

2023 Briefing to the Joint Committee on Kansas Security

Threats to Public Safety

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KBI Executive Officer





Objectives

- Crime Trends
- Violent Crime
- Crimes Against Children
- Fentanyl
- Cyber Crime



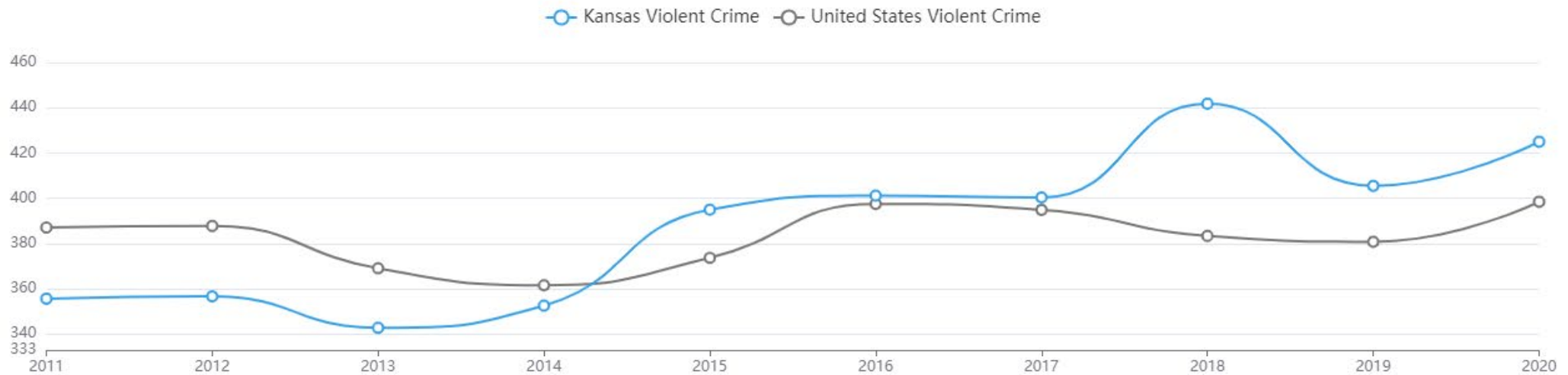
National Crime Data

- 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 2021 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

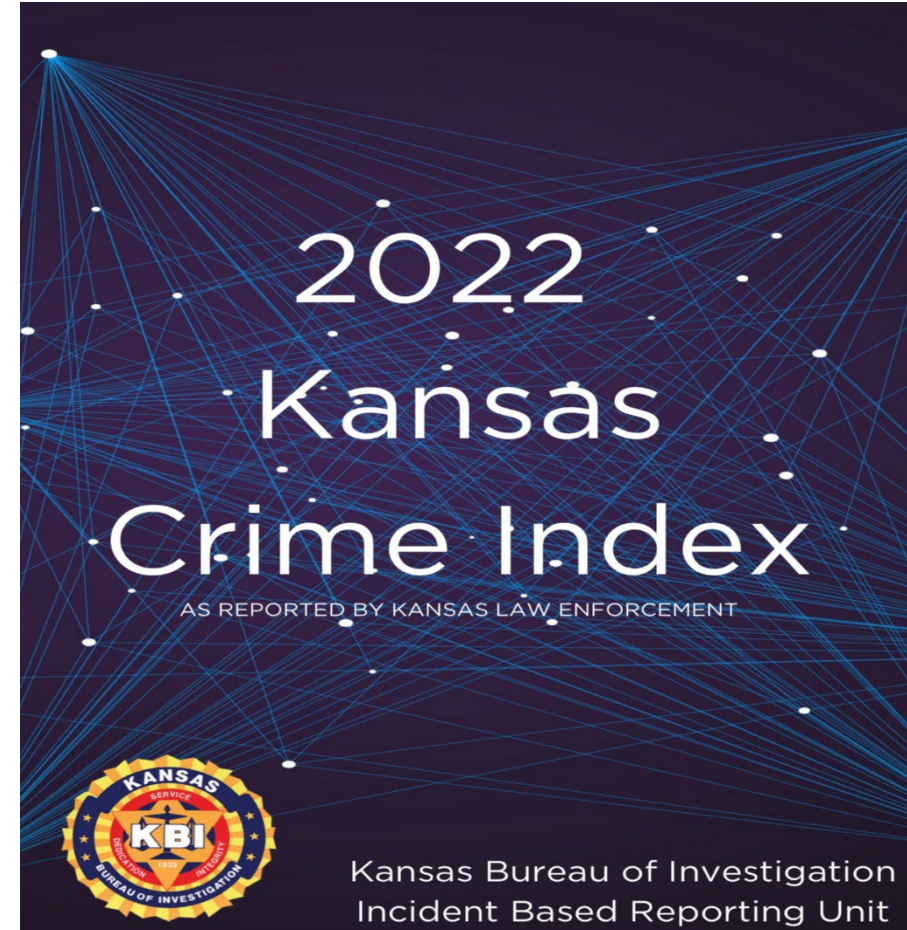
Rate of Violent Crime Offenses by Population





