



Kansas Bureau of Investigation

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Testimony Before the Joint Committee on Kansas Security
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Kansas Bureau of Investigation
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Chairman Petersen and Members of the Committee,

Thank you for the opportunity to present to you the Kansas Bureau of Investigation's (KBI) overview of criminal activity and threats to public safety here in Kansas. This briefing is consistent with the mission of the KBI, which is to provide professional investigative, laboratory, and criminal justice information services to Kansas criminal justice agencies for the purpose of promoting public safety and preventing crime.

Each year the KBI aspires to inform the legislature of new and existing crime trends impacting our communities. We will first provide some of the national crime data for comparative perspective before discussing specific issue affecting Kansas.

According to the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) Uniform Crime Report in 2019 a violent crime occurred every 26.3 seconds and a property crime occurs every 4.6 seconds¹

In 2020 across the United States, per every 100,000 people, 398.5 violent crimes occurred. Between 2019 and 2020 alone there was an increase of 18 violent crimes per 100,000 people. Nationwide, homicide rates also rose between 2019 and 2020. The number of homicides grew from 5.1 to 6.5 for every 100,000 people². This is consistent with similar increases in Kansas during the same time period.

Violent Crime in Kansas:

The KBI is statutorily required to collect and maintain all Kansas offense and arrest reports. Similar to the FBI, the KBI publishes an annual report of criminal offenses reported to the KBI. The Kansas Crime Index Report, provides data on violent crime (Murder, Rape, Robbery and Aggravated Assault) and property crime (Burglary, Larceny/Theft, Motor Vehicle Theft and Arson).

In 2021, violent crime remained 17.9% above the 10-year average for the state.

¹ Federal Bureau of Investigation, Uniform Crime Report 2019, www.ucr.fbi.gov/crime-in-the-us/2019

² Federal Bureau of Investigation, Crime Data Explorer, [CDE :: Crime \(cloud.gov\)](https://cde.fbi.gov/)

There were 13,422 reported violent crimes in 2021 or 4.6 violent crimes per 1,000 people. Between 2020 and 2021, the number of violent crimes in Kansas dropped by 2.1%. Although this may appear to be good news, it is important to remember that in 2020 Kansas experienced the highest violent crime rate since the KBI began collecting and recording crime statistics.

193 murders occurred in 2020, which represented a 48.5% increase in murder between 2019 and 2020.

Fortunately, in 2021 the number of murders in Kansas fell to 173. Although this represented a 10.4% drop in murders between 2020 and 2021, the number of murders in 2021 was still significantly (22.7%) above the ten-year average murder rate and 33% higher than the pre-pandemic murder rate of 130 in 2019.

Of those 173 murders in 2021, domestic violence murders accounted for 32 or 18.5% of the 173 murders.

In 2021, 1,136 rapes were committed in Kansas.

The number of rapes in Kansas fell by only 0.3% during this past year. However, the measure of rape in 2021 continues to remain above the 10-year average.

Robberies declined in 2021.

There was an 18.9% reduction in robbery incidents between 2020 and 2021. Moreover, the rate of robberies has declined 27.3% overall compared to the past 10-year average.

Aggravated assaults have risen substantially since 2015.

In 2021, the number of aggravated assaults was 26% above the 10-year average. Although still above the 10-year average, there was a slight decline (2.9%) in aggravated assaults between 2020 and 2021.

KBI response to violent crime:

Violent crime in Kansas continues to be problematic. Based on stakeholder feedback from law enforcement agencies and prosecutors throughout the state, the KBI had previously established a milestone of 90-days for the substantial completion of criminal investigations. In other words the KBI endeavors to complete, and present to the prosecutor, every criminal investigation within 90-days. The exception to this benchmark is law enforcement use of force investigations, which target a 30-day case completion timeline.

Unfortunately, only 39% of the current violent crime investigations initiated by the KBI are completed within 90 days. This rate of case clearance has steadily dropped since 2012, while during the same time, the number of requests for investigative assistance have continued to increase.

The KBI Field Investigation Division (FID) investigates approximately 300 violent crime cases per year through the work of 38 Special Agents (not including supervision) located amidst the 105 counties in Kansas. Of note, in 1996 the KBI was authorized 86 total commissioned personnel.

Over the past 26 years, the agency has gained only 7 additional Special Agent positions, while the scope and number of investigative requests has both broadened and increased.

In 2022, the KBI Crime Scene Response Team responded to and processed crime scenes from 62 major violent crimes in Kansas. In-custody deaths, use of force investigations, and the heightened number of homicide cases continue to tax the limited resources of the KBI FID. Given the elevated level of violent crime in the state and the volume of requests for investigative and crime scene assistance, increased personnel are necessary to complete not only the current investigations but the older (cold) cases that have not yet reached resolution. Simply put, additional resources are necessary for the KBI to adequately address violent crime, while maintaining the level of service expected of the KBI by our partners in the Kansas Criminal Justice system.

Crimes Against Children:

The National Center for Missing and Exploited Children (NCMEC), defines online enticement as “an individual communicating with someone believed to be a child via the internet with the intent to commit a sexual offense or abduction. This is a broad category of online exploitation and includes sextortion, in which a child is being groomed to take sexually explicit images and/or ultimately meet face-to-face with someone for sexual purposes, or to engage in a sexual conversation online or, in some instances, to sell/trade the child’s sexual images. This type of victimization takes place across every platform; social media, messaging apps, gaming platforms, etc.”³

NCMEC reported that between 2019 and 2020, the number of online enticement reports increased by 97.5% to 37,872. This statistic is important in that these are only the *reported* incidents, which represent a fraction of the number of enticements actually occurring.

Federal law refers to child pornography as any visual depiction of sexually explicit conduct involving a minor (less than 18 years old). NCMEC refers to these images as Child Sexual Abuse Material of (CSAM).

CSAM consists of much more than just images and video files. While CSAM is seen and transmitted on computers and through other technology, these images and videos depict actual crimes being committed against children. The human element, children at risk, must always be considered when talking about this offense that is based in a high-tech world⁴.

The disturbing reality is that the internet platforms we use every day to connect with each other and share information, including social media, online gaming, and e-mail, are now being used to disseminate and collect CSAM. CSAM can be found in virtually any online realm.⁵

In 1998, NCMEC created a cyber-tip line for members of the public and electronic service providers to report incidents of suspected child sexual exploitation.

The proliferation of Child Sexual Abuse Material (CSAM) and the continued prevalence of physical and sexual abuse of children in Kansas is one of the primary challenges to public safety.

³ National Center for Missing and Exploited Children, [Online Enticement \(missingkids.org\)](https://www.missingkids.org)

⁴ Ibid

⁵ Ibid

Kansas does not have sufficient criminal investigative resources to intervene when allegations of child abuse are reported and children are being victimized as a result. With over 704,000 children in Kansas⁶, the safety net that exists for our kids is made up of the Kansas Department of Children and Families (DCF), law enforcement, the medical community, service providers, parents, schools and neighbors. The safety net that helps to ensure our children's safety requires a meaningful, collaborative relationship between DCF and Kansas law enforcement.

KBI Response to Crimes Against Children:

The KBI is committed to intervening and investigating when cases of physical or sexual abuse of children occur in Kansas and has made the response to child maltreatment a top priority.

In 2018, with the help of the Kansas Legislature, the KBI created the Northeast Kansas Child Victim Task Force (NECVTF). The NECVTF, works cases that involve the sexual exploitation of children that have a nexus to the northeast region of the state. There is one KBI Assistant Special Agent in Charge who manages the task force along with an additional four KBI Special Agents, one Kansas Attorney General's Office Special Agent, and one Topeka Police Department detective assigned to the task force.

Since its inception, the task force has been challenged by the overwhelming number of NCMEC cyber-tips that originate in communities throughout the northeast region of the state. Currently, there are over **200 NCMEC cyber-tips waiting to be assigned to a NECVTF member for investigation**. Alarming, through a review of NECVTF cases, it was determined that approximately 50% of the online distribution of child pornography cases included the suspect's direct physical contact with a child-victim as well. This is why the proliferation of these cases is so concerning.

As a primary partner in the Internet Crimes Against Children Task Force in Kansas, the KBI is aware of the volume of NCMEC CSAM tips throughout Kansas. Despite not having a task force in the KBI West Region and because of the significant volume of CSAM tips in Western Kansas, the KBI has begun assigning similar work as "collateral" duties to Special Agents in the western region of the state. Unfortunately, due to manpower issues and other investigative priorities, the KBI cannot keep up with the constant flood of new CSAM tips coming in from NCMEC. Already, the FID West Region has a backlog of approximately **150 NCMEC child sexual exploitation cyber-tips that have been linked to communities in western Kansas**. It can't be overstated that the number of NCMEC cyber-tips continue to increase daily. Regrettably, due to even an even greater reduction in investigative resources in the southeast region of the state, the KBI has been unable to address NCMEC cyber-tips from counties in that area of the state.

