



# Kansas Bureau of Investigation

Kirk D. Thompson  
*Director*

Derek Schmidt  
*Attorney General*

Before the Joint Committee on Kansas Security  
Kirk D. Thompson, Director  
Kansas Bureau of Investigation  
November 10, 2016

Chairman Smith and Members of the Committee:

Thank you for the opportunity to discuss the Kansas Bureau of Investigation's (KBI) efforts to attain optimal staffing. Your understanding of the challenges we face in the areas of recruitment and retention are demonstrated by your willingness to include this topic in your committee's agenda. I hope to use this opportunity to provide you with an overview of what we have identified as persistent and emerging threats to public safety, briefly discuss our current staffing levels, and share with you my vision of how the KBI could better fulfill its mission with what we perceive to be optimal staffing.

### Threats to Public Safety

The KBI was created with a unique and specific mission: to assist local law enforcement in major crime investigations. With over 70% of Kansas law enforcement agencies having 10 or fewer sworn officers, the need for a highly trained and dedicated principal investigative agency cannot be understated. By providing expert investigative assistance to the majority of Kansas law enforcement agencies, the KBI fills a large void that would exist in the absence of our services.

Threats to the safety of Kansas citizens are omnipresent and can be best mitigated with adequately staffed public safety organizations and a robust statewide information sharing platform. A small subset of the population is responsible for committing a vast majority of crime; by targeting those offenders, crime can be reduced and public safety enhanced. When violent crimes occur, the biggest impact can be made when we are able to quickly deploy sufficient resources, conduct a thorough investigation, identify and arrest the person(s) responsible, and turn the case over to a prosecutor in a timely fashion. The longer this process takes, the greater the chance of additional victimization and the less effective we are at preventing crime.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation and major media outlets have reported for several months that violent crime is on the rise in major cities across the country. While violent crime increased 3.9% at the national level<sup>1</sup> in 2015, Kansas saw an 11.2% increase<sup>2</sup>. This spike can be largely attributed to a 30.7% increase in murder and a 31.2% increase in robbery.

<sup>1</sup> *Crime in the United States, 2015*. U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation. (Fall 2016)

<sup>2</sup> *Kansas Crime Index, 2015*. Kansas Bureau of Investigation, Incident Based Reporting Unit.

These trends are alarming. It is of great concern to me that due to staffing shortages and challenges we face in recruiting and retaining qualified professionals, we are in a tenuous position that makes it increasingly challenging to meet the needs of the Kansas law enforcement community and address these dangerous trends. Below are persistent and emerging threats to public safety and specific areas of concern given our finite resources.

**Major Violent Crime** – On average, the KBI Field Investigations Division investigates over 200 major violent crimes each year. Of those, more than 70 are death investigations and more than 60 are felony sexual offenses. The longer the persons that perpetrate these crimes remain free, the longer the safety of the public is at risk. Across the state, we have only 28 agents available to conduct these investigations. Because of insufficient manpower, we declined 33 cases in FY 2016 (many of which were violent crimes) that fell within our investigative priorities.

Major violent crime investigations can be massive in scope, require quick deployment of extraordinary resources, and have a tremendous operational impact. While this is true for any major violent crime investigation, it is compounded in instances involving multiple losses of life and officer involved shootings, to name a few.

**Crimes Against Children** – The KBI's Child Victims Unit (CVU) is staffed with 7 agents that are tasked with conducting investigations of crimes against children. The requests received from local law enforcement have been so significant that the CVU has had to begin limiting the acceptance of cases to only those involving allegations of the most extreme or serious sexual assault/abuse or serious physical abuse that resulted in significant injuries. In FY 2016, CVU opened 58 cases, identified 62 suspects and 78 child victims. Approximately 30% of these cases involved Aggravated Indecent Liberties with a Child and 17% were Rape cases. 47% of the victims were between the ages of 11 and 16.

These crimes are among the most complex to investigate, present unique challenges, and are often defended as aggressively as Capitol murder cases. They are often perpetrated by repeat offenders who will continue victimizing children until they held accountable by the criminal justice system. Because of our staffing shortages, CVU is further restricting case acceptance criteria and will focus primarily on Jessica's Law<sup>3</sup> cases. Sadly, our resources simply do not allow us to accept many felony child abuse cases. With the majority of law enforcement agencies lacking specially trained and dedicated investigative personnel, these cases often do not receive the investigative attention necessary to establish probable cause and our most innocent and vulnerable citizens continue to be at risk.

