>
1. Number of licensed independent private detectives	A	121	121	128	123	120	120
2. Number of private detective agencies	A	121	124	110	118	120	120
3. Number of private detectives licensed	A	287	284	250	274	250	250
4. Private detectives with firearm permits	A	116	115	111	114	110	110
5. Certified firearms	A	11	11	12	11	10	10
6. Complaint cases	A	5	5	2	4	5	5
<i>Output Measures</i>							
7. New applications	A	61	78	77	72	70	70
8. Renewal applications	A	288	128	171	196	200	250
9. Complaint cases	A	5	0	7	4	5	5
Funding							
<i>Funding Source</i>	<i>FY 2018</i>	<i>FY 2019</i>	<i>FY 2020</i>	<i>FY 2021</i>	<i>FY 2022</i>	<i>FY 2023</i>	
State General Fund	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
Non-SGF State Funds	71,782	79,569	72,114	78,888	88,087	88,949	
Federal Funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total	\$71,782	\$79,569	\$72,114	\$ 78,888	\$88,087	\$88,949	

Bail Enforcement Licensing Unit (BEA)							
Consequences of Not Funding this Program							
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		Mandatory vs. Discretionary		MOE/Matc h Rqt.		Priority Level	
Specific	K.S.A. 75-e01 through 75-7e09; K.A.R. 16-15-1 through K.A.R. 16-15-4	Mandatory		No		3	
Program Goals							
A. Provide licensing services and maintain accurate information on persons and agencies licensed as bail enforcement agents (or "bounty hunters") in the State of Kansas. Maintain the licensing records in a manner that supports office use and public access. Objective #1: Strive to effectively and efficiently manage the BEALU.							
Program 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.							
Performance Measures							
<i>Outcome Measures</i>	<i>Goal</i>	<i>FY 2019</i>	<i>FY 2020</i>	<i>FY 2021</i>	<i>3- yr. Avg.</i>	<i>FY 2022</i>	<i>FY 2023</i>
1. Initial BEA applications received	A	23	27	30	27	25	25
2. BEA renewal applications received	A	7	5	9	7	10	10
<i>Output Measures</i>							
3. Licensed independent BEAs	A	61	60	56	59	60	60
4a. Application denials	A	0	1	0	0	0	0
4b. Application administrative challenges	A	0	0	1	0	0	0
5a. Administrative hearings: Prehearing Resolution	A	0	0	0	0	0	0
5b. Administrative hearings: Hearings Conducted	A	0	0	0	0	0	0
6a. Complaint cases opened	A	1	1	3	2	1	1
6b. Complaint cases closed	A	1	1	1	1	1	1
6c. Action taken on License	A	0	0	2	1	0	0
Funding							
<i>Funding Source</i>	<i>FY 2018</i>	<i>FY 2019</i>	<i>FY 2020</i>	<i>FY 2021</i>	<i>FY 2022</i>	<i>FY 2023</i>	
State General Fund	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Non-SGF State Funds	4,440	3,105	3,109	3,371	4,551	4,596	
Federal Funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	\$ 4,440	\$ 3,105	\$ 3,109	\$ 3,371	\$ 4,551	\$ 4,596	

On this page, you will find an explanation of what is displayed on the following tabs:
 LOGIC 05410
 Bond Review 05420
 Open Govt 05440
 Contract Gen Counsel 05450
 Racial Profile 05460

These 5 tabs reflect the programs within the Legal Opinions and Government Counsel (LOGIC) Division of our agency. In IBARS, LOGIC is represented as 05400 Legal Opinions & Govt Counsel (4700100). 05400 is the Parent/Roll-up Node for the 5 programs within the LOGIC Division and all of the information for these 5 programs is rolled up into 05400 in IBARS.

The performance measures data that is specific to each program within the LOGIC Division is represented on their respective tabs.

The funding table below is reflective of all the programs within LOGIC and is also how the budget years are reflected in IBARS:

Funding							
<i>Funding Source</i>		<i>FY 2018</i>	<i>FY 2019</i>	<i>FY 2020</i>	<i>FY 2021</i>	<i>FY 2022</i>	<i>FY 2023</i>
State General Fund		\$ 482,256	\$ 605,769	\$ 445,362	\$ 340,465	\$ 279,979	\$ 279,862
Non-SGF State Funds		\$ 287,452	\$ 232,034	\$ 582,499	\$ 241,511	\$ 471,573	\$ 471,305
Federal Funds		-	-	-	-	-	-
Total		\$ 769,708	\$ 837,803	\$ 1,027,861	\$ 581,976	\$ 751,552	\$ 751,167

Beginning in FY2021, LOGIC began receiving funds from other state agencies via interagency agreements for general counsel services. These funds are "off-budget" and are not reflected as expenses or projected expenses in the funding table above, but are detailed below for informational purposes:

						<i>FY 2021</i>	<i>FY2022</i>	<i>FY2023</i>
					<i>Fund 6125</i>	\$ 401,253	\$ 377,640	\$ 377,446

LOGIC			
Consequences of Not Funding this Program			
<p>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.</p>			
Statutory Basis	Mandatory vs.	MOE/Matc h Rqt.	Priority Level
Specific K.S.A. 75-704, K.S.A. 77-701 et seq.	Mandatory	No	1
Program Goals			
<p>A. To provide formal written opinions to the Legislature, Governor, Secretary of State, State Treasurer, State Board of Education, Commissioner of Insurance and other public officials that may settle a question of law or provide a certain and uniform method of analyzing a legal question in an unbiased manner. To provide County and District Attorneys with consultation and advice in all matters pertaining to their official duties. When assigned by Administration, to appropriately respond to emails, letters, and other communication from legislators, public agencies and state or local public officials requesting information on a legal issue. To annually update guidelines to assist state agencies in evaluating proposed governmental actions and in determining whether such actions may constitute a taking. To assist the Office of the Attorney General with legal research and special projects, such as promulgating regulations in response to a newly enacted state law. K.S.A. 75-704, K.S.A. 77701 et seq. Objective #1: To research and issue written legal opinions requested by legislators, public agencies, and officials.</p>			
<p>B. To provide formal written opinions to the Legislature, Governor, Secretary of State, State Treasurer, State Board of Education, Commissioner of Insurance and other public officials that may settle a question of law or provide a certain and uniform method of analyzing a legal question in an unbiased manner. To provide County and District Attorneys with consultation and advice in all matters pertaining to their official duties. When assigned by Administration, to appropriately respond to emails, letters, and other communication from legislators, public agencies and state or local public officials requesting information on a legal issue. To annually update guidelines to assist state agencies in evaluating proposed governmental actions and in determining whether such actions may constitute a taking. To assist the Office of the Attorney General with legal research and special projects, such as promulgating regulations in response to a newly enacted state law. K.S.A. 75-704, K.S.A. 77701 et seq. Objective #2: Consult with and advise county and district attorneys, when requested by them, in all matters pertaining to their official duties. When assigned by Administration, appropriately respond to emails, letters, and other communication from legislators, public agencies and state or local public officials requesting information on a</p>			
<p>C. To provide formal written opinions to the Legislature, Governor, Secretary of State, State Treasurer, State Board of Education, Commissioner of Insurance and other public officials that may settle a question of law or provide a certain and uniform method of analyzing a legal question in an unbiased manner. To provide County and District Attorneys with consultation and advice in all matters pertaining to their official duties. When assigned by Administration, to appropriately respond to emails, letters, and other communication from legislators, public agencies and state or local public officials requesting information on a legal issue. To annually update guidelines to assist state agencies in evaluating proposed governmental actions and in determining whether such actions may constitute a taking. To assist the Office of the Attorney General with legal research and special projects, such as promulgating regulations in response to a newly enacted state law. K.S.A. 75-704, K.S.A. 77701 et seq. Objective #3: Annually update guidelines to assist state agencies in evaluating proposed governmental actions and in determining whether such actions may constitute a taking. Assist the Attorney General with research and special projects, such as responding to requirements imposed by the Legislature or other authority and anticipating legal developments in the State to put the State in the best posture in the event litigation arises.</p>			
<p>D. To respond to inquiries of the public, as directed by Administration, by providing information and directing individuals to appropriate public agencies or private entities for assistance as needed. Objective #1: Respond to miscellaneous correspondence, email, and telephone inquiries from the public, as directed by Administration.</p>			
<p>E. To respond to inquiries of the public, as directed by Administration, by providing information and directing individuals to appropriate public agencies or private entities for assistance as needed. Objective #2: Catalogue and disseminate written legal opinions as they are issued. Assist the public in accessing older opinions.</p>			
<p>F. Investigate complaints that suggest potential Kansas Architectural Accessibility Act (KAAA) violations, or refer investigation of such matters to local prosecutors. K.S.A. 58-1304.</p>			
Program 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).

Performance Measures

<i>Outcome Measures</i>	<i>Goal</i>	<i>FY 2019</i>	<i>FY 2020</i>	<i>FY 2021</i>	<i>3- yr. Avg.</i>	<i>FY 2022</i>	<i>FY 2023</i>
1. Percentage of written legal opinions requested that are considered in a timely	A	99%	99%	99%	99%	99%	99%
2. Percentage of communication responded in a timely manner	B	99%	99%	99%	99%	99%	99%
<i>Output Measures</i>							
3. Number of written legal opinions issued	A	16	12	6	11	15	15
4. Number of communications received	B	1580	2253	2845	2226	3000	3000
5. Number of special projects handled	C	24	71	23	39	45	45
6. Number of inquiries received from the	D	253	583	526	454	600	600
7. Number of KAAA investigations conducted by office or referrals made	F	1	1	0	1	1	1

Funding

<i>Funding Source</i>	<i>FY 2018</i>	<i>FY 2019</i>	<i>FY 2020</i>	<i>FY 2021</i>	<i>FY 2022</i>	<i>FY 2023</i>
State General Fund	\$ 386,711	\$ 513,434	\$ 350,208	\$ 243,633	\$ 181,851	\$ 181,734
Non-SGF State Funds	160,357	109,611	152,992	117,281	374,606	373,664
Federal Funds	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	\$ 547,068	\$ 623,045	\$ 503,200	\$ 360,914	\$ 556,457	\$ 555,398