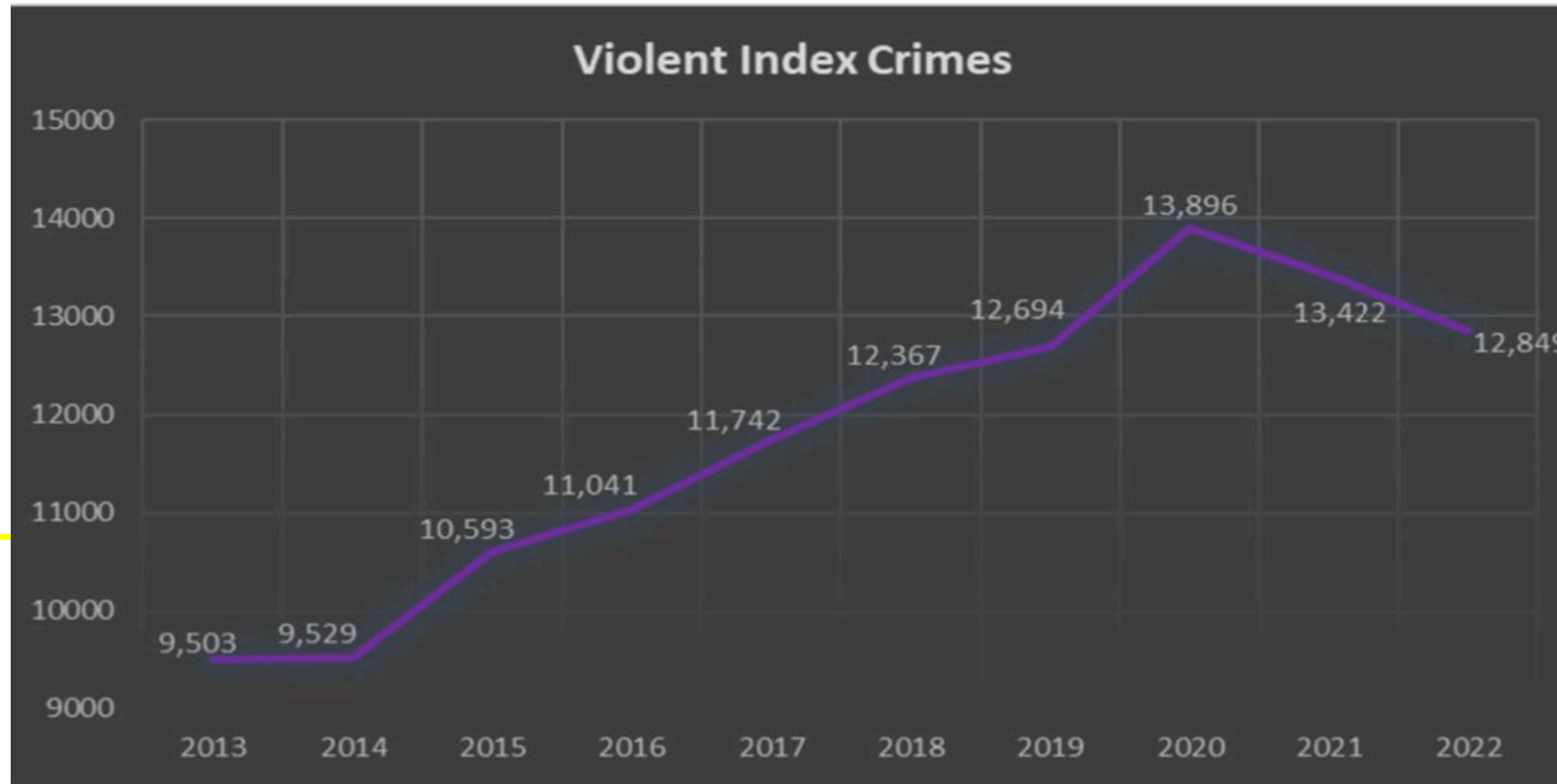
Crime Trends in Kansas – 2022

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





Violent Crime – Down 4.3%



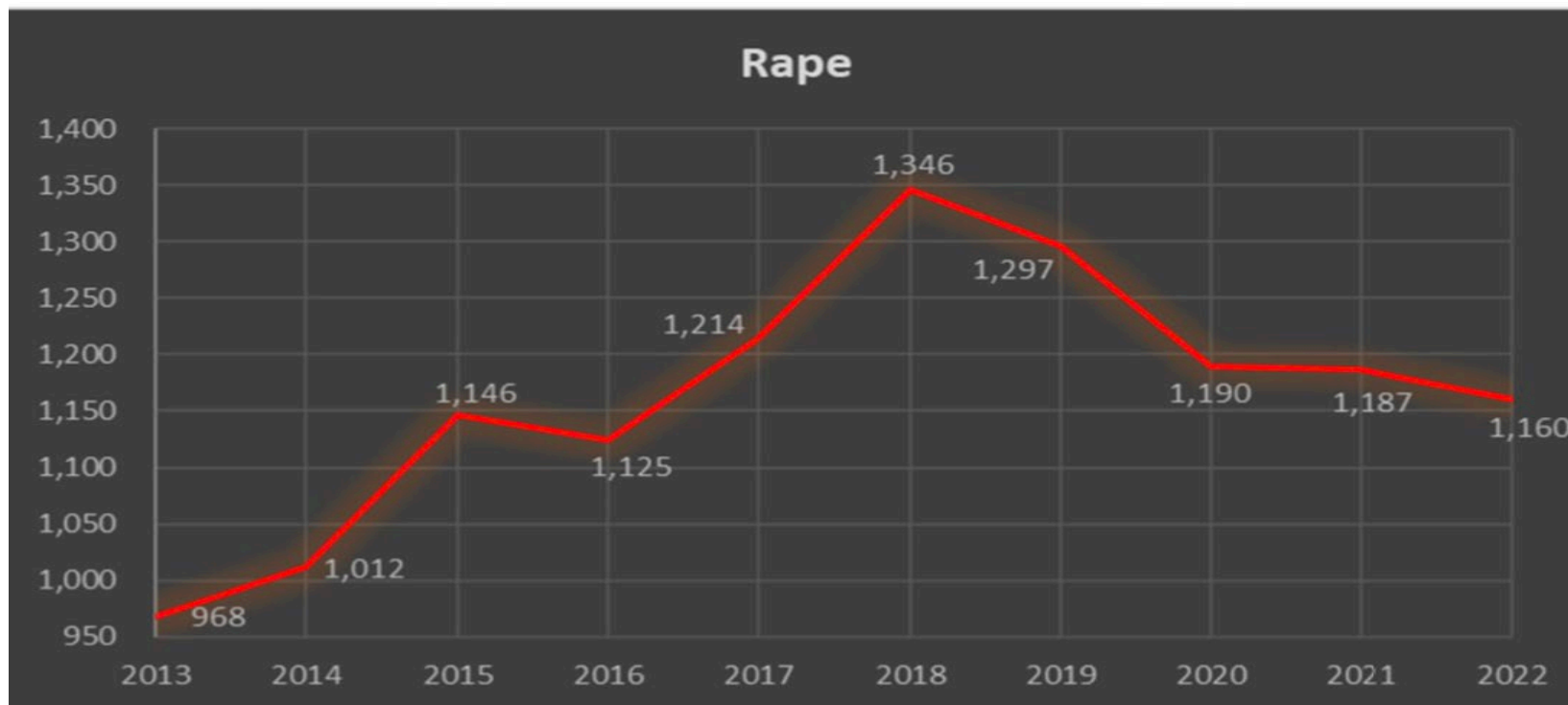


2022 Murder Rate – Down 10.4%



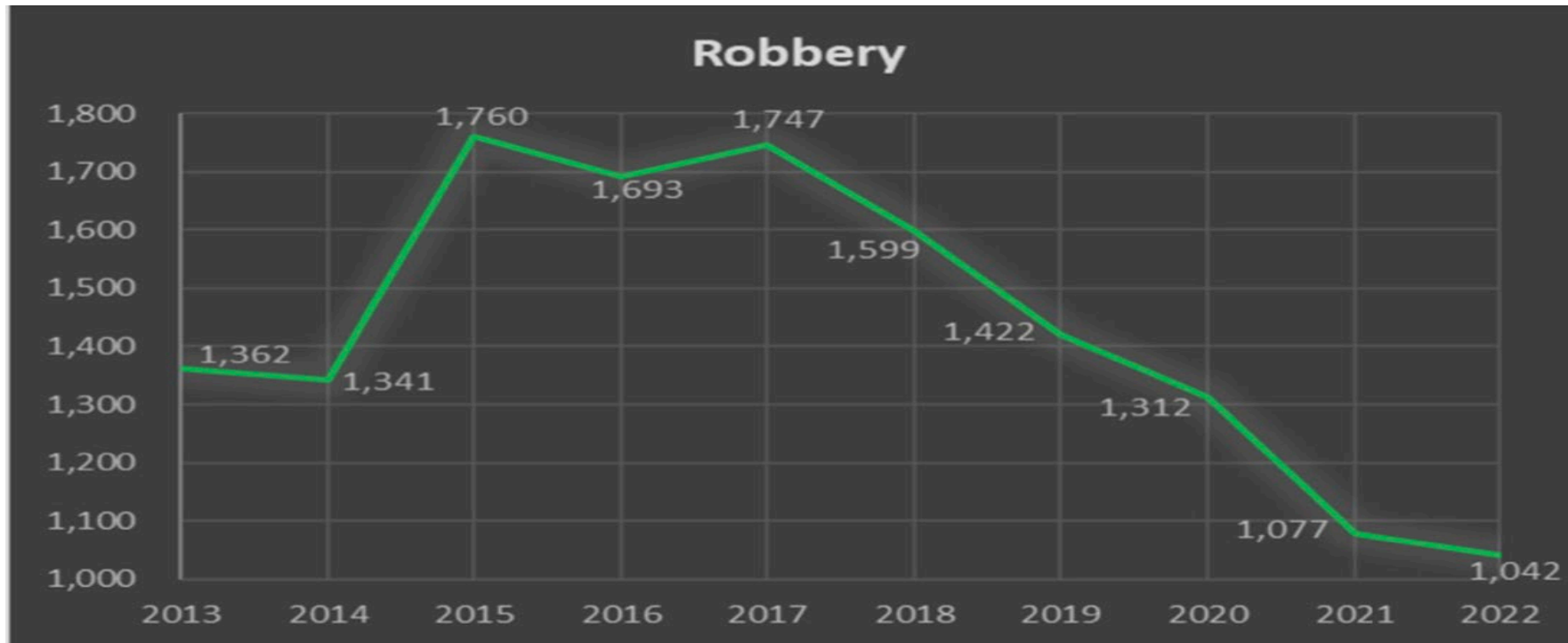


2022 Rape in Kansas – Down 2.3%



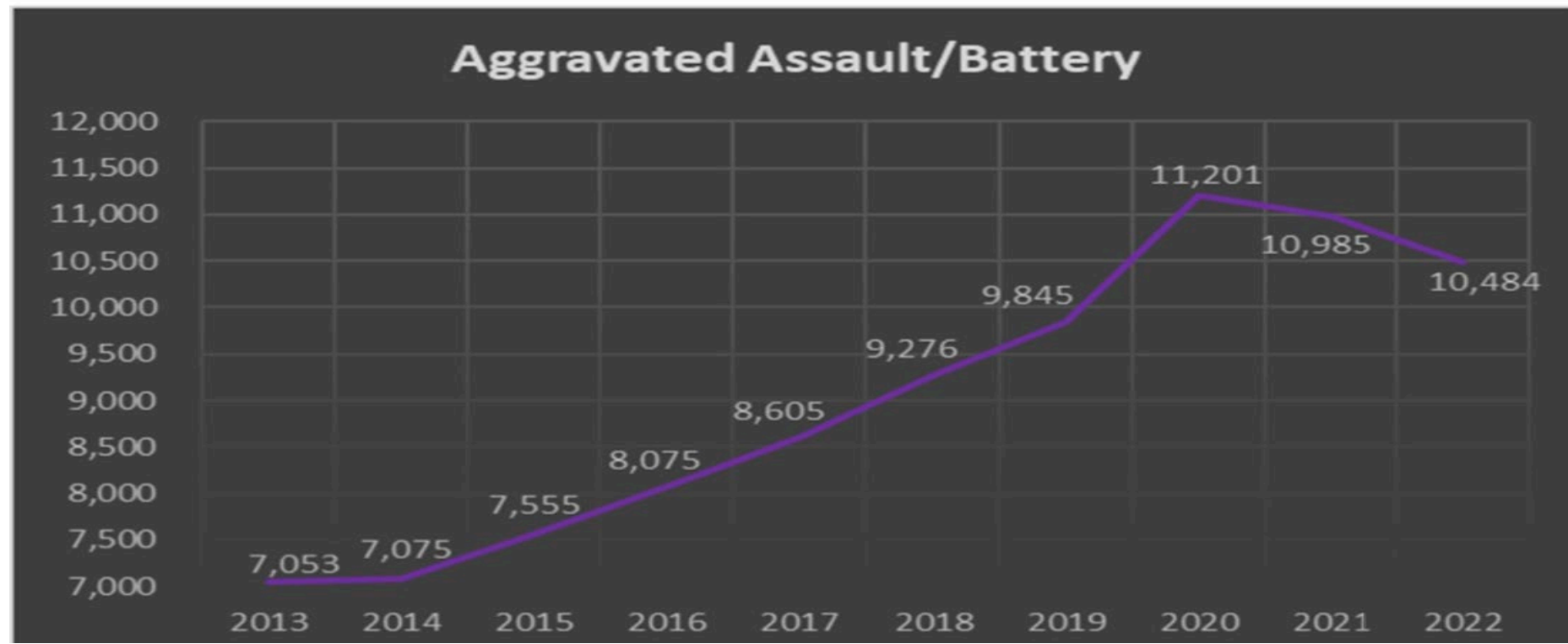


2022 Robbery Figures – Down 3.2%





2022 Assault/Battery Results – Down 4.6%