**Public Corruption** – As the state's principal investigative agency, matters of governmental integrity are referred to us for investigation. These cases often involve public officials or conflicts of interest and due to the objectivity and transparency required, the KBI is ideally suited to conduct these investigations. On average, the KBI Field Investigations Division investigates 50-60 of these cases per year.

**White Collar Crimes** – Due to staffing concerns, we have had to greatly limit our acceptance of cases involving financial crimes, including white collar crimes. We typically limit our case

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<sup>3</sup> 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 of 25 years to life in prison.

acceptance to those that involve public officials and rarely are we able to accept even large financial cases. Cases of this nature are time consuming to investigate and our resources simply do not allow us to accept financial crimes cases as we once did.

**Officer Involved Shootings** – Media outlets across the country have reported that officer involved shootings are on the rise. While the FBI collects information on justifiable homicides by law enforcement, the data has been criticized as incomplete. The KBI has made an attempt to collect information on officer involved shootings in Kansas since 2012. According to our data<sup>4</sup>, there was a 79% increase in the number of officer involved shootings in Kansas from 2013 to 2015. Driven by demands for transparency and accountability, in the same period of time the KBI has seen a 100% increase in requests for investigative assistance. To put this in perspective, the KBI investigated 80% of the 25 incidents of this type that occurred in 2015. On average, we send 5 Agents per incident. While we are the most appropriate agency to conduct these investigations, this has placed an even greater demand on our personnel and reduced our capacity to investigate other major violent crimes and crimes against children. Given the need for greater transparency and accountability in officer involved shooting investigations we expect this trend will continue and we must have dedicated agents to meet this demand.

**Statewide Information Sharing** – Criminal intelligence is one of the most valuable yet least understood and utilized resources available to today's law enforcement community. A robust information gathering and intelligence sharing environment would better allow us to proactively identify, evaluate, and target particular criminal offenders and organizations. As a key component of proactive policing, it would open a door through which we could collectively enhance the safety of our citizens by identifying and stopping crime before it happens. Unfortunately, we lack a robust information sharing capacity at the state level. The KBI has been working diligently to fill this statewide void by enhancing the capacity of the Criminal Intelligence Unit (CIU) but our current funding and staffing levels have prevented us from creating the robust system we envision.

**Human Trafficking** – Challenges with data tracking and incident reporting prevent us from accurately understanding the prevalence of human trafficking in Kansas. According to the National Human Trafficking Resource Center<sup>5</sup>, they have received over 1,100 reports of human trafficking since 2007 that reference Kansas. These reports have resulted in 224 cases and 212 victims being identified. According to their data, 73% of the cases reportedly involved sex trafficking and 15% involved labor trafficking. We have had limited involvement in sex trafficking matters and we must have a stronger presence. Our agents have seen firsthand the prevalence of labor trafficking as it relates to clandestine marijuana cultivation operations being run by Mexican Nationals.

**Domestic Terrorism** – While Kansas is nestled in the middle of the Heartland, we are not immune from acts of domestic terrorism. In 2013, Terry Lee Loewen, a radicalized Islamic extremist working as an avionics technician at the Wichita Mid-Continent Airport, planned to

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<sup>4</sup> Much like the National Incident Based Reporting System (NIBRS), the Kansas Incident Based Reporting System (KIBRS) does not currently collect detailed information about officer involved shooting incidents. The data collected by the KBI has been gathered from a variety of public sources and may not be complete. The KBI has initiated the first phase of a major rebuild of the KIBRS system. Refer to the KBI's whitepaper entitled *Critical Issue – KIBRS Upgrade* for more information.

<sup>5</sup> National Human Trafficking Resource Center, <https://traffickingresourcecenter.org/state/kansas>. (10/28/2016)

detonate a suicide bomb on the grounds of the airport. In 2015, John T. Booker, Jr. plotted to carry out an ISIS-inspired terrorist attack on the base at Fort Riley by detonating a car bomb. In 2016, Curtis Allen, Gavin Wright, and Patrick Stein were arrested and charged with planning to use a weapon of mass destruction in a terrorist attack on a Garden City mosque and housing complex inhabited by Somali immigrants. Each of these planned acts of domestic terrorism was prevented and the lives of numerous Kansans spared because of information sharing and local/state/federal partnerships. We currently have one Agent assigned to the FBI's Joint Terrorism Task Force (JTTF) in Topeka; he played a key role in preventing the attack at Fort Riley. And while participation in these important initiatives is a high priority for the KBI, our staffing levels have not allowed us to place Agents on the Wichita or Kansas City JTTFs.