Established in the 2017 legislative session, the Governor's Child Welfare Task Force (CWTF) was created to thoroughly examine many aspects of the Kansas child welfare system and particularly protection and prevention services. While the task force's creation was intended to look at DCF's impact on the child welfare system, the work of the task force provided insights into areas for improvement related to law enforcement's impact on the system as well. As the state's investigative agency, the KBI is best positioned to partner and collaborate with the DCF in an effort to improve the response, investigation, and ultimately reduce crimes committed against children.

⁶ United States Census Bureau July 1, 2021, [U.S. Census Bureau QuickFacts: United States](#)

One work group within the CWTF was asked to examine how effective our system is in identifying and intervening when a child is maltreated and provide recommendations to make it better. In a December 2017 meeting with working group members and representatives from the Kansas County and District Attorney's Association (KCDA), the group identified some specific concerns related to the law enforcement and DCF response to such incidents. The KCDA panelists recommended that law enforcement be notified of not just allegations of "serious physical harm" but also of the allegations of "physical harm", suggesting a potential increase in referrals to law enforcement to ensure that the criminal investigative perspective was covered for a broader number of allegations. The working group and the KCDA panelists also noted concern about allegations of abuse after normal DCF business hours, the certainty that allegations were actually being communicated to law enforcement and the degree of coordination with DCF following the law enforcement response. The working group and panelists also noted scarce law enforcement resources and their concern that resources would be inadequate if all allegations were forwarded to law enforcement.

While current Kansas statutes include requirements for cross-system reporting and/or information sharing among DCF and law enforcement, these same statutes have not addressed KBI capacity for collaborative investigative activities nor do they resolve the incidents when child welfare professionals are unable, or untrained, to identify that a criminal act has occurred. Based on our collective experience, we believe that the key to the successful investigations of crimes against children is through a multi-disciplinary approach. While each agency retains its own jurisdiction, there is a joint, integrated response to allegations of physical or sexual abuse of a child. Ideally, a collaborative effort would result in joint training, and deeper levels of communication and cooperation. Another key to successful interdiction of an abusive environment is that the child protective services professionals have a law enforcement official that is specifically trained to conduct criminal investigations of the reports available to them to ensure consistent and timely referrals. This type of collaborative response requires additional KBI resources. The KBI believes that additional agents are needed to provide a more robust and consistent child safety net in Kansas.

The gap between current law enforcement capacity, in general, and the KBI, in particular, to investigate child physical and sexual abuse can also be identified by examining the data and recommendations provided by the Kansas Attorney General's State Child Death Review Board (SCDRB), of which the KBI is a participating member. Not only is the state's violent crime rate at a historic level based on Kansas Incident Based Reporting data, but based on the SCDRB's reviews of child homicides over the last decade, the state has also experienced a steady increase in the number of children that die as a result of child abuse. For instance the homicide rate of children per 100,000 people was at 1.7 in 2005 and in 2019 the rate had increased to 3.3. In the 2021 SCDRB annual report, 8 of the 23 or 35% of the child homicides were the result of child abuse. Of the 8 child abuse related homicides, 6 of the families had current or prior DCF child protection interactions or investigations⁷.

According to the DCF website, the number of Child Protective Services reports received in FY 2022 was 70,057. Of those, 50.2% were for physical abuse/neglect and sexual abuse⁸.

⁷ 2021 Kansas State Child Death Review Board Annual Report (2019 data), [2021-scdrb-annual-report.pdf \(ks.gov\)](https://www.scdrb.ks.gov/2021-scdrb-annual-report.pdf)

⁸ Prevention and Protection Services, Child Protective Services Reports, <http://www.dcf.ks.gov/services/PPS/Pages/CPSReports.aspx>

For the past several years, the State Child Death Review Board has recommended law enforcement personnel and Kansas Department for Children and Families (DCF) personnel work collaboratively to improve the identification and criminal investigation of those individuals responsible for the physical and sexual abuse of children in our state.

In their 2017 Annual Report, specifically in their policy recommendations, the SCDRB noted, “The Kansas Department for Children and Families (DCF) should immediately notify law enforcement in instances where the reported abuse may be criminal in nature for law enforcement investigation. K.S.A. 38-2226 requires a joint investigation if there is a report of child abuse or neglect that indicates that there is serious physical harm and that action may be required to protect the child. DCF and healthcare providers, including hospitals, should report any death, or near death, of a child to law enforcement for investigation. The SCDRB has reviewed many cases in which law enforcement was not contacted in a timely manner, which impeded the ability of law enforcement to conduct their investigation. The investigations should be a coordinated effort by DCF and law enforcement to ensure thorough investigations and the safety of surviving children.”⁹ Unfortunately, the most current SCDRB reviews continue to reflect similar concerns and recommendations.

Crimes against children continue to be one of the KBI’s four investigative priorities. Beyond the NECVTF, the agency has Special Agents specifically assigned to investigate cases of child sexual and physical abuse throughout the state. These agents are assigned to the Child Victim Unit (CVU). Sadly, due to the volume of investigative requests, local law enforcement’s limited resources, and the constrained capacity of KBI Special Agents; CVU personnel are limited to working only cases involving children under the age of 14 and suspects over the age of 18. These cases are known as Jessica Law cases¹⁰. In FY 2022, the CVU and the NECVTF initiated 71 criminal investigations related to crimes against children.

More resources are needed to continue the work of the CVU and the NECVTF. Due to the number of unassigned NCMEC cyber-tips associated with Kansas and the excessive number of child protective services reports for physical abuse/neglect and sexual abuse, the KBI believes it would be advantageous to create task forces, similar to the NECVTF, in the western and southeastern regions of the state.

Likewise, the KBI continues to support the recommendations of the State Child Death Review Board by endorsing a collaborative initiative between the KBI and DCF to quicken the identification and investigation of criminal offenses committed against children.

Illicit Narcotics in Kansas:

The United States Drug Enforcement Agency (DEA) operates a federal program called High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area (HIDTA). The mission of HIDTA is to provide assistance to federal, state, local and tribal law enforcement agencies operating in areas determined to be critical drug trafficking regions of the United States¹¹. One of HIDTA’s many objectives is to enhance

⁹ 2017 Kansas State Child Death Review Board Annual Report (2015 data), [2017-scdrb-annual-report.pdf \(ks.gov\)](#)

¹⁰ Jessica’s Law cases involve victims under the age of 14, suspects over the age of 18, and unlawful sex acts uniquely defined in K.S.A. 21-5501. Those convicted of Jessica’s Law violations face enhanced sentencing – a mandatory 25 years to life in prison.

¹¹ High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area (HIDTA) Program, [High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas \(HIDTA\) Program | The White House \(archives.gov\)](#)

law enforcement intelligence sharing. HIDTA accomplishes this by monitoring illicit drug activity in the United States. The HIDTA program separates states in to different HIDTA regions. Each year, Midwest HIDTA, which includes Kansas, produces a threat assessment report to inform the public and law enforcement on the illicit drugs being transported and used throughout the six-state Midwest HIDTA region.

According to the HIDTA 2021 Threat Assessment Report, once again marijuana, methamphetamine, and heroin/synthetic opioids are the most widely available and used drugs in the region.

Law enforcement and public health agencies have reported unprecedented levels of fentanyl and other synthetic opioids in the region's illicit drug supply¹².

Privately owned vehicles, the United States Postal Service (USPS), and commercial parcel services (e.g. FedEx, UPS) are the most common methods used by Drug Trafficking Organizations (DTOs) to traffic drugs in to and through the Midwest region. The number of seizures in which mailing services were used to traffic drugs into the Midwest HIDTA doubled from 2019 to 2020¹³.

Mexican DTOs continue to dominate virtually every aspect of the drug trade across the Midwestern United States. DTOs in the Midwest HIDTA have adopted novel technologies to facilitate communication, obtain payment, and monitor courier location. These platforms include encrypted messaging applications, social media, portable GPS devices, and the dark web¹⁴.

Nearly 70% of Midwest HIDTA law enforcement initiatives reported that DTOs engaged in money laundering activities that were separate and distinct from independent money laundering organizations (MLOs). Unfortunately, violence is often associated with drug trafficking and distribution. KBI's investigations of individuals affiliated with DTOs often include the sale of both narcotics and firearms.

Midwest HIDTA experienced a 3% increase in drug-related overdose fatalities from 2018 to 2019, the most recent year for which data is available¹⁵.

Specifically in Kansas, one way to evaluate the scope of illegal drugs in the state is to examine the number illicit drug submissions to the KBI Forensic Science Laboratory. However, understandably this does not account for the amount of illicit drugs in both Sedgwick and Johnson counties, who utilize their own forensic laboratories.

Between 2020 and 2021, the KBI Forensic Science Laboratory chemistry section observed an 18.5% increase in drug submission. In 2021, almost 9,500 drug submission containing a total of 18,461 individual drug exhibits were made to the laboratory.

The three most prevalent drugs submitted to the laboratory were in marijuana (7003), Methamphetamine (6951), and cocaine (520).