Bond Review							
Consequences of Not Funding this Program							
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		Mandatory vs. Discretionary		MOE/Match Rqt.		Priority Level	
Specific	K.S.A. 10-108; K.S.A. 75-750	Mandatory		No		1	
Program Goals							
A. To review for legality all proposed rules and regulations. To review the issuance of bond and temporary notes for legality and sufficiency of associated transcripts of proceedings. To review contracts affecting state property, including deeds, easements, leases and special assessments. To review interlocal agreements submitted by local units of government. K.S.A. 77-420, 10-108, 12-3425, 75-3743, 74-3264, 75-2131, 122904 and others. Objective #1: Review any proposed adoption, amendment, or revocation of agency rules and regulations pursuant to K.S.A. 77-420 to determine whether the proposed action is within the scope of the agency's authority and appears to be consistent with applicable statutory and constitutional law.							
B. To review for legality all proposed rules and regulations. To review the issuance of bond and temporary notes for legality and sufficiency of associated transcripts of proceedings. To review contracts affecting state property, including deeds, easements, leases and special assessments. To review interlocal agreements submitted by local units of government. K.S.A. 77-420, 10-108, 12-3425, 75-3743, 74-3264, 75-2131, 122904 and others. Objective #2: Perform an independent review of the legality of the issuance of bonds and notes by governmental entities and the sufficiency of the transcript of proceedings used by municipalities to issue bonds and temporary notes.							
C. To review for legality all proposed rules and regulations. To review the issuance of bond and temporary notes for legality and sufficiency of associated transcripts of proceedings. To review contracts affecting state property, including deeds, easements, leases and special assessments. To review interlocal agreements submitted by local units of government. K.S.A. 77-420, 10-108, 12-3425, 75-3743, 74-3264, 75-2131, 122904 and others. Objective #3: Review easements, special assessments, deeds and leases on state property as statutorily required for form and/or substance.							
D. To review for legality all proposed rules and regulations. To review the issuance of bond and temporary notes for legality and sufficiency of associated transcripts of proceedings. To review contracts affecting state property, including deeds, easements, leases and special assessments. To review interlocal agreements submitted by local units of government. K.S.A. 77-420, 10-108, 12-3425, 75-3743, 74-3264, 75-2131, 122904 and others. Objective #4: Review Interlocal Cooperation Act agreements as statutorily required for form and/or substance.							
Program 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.							
Performance Measures							
<i>Outcome Measures</i>	<i>Goal</i>	<i>FY 2019</i>	<i>FY 2020</i>	<i>FY 2021</i>	<i>3- yr. Avg.</i>	<i>FY 2022</i>	<i>FY 2023</i>
1. Percentage of proposed State agency regulations reviewed in a	A	99%	99%	99%	99%	99%	99%
<i>Output Measures</i>							
2. Number of Regulations reviewed	A	626	632	701	653	750	750
3. Number of bond/temporary note transcripts reviewed	B	226	319	336	294	340	340
4. Number of easements, special assessments, deeds and leases reviewed	C	13	15	11	13	15	15
5. Number of interlocal agreements reviewed	D	91	74	43	69	50	50
Funding							
<i>Funding Source</i>	<i>FY 2018</i>	<i>FY 2019</i>	<i>FY 2020</i>	<i>FY 2021</i>	<i>FY 2022</i>	<i>FY 2023</i>	
State General Fund	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 11	\$ -	\$ -	
Non-SGF State Funds	\$ 117,076	\$ 120,983	\$ 103,531	\$ 89,637	\$ 90,328	\$ 90,272	
Federal Funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total	\$ 117,076	\$ 120,983	\$ 103,531	\$ 89,648	\$ 90,328	\$ 90,272	

Open Government							
Consequences of Not Funding this Program							
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		Mandatory vs. Discretionary		MOE/Matc h Rqt.		Priority Level	
Specific	K.S.A. 75-761; 45-216; 45-218; 75-4317	Mandatory		No		1	
Program Goals							
A. To provide training and outreach 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. K.S.A. 75-4317 et seq., 45-215 et seq., 75-761. Objective #1: Provide training for public officials and the public throughout the state.							
B. To provide training and outreach 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. K.S.A. 75-4317 et seq., 45-215 et seq., 75-761. Objective #2: Provide information and education on the Open Meetings Act and the Open Records Act to governmental entities subject to those acts, interested persons contacting the office, and the public at large. Respond to open records requests submitted to the Office of the Attorney General.							
Program 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.							
Performance Measures							
<i>Output Measures</i>	<i>Goal</i>	<i>FY 2019</i>	<i>FY 2020</i>	<i>FY 2021</i>	<i>3- yr. Avg.</i>	<i>FY 2022</i>	<i>FY 2023</i>
1. Number of KOMA/KORA presentations	A	27	35	43	35	50	50
2. Number of inquiries (e.g. emails, letters, and telephone calls) regarding KOMA/KORA, including records	B	2425	3173	3254	2951	3300	3300
Funding							
<i>Funding Source</i>	<i>FY 2018</i>	<i>FY 2019</i>	<i>FY 2020</i>	<i>FY 2021</i>	<i>FY 2022</i>	<i>FY 2023</i>	
State General Fund	\$ 93,812	\$ 91,001	\$ 95,154	\$ 96,821	\$ 98,128	\$ 98,128	
Non-SGF State Funds	\$ 6,322	\$ 1,771	\$ 5,350.00	\$ 5,981.00	\$ 6,639.00	\$ 7,369.29	
Federal Funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total	\$ 100,134	\$ 92,772	\$ 100,504	\$ 102,802	\$ 104,767	\$ 105,497	

Contract General Counsel							
Consequences of Not Funding this Program							
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		Mandatory vs. Discretionary	MOE/Matc h Rqt.	Priority Level			
Specific	K.S.A. 75-769; K.S.A. 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	No	1			
Program Goals							
A. To serve as general counsel for state boards and commissions that have no in-house counsel, helping them to pursue a proper course of conduct and avoid litigation through the provision of advice and consultation. Pursuant to K.S.A. 75-769, the Office of the Attorney General has authority to charge legal representation charges to state agencies. To serve as the Attorney General's designee on certain statutorily created entities. K.S.A. 77-423, 75-4101, 46-2303, 75-710, 66-106, 74-4206, 74-4908, 74-7029, 41-201, 75-1515, 75-1516, 74-8715, 77-8809. Objective #1: As general counsel for 29 boards and commissions that have no in-house counsel, attend administrative board meetings and hearings, draft orders, and assist with other legal matters as necessary.							
B. To serve as general counsel for state boards and commissions that have no in-house counsel, helping them to pursue a proper course of conduct and avoid litigation through the provision of advice and consultation. Pursuant to K.S.A. 75-769, the Office of the Attorney General has authority to charge legal representation charges to state agencies. To serve as the Attorney General's designee on certain statutorily created entities. K.S.A. 77-423, 75-4101, 46-2303, 75-710, 66-106, 74-4206, 74-4908, 74-7029, 41-201, 75-1515, 75-1516, 74-8715, 77-8809. Objective #2: Serve as the Attorney General's designee on statutorily created entities such as the State Rules and Regulations Board, State Records Board, Committee on Surety Bonds and Insurance, and the Joint Committee on State/Tribal Relations or as directed.							
Program 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.							
Performance Measures							
<i>Output Measures</i>	<i>Goal</i>	<i>FY 2019</i>	<i>FY 2020</i>	<i>FY 2021</i>	<i>3- yr. Avg.</i>	<i>FY 2022</i>	<i>FY 2023</i>
1. State agency meetings/hearings attended	A	240	295	453	329	475	475
2. Legal documents created or reviewed	A	600	1049	1214	954	1200	1200
3. Communications (letter, email, telephone calls) with agencies	A	6887	9719	12741	9782	12000	12000
4. Statutorily created entity meetings/hearings attended	B	27	24	26	26	26	26
Funding							
<i>Funding Source</i>	<i>FY 2018</i>	<i>FY 2019</i>	<i>FY 2020</i>	<i>FY 2021</i>	<i>FY 2022</i>	<i>FY 2023</i>	

State General Fund	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Non-SGF State Funds	\$ 3,458	\$ (571)	\$ 320,625	\$ 28,612	-	-
Federal Funds	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	\$ 3,458	\$ (571)	\$ 320,625	\$ 28,612	\$ -	\$ -

Funded with off-budget, not reflected in projections.

FY2021: There is \$401,253 in off-budget expenses not reflected in the table above.

Racial and/or Biased Based Policing							
Consequences of Not Funding this Program							
The program is not currently funded. The administrative responsibilities of the act were absorbed into this division.							
Statutory Basis		Mandatory vs. Discretionary	MOE/Match Rqt.			Priority Level	
Specific	K.S.A. 22-4606 <i>et seq</i>	Mandatory	No			1	
Program Goals							
A. 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 <i>et seq</i> , 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 responsibility for this activity on May 1, 2017. Objective #1: Review each racial or other biased based policing complaint filed with this office and make a determination of the appropriate action on each complaint.							
B. 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 <i>et seq</i> , 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 responsibility for this activity on May 1, 2017. Objective #2: Collect and publish law enforcement agency Racial and Other Biased Based							
Program 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 <i>et seq</i> , 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.							
Performance Measures							
<i>Outcome Measures</i>	<i>Goal</i>	<i>FY 2019</i>	<i>FY 2020</i>	<i>FY 2021</i>	<i>3- yr. Avg.</i>	<i>FY 2022</i>	<i>FY 2023</i>
1. Percent of racial profiling complaints which were acknowledged within 10 days	A	100%	100%	100%	1	100%	100%
2. Percent of non-exempt agencies filing annual report	B	98%	94%	99%	97%	99%	99%
<i>Output Measures</i>							
3. Number of racial profiling related complaints received and opened for review	A	26	17	26	23	25	25
4. Number of racial profiling complaints resolved or closed	A	22	20	27	23	25	25
Funding							
<i>Funding Source</i>	<i>FY 2018</i>	<i>FY 2019</i>	<i>FY 2020</i>	<i>FY 2021</i>	<i>FY 2022</i>	<i>FY 2023</i>	
State General Fund	\$ 1,733	\$ 1,334	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	-
Non-SGF State Funds	\$ 239	\$ 240	\$ 1	-	-	-	-
Federal Funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	\$ 1,972	\$ 1,574	\$ 1	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	-

On this page, you will find an explanation of what is displayed on the following tabs:

CP 05510
 Roofing 05520
 SMLU 05530
 Anti-Trust 05540
 Charities 05550

These 5 tabs reflect the programs within the Consumer Protection Division of our agency. In IBARS, Consumer Protection is represented as 05500 Consumer Protection (4700300). 05500 is the Parent/Roll-up Node for the 5 programs within the Consumer Protection Division and all of the information for these 5 programs is rolled up into 05500 in IBARS.

The performance measures data that is specific to each program within the Consumer Protection Division is represented on their respective tabs.

The funding table below is reflective of all the programs within Consumer Protection and is also how the budget years are reflected in IBARS:

Funding							
<i>Funding Source</i>		<i>FY 2018</i>	<i>FY 2019</i>	<i>FY 2020</i>	<i>FY 2021</i>	<i>FY 2022</i>	<i>FY 2023</i>
State General Fund		\$ 3,207	\$ 128,745	\$ 135,436	\$ 136,644	\$ 131,594	\$ 131,730
Non-SGF State Funds		\$ 2,315,676	\$ 2,289,376	\$ 2,534,805	\$ 2,551,614	\$ 6,507,538	\$ 2,783,228
Federal Funds		-	-	-	-	-	-
Total		\$ 2,318,883	\$ 2,418,121	\$ 2,670,241	\$ 2,688,258	\$ 6,639,132	\$ 2,914,958

FY2022 Non-SGF State Funds is significantly higher due to the Kansas Fights Addiction and Municipalities Fight Addiction Funds.