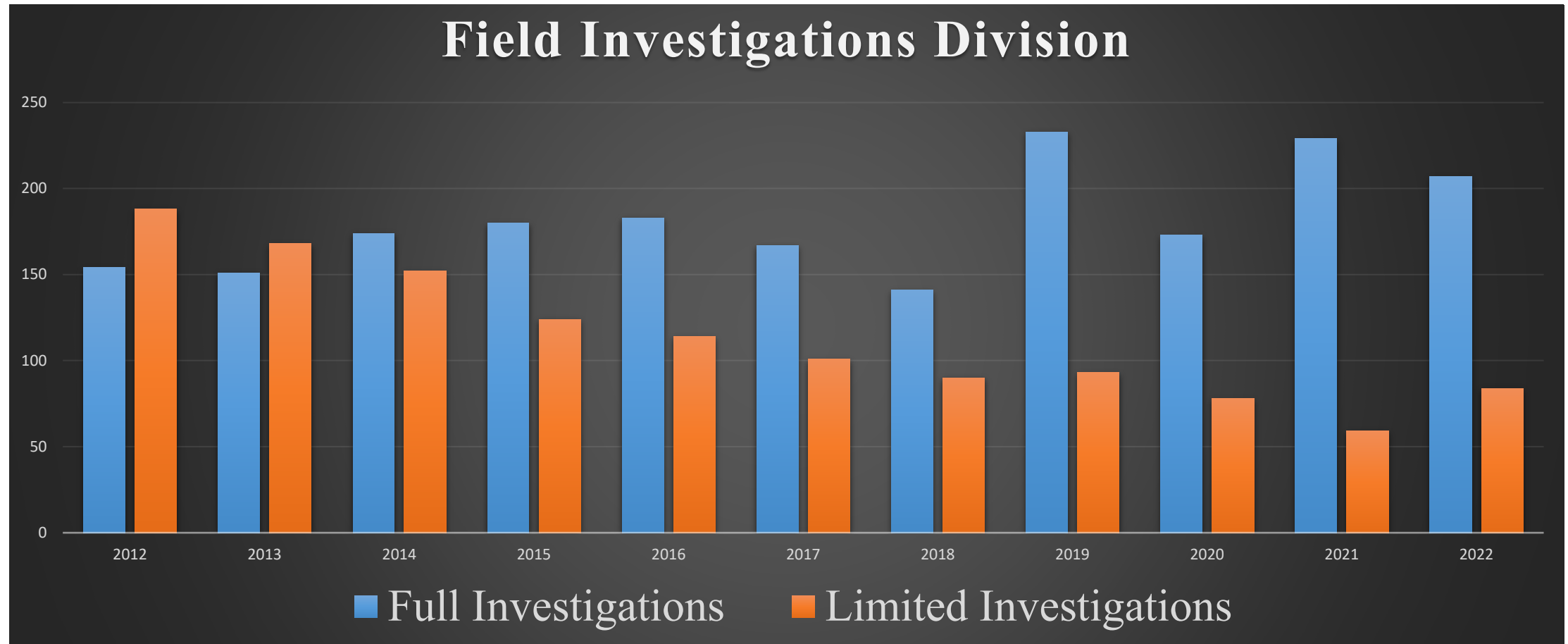


Property Index Crimes





KBI Response to Violent Crime



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

- 2022 - 80,524 reports up from 2021 - 37,872
- Goals of Offender
 - Sexually explicit photos – 60%
 - Meet/Sexual contact – 32%
 - Sexual conversation/role play – 8%
 - Financial – 2%



NCMEC - Sextortion

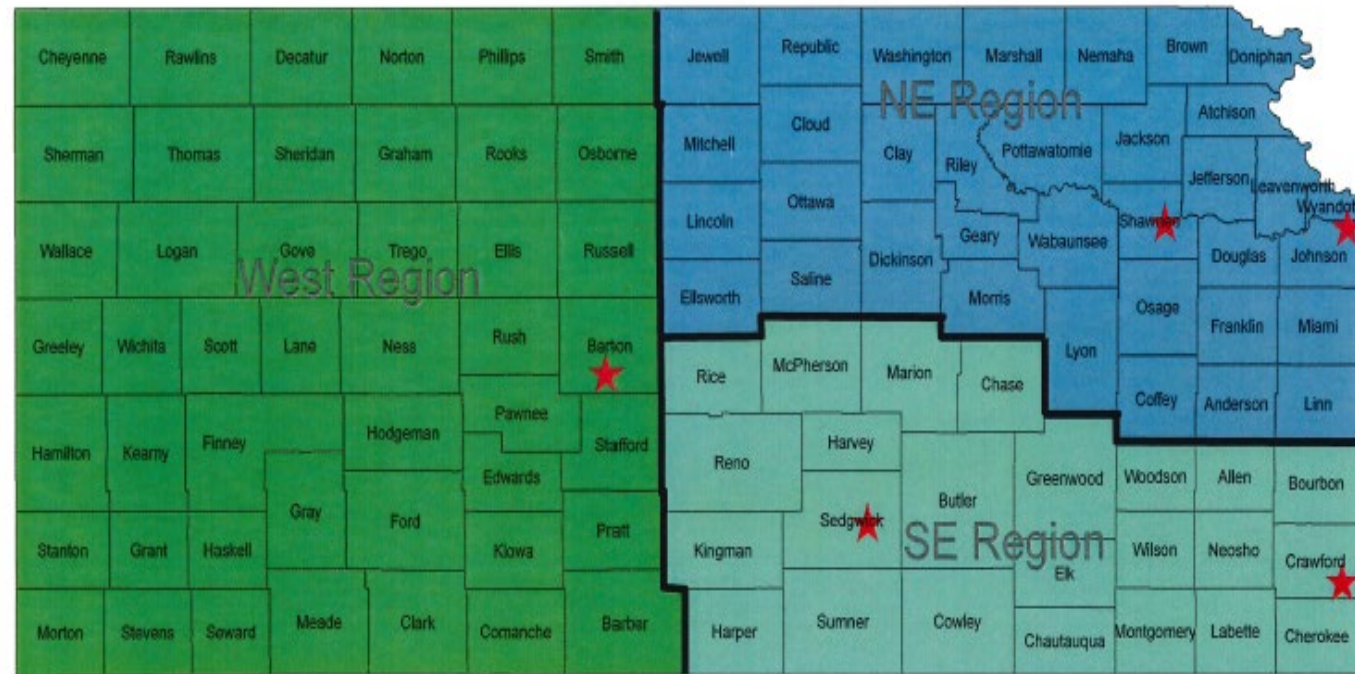