**Cybercrimes** – The threat of cyber intrusions, theft of information, on-line fraud, and the sexual exploitation of children are growing problems for the citizens of Kansas. It is estimated that only 10% of all cybercrimes are reported to the Internet Crimes Complaint Center (IC3). Keeping that in mind, consider this: according to IC3's 2015 Internet Crime Report<sup>6</sup>, 1,799 Kansas victims reported a total loss of nearly \$3.9 million dollars due to online fraud and/or scams. Complaints received from across the country reported 833 suspects from Kansas. Currently, the KBI has no capacity to combat cybercrime and no internal cyber investigative capacity. To address this emerging threat would require the KBI to add additional personnel and create a new investigative unit.

**Drug Trafficking Organizations** – The use of illegal narcotics is driven by its availability. Both state and regional statistics reflect an increase in the availability of dangerous drugs such as methamphetamine, heroin, fentanyl, cocaine, and marijuana. Competing gangs and other Drug Trafficking Organizations (DTOs) use violence to solidify and maintain their hold on drug trafficking within their area of influence.<sup>7</sup> Members of these organizations are highly mobile and frequently involved in committing criminal offenses in multiple jurisdictions, thereby posing a threat to the safety of other criminals and law abiding citizens alike. The KBI Special Operations Division (SOD) seeks to disrupt these organized criminal enterprises by targeting mid-to-upper-level dealers. These investigations are often complex and require a significant investment of time, money, and personnel in order to significantly impact public safety.

**Sexual Assault Kit Testing** – In the fall of 2014, we initiated the Kansas Sexual Assault Kit Initiative and began the process of determining how many unsubmitted Sexual Assault Kits – also known as “rape kits” – had been collected by forensic nurses and turned over to law enforcement but had never been submitted to a crime laboratory for forensic analysis. As we work to eliminate the current statewide inventory and make recommendations to prevent a similar accumulation in the future, we recognize laboratory resources to be a significant factor contributing to the statewide “rape kit backlog”. The only way to prevent history from repeating itself is to ensure our laboratory is adequately staffed to test every sexual assault kit collected. Testing this valuable forensic evidence will allow us to identify and apprehend serial sexual offenders, prevent future victimization, and significantly impact public safety.

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<sup>6</sup> *Internet Crime Report, 2015*. U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Internet Crime Complaint Center.

<sup>7</sup> *2016 Midwest HIDTA Threat Assessment*. Midwest High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area. (April 2016)

## Current Staffing Levels

Across the board, the KBI is experiencing suboptimal staffing levels that have negatively impacted our ability to fulfill our agency mission of providing professional investigative, laboratory, and criminal justice information services to Kansas criminal justice agencies for the purpose of promoting public safety and preventing crime.

During the 2016 Legislative Session, we called attention to the critical recruitment and retention issues facing the KBI. Our proposed solution was the implementation of a competitive compensation plan designed to assist us in both recruiting qualified applicants and retaining professionals dedicated to enhancing public safety in Kansas. Both the 2016 Legislature and the Governor have recognized the importance of our ability to do so and Executive Directive No. 16-471 authorized us to implement this plan in FY 2017 with internal dollars – a one-time solution. We implemented the plan on July 1, 2016 and our priority for the 2017 Legislative Session will be to secure permanent funding for the recruitment and retention plan. Your support of that effort would be greatly appreciated.

I would like to highlight for you some of the consequences of suboptimal staffing within each of our divisions and the impact it has had to our ability to fulfill our mission.

**Information Services Division** – The Information Services Division is statutorily responsible for the collection, maintenance, and dissemination of all incident and arrest data; collection, maintenance, and dissemination of adult and juvenile criminal history record information; and administration of the Kansas Offender Registration Act. Currently understaffed by 6%, we are experiencing backlogs in the automation of historical criminal history records and scanning of historical fingerprint cards.