Consumer Protection								
Consequences of Not Funding this Program								
<p>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.</p>								
Statutory Basis		Mandatory vs. Discretionary		MOE/Match Rqt.		Priority Level		
Specific	K.S.A. 50-623 through K.S.A. 50-643, in particular K.S.A. 50-632	Mandatory		No		1		
Program Goals								
<p>A. To provide efficient, effective, and ethical enforcement of the Kansas Consumer Protection Act (KCPA) and other state and federal consumer protection laws. K.S.A. 50-623 et seq. Objective #1: To receive, process, investigate, and act on consumer complaints in a timely manner.</p>								
<p>B. To provide efficient, effective, and ethical enforcement of the Kansas Consumer Protection Act (KCPA) and other state and federal consumer protection laws. K.S.A. 50-623 et seq. Objective #2: To effectively, efficiently, and ethically prosecute or otherwise enforce the Kansas Consumer Protection Act against suppliers for violations of the Act.</p>								
<p>C. To provide efficient and effective education of the public, law enforcement officials, legal profession, and providers of goods and services on issues related to the Kansas Consumer Protection Act in order to reduce or prevent the occurrence of consumer fraud. Objective #1: Prevent consumers from becoming victims of deceptive and unconscionable acts and practices by educating them and providing them with written educational materials.</p>								
<p>D. To provide efficient, effective and ethical enforcement of the Kansas False Claims Act (KFCA). K.S.A. 75-7501–7511. Objective #1: To receive, process, investigate and act on complaints pertaining to the KFCA, and ethically prosecute or otherwise enforce the matters falling within the parameters of the KFCA.</p>								
<p>E. To provide efficient, effective and ethical enforcement of the Unauthorized Practice of Law statute, K.S.A. 50-6,142. Objective #1: To receive, process, investigate and act on complaints pertaining to the Unauthorized Practice of Law (UPL) statute and ethically prosecute or otherwise enforce matters falling within the parameters of the UPL statute.</p>								
<p>F. To provide efficient, effective and ethical enforcement of the Kansas Wayne Owen Act (KWOA), K.S.A. 50-6,139 et seq. Objective #1: To receive, process, investigate and act on complaints pertaining to KWOA, and ethically prosecute or otherwise enforce the matters falling within the parameters the statute.</p>								
<p>G. To provide efficient, effective and ethical enforcement of the Kansas Data Breach Statutes. K.S.A. 50-7a01 et seq., and K.S.A. 50-6,139b. Objective #1: To receive, process, investigate and act on complaints pertaining to data breaches, and ethically prosecute or otherwise enforce the matters falling within the parameters the statute.</p>								
<p>H. To provide efficient, effective, and ethical enforcement of the Kansas No Call Act. Objective #1: To receive, process, investigate, and act on consumer no call complaints in a timely manner.</p>								
Program History								
<p>This Division is responsible for safeguarding the citizens of Kansas by educating consumers and businesses and providing 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.</p>								
Performance Measures								
<i>Outcome Measures</i>		<i>Goal</i>	<i>FY 2019</i>	<i>FY 2020</i>	<i>FY 2021</i>	<i>3- yr. Avg.</i>	<i>FY 2022</i>	<i>FY 2023</i>
1. Percent of filed complaints processed in a timely manner		A	99%	95%	98%	97%	99%	99%

2. Percent of requests for consumer educational outreach presentations granted	C	96%	100%	91%	96%	97%	97%
3. Percent of filed complaints processed in a timely manner	D	100%	95%	100%	98%	99%	99%
4. Percent of filed complaints processed in a timely manner	E	100%	95%	100%	98%	99%	99%
5. Percent of filed complaints processed in a timely manner	F	100%	95%	100%	98%	99%	99%
6. Percent of filed complaints processed in a timely manner	G	100%	95%	78%	91%	99%	99%
7. Percent of complaint files in which timely responses are filed, served or conveyed	H	99%	95%	93%	96%	99%	99%
<i>Output Measures</i>							
8. Complaint files opened	A	2399	2817	3856	3024	3500	3500
9. Complaints resolved or closed	A	2459	2626	4032	3039	3500	3500
10. 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	A	\$ 2,795,962	\$ 2,288,319	\$ 2,077,333	\$ 2,387,205	\$ 2,000,000	\$ 2,000,000
11. Amount of recoveries resulting from investigations through Assurance of Voluntary Compliance Agreements	A	\$ 4,519,990	\$ 25,000	\$ 418,276	\$ 1,654,422	\$ 200,000	\$ 200,000
12. Litigation files opened on new complaints	B	13	21	27	20	25	25
13. Amount of penalties and fees recovered in enforcement actions deposited into the State General Fund as consistent with the related court order	B	\$ 77,746	\$ 11,559	\$ 77,432	\$ 55,579	\$ 50,000	\$ 50,000
14. 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	B	\$ 3,761,072	\$ 3,309,293	\$ 1,543,752	\$ 2,871,372	\$ 1,000,000	\$ 1,000,000
15. Consumer educational outreach presentations made	C	43	7	10	20	20	50
16. Complaints filed concerning false claims	D	3	2	2	2	3	3
17. Litigation files opened on new complaints	D	1	0	0	0	2	2

18. Number of complaints concerning false claims resolved or closed	D	4	1	5	3	5	5
15. Number of new complaints filed concerning UPL	E	10	8	12	10	10	10
16. Number of litigation files opened on new complaints	E	0	1	0	0	1	1
17. Number of complaints concerning UPL resolved or closed	E	18	5	15	13	10	10
18. Number of new complaints filed concerning KWOA	F	2	6	17	8	3	3
19. Number of litigation files opened on KWOA investigations	F	0	0	0	0	3	3
20. Number of complaints concerning KWOA resolved or closed	F	5	4	7	5	3	3
21. Number of new complaints filed concerning data breaches	G	14	13	18	15	30	30
22. Number of litigation files opened on data breach investigations	G	2	0	0	1	2	2
23. Number of complaints concerning data breaches resolved or closed	G	33	9	15	19	30	30
24. Number of new complaints filed concerning no call violations	H	513	356	364	411	500	500
25. Number of litigation files opened on no call investigations	H	2	0	2	1	3	3
26. Number of complaints concerning no call violations resolved or closed	H	536	385	466	462	500	500
27. Amount of penalties and fees recovered in enforcement actions deposited into the No Call Court Cost Fund as consistent with the related court order	H	\$ 14,140	\$ 21,500	\$ 15,000	\$ 16,880	\$ 20,000	\$ 20,000
Funding							
<i>Funding Source</i>		<i>FY 2018</i>	<i>FY 2019</i>	<i>FY 2020</i>	<i>FY 2021</i>	<i>FY 2022</i>	<i>FY 2023</i>
State General Fund		\$ -	\$ 128,540	\$ 135,217	\$ 136,558	\$ 131,424	\$ 131,560
Non-SGF State Funds		\$ 1,789,392	\$ 1,754,610	\$ 1,964,194	\$ 1,918,006	\$ 5,567,985	\$ 2,118,926
Federal Funds		-	-	-	-	-	-
Total		\$ 1,789,392	\$ 1,883,150	\$ 2,099,411	\$ 2,054,564	\$ 5,699,409	\$ 2,250,486

Output measure 7: Wells Fargo resulted in recoveries totaling \$2,307,874.13; Career Education Corporation resulted in recoveries totaling \$2,192,116.

Output measure 11: The number of education presentations for FY 2020 and FY 2021 was lower due to COVID-related cancellations.

Roofing Registration							
Consequences of Not Funding this Program							
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		Mandatory vs. Discretionary		MOE/Match Rqt.		Priority Level	
Specific	K.S.A. 50-6,121 et seq	Mandatory		No		1	
Program Goals							
A. To provide efficient, effective and ethical enforcement of the Kansas Roofing Registration Act, K.S.A. 50-6,121 et seq. Objective #1: To receive, process, investigate, and publish annual roofing registration applications in a timely							
B. To provide efficient, effective and ethical enforcement of the Kansas Roofing Registration Act, K.S.A. 50-6,121 et seq. Objective #2: To investigate and recommend for prosecution any violations of the Roofing Registration Act (Act).							
Program 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.							
Performance Measures							
<i>Outcome Measures</i>	<i>Goal</i>	<i>FY 2019</i>	<i>FY 2020</i>	<i>FY 2021</i>	<i>3- yr. Avg.</i>	<i>FY 2022</i>	<i>FY 2023</i>
1. Percent of submitted roofing registrations which were reviewed and responded to within 60 days	A	100%	100%	99%	100%	99%	99%
<i>Output Measures</i>							
2. Number of roofing companies applying annually for registration	A	1642	1531	1719	1631	1650	1650
3. Number of roofing companies successfully completing the application process	A	1631	1455	1408	1498	1600	1600
4. Number of complaints filed concerning a roofing registration violation	B	133	145	106	128	175	175
5. Number of litigation files opened on new complaints	B	32	15	2	16	20	20
6. Number of complaints concerning roofing registration violations resolved or closed	B	142	131	133	135	150	150

7. Amount of penalties and fees recovered in enforcement actions deposited into the Roofing Civil Penalty Fund consistent with the related court order	B	\$ 101,682	\$ 87,521	\$ 79,035	\$ 89,413	\$ 90,000	\$ 90,000
Funding							
<i>Funding Source</i>		<i>FY 2018</i>	<i>FY 2019</i>	<i>FY 2020</i>	<i>FY 2021</i>	<i>FY 2022</i>	<i>FY 2023</i>
State General Fund		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Non-SGF State Funds		\$ 385,926	\$ 388,763	\$ 442,408	\$ 406,000	\$ 489,155	\$ 478,827
Federal Funds		-	-	-	-	-	-
Total		\$ 385,926	\$ 388,763	\$ 442,408	\$ 406,000	\$ 489,155	\$ 478,827

Scrap Metal Licensing Unit							
Consequences of Not Funding this Program							
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		Mandatory vs. Discretionary		MOE/Match Rqt.		Priority Level	
Specific	K.S.A. 50-6,109 et seq	Mandatory		No			
Program Goals							
A. To provide efficient, effective, and ethical enforcement of the Scrap Metal Theft Reduction Act (SMTRA), K.S.A. 50-6,109 et seq. Objective #1: To receive, process, investigate, and publish annual scrap metal dealer registration applications in a timely manner.							
B. To provide efficient, effective, and ethical enforcement of the Scrap Metal Theft Reduction Act (SMTRA), K.S.A. 50-6,109 et seq. Objective #2: To enforce the Scrap Metal Theft Reduction Act through suspension and revocation of registration certificates.							
Program History							
<p>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.</p>							
Performance Measures							
<i>Outcome Measures</i>	<i>Goal</i>	<i>FY 2019</i>	<i>FY 2020</i>	<i>FY 2021</i>	<i>3- yr. Avg.</i>	<i>FY 2022</i>	<i>FY 2023</i>
1. Percent of submitted scrap metal registrations which were reviewed and responded to within 30 days	A	NA	NA	100%	1	99%	99%
<i>Output Measures</i>							
2. Number of scrap metal dealers applying annually for registration	A	NA	NA	78	78	85	100

