



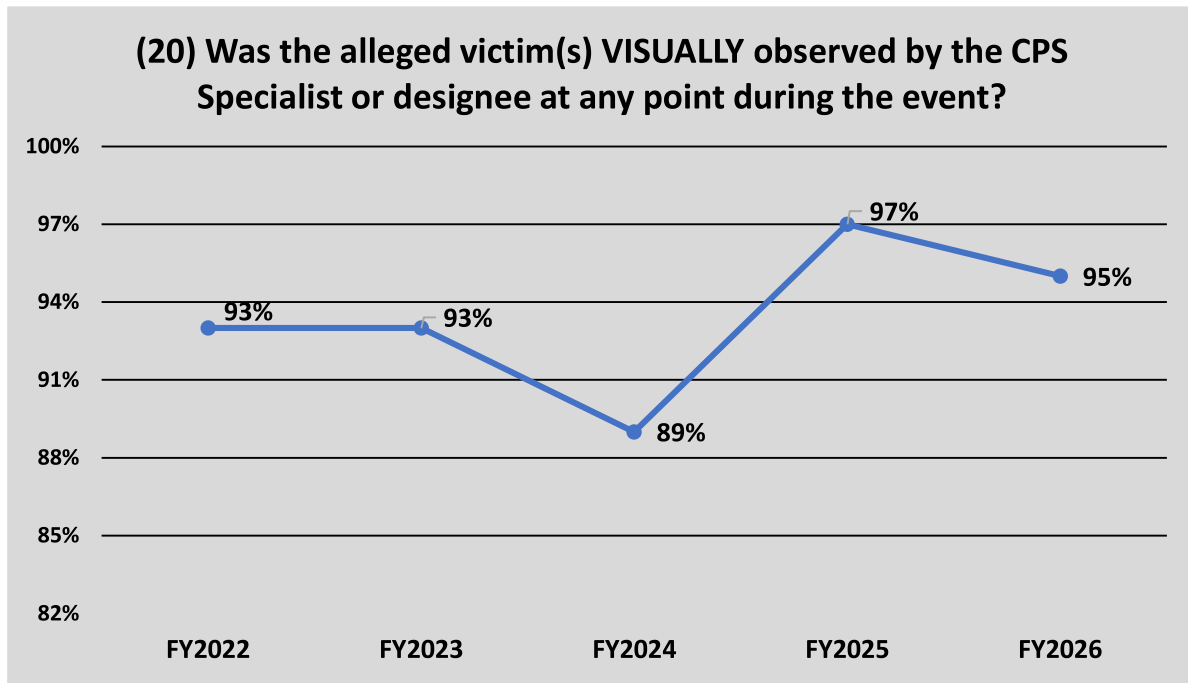
PPM 2090

Adrian's Law Special Case Read

Purpose:	<p>To measure performance related to Adrian's Law-PPM 2110.</p> <p>Per Adrian's Law, K.S.A. 38-2226, the secretary, or the secretary's designee, or the law enforcement agency, or such agency's designee, that is conducting the investigation shall visually observe the child who is the alleged victim of abuse or neglect. All investigation reports shall include the date, time and location of any visual observation of a child that is required by this subsection.</p>
Population Criteria:	<p>Events assigned July 1, 2021 – January 31, 2022; July 1, 2022 – August 31, 2022; April 1, 2023 – June 30, 2023, April 1, 2024 – September 30, 2024, January 1, 2025 – May 31, 2025; for abuse/neglect of children/youth less than 18 years old, that have been completed.</p>
Random Sample:	<p>1,333 Events</p>
Case Count:	<p>Northeast- 168</p> <p>Northwest- 141</p> <p>Southeast- 169</p> <p>Southwest- 147</p> <p>KC- 357</p> <p>Wichita- 351</p>
Periods Under Review:	<p>July 1, 2021 – January 31, 2022</p> <p>July 1, 2022 – August 31, 2022</p> <p>April 1, 2023 – June 30, 2023</p> <p>April 1, 2024 – September 30, 2024</p> <p>January 1, 2025 – June 30, 2025</p>

Was the alleged victim(s) visually observed by the CPS Specialist or designee at any point during the event?

Statewide



Since 2022, DCF has reviewed 1,333 events. Of those 1,333 events 1,179 events were applicable to Adrian’s Law. Of the 1,179 events where Adrian’s Law was applicable, 92.7% (n=1,093) events met the “visually observed” standard of Adrian’s Law.

Over previous review periods, analysis of “no” rationales indicated that responses were most often due to a complete lack of documentation or documentation that did to specify whether the child had been visually observed.