¹² Ibid

¹³ Ibid

¹⁴ Ibid

¹⁵ Ibid

The growing proliferation of fentanyl within Kansas communities is a concern. Fentanyl is often mixed with other narcotics such as OxyContin, methamphetamine, cocaine, marijuana, and 3,4-methylenedioxymethamphetamine (commonly referred to as ecstasy) and promoted as the (safe) alternative drug. Fentanyl has a high abuse rate, there is no quality control (two pills from the same batch could contain remarkably different amounts of fentanyl), and it takes a very small amount to cause overdose or death. Although Kansas has not experienced the same rate of fentanyl deaths as other states in the region, fatal and non-fatal drug overdoses have surged in other areas of the Midwest HIDTA region¹⁶.

Nonetheless, the KBI laboratory has observed a dramatic increase in fentanyl submissions over the past 12 months. Fentanyl submissions to the laboratory steadily increased between 2012 and 2020. In 2012, a total of 14 fentanyl submissions were made to the lab. In 2020, the number of submissions peaked at 81 total submissions.

However, in 2021 that number jumped significantly to 463 submissions. This represents a 570% increase in fentanyl submissions. Furthermore, preliminary analysis of 2022 data is not much better. If the current number of submissions received by the KBI laboratory is extrapolated to the end of the calendar year, fentanyl submissions for 2022 will increase another 92% above the 463 submissions in 2021.

KBI response to illicit narcotics in Kansas:

The KBI Special Operations Division (SOD) is dedicated to enhancing public safety in Kansas by providing professional proactive investigative, technical, tactical, and criminal intelligence services to the criminal justice community. With limited resources, the SOD has prioritized its efforts on identifying and targeting the most serious violent criminal offenders and transnational organized criminal groups, who pose the greatest threat to Kansas citizens. SOD seeks to create safer communities by working to lessen the occurrence of violent crimes committed by repeat offenders and organized criminal groups.

KBI SOD has partnered with the Kansas Board of Emergency Medical Services (EMS) to initiate the OD Mapping program. OD Mapping provides law enforcement real time intelligence of suspected drug overdoses to include fatal drug overdoses throughout the state. The OD Mapping system has identified 8209 suspected overdoses and 175 suspected fatal overdoses since January 1, 2022.

Additionally, SOD utilizes an offender classification system to identify known individuals who pose the greatest risk to a community. The system is based on an individuals' criminal history and known violent tendencies. Offenders are categorized from Class 1 through Class 5 with Class 5 being the worst offenders. As previously mentioned SOD resources are constrained. The KBI believes that improving agency resources will enhance the capacity of the SOD to adequately address career criminals and drug trafficking organizations who pose the greatest threat to public safety in Kansas.

Cybercrime in Kansas:

¹⁶ Ibid

The Internet Crime Complaint Center (IC3) is a program administered by the FBI that receives complaints of internet related crime. IC3 has received more than 6.5 million complaints since its inception in 2000. IC3 works with federal, state, and local law enforcement to help those who report criminal activity. The information received through IC3 cyber-tips is analyzed and disseminated for investigative and intelligence purposes for law enforcement and public awareness¹⁷. Each year the FBI publishes the FBI Internet Crime Report.

According to the 2021 Internet Crime Report over the past five years the number of reported complaints of internet crime have increased 180% from 301,000 to almost 850,000 per year. The total monetary loss also increased from \$1.4 billion dollars in 2017 to \$6.9 billion in 2021¹⁸.

Five of the most common types of cybercrime are extortion, identity theft, personal data breaches, non-payment/non-delivery, and phishing type activity¹⁹.

There were 2,693 complaints from Kansas reported to IC3 in 2021. That places Kansas 34th out of the 50 states for the number of complaints per state. **Victims in Kansas lost approximately \$26 million dollars to internet related crime last year²⁰.**

Here in Kansas, individuals, businesses and even state government have been impacted by cyber criminals. These crimes range from fraud and business e-mail compromises to ransomware.

KBI response to Cybercrime:

In FY 2020, the Kansas Legislature provided the KBI funding to establish phase I of the Cyber Crime Unit (CCU). Six Special Agents and one supervisor were hired and tasked with establishing the unit. After getting the unit equipped and trained, the Special Agents began to work cases in FY 2021. Two of the CCU Special Agents serve on federal cybercrimes task forces with the United States Secret Service and the FBI. In FY 2022, the CCU reviewed the following IC3 cyber-tips:

Business E-Mail Compromises (BEC)	133
Computer Intrusion Cases	171
Corporate Data Breaches	9
Denial of Service Cases (DDOS)	6
Malware/Scareware/Virus	7
Ransomware	31
Phishing Activity	91
Total Reviewed Cases	448

¹⁷ FBI Internet Crime Report 2021, [2021_IC3Report.pdf](#)

¹⁸ Ibid

¹⁹ Ibid

²⁰ Ibid

Of the cases reviewed, the KBI initiated 23 criminal investigation during FY 2022. Although, the number of cases opened by CCU may seem lower than expected, it is important to note that cybercrime cases are particularly manpower and time intensive. Several of the cases opened by CCU have taken more than a year to reach resolution.

The KBI CCU Special Agent serving on the Secret Service Cybercrime Task Force assisted with the recovery of millions of dollars fraudulently taken from the labor departments' of several states during the COVID-19 pandemic, including the Kansas Department of Labor. **Although these investigations are ongoing, to date this same KBI CCU Special Agent and his team have recovered approximately \$4.5 million dollars for the State of Kansas.**

Continued attention to this escalating crime is critical. The KBI hopes to expand the capacity of the CCU through increased resources for the unit in future years.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide a brief overview of the most significant threats to public safety in Kansas. As noted, violent crime, crimes against children, illicit drug use and distribution, and cybercrime continue to pose the most significant threats to the safety of Kansas citizens. Only through an asserted investment in public safety will Kansas law enforcement be able to substantially impact these on-going threats to the welfare of our state. The KBI continuously dedicates resources to monitor and engage existing and emerging threats in an effort to promote public safety and reduce crime in Kansas. We appreciate the committee's support in the KBI as we endeavor to fulfill our mission.

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2022 Briefing to the Joint Committee on Kansas Security

Threats to Public Safety

Robert Jacobs

KBI Executive Officer





Objectives

- Discussion Topics:
- Crime Trends
- Violent Crime
- Crimes Against Children
- Illicit Narcotics
- Cyber Crime



National Crime Data

- FBI Uniform Crime Report (UCR)
 - 2020 – Data:
 - Violent crime every 24.7 seconds
 - Property crime every 4.9 seconds
 - 2020 – Data:
 - Crime Rates elevated in 2020 across the nation
 - Crime measured per 100,000 people
 - Violent Crime 398.5 incidents per 100,000
 - Increase of 18 incidents per 100,000 between 2019 and 2020
 - 6.5 homicides occurred for every 100,000



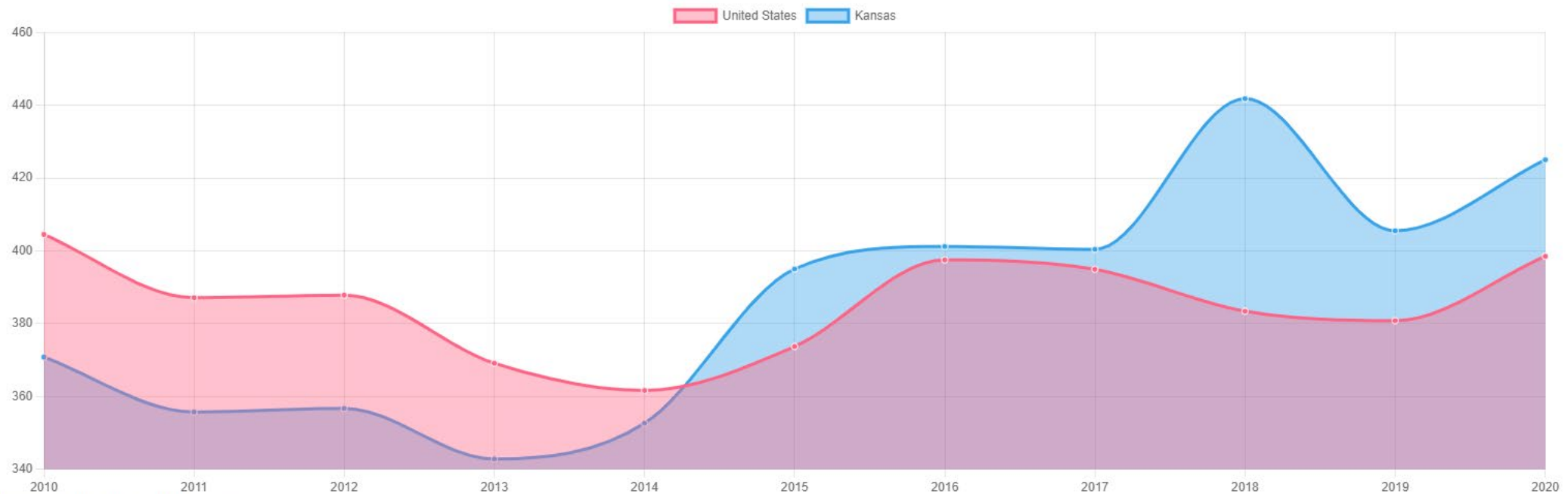
Violent Crime: United States vs. Kansas

From: 2010 To: 2020 Crime Select: All Violent C...