3. Number of complaints filed concerning a Scrap Metal Theft Reduction Act registration violation	B	0	3	22	8	5	5
4. Number of complaints concerning scrap metal theft reduction act violations resolved or closed	B	0	3	14	6	5	5
Funding							
<i>Funding Source</i>		<i>FY 2018</i>	<i>FY 2019</i>	<i>FY 2020</i>	<i>FY 2021</i>	<i>FY 2022</i>	<i>FY 2023</i>
State General Fund		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Non-SGF State Funds		\$ 20,334	\$ 19,217	\$ 8,510	\$ 18,874	\$ 237,100	\$ 7,100
Federal Funds		-	-	-	-	-	-
Total		\$ 20,334	\$19,217	\$ 8,510	\$ 18,874	\$237,100	\$ 7,100

Anti-Trust							
Consequences of Not Funding this Program							
Harm to the economy of the state and consumers due to unchecked anticompetitive conduct. Inability to adequately comply with the enforcement requirements of K.S.A. 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		Mandatory vs. Discretionary		MOE/Match Rqt.		Priority Level	
Specific	K.S.A. 50-101 through K.S.A. 50-163, in particular K.S.A. 50-103 and K.S.A. 50-153	Mandatory		No		1	
Program Goals							
A. To provide efficient, effective and ethical enforcement of state and federal antitrust laws on antitrust matters referred to the office, ensure that each allegation is examined by an Assistant Attorney General, and that appropriate action is taken. K.S.A. 50-101 to 50-1,105.							
Program 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.							
Performance Measures							
<i>Outcome Measures</i>	<i>Goal</i>	<i>FY 2019</i>	<i>FY 2020</i>	<i>FY 2021</i>	<i>3- yr. Avg.</i>	<i>FY 2022</i>	<i>FY 2023</i>
1. Percentage of citizens antitrust filed complaints processed in a timely manner	A	100%	95%	100%	98%	99%	99%
2. Percentage of interstate antitrust case referrals from the federal government, or from another state's attorney general's office, processed in a timely manner	A	100%	100%	100%	1	99%	99%
<i>Output Measures</i>							
3. Number of new complaints filed concerning antitrust	A	5	8	4	6	3	3
4. Number of litigation files opened on new complaints	A	1	1	1	1	2	2

5. Number of complaints concerning antitrust resolved or closed	A	3	5	6	5	2	2
6. Number of cases in active litigation	A	3	4	4	4	6	6
Funding							
<i>Funding Source</i>		<i>FY 2018</i>	<i>FY 2019</i>	<i>FY 2020</i>	<i>FY 2021</i>	<i>FY 2022</i>	<i>FY 2023</i>
State General Fund		\$ 3,207	\$ 205	\$ 219	\$ 86	\$ 170	\$ 170
Non-SGF State Funds		\$ 120,024	\$ 126,786	\$ 119,693	\$ 208,634	\$ 151,698	\$ 116,613
Federal Funds		-	-	-	-	-	-
Total		\$ 123,231	\$ 126,991	\$ 119,912	\$ 208,720	\$ 151,868	\$ 116,783

Charitable Organizations							
Consequences of Not Funding this Program							
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		Mandatory vs. Discretionary		MOE/Match Rqt.		Priority Level	
Specific	K.S.A. 17-1759, et seq.	Mandatory		No		1	
Program Goals							
<p>A. To provide efficient, effective and ethical legal advocacy on behalf of the State of Kansas in matters relating to the enforcement of the Kansas Charitable Organizations and Solicitations Act, K.S.A. 17-1767 & 1768.</p> <p>Objective #1: To receive, process, and publish annual registration applications of charitable organizations, professional fund raisers, and professional solicitors employed by charitable organizations in a timely manner.</p>							
<p>B. To provide efficient, effective and ethical legal advocacy on behalf of the State of Kansas in matters relating to the enforcement of the Kansas Charitable Organizations and Solicitations Act, K.S.A. 17-1767 & 1768.</p> <p>Objective #2: To receive, process, investigate and act on consumer complaints pertaining to the Kansas Charitable Organizations and Solicitations Act and effectively, efficiently, and ethically prosecute or otherwise enforce the Act against charitable organizations or solicitors.</p>							
Program 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.							
Performance Measures							
<i>Outcome Measures</i>	<i>Goal</i>	<i>FY 2019</i>	<i>FY 2020</i>	<i>FY 2021</i>	<i>3- yr. Avg.</i>	<i>FY 2022</i>	<i>FY 2023</i>
1. Percent of submitted charitable organization, professional fund raiser, and professional solicitor registrations which were reviewed and responded to within 60 days	A	NA	NA	100%	100%	100%	100%
2. Percent of complaints filed concerning charitable organizations or solicitations to which a timely response is provided	B	100%	95%	88%	94%	99%	99%

<i>Output Measures</i>							
3. Number of charitable organization applying annually for registration	A	NA	NA	599	599	2100	2100
4. Number of charitable organization successfully completing the application process	A	NA	NA	1298	1298	2050	2100
5. Number of professional fund raisers applying annually for registration	A	NA	NA	100	100	250	275
6. Number of professional fund raisers successfully completing the application process	A	NA	NA	93	93	225	250
7. Number of professional solicitors applying annually for registration	A	NA	NA	242	242	300	350
8. Number of professional solicitors successfully completing the application process	A	NA	NA	242	242	300	350
9. Number of complaints filed concerning charitable organizations or solicitations	B	28	16	25	23	30	30
10. Number of litigation files opened on new complaints	B	0	0	0	0	2	2
11. Number of complaints concerning charitable organizations or solicitations resolved or closed	B	25	16	33	25	35	35
Funding							
<i>Funding Source</i>	<i>FY 2018</i>	<i>FY 2019</i>	<i>FY 2020</i>	<i>FY 2021</i>	<i>FY 2022</i>	<i>FY 2023</i>	
State General Fund	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Non-SGF State Funds	-	-	-	\$ 100	\$ 61,600	\$ 61,762	
Federal Funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 100	\$ 61,600	\$ 61,762	

On this page, you will find an explanation of what is displayed on the following tabs:

Civil Forfeiture 05620

SVP 05630

Civil 05650

Tobacco 05660

Open Govt 05690

These 5 tabs reflect the programs within the Civil Litigation Division of our agency. In IBARS, Civil Litigation is represented as 05600 Civil Litigation (4700200). 05600 is the Parent/Roll-up Node for the 5 programs within the Civil Litigation Division and all of the information for these 5 programs is rolled up into 05600 in IBARS.

The performance measures data that is specific to each program within the Civil Litigation Division is represented on their respective tabs.

The funding table below is reflective of all the programs within Civil Litigation and is also how the budget years are reflected in IBARS:

Funding							
<i>Funding Source</i>		<i>FY 2018</i>	<i>FY 2019</i>	<i>FY 2020</i>	<i>FY 2021</i>	<i>FY 2022</i>	<i>FY 2023</i>
State General Fund		\$ 976,905	\$ 1,534,233	\$ 1,448,002	\$ 787,141	\$ 633,394	\$ 624,209
Non-SGF State Funds		3,824,030	4,384,817	5,179,573	5,013,521	4,447,770	4,388,594
Federal Funds		135	-	-	-	-	-
Total		\$ 4,801,070	\$ 5,919,050	\$ 6,627,575	\$ 5,800,662	\$ 5,081,164	\$ 5,012,803

Civil Forfeiture							
Consequences of Not Funding this Program							
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 local entities that equitably share in the program would cease to receive their share of the funding as well.							
Statutory Basis		Mandatory vs. Discretionary		MOE/Match Rqt.		Priority Level	
Specific	K.S.A. 60-4109 et seq.	Discretionary		No		2	
Program Goals							
A. Through sharing agreements, receive revenues derived from federal forfeiture cases with a state nexus to improve Assistant Attorney General and Appellate Attorney competency, and to build capability to effectively and efficiently present cases to juries through the acquisition and use of quality equipment. Objective #1: Support forfeiture actions against the proceeds and facilitating property of criminal activity.							
Program 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.							
Performance Measures							
<i>Output Measures</i>	<i>Goal</i>	<i>FY 2019</i>	<i>FY 2020</i>	<i>FY 2021</i>	<i>3- yr. Avg.</i>	<i>FY 2022</i>	<i>FY 2023</i>
1. Number of forfeiture cases opened	A	17	0	7	8	15	15
2. Asset forfeiture amounts placed in the Kansas Attorney General's forfeiture fund	A	\$ 99,085	\$ 282,132	\$ 1,565	\$ 127,594	\$ 75,000	\$ 75,000
Funding							
<i>Funding Source</i>	<i>FY 2018</i>	<i>FY 2019</i>	<i>FY 2020</i>	<i>FY 2021</i>	<i>FY 2022</i>	<i>FY 2023</i>	
State General Fund	\$ 3	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Non-SGF State	\$ 89,850	\$ 58,638	\$ 39	\$ 49,787	\$ 49,579	\$ 49,579	
Federal Funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	\$ 89,853	\$ 58,638	\$ 39	\$ 49,787	\$ 49,579	\$ 49,579	

Output Measures 4-5: The previous forfeiture attorney was appointed as a District Judge in early January 2019. The position was not filled until December 2020. As a result, the number of new cases filed for FY 2020 was impacted.

Sexually Violent Predator Program							
Consequences of Not Funding this Program							
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		Mandatory vs. Discretionary		MOE/Match Rqt.		Priority Level	
Specific	K.S.A. 59-29a01 et seq.	Mandatory		No		1	
Program Goals							
<p>A. 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.</p> <p>Objective #1: Ensure safety of the public and the continuing care and treatment of individuals determined to be sexually violent predators by advocating for the commitment of such individuals until such time as the individual's mental abnormality or personality disorder has changed so that the individual is safe to be at large among the general public.</p>							
Program 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.							
Performance Measures							
<i>Output Measures</i>	<i>Goal</i>	<i>FY 2019</i>	<i>FY 2020</i>	<i>FY 2021</i>	<i>3- yr. Avg.</i>	<i>FY 2022</i>	<i>FY 2023</i>
1. Number of potential sexually violent predator cases referred to prosecutor's review	A	380	295	368	348	300	300
2. Number of cases reviewed that are filed in court against	A	14	12	6	11	10	10
3. Number of Sexually Violent Predator trials	A	7	11	14	11	12	12
4. Number of Sexually Violent Predator commitments	A	7	8	7	7	8	9
5. Number of Sexually Violent Predator post-commitment litigation	A	126	88	203	139	200	300
Funding							
<i>Funding Source</i>	<i>FY 2018</i>	<i>FY 2019</i>	<i>FY 2020</i>	<i>FY 2021</i>	<i>FY 2022</i>	<i>FY 2023</i>	
State General Fund	\$ 309,246	\$ 272,103	\$ 304,733	\$ 285,625	\$ 292,952	\$ 292,952	
Non-SGF State Funds	\$ 61,285	\$ 37,545	\$ 108,871	\$ 21,128	\$ 157,216	\$ 57,216	
Federal Funds	\$ 135	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -			
Total	\$ 370,666	\$309,648	\$413,604	\$ 306,753	\$450,168	\$350,168	