- Dominate motive of offender was to get explicit pictures of a child.
- Early 2022 reports however indicate 79% of offenders were seeking money.
- Teenage boys are most common target.





KBI Child Victim Unit (CVU)

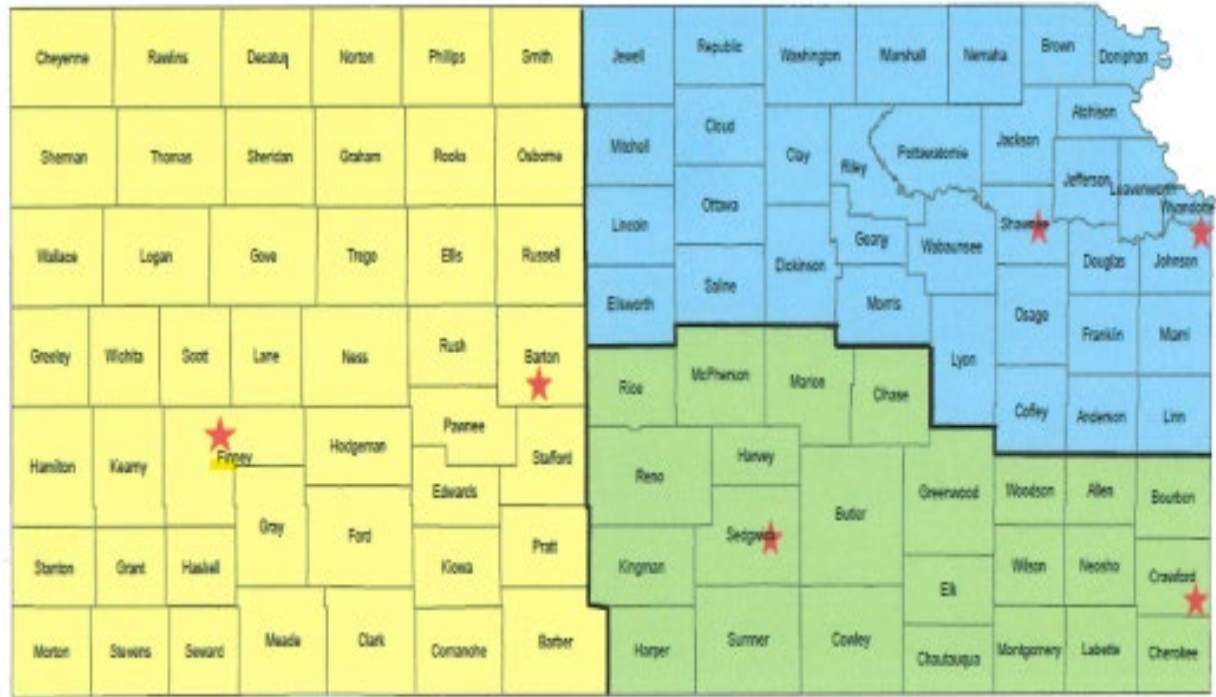
- Agents assigned to work child victim crimes in each of KBI's three investigative regions.
- Average 35 investigations
- CVU limited resources
 - 2 Special Agents in each region.





