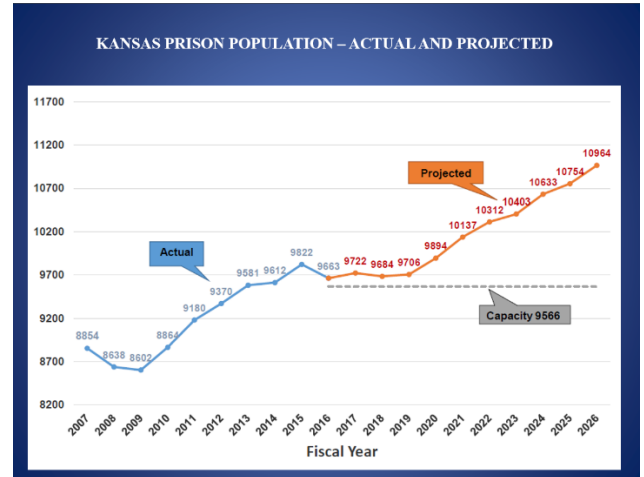


Kansas Judicial Administration

- Approx. 25% of Judicial Branch salaries are **below Federal poverty level** / Judicial Branch salaries for all positions are **below national market value** / Salaries remain stagnate
- Inadequate pay increases for more than a decade, along with rising benefit and health insurance
  - costs, have damaged ability to recruit and retain employees

Kansas Bureau of Investigation (KBI)

- KBI has not had resources to engage a regular external private auditing firm, and Legislative Post
  - Audit is not available to perform Audits on request
- The last IT Security audit by Kansas Legislative Post Audit was **2013**
- Limited funding and resources restricts KBI from starting new projects:
- It is challenging to attract IT staff to work at the state; has become more difficult due to necessary stringent background check.
- Employee **retention** is increasingly important / Demands on KBI resources increase as the need for access to information via KCJIS grows
- The need to maintain and modernize security systems requires constant investment, becoming an unfunded mandate
- KBI receives much of its information from separate systems/media:
  - Systems often not linked together for any given cycle or incident of a criminal act.
  - Information is often kept on paper forms (required by statute)
  - Information disconnect makes it more difficult to get comprehensive picture of state crime
  - Integration of the various data sources is partly complete, but **requires a sustained commitment by the state**



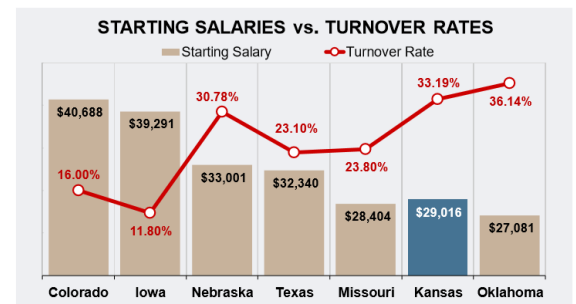
Kansas Sentencing Commission

- Male prisoner population has been above Capacity since 2013
- Female prisoner population Projected to be above Capacity beginning 2017
- Number of prison Admissions were lower than Releases in 2016 for the first time since 2009
- Treatment Providers initially 60, now 114

**Uniformed Officer Turnover Rates**

Kansas Department of Corrections

- 35% of Adult inmate population suffers from **mental illness**
- Staff **turnover** is the biggest problem
  - Adult uniformed staff turnover 24.8% in 2006, 33.19% in 2016 (8.39% increase)
  - Turnover rates are higher in states with lower salaries:
  - Ranking states’ turnover rate (highest to lowest) 1) OK, 2) KS, 3) NE, 4) MO, 5) TX, 6) CO, 7) IA
  - There is a Correctional Officer workforce shortage; other institutions hire them away



*It's time to restore funding so that we are once again able to fully serve Kansans in a fiscally responsible manner.*

### Kansas Department of Corrections, Juvenile Services

- Reduction from FY11-FY16 for Intake and Assessments, Cases filed, JISP & JCF Populations, Custody
- Increase in program completions with a decrease in population
- Recidivism down 10.59% from CY2010 to CY2012
- Lower level offenders make up great share of out-of-home population
- Bed costs are high

### Kansas Office of the State Fire Marshal

- Recruitment is biggest challenge / Fluctuating revenues have caused the Fire Marshall Fund to go negative and required a loan to be taken out; if revenues drop in FY2018 additional loans would be necessary

### Kansas Board of Indigents' Defense Services

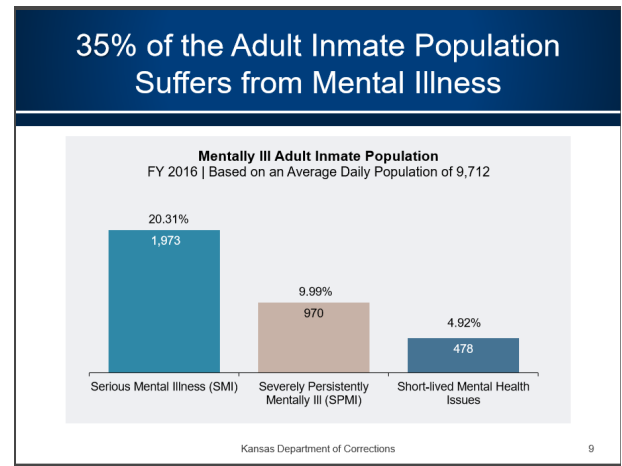
- Demand for services increased, number of qualified public defenders decreased by 10% in FY2017 to date
- Public defenders with up to 8 years' experience earn less than entry level attorneys in the executive branch

### Kansas Commission on Peace Officer's Standards and Training (KCPOST)

- Salaries and fixed contractual costs comprise approx. 90% of KSCPOST budget leaving little funding for discretionary spending / Purchase of much needed items were deferred due to declining revenues and the need to purchase central registry database. / There is a projected increase in contractual costs for FY2018 due to deferments
- Statutory changes and administrative regulations implemented in 2012 have substantially increased and agency workload. / KSCPOST employees have never received merit increases

### Kansas Adjutant General's Department

- Operates in a fiscally constrained environment; federal funding reduced by \$500 million FY2013-FY2023
- Our weapons and those of our enemies are becoming more complex, requiring additional training and types of jobs
- Younger Americans view of military service has made recruiting and retention much more difficult
- Economic impact of Kansas National Guard is approx. \$431 million annually, largely due to one to three matching federal dollars on certain expenditures, which are carefully scrutinized by Adjutant General's Department
- Radiological emergency detection system instruments are 30 to 50 years old and are no longer supported or manufactured



We are unable to fund key intervention programs, like functional family therapy in our juvenile justice centers

- We are unable to fund inmate health care services at our Larned state hospital / We are unable to pay utility bills for our Kansas Veteran's home at Winfield / We are unable to repair our forensic science lab and clean up methamphetamine labs in Kansas / We are unable to make needed repairs and improvements on our agencies buildings, computer capabilities, and human resource needs / and of course, we continue to defer the state's payment to KPERS

**The Current State is Unacceptable**

- Inadequate structure and funding
- Leadership gaps
- Inadequate staffing
- No centralized incident tracking
- No centralized reporting or analysis
- No Centralized Information Assurance Education training program\*
- Inconsistent vulnerability tracking\*
- Inconsistent Patching\*
- Critical skills gaps\*
- Access Control\*

\*Status: CRITICAL

*It's time to restore funding so that we are once again able to fully serve Kansans in a fiscally responsible manner.*