Civil Litigation				
Consequences of Not Funding this Program				
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		Mandatory vs. Discretionary	MOE/Match Rqt.	Priority Level
Specific	K.S.A. 75-702, K.S.A. 75-6108, 75-6116, 75-6117	Mandatory	No	1
Program Goals				
<p>A. To provide efficient, effective and ethical legal advocacy on behalf of the State of Kansas, its agencies and employees, in civil matters contested before a Kansas or Federal court or administrative agency. Memorial Hospital Ass'n, Inc. v. Knutson, 239 Kan. 663, 667, 772 P.2d 1093 (1986); K.S.A. 75-702, -703, -708 -713; K.S.A. 75-6108 & -6117, and amendments thereto; and numerous other statutes found within the Kansas Statutes Annotated and the United States Code.</p> <p>Objective #1: In the defense of the State and/or its agencies and employees, ensure that each and every action or threatened action is responded to in a timely manner.</p>				
<p>B. To provide efficient, effective and ethical legal advocacy on behalf of the State of Kansas, its agencies and employees, in civil matters contested before a Kansas or Federal court or administrative agency. Memorial Hospital Ass'n, Inc. v. Knutson, 239 Kan. 663, 667, 772 P.2d 1093 (1986); K.S.A. 75-702, -703, -708 -713; K.S.A. 75-6108 & -6117, and amendments thereto; and numerous other statutes found within the Kansas Statutes Annotated and the United States Code.</p> <p>Objective #2: As to cases initiated by, retained or referred to the Civil Litigation Division for action at the trial court level, ensure that each and every action is a pursuit for justice.</p>				
<p>C. To provide efficient, effective and ethical legal advocacy on behalf of the State of Kansas, its agencies and employees, in civil matters contested before a Kansas or Federal court or administrative agency. Memorial Hospital Ass'n, Inc. v. Knutson, 239 Kan. 663, 667, 772 P.2d 1093 (1986); K.S.A. 75-702, -703, -708 -713; K.S.A. 75-6108 & -6117, and amendments thereto; and numerous other statutes found within the Kansas Statutes Annotated and the United States Code.</p> <p>Objective #3: As to cases initiated by, retained, or referred to the Civil Litigation Division for action at the appellate court level, ensure that each and every action is a pursuit for justice.</p>				
<p>D. To provide efficient, effective and ethical legal advocacy on behalf of the State of Kansas, its agencies and employees, in civil matters contested before a Kansas or Federal court or administrative agency. Memorial Hospital Ass'n, Inc. v. Knutson, 239 Kan. 663, 667, 772 P.2d 1093 (1986); K.S.A. 75-702, -703, -708 -713; K.S.A. 75-6108 & -6117, and amendments thereto; and numerous other statutes found within the Kansas Statutes Annotated and the United States Code.</p> <p>Objective #4: Prosecute violations of Kansas administrative law on behalf of Kansas licensing boards and agencies.</p>				
<p>E. To provide efficient, effective and ethical legal advocacy on behalf of the State of Kansas, its agencies and employees, in civil matters contested before a Kansas or Federal court or administrative agency. Memorial Hospital Ass'n, Inc. v. Knutson, 239 Kan. 663, 667, 772 P.2d 1093 (1986); K.S.A. 75-702, -703, -708 -713; K.S.A. 75-6108 & -6117, and amendments thereto; and numerous other statutes found within the Kansas Statutes Annotated and the United States Code.</p> <p>Objective # 5: To provide efficient, effective and ethical legal advocacy on behalf of the State of Kansas in matters relating to the approval of trustee accountings for charitable trusts and protection of charitable assets and beneficiaries. Troutman v. DeBoissiere, 66 Kan. 1, 9, 71 Pac. 286 (1903); K.S.A 58a-110.</p>				

F. To provide efficient, effective and ethical legal advocacy on behalf of the State of Kansas, its agencies and employees, in civil matters contested before a Kansas or Federal court or administrative agency. Memorial Hospital Ass'n, Inc. v. Knutson, 239 Kan. 663, 667, 772 P.2d 1093 (1986); K.S.A. 75-702, -703, -708 -713; K.S.A. 75-6108 & -6117, and amendments thereto; and numerous other statutes found within the Kansas Statutes Annotated and the United States Code.

Objective #6: With regard to bankruptcy litigation, the Civil Litigation Division gives legal advice and assistance to state agencies, including Regents Institutions, involved in bankruptcy litigation and protects against the discharge of student loans, fines, penalties, criminal restitution and other types of debts owed to state government.

G. To provide efficient, effective and ethical legal advocacy on behalf of the State of Kansas, its agencies and employees, in civil matters contested before a Kansas or Federal court or administrative agency. Memorial Hospital Ass'n, Inc. v. Knutson, 239 Kan. 663, 667, 772 P.2d 1093 (1986); K.S.A. 75-702, -703, -708 -713; K.S.A. 75-6108 & -6117, and amendments thereto; and numerous other statutes found within the Kansas Statutes Annotated and the United States Code.

Objective #7: In matters involving Indian Tribes and the placement of tribal land into trust with the Federal government, the Civil Litigation Division reviews the tribes' applications and, where appropriate, objects to the application before the Bureau of Indian Affairs in the Department of Interior, and, where appropriate, Federal court.

H. To provide efficient, effective and ethical legal advice and technical assistance to the Attorney General and agency employees, as well as to any branch, department, agency, authority, institution or other instrumentality of the State of Kansas; other State legal counsel in the performance of their duties, as well as education to the public and profession. Memorial Hospital Ass'n, Inc. v. Knutson, 239 Kan. 663, 667, 772 P.2d 1093 (1986); K.S.A. 75-702, -703, 704, -708, & -710; K.S.A. 75-3111 and numerous other statutes found within the Kansas Statutes Annotated.

Objective #1: Respond in a timely manner to questions from State agencies, officials, and employees.

I. To provide efficient, effective and ethical legal advice and technical assistance to the Attorney General and agency employees, as well as to any branch, department, agency, authority, institution or other instrumentality of the State of Kansas; other State legal counsel in the performance of their duties, as well as education to the public and profession. Memorial Hospital Ass'n, Inc. v. Knutson, 239 Kan. 663, 667, 772 P.2d 1093 (1986); K.S.A. 75-702, -703, 704, -708, & -710; K.S.A. 75-3111 and numerous other statutes found within the Kansas Statutes Annotated.

Objective #2: Help educate the public and the profession about the role of the office and generally applicable legal issues.

J. To provide efficient, effective, and ethical legal advocacy on behalf of the State of Kansas in matters concerning 1) the enforcement of the Kansas Funeral and Cemetery Merchandise Agreements, Contracts and Plans Act, Cemetery Merchandise Contracts Act, and the Kansas Cemetery Corporations Act, as those Acts relate to the protection of cemetery trust funds required to be maintained by law; and 2) the investigation of abandoned cemeteries to determine the necessity of the dissolution of the cemetery corporation owning the abandoned cemetery.

Objective #1: To receive, process, investigate, and act on matters referred by the Kansas Secretary of State concerning the Kansas Funeral and Cemetery Merchandise Agreements, Contracts and Plans Act, Cemetery Merchandise Contracts Act, and the Kansas Cemetery Corporations Act as those Acts relate to the protection of cemetery trust funds required to be maintained by law, and to effectively, efficiently, and ethically prosecute actionable cases in a timely manner; and to investigate and take action on abandoned cemeteries.

Program 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.

Performance Measures							
<i>Outcome Measures</i>	<i>Goal</i>	<i>FY 2019</i>	<i>FY 2020</i>	<i>FY 2021</i>	<i>3- yr. Avg.</i>	<i>FY 2022</i>	<i>FY 2023</i>
1. Case files handled by the Civil Litigation Division	A	1956	2506	2066	2176	2100	2200
2. Cases using outside contract counsel	A	18	18	21	19	21	21
3. New appellate cases opened involving appeals of Civil Litigation Division cases (Does not include continuing appellate cases)	C	14	11	12	12	12	12
4. Administrative Prosecution cases	D	451	1083	852	795	900	950
5. New petitions for approval of Trustee motions and actions filed and reviewed	E	21	14	15	17	15	15
6. Bankruptcy cases monitored to protect the State's interest	F	17	45	70	44	50	40
7. Applications for taking land into trust received and reviewed	G	3	2	0	2	2	2
8. Requests for Involvement in Cemetery Cases received and handled	J	1	0	1	1	2	1
Funding							
<i>Funding Source</i>		<i>FY 2018</i>	<i>FY 2019</i>	<i>FY 2020</i>	<i>FY 2021</i>	<i>FY 2022</i>	<i>FY 2023</i>
State General Fund	\$	483,150	\$ 1,138,626	\$ 1,023,598	\$ 383,117	\$ 219,917	\$ 210,732
Non-SGF State Funds	\$	3,346,522	\$ 3,933,413	\$ 4,659,628	\$ 4,572,553	\$ 3,789,873	\$ 3,848,411
Federal Funds		-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	\$	3,829,672	\$ 5,072,039	\$ 5,683,226	\$ 4,955,670	\$ 4,009,790	\$ 4,059,143

Outcome Measure 6: The economic conditions due to the COVID-19 pandemic have resulted in a significant increase in bankruptcy filings, which has continued in FY 2021.

Tobacco Enforcement Unit						
Consequences of Not Funding this Program						
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		Mandatory vs. Discretionary		MOE/Match Rqt.	Priority Level	
Specific	K.S.A. 50-6A01, et seq.	Mandatory		Yes	1	
Program Goals						
A. In the implementation and enforcement of the provisions of the Master Settlement Agreement (MSA) of 1999 resulting from the case of State ex rel. Stovall v. RJR, et al., the Division will identify and take action against participating manufacturers who violate the MSA and enforce the provisions of the Requirements for Sale of Cigarettes Act against Non-Participating Manufacturers (NPM). The Division is also responsible for the implementation and enforcement of the settlement agreement arising from the NPM adjustment arbitration. As a result of this settlement, the Division has assumed new enforcement obligations at increased costs to the Division.						
Program 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.						
Funding						
<i>Funding Source</i>	<i>FY 2018</i>	<i>FY 2019</i>	<i>FY 2020</i>	<i>FY 2021</i>	<i>FY 2022</i>	<i>FY 2023</i>
State General Fund	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Non-SGF State Funds	\$ 321,208	\$ 352,181	\$ 398,962	\$ 358,878	\$ 439,478	\$ 421,764
Federal Funds	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	\$ 321,208	\$352,181	\$ 398,962	\$358,878	\$439,478	\$421,764

Open Government Enforcement							
Consequences of Not Funding this Program							
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		Mandatory vs. Discretionary		MOE/Match Rqt.		Priority Level	
Specific	K.S.A. 45-215 et seq., 45-222, 45-251; K.S.A. 75-4320, 75-4320b, 75-4320d, 75-4320f.	Mandatory		No		1	
Program Goals							
A. 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. Objective #1: Investigate possible violations of Kansas Open Government laws and take appropriate action when violations are found.							
Program 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.							
Performance Measures							
<i>Output Measures</i>							
1. Number of KOMA/KORA investigations conducted by office	A	113	158	182	151	175	175
2. Number of KOMA/KORA complaints referred to county or district attorney	A	7	5	17	10	10	10
Funding							
<i>Funding Source</i>	<i>FY 2018</i>	<i>FY 2019</i>	<i>FY 2020</i>	<i>FY 2021</i>	<i>FY 2022</i>	<i>FY 2023</i>	
State General Fund	\$ 184,506	\$ 123,504	\$ 119,671	\$ 118,399	\$ 120,525	\$ 120,525	
Non-SGF State Funds	\$ 5,165	\$ 3,040	\$ 12,073	\$ 11,175	\$ 11,624	\$ 11,624	
Federal Funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total	\$ 189,671	\$126,544	\$ 131,744	\$ 129,574	\$132,149	\$132,149	

Crime Victims Compensation

Consequences of Not Funding this Program

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		Mandatory vs. Discretionary	MOE/Match Rqt.	Priority Level
Specific	K.S.A. 74-7302, 74-7304, 74-7305; K.S.A. 74-7317; 74-7312; K.S.A. 74-7333; K.S.A. 75-773; 34 U.S.C. 20102	Mandatory	Yes	1

Program Goals

A. To award just compensation to the victims of crime for economic loss arising from criminally injurious conduct. K.S.A. 74-7302, et seq. Objective #1: The Executive Director will ensure that every claim is thoroughly investigated and that the monies awarded by the Board are properly distributed in a timely manner.