Northeast Child Victim Task Force (NECVTF)

- Six task force members plus one Supervisor.
- West region – Standing up this year
- Southeast region –FY25 enhancement request
- Approximately 200 tips waiting to be assigned in NECVTF alone





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)

Fentanyl is the #1 drug threat to

Kansans





KBI Forensic Science Laboratory

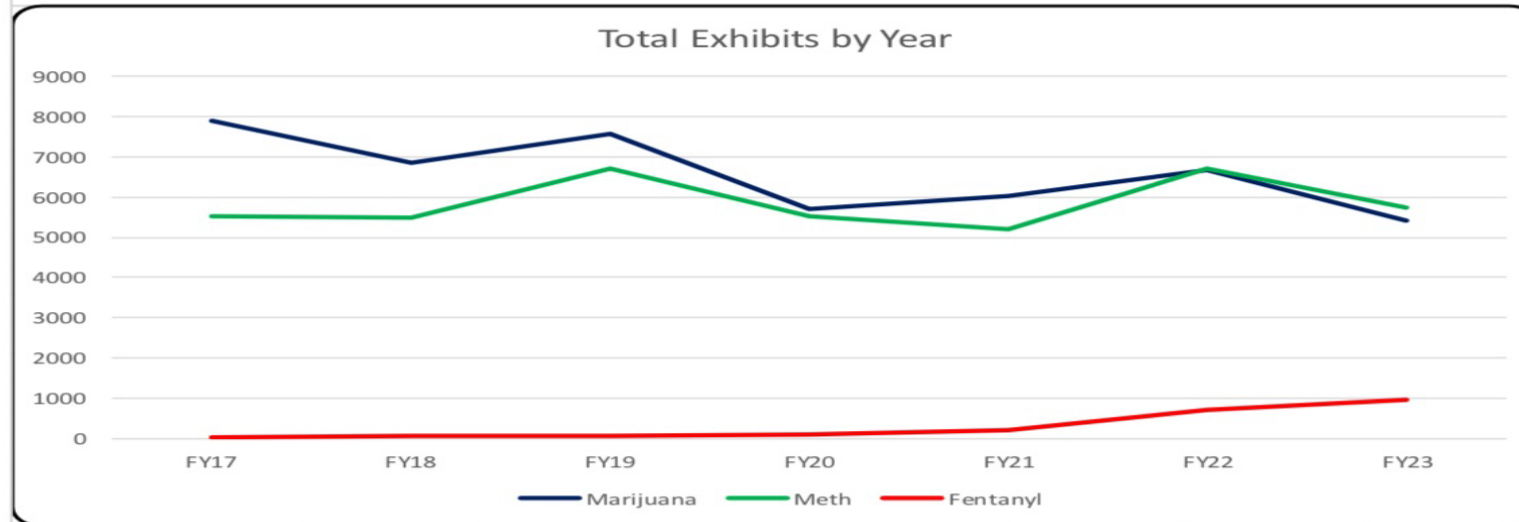
- Drug Trends:
- Marijuana
- Methamphetamine



Fentanyl Submissions to KBI Laboratory

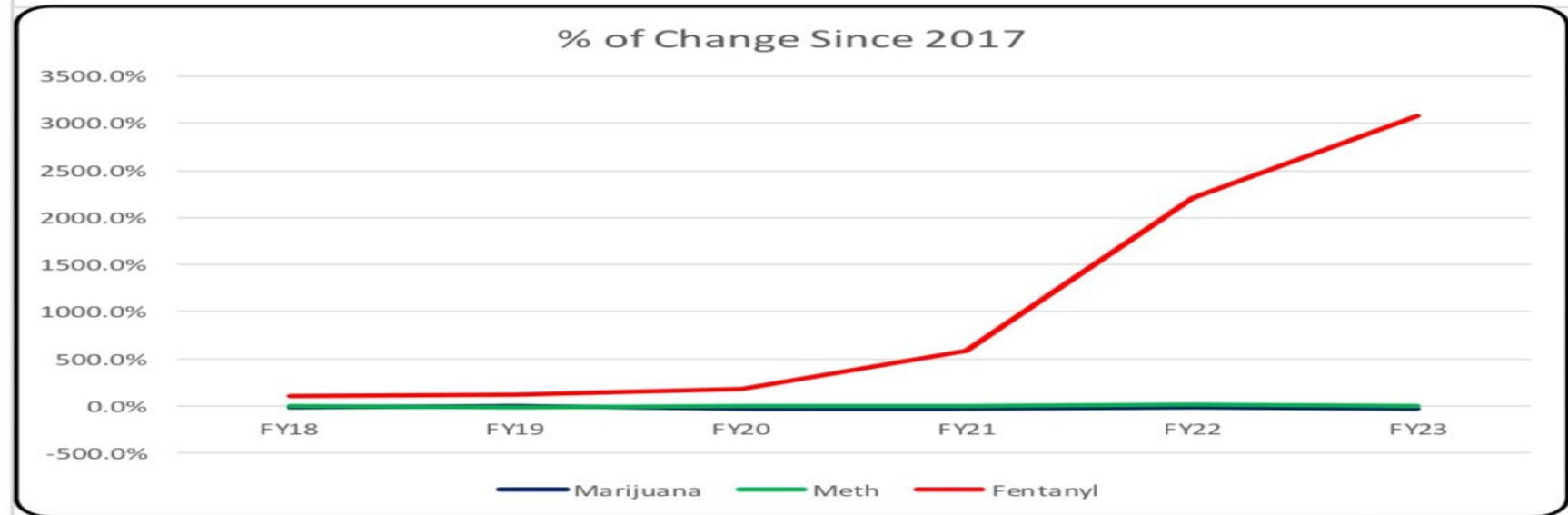
Total Exhibits for the Year							
	FY17	FY18	FY19	FY20	FY21	FY22	FY23
Marijuana	7898	6843	7580	5714	6027	6672	5417
Meth	5531	5492	6720	5539	5206	6726	5739
Fentanyl	30	63	64	84	206	692	953

Note: Number of exhibits examined containing the controlled substance(s) detected.