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DOWNLOAD

Rate of Violent Crime Offenses by Population

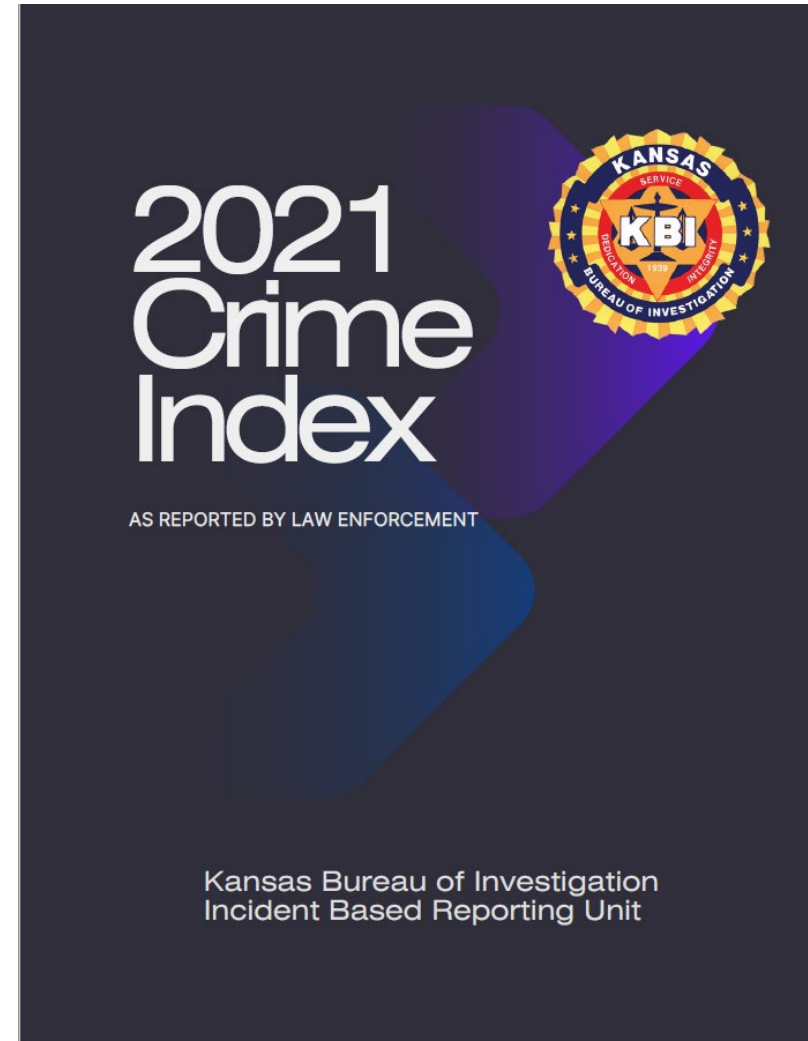


Rate per 100,000 people, by year



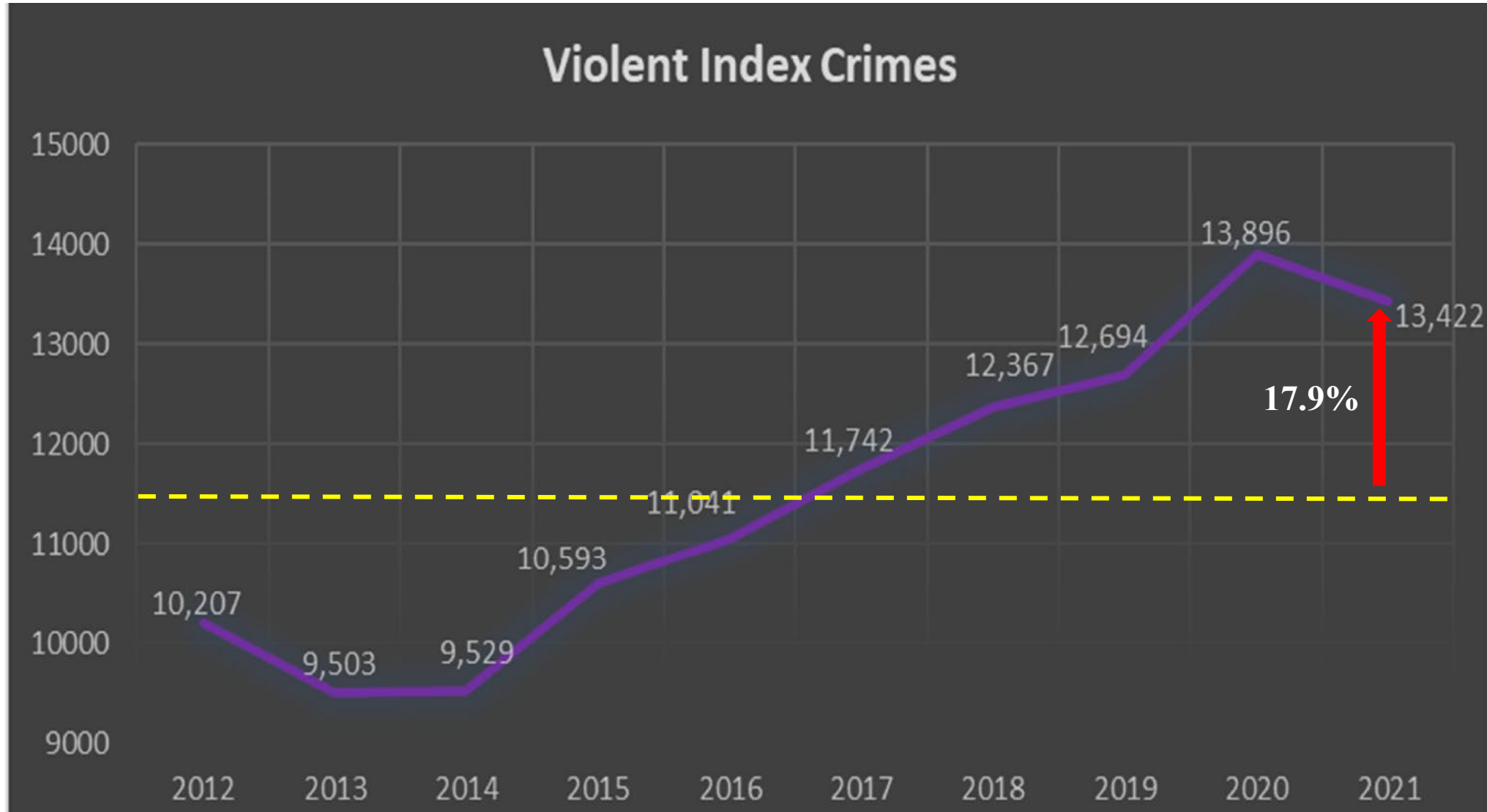
Crime Trends in Kansas – 2021

- Violent Crime
 - Murder
 - Sexual Assault
 - Robbery
 - Aggravated Assault
- Property Crime
 - Burglary
 - Larceny/Theft
 - Motor Vehicle Theft
 - Arson