B. To obtain additional funds to satisfy victim's claims through the pursuit of subrogation rights, restitution, and fees from offenders. K.S.A. 74-7312, -7317(c), K.S.A. 75-5211, -5268(e), Atty. Gen. Op. 90-65 and K.A.R. 44-5-115(b). Objective #1: The Executive Director will ensure the Crime Victims Compensation Board receives funds to which it is entitled from subrogation rights, court ordered restitution and fees collected from offenders.

C. To assist in the education of the public to improve methods of providing compensation to victims of crime. K.S.A. 74-7304 (l), (j) and amendments thereto. Objective #1: The Executive Director, with the aid of the staff, will inform public officers and employees, health care providers, judges, attorneys, law enforcement officers, victim advocates, other interested groups and the public of the crime victim compensation program.

D. To assist crime victims in connecting with resources beyond crime victims compensation. Objective #1: The Executive Director and the Division of Crime Victims Compensation staff will communicate with victims to help determine their needs and provide referrals outside of crime victim's compensation to assist victims in their recovery.

Program 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).

Performance Measures

Outcome Measures	Goal	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	3- yr. Avg.	FY 2022	FY 2023
1. Percentage of claims processed in 75 days or less	A	95%	95%	95%	0.95	95%	95%
2a. Percentage of referrals made by law enforcement	C	19%	23%	23%	22%	20%	20%

2b. Percentage of referrals made by providers	C	27%	30%	31%	29%	30%	30%
2a. Percentage of referrals made by victim advocates	C	43%	38%	38%	40%	30%	30%
2a. Percentage of referrals made by prosecutors	C	11%	9%	8%	9%	20%	20%
<i>Output Measures</i>	<i>Goal</i>	<i>FY 2019</i>	<i>FY 2020</i>	<i>FY 2021</i>	<i>3- yr. Avg.</i>	<i>FY 2022</i>	<i>FY 2023</i>
3a. Claims Processing Data: New Claims	A	NA	1298	1598	1448	1650	1700
3b. Claims Processing Data: Claims Approved	A	NA	704	813	759	850	900
3c. Claims Processing Data: Claims Denied	A	NA	114	91	103	85	90
3d. Claims Processing Data: % of Claims Approved	A	NA	86%	90%	88%	90%	90%
3e. Claims Processing Data: Pending Claims	A	NA	212	222	217	190	190
4a. Claims compensation data: Amount Paid	A	\$ 3,358,731	\$ 2,604,925	\$ 2,577,073	\$ 2,846,910	\$ 3,500,000	\$ 3,750,000
4b. Claims compensation data: Number of Claims Paid	A	918	790	743	817	950	975
4c. Claims compensation data: Total Payments	A	3801	2777	2316	2965	3900	4000

5. Amount collected from inmates, probationers and parolees for restitution and from subrogation claims	B	\$ 1,002,196	\$ 1,158,532	\$ 1,171,757	\$ 1,110,828	\$ 1,025,000	\$ 1,025,000
6. Percentage of applicants screened for additional services	D	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
7. Percentage of applicants referred to the Attorney General's Office Victims Assistance Program and/or others	D	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%
8. Number of educational presentations made	D	8	6	15	10	15	15
Funding							
<i>Funding Source</i>		<i>FY 2018</i>	<i>FY 2019</i>	<i>FY 2020</i>	<i>FY 2021</i>	<i>FY 2022</i>	<i>FY 2023</i>
State General Fund		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Non-SGF State		2,500,644	2,854,580	2,444,917	1,584,009	2,209,792	2,210,333
Federal Funds		1,395,292	804,028	508,838	1,460,488	1,243,900	1,243,900
Total		\$ 3,895,936	\$ 3,658,608	\$ 2,953,755	\$ 3,044,497	\$ 3,453,692	\$ 3,454,233

On this page, you will find an explanation of what is displayed on the following tabs:

VS 05801
 CDRB 05820
 HTVAF 05840
 SAKI 05860
 YSP 05870
 VS Grants 05890

These 6 tabs reflect the programs within the Victim Services and Grants Division of our agency. In IBARS, Victim Services is represented as 05800 Victim Svs & Grants (4500200). 05600 is the Parent/Roll-up Node for the 6 programs within the Victim Services Division and all of the information for these 6 programs is rolled up into 05800 in IBARS. While Child Death Review Board has its own level of representation within IBARS (4500500), the funds for that program still roll up into the Parent Node 05800.

The performance measures data that is specific to each program within the Victim Services Division is represented on their respective tabs.

The funding table below is reflective of all the programs within Victim Services and is also how the budget years are reflected in IBARS:

Funding

<i>Funding Source</i>		<i>FY 2018</i>	<i>FY 2019</i>	<i>FY 2020</i>	<i>FY 2021</i>	<i>FY 2022</i>	<i>FY 2023</i>
State General Fund		\$ 1,440,026	\$ 1,529,223	\$ 1,252,130	\$ 1,383,292	\$ 1,522,855	\$ 1,523,731
Non-SGF State Funds		\$ 1,297,478	\$ 1,582,047	\$ 1,941,099	\$ 1,824,928	\$ 2,110,893	\$ 2,069,993
Federal Funds		\$ 109,177	\$ 107,243	\$ 53,710	-	-	-
Total		\$ 2,846,681	\$ 3,218,513	\$ 3,246,939	\$ 3,208,220	\$ 3,633,748	\$ 3,593,724

Victim Services				
Consequences of Not Funding this Program				
<p>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.</p>				
Statutory Basis		Mandatory vs. Discretionary	MOE/Match Rqt.	Priority Level
Specific	K.S.A. 74-7337; and amendments thereto (Victims Rights Coordinator); K.S.A. 74-7333 (Crime Victims Bill of Rights); and K.S.A.75-758	Mandatory	No	1
Program Goals				
<p>A. To strengthen and enhance the quality of services to victims and witnesses of crime in all 105 counties of the state. K.S.A. 74-7337; and amendments thereto; K.S.A. 74-7337(c); K.S.A. 74-7325 and amendments thereto; K.S.A. 20-370; and K.S.A.75-758. Objective #1: Improve local response to victims by providing technical assistance and resource material to local crime victim services and witness assistance programs in all counties of Kansas.</p>				
<p>B. To strengthen and enhance the quality of services to victims and witnesses of crime in all 105 counties of the state. K.S.A. 74-7337; and amendments thereto; K.S.A. 74-7337(c); K.S.A. 74-7325 and amendments thereto; K.S.A. 20-370; and K.S.A.75-758. Objective #2: Ensure victims and witnesses receive appropriate assistance and referrals by responding to all requests for assistance from crime victims and witnesses of criminal conduct, and requests from all 105 Kansas counties and perform the functions of victim/witness coordinator for the office.</p>				
<p>C. To strengthen and enhance the quality of services to victims and witnesses of crime in all 105 counties of the state. K.S.A. 74-7337; and amendments thereto; K.S.A. 74-7337(c); K.S.A. 74-7325 and amendments thereto; K.S.A. 20-370; and K.S.A.75-758. Objective # 3 To increase victim safety by ensuring that victims of crime and the general public have access to a timely and reliable automated victim notification program as per K.S.A. 75-771.</p>				
<p>D. To strengthen and enhance the quality of services to victims and witnesses of crime in all 105 counties of the state. K.S.A. 74-7337; and amendments thereto; K.S.A. 74-7337(c); K.S.A. 74-7325 and amendments thereto; K.S.A. 20-370; and K.S.A.75-758. Objective #5: Educate and inform the public and professionals working with crime victims to improve the response to victims throughout the state. K.S.A. 74-7337 and amendments thereto; K.S.A. 75-758.</p>				
<p>E. To reduce domestic violence in Kansas by ensuring domestic violence offenders have access to quality intervention services as provided by K.S.A. 75-7d01 to 7d13. Objective #1: To increase domestic violence offender accountability and victim safety through a statewide certification program for batterer intervention programs (BIPs).</p>				
<p>F. To reduce domestic violence in Kansas by ensuring domestic violence offenders have access to quality intervention services as provided by K.S.A. 75-7d01 to 7d13. Objective #2: The BIP Unit Coordinator will assist communities in the development of batterer intervention programs in underserved areas in Kansas.</p>				
<p>G. To coordinate and implement a statewide address confidentiality program for designated victims of crime that includes first class mail forwarding services at no cost to victims as outlined in K.S.A. 75-451 through 75-458. Objective #1: To ensure the Kansas SaH program is appropriately and effectively implemented, including the efficient enrollment of safe at home participants and a timely first class mail forwarding system for those enrolled.</p>				
<p>H. To coordinate and implement a statewide address confidentiality program for designated victims of crime that includes first class mail forwarding services at no cost to victims as outlined in K.S.A. 75-451 through 75-458. Objective #2: Provide training, education, and technical assistance for SaH enrolling agencies and enrolling assistants.</p>				
Program 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

Performance Measures

<i>Outcome Measures</i>	<i>Goal</i>	<i>FY 2019</i>	<i>FY 2020</i>	<i>FY 2021</i>	<i>3- yr. Avg.</i>	<i>FY 2022</i>	<i>FY 2023</i>
1. Number of BIPs that are certified	E	43	43	43	43	45	45
2. Number of Judicial Districts with access to a certified BIP out of 31 Judicial Districts statewide	E	24	24	24	24	25	25
3. Number of domestic violence offenders served by a certified program	E	5,067	3,654	3,666	4,129	4,000	4,000
4. Number of victims provided service notification, referrals, or resources by a certified program	E	2,007	1,813	1,929	1,916	1,900	1,900
5. Number of Trainings provided	F	13	18	13	15	20	20
6. Number of collaborative meetings/contacts with providers and/or community partners	F	2,104	1,222	1,518	1,615	1,700	1,700
<i>Output Measures</i>	<i>Goal</i>	<i>FY 2019</i>	<i>FY 2020</i>	<i>FY 2021</i>	<i>3- yr. Avg.</i>	<i>FY 2022</i>	<i>FY 2023</i>
4. Number of directories, brochures, and other printed materials disseminated	A	78,476	56,483	32,980	55,980	50,000	30,000
5. Number of contacts made or received to provide victims assistance	B	2,485	1,726	2,438	2,216	2,700	2,700
6. Number of advisory board meetings	C	NA	NA	3	3	4	4
7. Number of technical assistance provided	C	NA	579	186	383	400	200