Fentanyl Submissions to KBI Laboratory

Total Exhibits						
Percentage of Change since 2017						
	FY18	FY19	FY20	FY21	FY22	FY23
Marijuana	-13.4%	-4.0%	-27.7%	-23.7%	-15.5%	-31.4%
Meth	-0.1%	-21.5%	-0.1%	-5.9%	21.6%	3.8%
Fentanyl	110.0%	113.3%	180.0%	586.7%	2206.7%	3076.7%



JFIT

- Joint Fentanyl Impact Team
 - Multi-agency approach
 - K-9 Teams trained in Fentanyl detection
 - Multi-modal interdiction

KBI Seized Pill Amount

58,000



Because fentanyl is often mixed into other substances, many individuals consume it without meaning to, which can cause accidental overdoses or deaths.

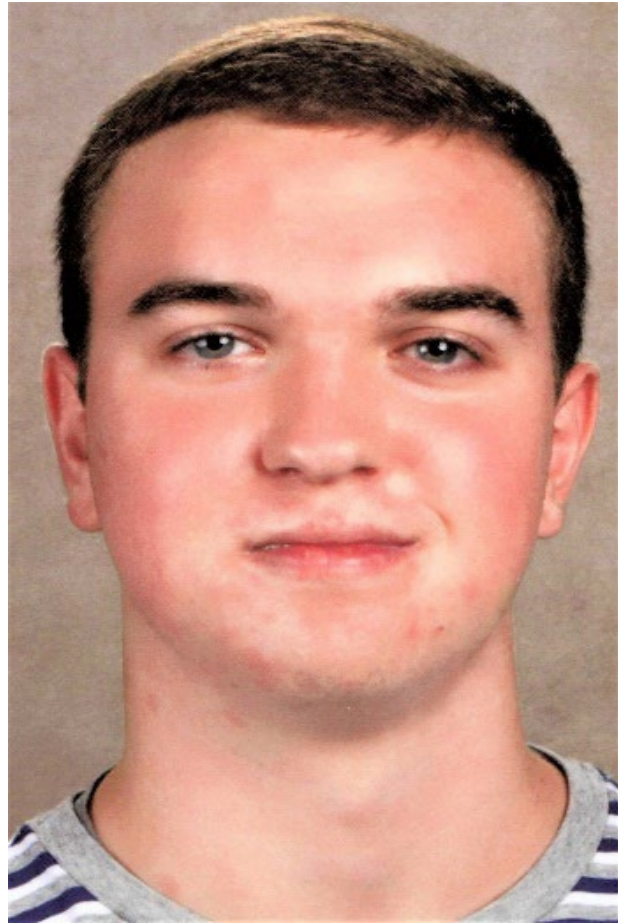
Fentanyl is often added to:

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.





Cyber Crime

- FBI Internet Crime Complaint Center (IC3).
- Established tip line for reporting internet related crimes.
- 2022 Internet Crime Report
- 10.3 Billion Dollar loss





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.



CCU Cases

Business E-Mail Compromises (BEC)	191
Computer Intrusion Cases	321
Corporate Data Breaches	19
Malware/Scareware/Virus	5
Ransomware	27
Phishing Activity	81
Total Reviewed Cases	652

- 24 Cases Initiated in FY23

White Powder

ARPA Funding

- Interoperable Communications Equipment
- \$771,200

- 2 vendors
 - Conducting Final Phase Testing

 - Expect decision in November w/ immediate implementation

Summary

Thank you





Kansas Bureau of Investigation

Tony Mattivi
Director

Kris W. Kobach
Attorney General

Testimony before the Joint Committee on Kansas Security
Bob Stuart, Executive Officer
Kansas Bureau of Investigation
October 13, 2023

Chairman Smith and Members of the Committee,

Thank you for the opportunity to present to you the Kansas Bureau of Investigation's (KBI) overview of criminal threats to public safety in Kansas. This testimony is intended to inform the legislature of new and existing crime trends impacting our communities. To the extent possible, this testimony will also advise this Committee of both the reactive and proactive posture to be taken by the KBI in the coming year.

In order to best understand crime statistics and trends in Kansas it is valuable to see what the nationwide data shows. Pursuant to the latest data from the Federal Bureau of Investigation's (FBI's) Crime Data Explorer there were 690,158 violent crime incidents and 812,683 total offenses reported in 2021 with about 69% of law enforcement agencies responding. Due to changes in the FBI's data capture and analysis system newer federal data is not available, however, the 2020 comparables show that the rate of violent crime per 100,000 people is higher in Kansas than the national average (426 vs 392).

Violent Crime in Kansas:

The KBI is statutorily required to collect and maintain all Kansas offense and arrest reports. The KBI publishes an annual report of criminal offenses reported and provides data on violent crime (Murder, Rape, Robbery and Aggravated Assault) and property crime (Burglary, Larceny/Theft, Motor Vehicle Theft and Arson)¹

In 2022, violent crime remained 9.2% above the 10-year average for the state.

The 2022 Kansas Crime Index Report indicated that violent crime in Kansas decreased by 4.3% from 2021, showing declines in each of the categories of violent crime. A total of 12,849 violent crimes were reported in Kansas in the categories of murder, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault and battery. Violent crime in Kansas had been steadily rising each year since 2014, but seems to have started to level off as violent crime offenses declined in 2021 and 2022. Despite this decline, the number of violent crimes in 2022 remained 9.2% above the 10-year average, and have not yet

¹ [2022 Kansas Crime Index \(kansas.gov\)](https://www.kansas.gov/2022/09/22/2022-Kansas-Crime-Index/)

returned to pre-pandemic crime rates. It is important to remember that in 2020 Kansas experienced the highest violent crime rate since the KBI began collecting and recording crime statistics.

163 murders occurred in 2022, which is 10.1% higher than the 10-year average.

It is a 5.8% drop from 2021. Despite this decrease, this was a 28.3% increase from the 2019 pre-COVID ten-year average of 127. These decreases may be a positive indicator, but they are far from the much lower pre-pandemic rates. Finding a common circumstance for these murders is difficult, as 42.9% of the reports indicated “unknown circumstance.” Also, 20.2% of the murders listed an unknown suspect. Arguments, as a circumstance, accounted for 20.9% of murders; illegal drug transactions totaled 5.5%; and gang activity and drive-by incidents made up 3.1%. All other circumstances totaled 27.6% of the total murders in 2022. Domestic violence murders accounted for 21.5% of the 2022 murder total.

In 2022, 1,160 rapes were committed in Kansas.

Rapes were 0.4% below the 10-year average. While there was a decline of 2.3% from 2021, we still saw a 2.1% increase from the 2019 pre-COVID ten-year average of 1,136.

Robberies declined in 2021.

Robberies saw a 27.4% decline from the 10-year average and a 3.2% decline from 2021.

Aggravated assaults have risen substantially since 2015.

Aggravated assaults and batteries have risen substantially since 2015. In 2022, they were 16.3% above the 10-year average but saw a 4.6% decrease from the 2021 totals. Notably, these numbers were a 31.0% increase from the 2019 pre-COVID ten-year average of 8,005 per year.