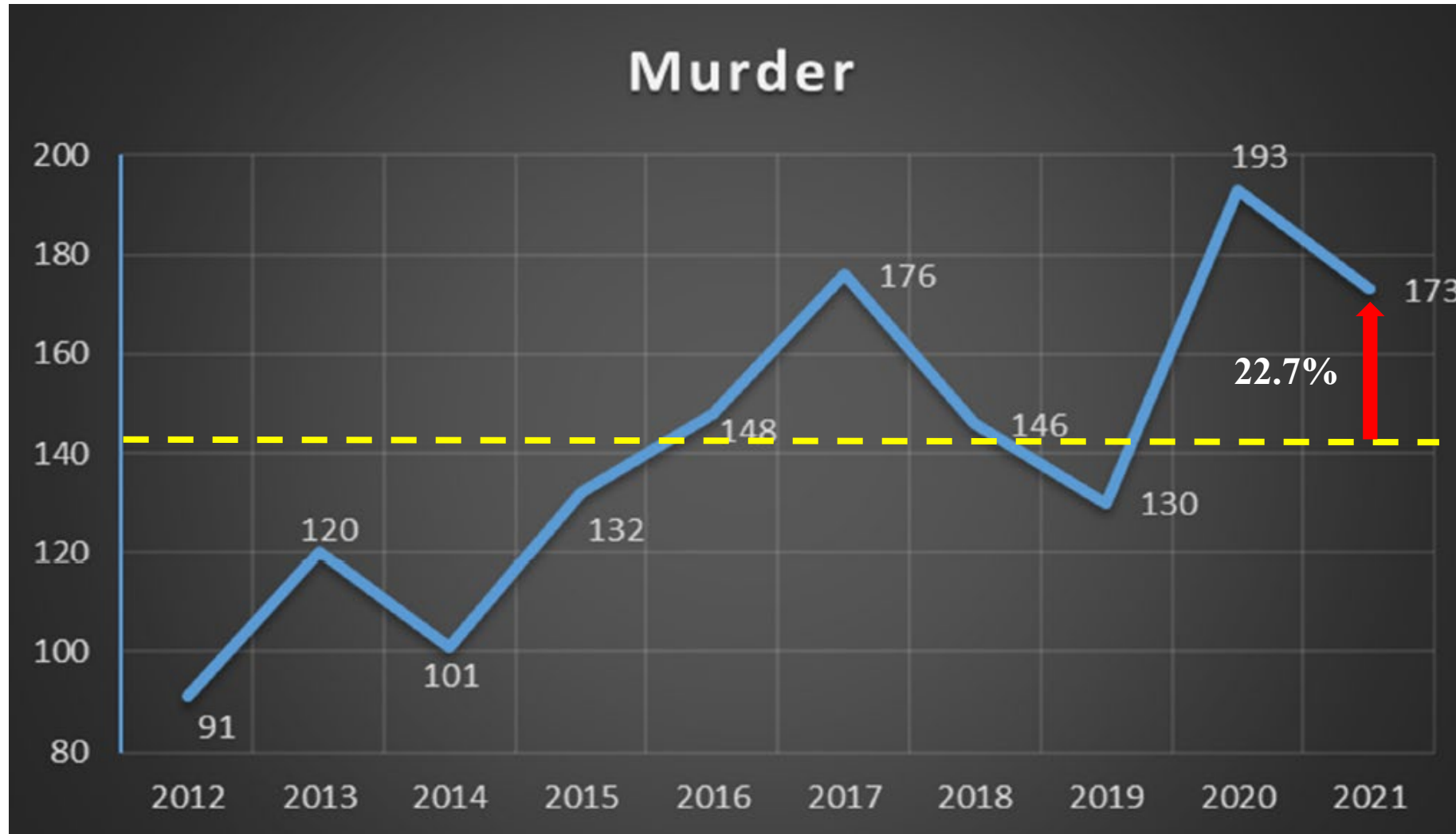


Violent Crime – Down 2.1%



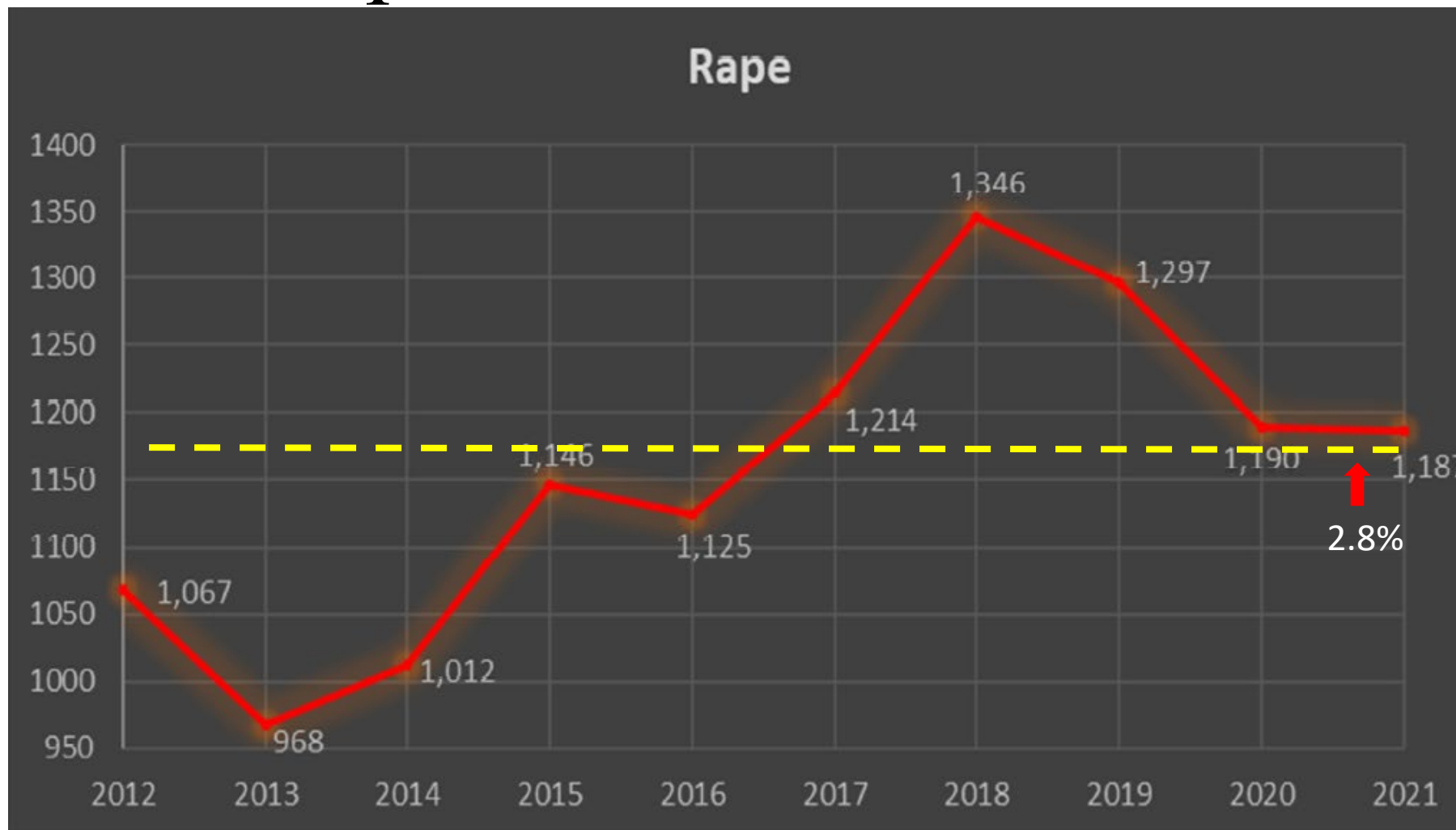


2021 Murder Rate – Down 10.4%



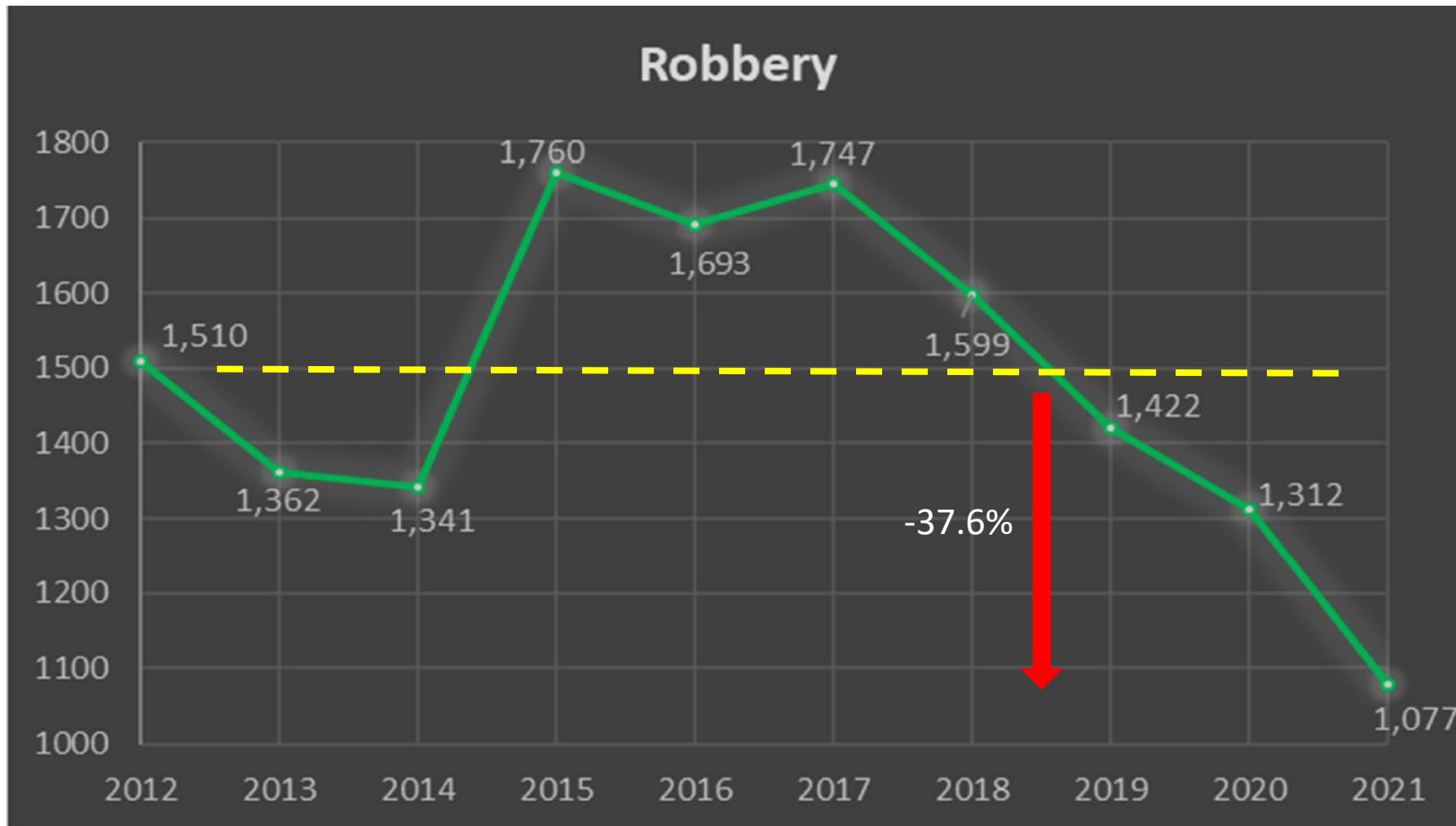


2021 Rape in Kansas – Down 0.3%



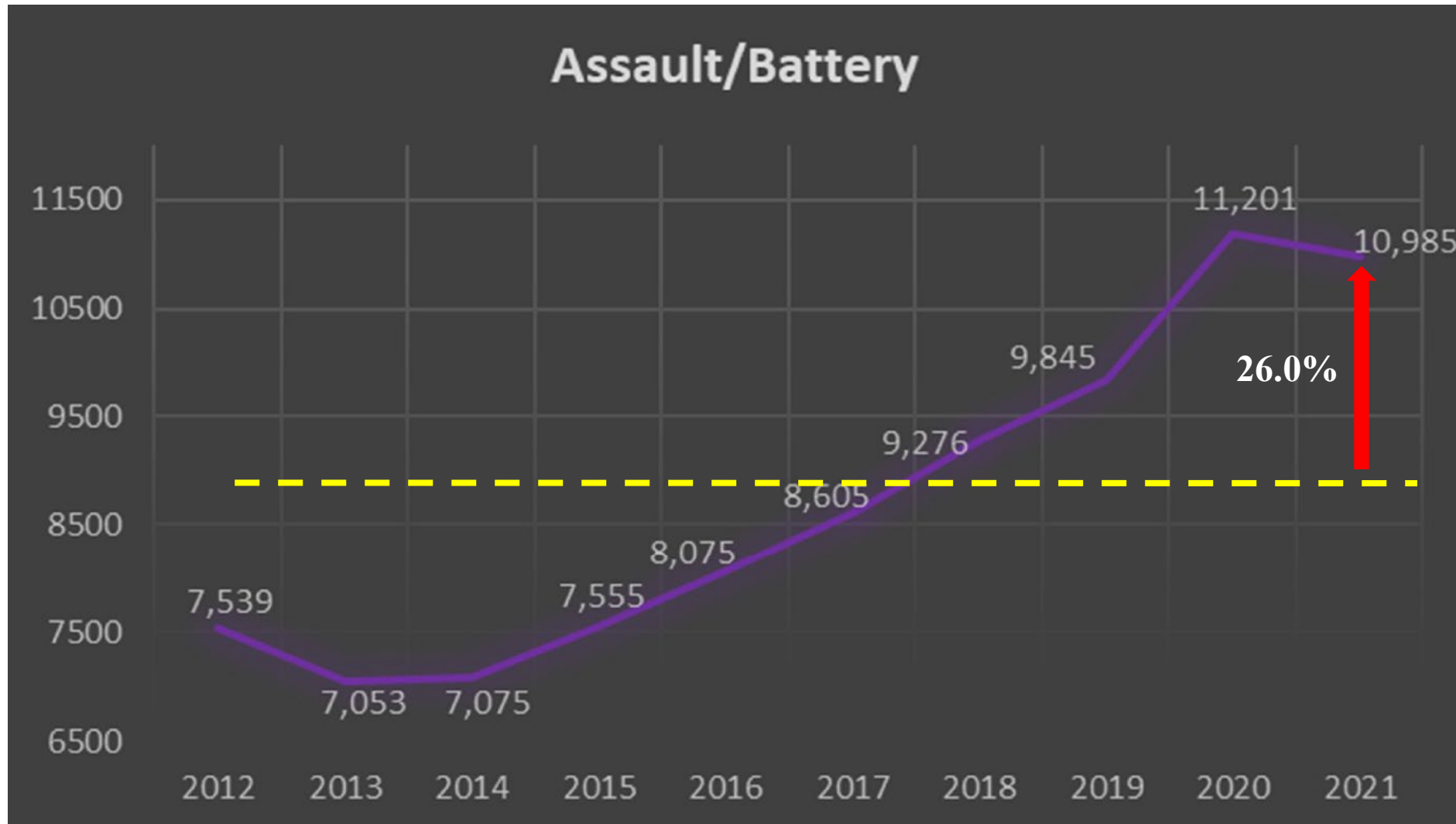


2021 Robbery Figures – Down 17.9%



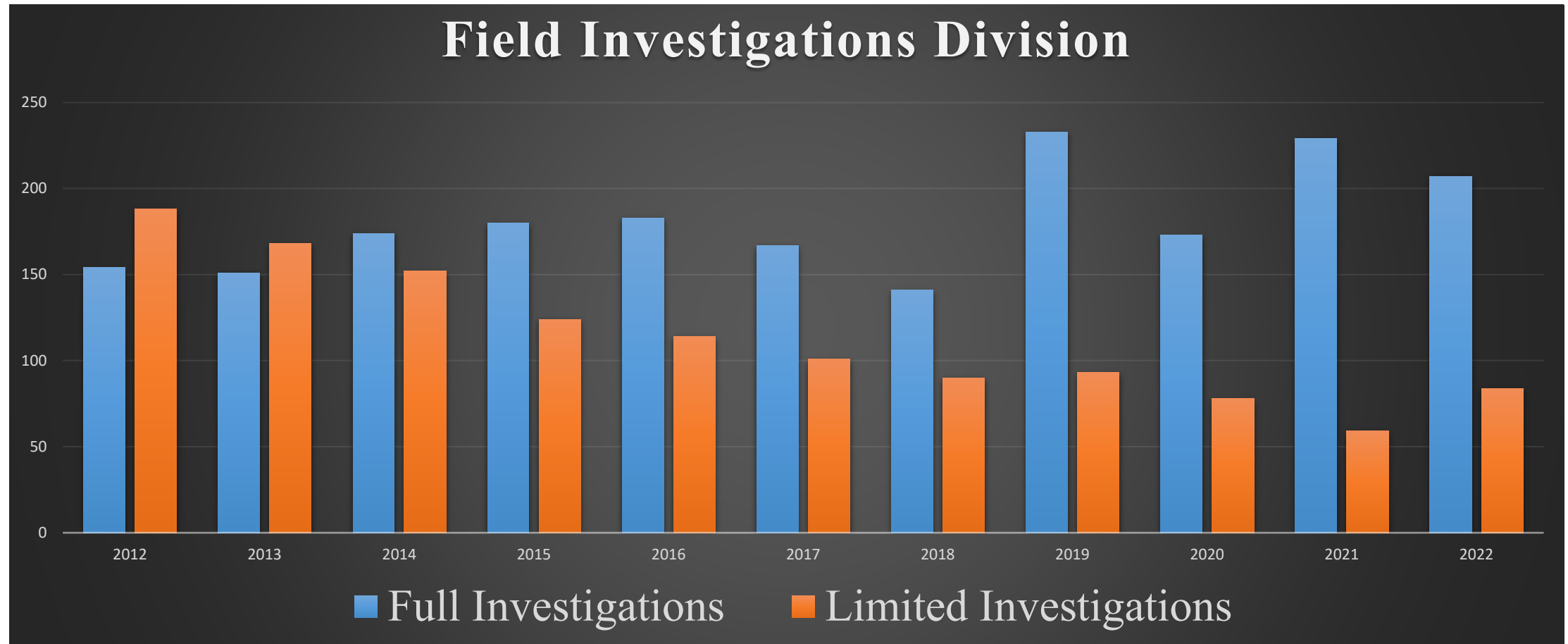


2021 Assault/Battery Results – Down 1.9%





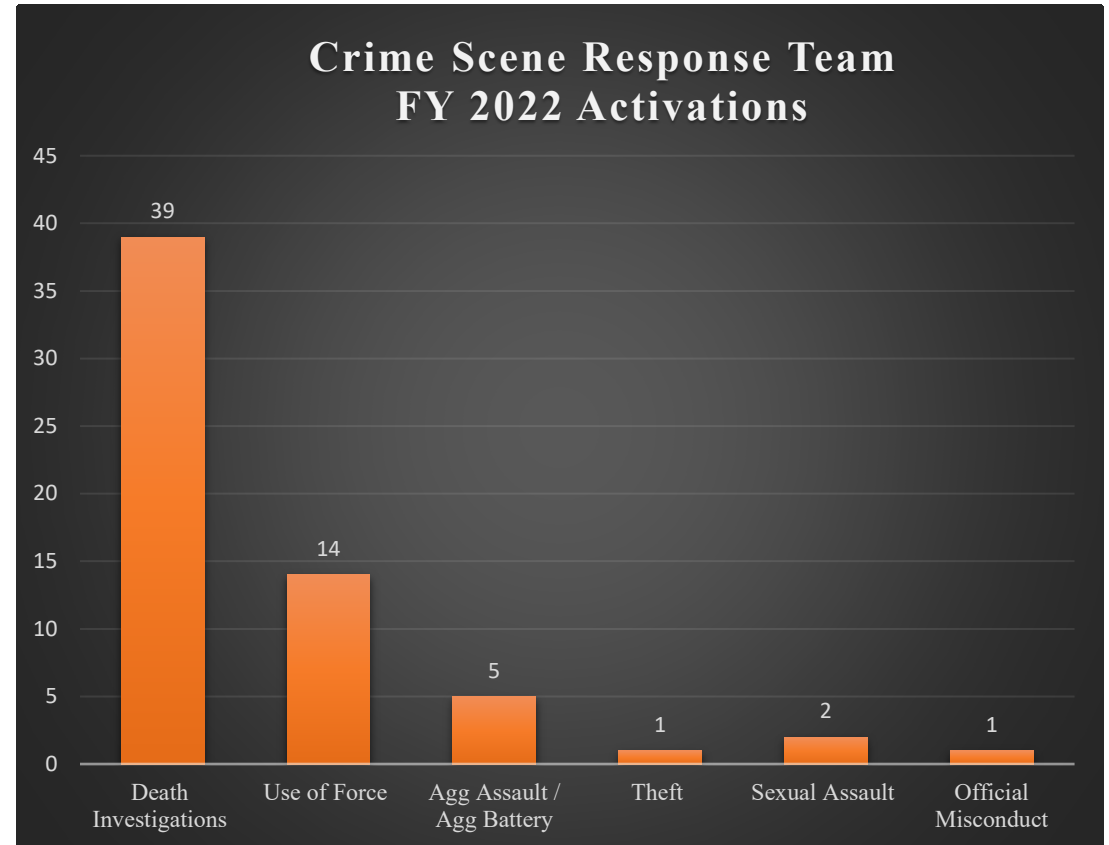
KBI Response to Violent Crime





Crime Scene Response Team Activations

- **FY 2022 - 62 requests for service**
- 48 Death Investigations
- 14 Use of Force Investigations
- 5 Agg. Assault/Agg. Battery
- 2 Sexual Assault Investigations
- **91% of calls were for death investigations and use of force incidents.**