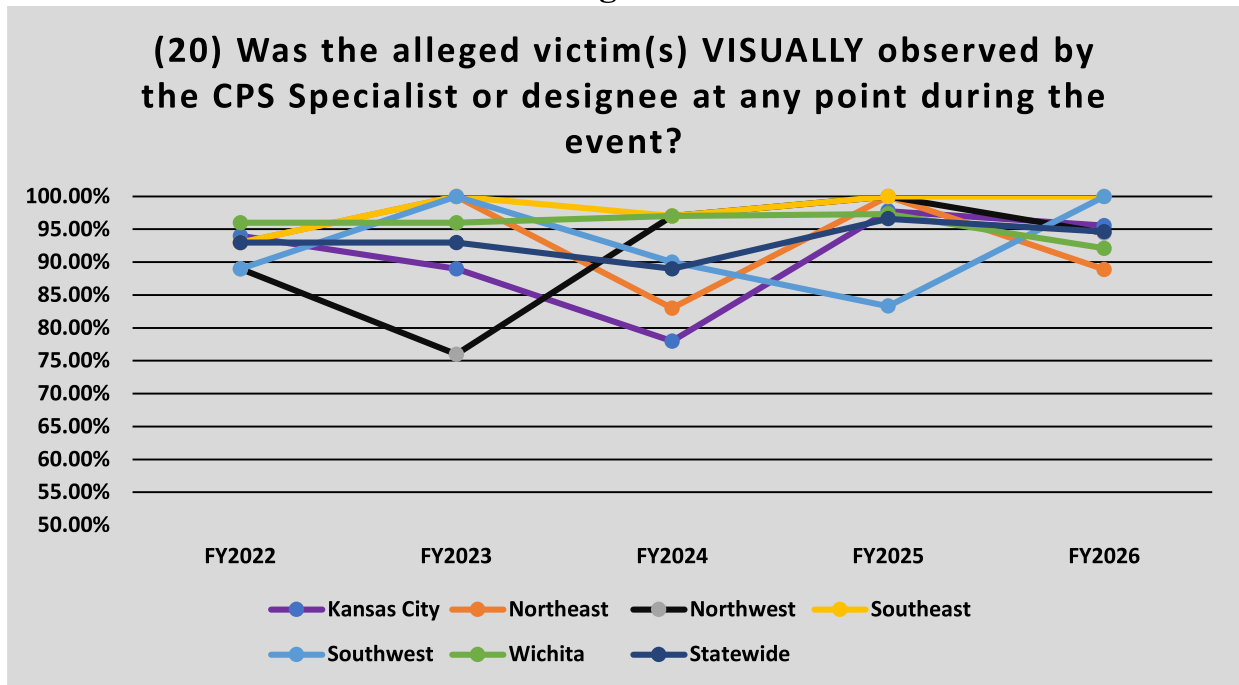
For FY2026, however, the pattern appears notably different. Among the eight (8) “no” responses, case review analysis indicates that Child Protection Specialists (CPS) consistently demonstrated efforts to complete the visual observation of the Alleged Victim (ALV). The primary reasons for the “no” responses included:

- **Family or child not located / family declined visual observation:** 50% (n=4)
- **Documentation indicated contact with the Alleged Victim but did not clarify whether it was in-person or virtual:** 50% (n=4)

This reflects a shift from prior years in which missing or insufficient documentation was the predominant factor, to FY2026 where the majority of “no” responses stemmed from barriers to access or clarity in documentation.

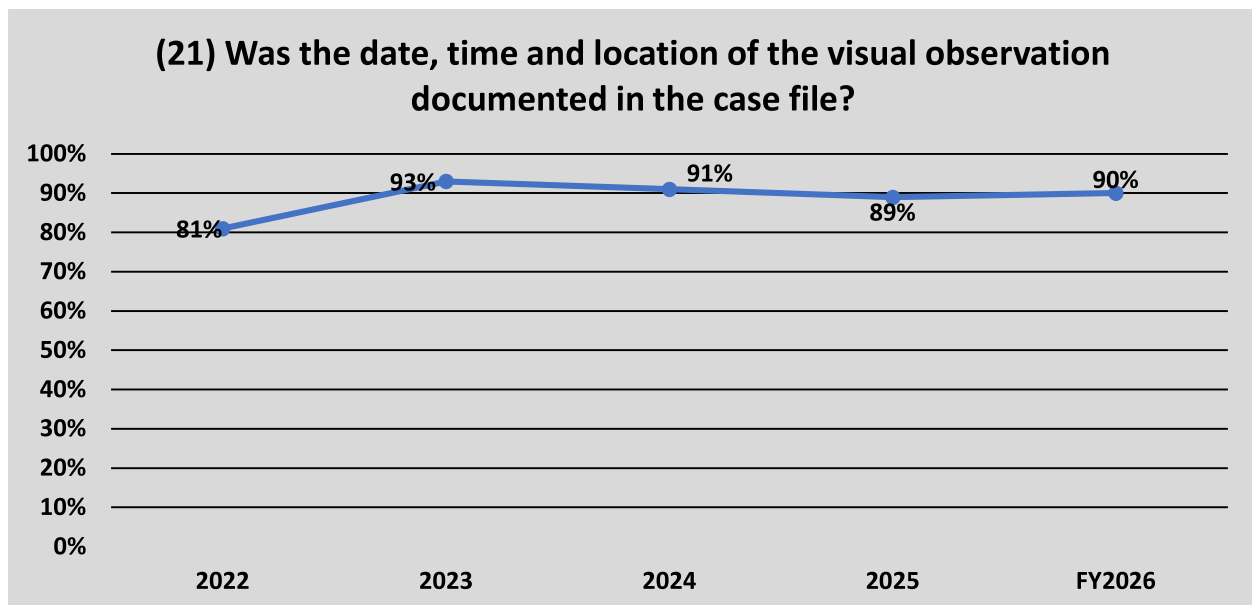
The chart below shows the breakdown from FY2022 to FY2026 by region.

Regional



Was the date, time and location of the visual observation documented in the case file?

Statewide



Since 2022, DCF has reviewed 1,333 events. Of those 1,333 events 1,134 events were applicable to documentation of visual observation being in the case file. Of the 1,134 applicable events, 88% (n=996) met the documentation standards of Adrian's Law meaning the date, time, and location of the visual observation were documented in the case file. From the most recent review,

12 of the 14 (85.7%) no responses were missing date, time, location, or a combination of the three. For the other two, there were multiple Alleged Victims, however one or more of them were not documented as being visually observed.

The chart below shows the breakdown from FY2022 to FY2026 by region.