KBI response to violent crime:

Violent crime in Kansas continues to be problematic. As part of the overall response to violent crimes, crimes against children, public corruption and cybercrimes, the KBI 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 29.47% of the current violent crime investigations initiated by the KBI are completed within 90 days. Since FY2012, we average 42.53% of our cases are completed within 90 days. Despite some good quarters in FY22 and FY23, the trend line since 2012 is still negative 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 2023, the KBI Crime Scene Response Team responded to and processed crime scenes from 36 major violent crimes in Kansas. This is a drop from last year's all time high of 67 call outs. 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:

One of the areas of criminality not well captured by statistics at the state level is crimes against children, Crimes against children include actual sexual and physical contact, online contact designed to entice or sextort and child pornography.

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.”²

In last year's testimony we noted that NCMEC reported that between 2019 and 2020, the number of online enticement reports increased by 97.5% to 37,872. In 2022 that number has more than doubled again to 80,524. This year over year doubling is indicative of a large and growing problem. 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 world³.

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.⁴

² National Center for Missing and Exploited Children, [Online Enticement \(missingkids.org\)](https://www.missingkids.org)

³ Ibid

⁴ Ibid

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. 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 Kansas⁵, 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. There continually exists over **200 NCMEC cyber-tips waiting to be assigned to a NECVTF member for investigation**. Alarmingly, 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. In 2023, the KBI established the West Child Victim Task Force (WCVTF). These five agents and one supervisor were designated in Garden City, Kansas to address child sexual assault and distribution of child pornography in that region of the state. The team members for the WCVTF are a part of the hiring class this fall and the task force will be coming online in January 2024.

This session, the KBI is requesting enhancement funding for the addition of five special agents and one supervisor to create a Southeast Child Victim Task Force (SECVTF); which will finalize our plans to have a task force in each region of the state and replicate the efforts of the NECVTF and WCVTF. These five agents and one supervisor will be placed in Pittsburg, Kansas.

The KBI will also employ 3 victim coordinators, one for each region, and an amber alert coordinator. The victim coordinators are trained to support victims of crime, in this case the children, by offering emotional support, victims' rights information, and assisting victims' to

⁵ United States Census Bureau July 1, 2021, [U.S. Census Bureau QuickFacts: United States](#)

navigate through the criminal justice process. The amber alert coordinator will be responsible for assisting state and local officials with developing and enhancing AMBER Alert plans and provide facilitating the AMBER Alert network.

Crimes against children continue to be one of the KBI's investigative priorities. Beyond the NECVTF, the agency has seven (7) 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). Specifically, the CVU investigates the most serious sexually violent crimes which are designated as "Jessica's Law" violations pursuant to K.S.A. 21-6627, serious physical abuse of a child, and crimes committed by suspects who are designated as habitual sexual offenders pursuant to K.S.A. 21-6627. These crimes are among the most complex to investigate, present unique challenges, and are often defended as aggressively as capital murder cases.

The CVU members conduct approximately 35 investigations per year. (In cases involving child homicides, victims are not included in these numbers but in the General Investigative Operations Unit statistics.) CVU members investigate approximately 65% of the cases involving child victims; the remaining 35% of these cases are worked by other Special Agents who normally work cases referred to the General Investigative Operations Unit. This occurs because there are more cases involving child victims than the 7 CVU members can possibly manage in a given year.

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 investigations⁶.

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 abuse⁷.

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

⁶ 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)

⁷ Prevention and Protection Services, Child Protective Services Reports, <http://www.dcf.ks.gov/services/PPS/Pages/CPSReports.aspx>

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.”⁸ Unfortunately, the most current SCDRB reviews continue to reflect similar concerns and recommendations.

In addition to the steps noted, 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 States⁹. One of HIDTA’s many objectives is to enhance 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. In their June 2023 Threat Assessment, and for the first time, Midwest HIDTA reports that fentanyl is now the greatest drug threat to Kansans.¹⁰ Attorney General Kobach has reinforced this finding by declaring fentanyl’s threat as a priority for his office.

The KBI is in agreement with Attorney General Kobach, the Midwest High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area (HIDTA) Executive Board and the vast majority of Kansas law enforcement agencies in identifying fentanyl as the greatest drug threat to Kansans. While the KBI recognizes that methamphetamines continue to be the illegal drug of choice in the state the undeniable and startling statistics regarding fentanyl use, overdose and deaths make it the number one trending criminal issue. The KBI notes and appreciates that the Legislature has recognized this in recent sessions and has begun both funding interdiction efforts and updating the statutory scheme to address it.

Nevertheless, the fentanyl crisis in Kansas and the rest of the country has only worsened. While there are a number of prime indicators and data sets regarding the rise of the fentanyl scourge, the KBI’s own data is revealing. As further shown in the attached charts, while methamphetamine numbers are high and remain consistent, positive fentanyl tests have increased 3,076.7% since 2017. In real numbers, the KBI laboratory found 953 positive exhibits for fentanyl in FY 2023 compared to 692 in FY 2022 and 206 in FY 2021.

The SCDRB released a report on 10/03/2023 that, while reporting older data, no children died in 2017, 2018, and 2019 from fentanyl, 20 kids died from fentanyl overdoses in 2020 and 2021.¹¹

⁸ 2017 Kansas State Child Death Review Board Annual Report (2015 data), [2017-scdrb-annual-report.pdf \(ks.gov\)](#)

⁹ High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area (HIDTA) Program, [High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas \(HIDTA\) Program | The White House \(archives.gov\)](#)

¹⁰ [Resources \(midwesthidta.org\)](#)

¹¹ [SCDRB Report \(mailchi.mp\)](#)

HIDTA's 2023 Annual Report [Resources \(midwesthidta.org\)](https://midwesthidta.org) finds there are approximately 71 Drug Trafficking Organizations (DTO's) operating in Kansas with 31 of them classified as violent and posing a significant threat¹². Transnational criminal organizations are contributing to the movement of fentanyl in, to and through Kansas. Violent crime and human trafficking are also often closely associated with drug trafficking.

KBI response to illicit narcotics in Kansas:

Based on these observations, the KBI stood up (in cooperation with our partners) the Joint Fentanyl Impact Team (JFIT) and a K-9 interdiction team consisting of 4 canines trained in Fentanyl detection (the first in the region) handled by four KBI Special Agents. The JFIT is comprised of KBI Special Agents, Kansas Highway Patrol Troopers and US Homeland Security Investigation (HSI) Agents. The JFIT's objective is to identify and disrupt fentanyl trafficking and distribution networks.

The KBI has recognized that DTO's utilize novel and technologically sophisticated means to facilitate communication, obtain payment and monitor drug courier location. These platforms include encrypted messaging applications, social media, portable GPS devices, RFID tagging and tracking and the dark web. Current KBI analytic capabilities struggle to keep up with both technology and the DTOs that are using them. The KBI's current analytical staff cannot meet the need, not due to intellect, training or desire, but due to simple numbers. Without both the strategic assessment and tactical direction that comes from a properly staffed analytic team the Task Forces, Special Agents and Highway Patrol Troopers assigned to the JFIT will be fighting in the dark. This new front of the war on drugs is a significant threat and must be addressed

Cybercrime in Kansas:

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 awareness¹³. Each year the FBI publishes the FBI Internet Crime Report.