* Approximately nine use of force investigations also included death investigations.

Crimes Against Children

National Center for Missing and Exploited Children (NCMEC):

- Nations largest child protection organization.
- 1998 created cyber tip line for the public and internet service providers to provide information on the exploitation of children over the internet.





NCMEC - Online Enticement

- 97.5% increase in online enticement reports 2019-2020
- 98% of the offenders are unknown to the child offline
- 78% female child victims
- 13% male child victims
- 9% undetermined



NCMEC - Sextortion

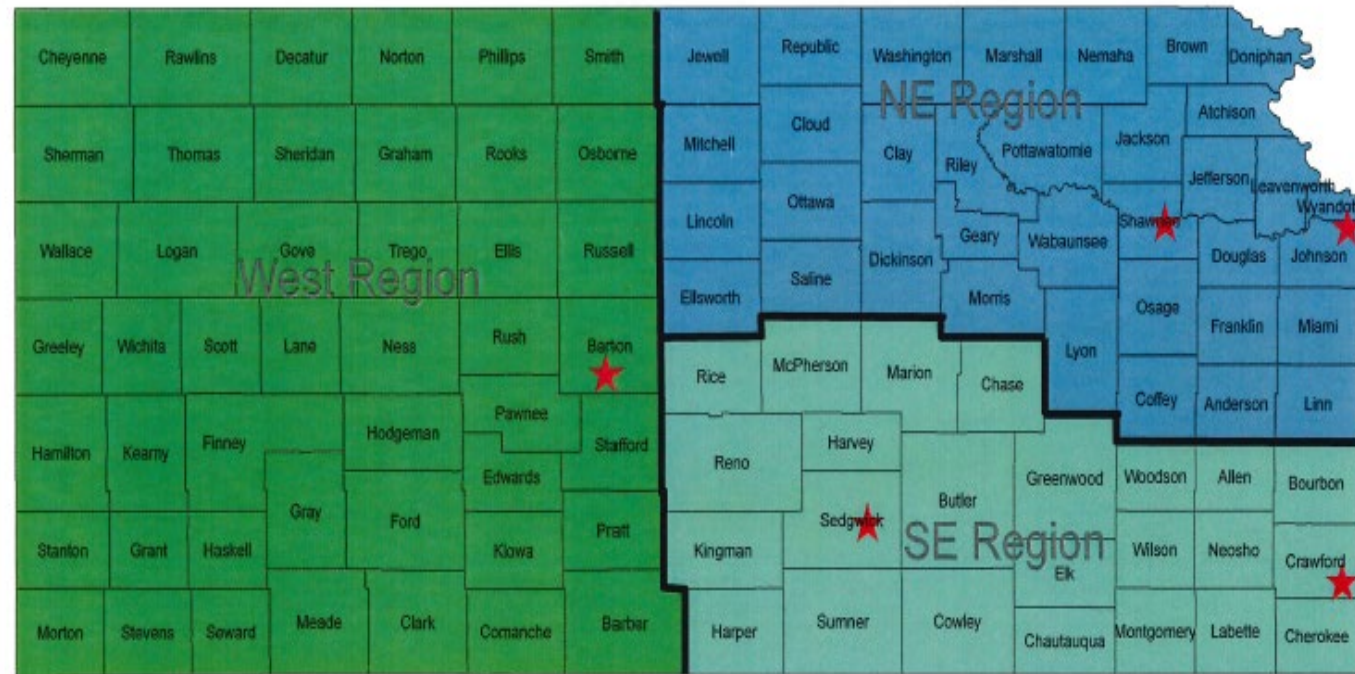
- Dominate motive of offender was to get explicit pictures of a child.
- Early 2022 reports however indicate 79% of offenders were seeking money.