8. Number of searches for offenders in custody conducted through the Kansas VINE program	C	451086	293974	301597	348886	325000	325000
9. Number of new registration for notification in the Kansas VINE program	C	8584	10352	10771	9902	10000	11000
10. Number of notifications regarding offender custody status sent through the Kansas VINE program	C	26922	38483	41369	35591	40000	40000
11. Number of educational presentations made	D	162	182	161	168	200	200
12. Number of participants in educational presentations	D	8155	7883	2175	6071	3500	4000
13. Number of Active Participants	G	NA	NA	212	212	250	250
14. Number of contacts providing assistance or information to potential or enrolled SaH participants	G	NA	NA	30	30	200	200
15. Number of current enrolling assistants	H	NA	NA	105	105	200	200
16. Number of trainings provided to enrolling assistants or community partners	H	NA	NA	0	0	25	25
17. Number of technical assistance contacts to partners, agencies or the public	H	NA	NA	10	10	200	250

Funding

<i>Funding Source</i>	<i>FY 2018</i>	<i>FY 2019</i>	<i>FY 2020</i>	<i>FY 2021</i>	<i>FY 2022</i>	<i>FY 2023</i>
State General Fund	\$ 297,383	\$ 353,368	\$ 224,224	\$ 392,207	\$ 422,294	\$ 423,170
Non-SGF State Funds	\$ 46,108	\$ 45,330	\$ 288,371	\$ 238,538	\$ 45,542	\$ 4,514
Federal Funds	\$ 48,657	\$ 39,625	\$ 37,800	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Total	\$ 392,148	\$438,323	\$ 550,395	\$630,745	\$467,836	\$427,684

Output Measure 6: The Board was appointed in September 2020 and held its first meeting in October 2020.

Output Measure 8: Searches were impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic on jail populations. Law Enforcement, Jails and Courts initiated changes in arrest protocols, 1st appearance or bond hearings, and reduction in jail population due to risk of virus spread.

Child Death Review Board							
Consequences of Not Funding this Program							
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		Mandatory vs. Discretionary	MOE/Match Rqt.	Priority Level			
Specific	K.S.A. 22a-241 through 22a-244	Mandatory	Yes	1			
Program Goals							
A. Conduct a review of all child deaths in Kansas pursuant to K.S.A. 22a-243 and amendments thereto. Objective #1: Impact decision making in Kansas by collecting, maintaining, and reporting on data pertaining to child deaths.							
B. To provide guidance and information to advocacy groups, law enforcement agencies, and other related agencies in all 105 Kansas counties regarding trends, risk factors, and patterns surrounding child death. K.S.A. 22a-243(h) and amendments thereto. Objective #1: Serve on task forces and committees and attend meetings related to child death.							
Program 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.							
Performance Measures							
<i>Outcome Measures</i>	<i>Goal</i>	<i>FY 2019</i>	<i>FY 2020</i>	<i>FY 2021</i>	<i>3- yr. Avg.</i>	<i>FY 2022</i>	<i>FY 2023</i>
1. Number of child death cases the Board referred to the County Attorney for further investigation/review	A	7	9	2	6	4	4
2. Number of public policy recommendations and prevention strategies proposed	B	15	17	17	16	12	12
<i>Output Measures</i>	<i>Goal</i>	<i>FY 2019</i>	<i>FY 2020</i>	<i>FY 2021</i>	<i>3- yr. Avg.</i>	<i>FY 2022</i>	<i>FY 2023</i>
3. Number of child death cases reviewed	A	396	414	362	391	375	375
4. Public meetings and training seminars held or participated in concerning child deaths	B	67	77	88	77	60	60
5. Number of individuals trained by SCDRB staff and/or	B	302	238	279	273	200	200
6. Informational releases, annual reports and training materials produced and disseminated by the Board	B	6	4	5	5	4	4

Funding

<i>Funding Source</i>	<i>FY 2018</i>	<i>FY 2019</i>	<i>FY 2020</i>	<i>FY 2021</i>	<i>FY 2022</i>	<i>FY 2023</i>
State General Fund	\$ 144,702	\$ 152,998	\$ 155,413	\$ 142,332	\$ 148,861	\$ 148,861
Non-SGF State Funds	\$ 6,869	\$ 9,368	\$ 16,234	\$ 17,577	\$ 15,000	\$ 15,000
Federal Funds	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	\$ 151,571	\$ 162,366	\$ 171,647	\$ 159,909	\$ 163,861	\$ 163,861

Anti-Human Trafficking

Consequences of Not Funding this Program

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

Statutory Basis		Mandatory vs. Discretionary	MOE/Match Rgt.	Priority Level
Specific	K.S.A. 75-756; K.S.A. 75-758 and K.S.A. 74-7337; K.S.A. 75-757, K.S.A. 75-759	Mandatory	No	1

Program Goals

A. To coordinate and enhance the efforts to stop the commercial exploitation of children and other forms of human trafficking in Kansas as per KSA 75- 756 to 759. Objective #1: To enhance the human trafficking reduction efforts in Kansas through policy analysis by the Human Trafficking Advisory Board as per K.S.A. 75-757.

B. To coordinate and enhance the efforts to stop the commercial exploitation of children and other forms of human trafficking in Kansas as per KSA 75- 756 to 759. Objective #2: To increase the capacity of Kansas to reduce human trafficking through awareness efforts as per K.S.A. 75-759.

C. To coordinate and enhance the efforts to stop the commercial exploitation of children and other forms of human trafficking in Kansas as per KSA 75- 756 to 759. Objective #3: To increase capacity of criminal justice personnel statewide to respond effectively to human trafficking as per K.S.A. 75-756.

D. To coordinate and enhance the efforts to stop the commercial exploitation of children and other forms of human trafficking in Kansas as per KSA 75- 756 to 759. Objective # 4: To increase capacity of victim service agencies to respond effectively to human trafficking in Kansas as per K.S.A. 75-758.

Program 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.

Performance Measures

Outcome Measures	Goal	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	3- yr. Avg.	FY 2022	FY 2023
1. Number of public policy and prevention strategies recommended	A	7	8	6	7	6	8
2. Number of presentations provided	B	101	88	19	69	40	40
3. Number of law enforcement trainings provided	C	13	16	10	13	15	20
4. Number of law enforcement officers trained	C	535	520	574	543	500	500

5. Number of grants awarded	D	5	6	6	6	5	5
6. Number of victim service personnel trained	D	1,334	1,356	401	1,030	1,000	1,000
<i>Output Measures</i>							
7. Number of informational releases, annual reports, and training materials produced and disseminated	A	33,444	17,134	12,134	20,904	20,000	30,000
8. Number of trainings provided	D	93	31	16	47	25	30
Funding							
<i>Funding Source</i>		<i>FY 2018</i>	<i>FY 2019</i>	<i>FY 2020</i>	<i>FY 2021</i>	<i>FY 2022</i>	<i>FY 2023</i>
State General Fund		\$ 284,826	\$ 305,579	\$ 175,246	\$ 150,361	\$ 250,000	\$ 250,000
Non-SGF State Funds		\$ 17,206	\$ 17,296	\$ 129,378	\$ 110,160	\$ 75,000	\$ 75,000
Federal Funds		-	-	-	-	-	-
Total		\$ 302,032	\$322,875	\$ 304,624	\$260,521	\$325,000	\$325,000

Sexual Assault Kit Initiative

Consequences of Not Funding this Program

This program is no longer funded but is included in this spread sheet because the look back years included fiscal years when the grant was active.

Statutory Basis	Mandatory vs. Discretionary	MOE/Match Rqt.	Priority Level
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Program History

The Sexual Assault Kit Initiative (SAKI) program was added to the division of Victim Services in FY 2016, in partnership with the KBI, the Kansas Coalition against Sexual and Domestic Violence, and other local law enforcement and victim advocacy agencies. The program was supported by a Federal grant that funded the SAKI system-based victim advocate at the Office of the Attorney General, as well as other positions for the project. The primary goal of this program was to ensure sexual assault victims identified by testing previously un-tested rape kits, received appropriate assistance and referrals in the delayed processing of their cases. The SAKI System-Based Advocate responded to all requests for assistance from law enforcement agencies and prosecutors statewide, by providing services to victims. The program ended in FY 20, as the Federal grant ended on Sept. 30th, 2019.

Funding

<i>Funding Source</i>	<i>FY 2018</i>	<i>FY 2019</i>	<i>FY 2020</i>	<i>FY 2021</i>	<i>FY 2022</i>	<i>FY 2023</i>
State General	\$ 143	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Non-SGF State	\$ 1,408	\$ -	\$ 1,885	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Federal Funds	\$ 60,520	\$ 67,618	\$ 15,910	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Total	\$ 62,071	\$ 67,618	\$ 17,795	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -

Youth Suicide Prevention								
Consequences of Not Funding this Program								
<p>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.</p>								
Statutory Basis		Mandatory vs. Discretionary		MOE/Match Rqt.		Priority Level		
Specific	K.S.A. 75-772	Mandatory		No		1		
Program Goals								
<p>A. The Kansas youth suicide prevention coordinator will work toward zero deaths by suicide of Kansas youth through the identification, creation, coordination, and support of youth suicide awareness and prevention efforts throughout the state as per K.S.A. 75-772. Objective #1: To 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 and promoting youth safety and wellbeing as per K.S.A. 75-772.</p>								
<p>B. The Kansas youth suicide prevention coordinator will work toward zero deaths by suicide of Kansas youth through the identification, creation, coordination, and support of youth suicide awareness and prevention efforts throughout the state as per K.S.A. 75-772. Objective #2: To 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 as per K.S.A. 75-772.</p>								
<p>C. The Kansas youth suicide prevention coordinator will work toward zero deaths by suicide of Kansas youth through the identification, creation, coordination, and support of youth suicide awareness and prevention efforts throughout the state as per K.S.A. 75-772. Objective #3: To increase capacity of youth leadership in prevention of youth suicide as per K.S.A. 75-772.</p>								
<p>D. The Kansas youth suicide prevention coordinator will work toward zero deaths by suicide of Kansas youth through the identification, creation, coordination, and support of youth suicide awareness and prevention efforts throughout the state as per K.S.A. 75-772. Objective # 4: To increase capacity of service agencies to respond effectively to high risk youth as per K.S.A. 75-772.</p>								
Program History								
<p>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.</p>								
Performance Measures								
<i>Outcome Measures</i>		<i>Goal</i>	<i>FY 2019</i>	<i>FY 2020</i>	<i>FY 2021</i>	<i>3- yr. Avg.</i>	<i>FY 2022</i>	<i>FY 2023</i>
1. Number of public policy and prevention strategies recommended		D	NA	10	22	16	10	10
<i>Output Measures</i>								
2. Number of youth in crisis who receive assistance through the app		A	NA	0	0	0	TBD	TBD

3. Number of presentations to communities, school, mental health, medical professionals, law enforcement personnel, businesses and allied professionals	B	NA	14	2	8	25	25	
4. Number of committee meetings provided	B	NA	0	0	0	4	4	
5. Number of technical assistance provided to communities and organizations	B	NA	135	112	123.5	125	125	
6. Number of attendees to the annual conference	C	NA	25	0	12.5	100	150	
Funding								
<i>Funding Source</i>			<i>FY 2018</i>	<i>FY 2019</i>	<i>FY 2020</i>	<i>FY 2021</i>	<i>FY 2022</i>	<i>FY 2023</i>
State General Fund			\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Non-SGF State Funds			\$ -	\$ -	\$ 37,931	\$ 28,321	\$ 33,126	\$ 33,254
Federal Funds			\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Total			\$ -	\$ -	\$ 37,931	\$ 28,321	\$ 33,126	\$ 33,254

Output Measure 4: Development and implementation of the app was delayed by COVID-19 in FY 2020. With the expenditure authority limitation imposed by the Legislature for FY 2021, the future of the app development is uncertain.