According to the 2022 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 \$10.3 billion dollars in 2022¹⁴.

Five of the most common types of cybercrime are extortion, identity theft, personal data breaches, non-payment/non-delivery, and phishing type activity¹⁵.

¹² 2023 Midwest HIDTA Threat Assessment Page 41

¹³

¹⁴ Ibid

¹⁵ Ibid

There were 2,399 complaints from Kansas reported to IC3 in 2022. That places Kansas 37th out of the 50 states for the number of complaints per state. **Victims in Kansas lost approximately \$58 million dollars to internet related crime last year¹⁶. This is more than twice as much as 2021.**

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 2023, the CCU reviewed the following IC3 cyber-tips:

Business E-Mail Compromises (BEC)	191
Computer Intrusion Cases	321
Corporate Data Breaches	19
Malware/Scareware/Virus	5
Ransomware	27
Phishing Activity	81
Total Reviewed Cases	652

Of the cases reviewed, the KBI initiated 24 criminal investigation during FY 2023. 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. Oftentimes the scale of the crime is global, the victims numerous and the perpetrator can be found anywhere from Peabody, Kansas to Minsk, Russia. 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.**

BEC and Computer Intrusion cases continue to rise in lockstep with the total loss amount. 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.

¹⁶ Ibid

The KBI cautions a careful reading of the statistical data recited in this testimony. Depending on the type of data, how it is defined and reported as well as who is the collecting agency means that some reporting is older, some is less complete and some may use definitions that are in variance. That makes it difficult to paint the most accurate and up to date picture. It also makes it difficult to predict future crime patterns on either the strategic or tactical level.

To that end, the KBI is working to identify solutions and upgrades to both our backbone computer systems and software as well as what is called Master Data Management (MDM). We anticipate the MDM project will enable KBI and other law enforcement analysts to manipulate the data and use it to identify and target emerging criminal threats before they establish footholds in our communities.

Right now, the KBI does descriptive analytics on past data, mostly. The limited capability we have is based on incomplete datasets. We have no real capacity for predictive analysis. This takes state of the art systems and data scientists who understand the information and how it describes reality; how you can turn data into stories about the real world instead of just statistics and raw reports.

It's also not about data visualization, which is an effective tool for communicating information, not particularly or specifically for analyzing data. (Often data visualization allows the "reader" to perform basic descriptive analysis on their own, particularly if it's paired with a narrative.) Data visualization is also something the KBI is working toward and is a very important part of communicating the results of data analysis.

The KBI is utilizing current funding allocations to initiate some of this work but our enhancement request will reflect the need for further funding. As noted in the opening paragraph, the KBI believes that the three questions asked by the committee are intertwined and that solutions must come from bold and proactive processes and capabilities. This specifically looks like:

Response Planning – Helping to determine which response methods work best for which situations.

Crime Prevention – Combining more data sets (truancy, unemployment, non-criminal violations, socioeconomic data, etc.) which allows for a much richer and truer picture of what is affecting crime.

Criminal Identification – Resolving differences between data sets allows more accurate correlations between data sets that are already accessible, and more connections between cases to identify specific criminals or criminal organizational behaviors.

Risk Assessment – patterns of recidivism and victimization (or re-victimization) and the risk factors related to them are critical to identifying successful (and unsuccessful) programs so that resources can be effectively applied across all domains working to increase public safety; situational risk related to victims and offenders.

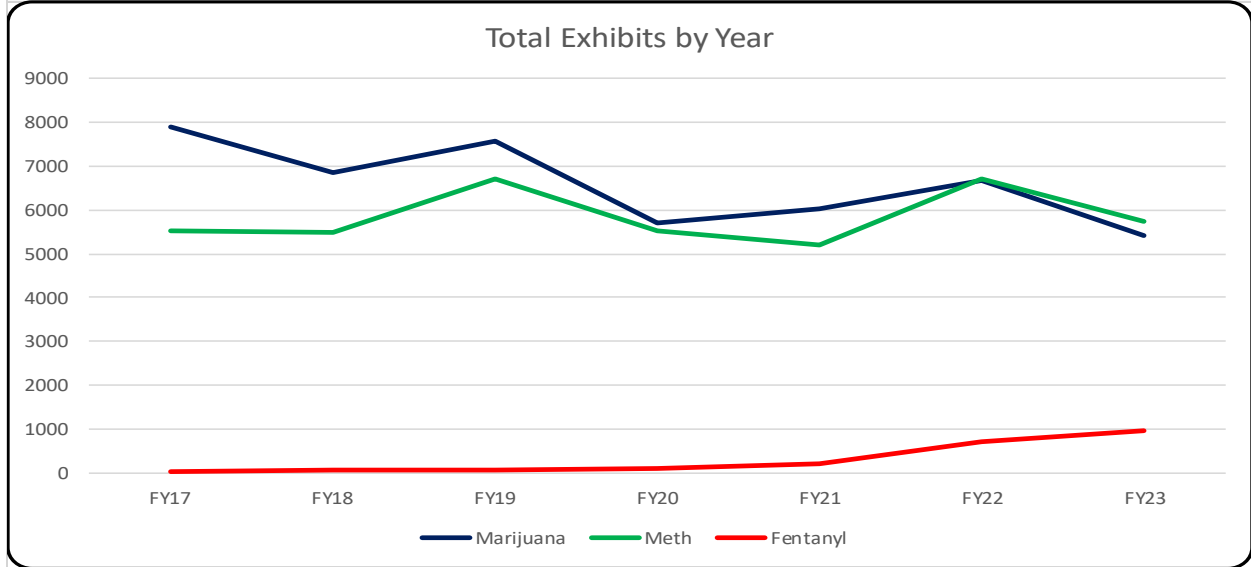
Thank you for the opportunity to provide a brief overview of the most significant threats to public safety in Kansas. As noted, violent crime, crimes against children, illicit drug use and distribution, and cybercrime continue to pose the most significant threats to the safety of Kansas citizens. Only 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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Total Exhibits for the Year

	FY17	FY18	FY19	FY20	FY21	FY22	FY23
Marijuana	7898	6843	7580	5714	6027	6672	5417
Meth	5531	5492	6720	5539	5206	6726	5739
Fentanyl	30	63	64	84	206	692	953

Note: Number of exhibits examined containing the controlled substance(s) detected.



Total Exhibits						
Percentage of Change since 2017						
	FY18	FY19	FY20	FY21	FY22	FY23
Marijuana	-13.4%	-4.0%	-27.7%	-23.7%	-15.5%	-31.4%
Meth	-0.1%	-21.5%	-0.1%	-5.9%	21.6%	3.8%
Fentanyl	110.0%	113.3%	180.0%	586.7%	2206.7%	3076.7%