- Teenage boys are most common target.





KBI Child Victim Unit (CVU)

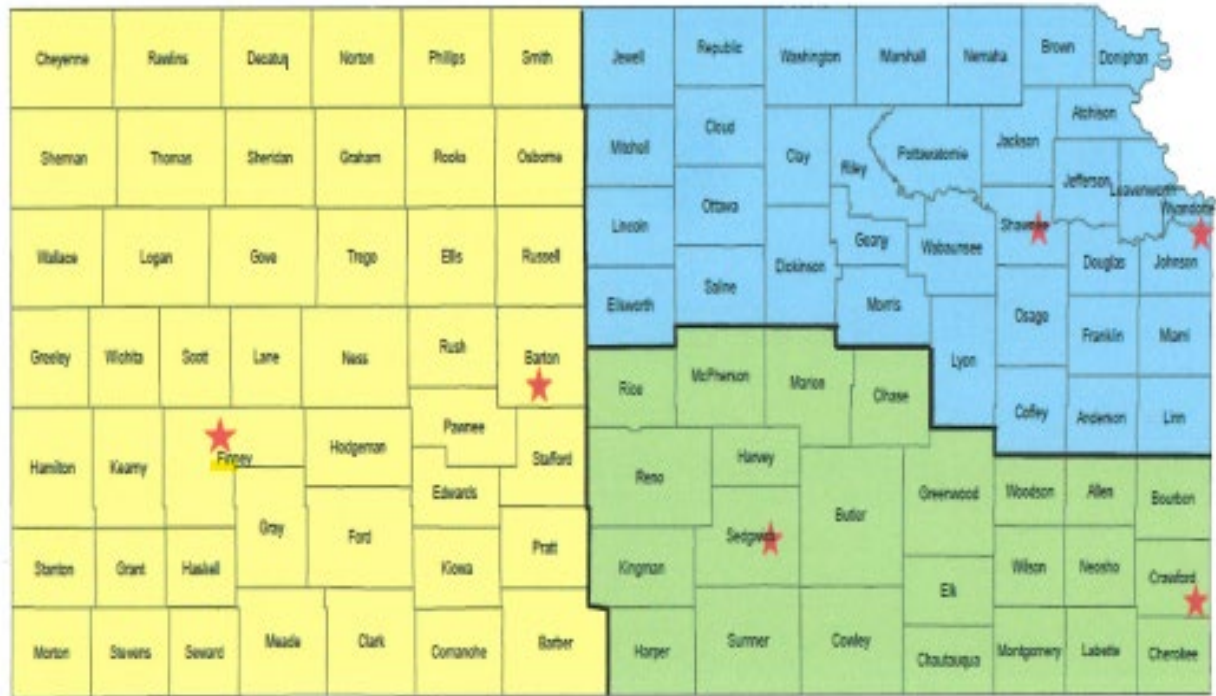
- Agents assigned to work child victim crimes in each of three investigative regions.
- CVU limited resources
 - 2 Special Agents in each region.





Northeast Child Victim Task Force (NECVTF)

- Six task force members plus one Supervisor.
- FY 2021 – 42 investigations, approx. 141 search warrants and 10 arrests
- West region
- Southeast region





KBI and the Department of Children and Families (DCF)

- Crimes Against Children continue to be one of four investigative priority for KBI.
- State Child Death Review Board recommendations.
- Support a collaborative effort to partner Special Agents with DCF Child Protective Service personnel.