Victim Services Grants						
Consequences of Not Funding this Program						
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		Mandatory vs. Discretionary	MOE/Match Rqt.	Priority Level		
Specific	K.S.A. 74-7334 et seq; K.S.A. 74-7325 et seq; K.S.A. 74-7334(d)	Mandatory	No	1		
Program Goals						
A. To strengthen and enhance the quality of services to victims and witnesses of crime in all 105 counties of the state. K.S.A. 74-7337; and amendments thereto; K.S.A. 74-7337(c); K.S.A. 74-7325 and amendments thereto; K.S.A. 20-370; and K.S.A. 75-758. Objective #4: Improve the services available to victims statewide through the administration of crime victim assistance grant funds. K.S.A. 74-7337; and amendments thereto; K.S.A. 74-7337(c); K.S.A. 74-7325 and amendments thereto; K.S.A. 20-370; and K.S.A. 75758.						
Program 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).						
Performance Measures						
<i>Output Measures</i>	<i>FY 2019</i>	<i>FY 2020</i>	<i>FY 2021</i>	<i>3- yr. Avg.</i>	<i>FY 2022</i>	<i>FY 2023</i>
1. Number of grants awarded and	92	90	90	91	96	96
Funding						
<i>Funding Source</i>	<i>FY 2018</i>	<i>FY 2019</i>	<i>FY 2020</i>	<i>FY 2021</i>	<i>FY 2022</i>	<i>FY 2023</i>
State General Fund	\$ 712,972	\$ 717,278	\$ 697,247	\$ 698,392	\$ 701,700	\$ 701,700
Non-SGF State Funds	\$ 1,225,887	\$ 1,510,053	\$ 1,467,300	\$ 1,430,332	\$ 1,942,225	\$ 1,942,225
Federal Funds	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	\$1,938,859	\$2,227,331	\$2,164,547	\$2,128,724	\$2,643,925	\$2,643,925

Medicaid Fraud Control Unit							
Consequences of Not Funding this Program							
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	Mandatory vs. Discretionary	MOE/Match Rqt.	Priority Level				
Specific K.S.A. 75-725, K.S.A. 75-726, 42 USC 1396a(a)(61) and, 42 USC 1396b(q), K.S.A. 21-5925 et seq., K.S.A.	Mandatory	Yes	1				
Program Goals							
A. To efficiently, effectively, and ethically investigate and litigate against providers found to be committing fraud in or against the Kansas Medicaid program, recover state and federal monies fraudulently obtained by Medicaid providers, and reimburse the appropriate state and federal agencies. Objective #1: Staff a division, independent of the State Medicaid Agency (the Kansas Department of Health and Environment, Division of Health Care Finance), that will develop and implement specific procedures to effectively and efficiently investigate and prosecute criminal instances of fraud by Medicaid providers.							
B. To efficiently, effectively, and ethically investigate and litigate against providers found to be committing fraud in or against the Kansas Medicaid program, recover state and federal monies fraudulently obtained by Medicaid providers, and reimburse the appropriate state and federal agencies. Objective #2: Staff a division, independent of the State Medicaid Agency (the Kansas Department of Health and Environment, Division of Health Care Finance), that will develop and implement specific procedures to effectively and efficiently investigate and litigate civil instances of fraud by Medicaid provider.							
C. To review allegations of patient abuse, neglect, or the exploitation or misappropriation of patients' private funds committed by healthcare providers in residential care facilities that receive Medicaid funds, to efficiently, effectively and ethically investigate those allegations with substantial potential for criminal prosecution and to prosecute the perpetrators of such misconduct or refer cases to agencies for appropriate sanctions. Objective #1: Develop and implement procedures to effectively and efficiently review, investigate and prosecute cases of patient abuse, neglect or misappropriation of patients' private funds.							
D. To provide for the efficient and effective education of the public and health care providers to aid in the fight against Medicaid fraud and abuse through awareness and cooperation, as well as the coordination of private, state and federal resources. 42 U.S.C. § 1396b(q)(3); K.S.A. 75-708. Objective #1: Create procedures to ensure that Medicaid providers and the general public are provided with relevant information concerning Medicaid provider fraud and vulnerable adult abuse, neglect and exploitation.							
Program 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.							
Performance Measures							
<i>Outcome Measures</i>	<i>Goal</i>	<i>FY 2019</i>	<i>FY 2020</i>	<i>FY 2021</i>	<i>3- yr. Avg.</i>	<i>FY 2022</i>	<i>FY 2023</i>
1. Number of Medicaid open investigations being handled by the Division	A	251	293	261	268	275	300
2. Number of Medicaid cases	A	20	2	2	8	30	40
3. Number of sentences/judgments received	A	13	17	15	15	28	35

4. Number of Medicaid provider fraud open criminal investigations being handled by the Division	A	137	152	145	145	160	170
5. Number of Medicaid provider fraud cases filed	A	8	1	1	3	25	35
6. Number of Medicaid provider fraud cases	A	6	7	5	6	12	15
7. Number of Medicaid provider fraud open civil investigations being handled by the Division	B	30	34	26	30	45	50
8. Number of Medicaid provider fraud civil cases filed	B	2	0	0	1	4	10
9. Number of Medicaid provider fraud civil judgments	B	7	6	7	7	2	8
10. Number of open criminal investigations alleging abuse, neglect, or exploitation or misappropriation of patients' private funds	C	84	107	90	94	110	120
11. Number of open criminal investigations alleging abuse, neglect, or exploitation or misappropriation of patients' private funds: cases filed	C	12	1	1	5	10	12
12. Number of open criminal investigations alleging abuse, neglect, or exploitation or misappropriation of patients' private funds: sentences received	C	7	4	3	5	12	12
13. Number of open civil investigations alleging abuse, neglect, or exploitation or misappropriation of patients' private funds	C	0	0	0	0	10	12
14. Number of open civil investigations alleging abuse, neglect, or exploitation or misappropriation of patients' private funds: cases filed	C	0	0	0	0	5	5
15. Number of open civil investigations alleging abuse, neglect, or exploitation or misappropriation of patients' private funds: judgments received	C	0	0	0	0	2	5
16. Number of educational and informational sessions presented	D	21	17	17	18	26	30

17. Number of attendees at educational and informational sessions presented	D	1425	1063	1858	1449	1600	1500
<i>Output Measures</i>							
Funding							
<i>Funding Source</i>		<i>FY 2018</i>	<i>FY 2019</i>	<i>FY 2020</i>	<i>FY 2021</i>	<i>FY 2022</i>	<i>FY 2023</i>
State General Fund		\$ 60,949	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Non-SGF State Funds		\$ 421,834	\$ 445,627	\$ 496,102	\$ 465,616	\$ 646,054	\$ 557,297
Federal Funds		\$ 1,092,432	\$ 1,087,792	\$ 1,197,892	\$ 1,260,605	\$ 1,928,911	\$ 1,671,892
Total		\$ 1,575,216	\$ 1,533,420	\$ 1,693,993	\$ 1,726,220	\$ 2,574,965	\$ 2,229,189

Office of Medicaid Inspector General							
Consequences of Not Funding this Program							
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		Mandatory vs. Discretionary		MOE/Match Rqt.		Priority Level	
Specific	K.S.A. 75-7427	Mandatory		No		1	
Program Goals							
A. 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. Objective #1: Staff an office, independent of the State Medicaid Agency (the Kansas Department of Health and Environment, Division of Health Care Finance), that will develop and implement specific procedures to effectively and efficiently audit, investigate and provide performance reviews to increase accountability, integrity and oversight of the State Medicaid Agency programs.							
Program 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.							
Performance Measures							
<i>Outcome Measures</i>	<i>Goal</i>	<i>FY 2019</i>	<i>FY 2020</i>	<i>FY 2021</i>	<i>3- yr. Avg.</i>	<i>FY 2022</i>	<i>FY 2023</i>
1. Number of audits, reviews and investigations completed	A	5	5	2	4	10	15
2. Number of audit, review and investigation related trainings attended by IG staff	A	5	36	11	17	18	24
3. Number of program integrity related meetings and conferences attended by IG staff	A	7	30	22	20	26	26
4. Number of recommendations for improving outcomes and processes provided to the attorney general	A	0	10	0	3	9	12

5. Number of referrals received and evaluated by IG staff	A	NA	351	1033	692	1200	1250
6. Number of allegations referred for further criminal/civil	A	NA	6	32	19	35	35
7. Amount of money identified for repayment or recovery	A	NA	\$ 6,044	\$1,362,470	\$ 684,257	\$ 3,200,000	\$ 3,800,000
8. Amount of monetary savings or wasteful spending	A	NA	0	0	0	\$ 1,500,000	\$ 2,250,000

Funding

<i>Funding Source</i>	<i>FY 2018</i>	<i>FY 2019</i>	<i>FY 2020</i>	<i>FY 2021</i>	<i>FY 2022</i>	<i>FY 2023</i>
State General Fund	\$ 450	\$ 126,677	\$ 300,772	\$ 244,512	\$ 710,727	\$ 464,282
Non-SGF State Funds	\$ -	\$ 663	\$ 1,465	\$ 541	\$ -	\$ -
Federal Funds	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	\$ 450	\$ 127,340	\$ 302,237	\$ 245,053	\$ 710,727	\$ 464,282

The amounts in FY 2022 and FY 2023 above do not reflect the additional change packages below:

	<i>FY 2022</i>	<i>FY 2023</i>
<i>State General Fund</i>	43319	154638

COVID							
Consequences of Not Funding this Program							
Statutory Basis	Mandatory vs. Discretionary		MOE/Match Rqt.		Priority Level		
Program Goals							
A.							
B.							
C.							
Program History							
Performance Measures							
Funding							
<i>Funding Source</i>	<i>FY 2018</i>	<i>FY 2019</i>	<i>FY 2020</i>	<i>FY 2021</i>	<i>FY 2022</i>	<i>FY 2023</i>	
State General Fund	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 182	\$ 2,236	\$ -	\$ -	
Non-SGF State Funds	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 20,557	\$ (11,144)	\$ -	\$ -	
Federal Funds	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 57,111	\$ 95,009	\$ -	\$ -	
Total	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 77,850	\$ 86,101	\$ -	\$ -	