High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area (HIDTA)

- Mission to assist federal, state, local, and tribal law enforcement operating in critical drug trafficking areas.
- Midwest HIDTA region includes six states
- Annual threat assessment report



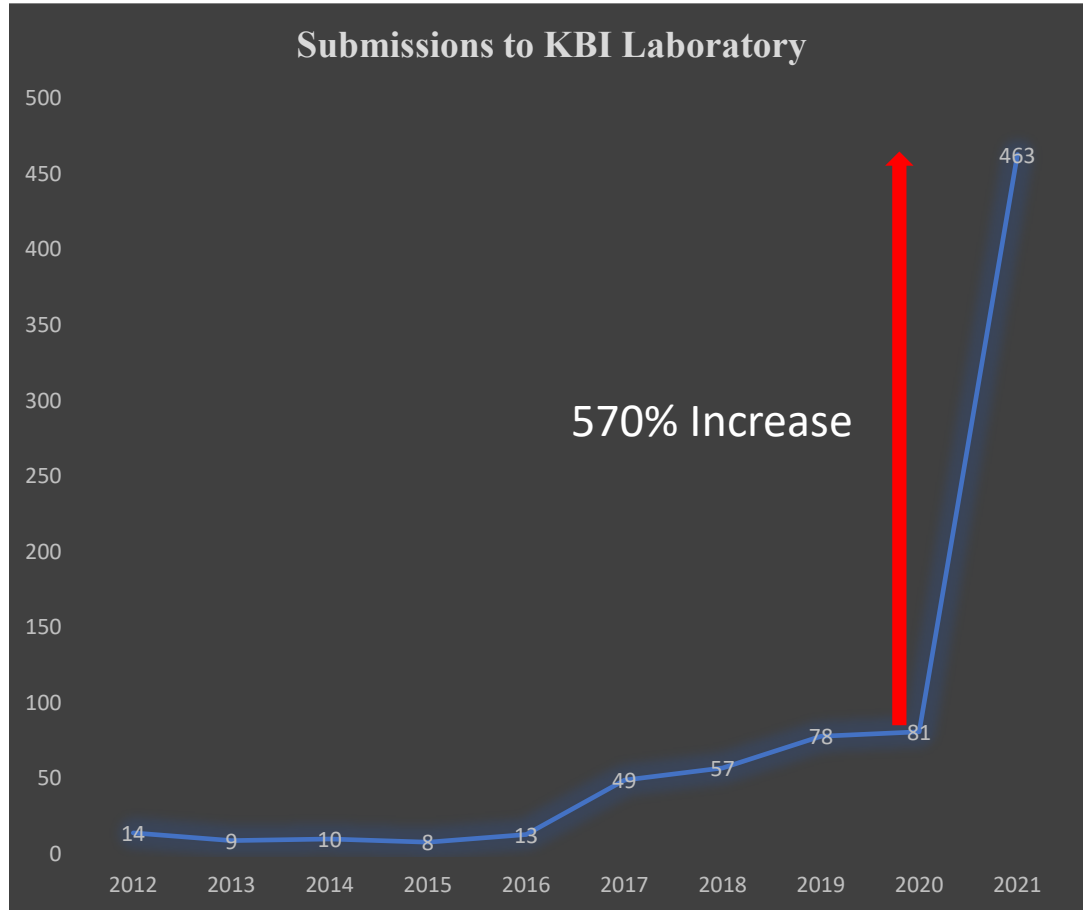


KBI Forensic Science Laboratory

- Drug Trends:
- Marijuana
- Methamphetamine
- Cocaine



Fentanyl Submissions to KBI Laboratory



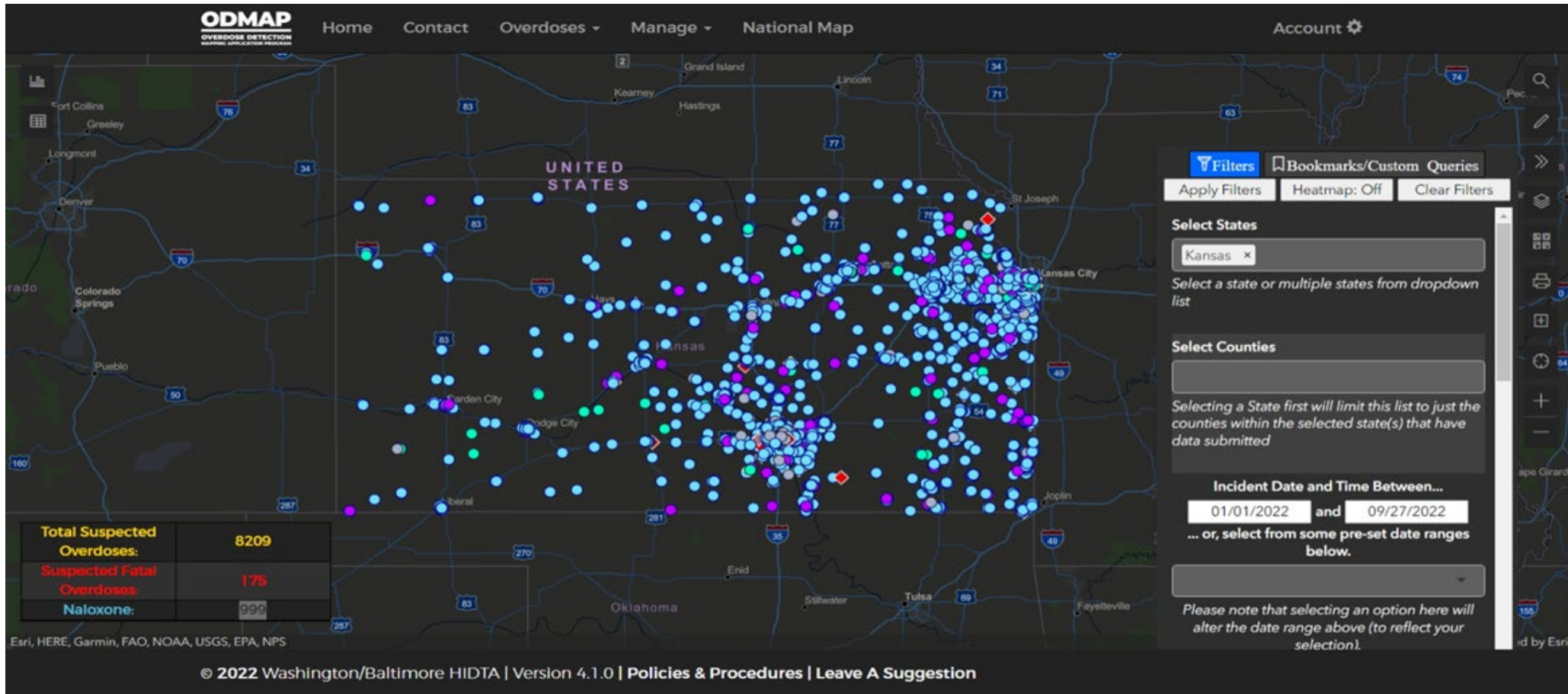
Fentanyl Dose – 2 mg

- Because fentanyl is often mixed into other substances, many individuals consume it without meaning to, which can cause accidental overdoses or deaths.
- **Fentanyl is often added to:**
 - Powders (like cocaine)
 - Capsules
 - Pressed pills meant to look like prescription medications (like Xanax or Oxy/M30s)
- Experts consider **2 mg** of fentanyl to be lethal, but many counterfeit pills contain up to 5 mg (more than twice the lethal dose). This amount is incredibly small.





OD Mapping





Cyber Crime

- FBI Internet Crime Complaint Center (IC3).
- Established tip line for reporting internet related crimes.
- 2021 Internet Crime Report

The image shows a banner for the FBI Cyber Division. The top section is dark blue with the FBI Cyber Division seal on the left and the text "CYBER DIVISION FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION" on the right. Below this is a white section with a dotted pattern. The text "Internet Crime Complaint Center" is centered in blue. Below that, the mission statement reads: "Mission: To conduct analysis and develop referrals for investigative entities on cyber crimes". At the bottom left is the Department of Justice seal, and at the bottom right is the IC3 logo.



KBI Cyber Crime Unit (CCU)

- Established through support of Kansas Legislature in 2019.
- Six Special Agents and one supervisor
- Two Special Agents assigned to federal cybercrime task forces.





Summary

- Violent crime continues to be a threat and impact Kansas communities.
 - KBI fails to meet substantial completion target 60% of time.
 - Limited resources
 - Elevated rate of violent crime
 - Increasing requests for assistance
- Crimes Against Children Cases Increasing
 - At minimum 350+ Cyber-tips awaiting assignment
 - KBI supports creation of child victim task forces in west and southeast Kansas
 - Recommend collaborative initiative between DCF and KBI to improve identification of children in abusive environments.



Summary Cont.

- Proliferation of fentanyl in communities is resulting in suspected overdose and death increases.
 - Fentanyl submissions to the KBI laboratory expected to increase 92% in 2022.
 - Additional KBI resources necessary to proactively address transnational drug and criminal enterprises.
- Cyber crime reports are increasing at staggering rate
 - Kansas citizens lost approximately \$26.0 million dollars to internet crime in 2021.
 - CCU reviewed 448 cyber-tips in 2022.
 - Additional resources needed to adequately address rapidly growing crime.

Thank you