**Forensic Science Laboratory** – The Forensic Science Laboratory strives to provide timely, state-of-the-art forensic services to the Kansas criminal justice community by using science and modern technology to examine evidence from criminal cases, issue reports, and render expert opinions in court. With 17% of our positions vacant, we are experiencing critical staffing levels in the Forensic Laboratory. Our inability to fully staff the various sections creates an inability to meet the prescribed turnaround time of 60 days and results in backlogs of evidence examinations. Prior to moving into our new facility, we were forced to institute evidence submission guidelines in our DNA section to reduce the number of evidence submissions being received. These guidelines remain in effect. Due to loss of personnel in the Firearms Section, we had to temporarily suspend firearms examinations. This has negatively impacted our ability to provide timely professional laboratory services to our customers.

**Criminal Intelligence Unit** – The Criminal Intelligence Unit facilitates internal and external information exchange, provides tactical case support, and produces intelligence reports that provide timely, accurate, and relevant information to support and guide decision making in the law enforcement community. Currently understaffed by 44%, the Criminal Intelligence Unit is heavily relied upon for case support. As a result, we largely lack the capacity to adequately identify, evaluate, and target specific offenders and organizations in a proactive manner. This has negatively impacted our ability to make available the most current intelligence information to the Kansas law enforcement community – information critical to our ability to prevent and control crime.

**Investigations Division** – The Investigations Division provides expert investigative services to the majority of Kansas law enforcement agencies. With 24% of our positions vacant, we are experiencing critical staffing levels and are not able to meet the needs of the Kansas law enforcement community. When violent crimes occur, the biggest impact can be made when we are able to deploy adequate resources, conduct a thorough investigation, identify and arrest the person(s) responsible, and turn the case over to a prosecutor in a timely fashion. The longer this process takes, the greater the chance of additional victimization. Accordingly, our primary performance measure is the percentage of cases substantially completed within 90 days.

In FY 2012, we more clearly defined our investigative priorities in an attempt to best manage our finite personnel resources while still addressing the most critical needs of our law enforcement customers. Since that time, we've declined requests for assistance that did not fall within one of the following categories:

- Homicide / Major Violent Crime
- Crimes Against Children
- Governmental Integrity / Public Corruption
- Violent / Drug Trafficking Organizations

Due to staffing shortages, we declined 20% of the requests for our assistance in FY 2016; 45% of those cases fell within these categories. The number of priority case declinations continues to rise. Despite the best efforts of our dedicated agents, we are consistently failing to meet our goal of substantially completing investigations within 90 days; regrettably, we meet this goal less than 50% of the time. What is even more troubling is an evaluation of our ability to substantially complete investigations within 360 days; the trend line has steeply declined over the last four years.

We have experienced a 17% decrease in our available positions over the last 10 years and are at the lowest level we have been in the same amount of time. Meanwhile, the total amount of overtime paid to Agents has increased 1,007% over the last five years. Put simply, suboptimal staffing has forced our diminishing workforce to work more hours in an attempt to meet the demands of their casework while striving to meet the substantial completion goal. As a result, we have had to hold open funded positions as shrinkage for an overtime funding source. This problem will be further exacerbated in FY 2018 if we are unsuccessful in securing permanent funding for the recruitment and retention initiative, translating into the additional loss of 8 Agent positions. That is a loss we simply cannot afford.

These factors have had a significant negative impact on our ability to provide timely professional investigative services to the Kansas criminal justice community and limited our ability to promote public safety and prevent crime. When you consider our inability to conduct a thorough and timely investigation of the types of crimes we accept, the conclusion you must draw is that we are not able to serve the citizens of Kansas in the way we would like or in a way we believe is expected of us. This, in and of itself, is a great threat to public safety. We are simply unable to meet the demands before us and desperately need additional funding to retain our dedicated Agents and fill existing vacancies.

## Optimal Staffing Levels

We have defined “optimal staffing” to be that necessary to accept requests within our current priorities and meet our defined benchmarks in each of our divisions. In other words, optimal staffing is what we believe would allow us to fulfill our current agency mission.

Additionally, we have identified emerging threats that fall outside of our current areas of focus. These threats require new personnel resources and are in addition to what we consider to be optimal staffing.

I would like to provide for you a vision of what we could accomplish in each of our divisions given optimal staffing and how it would enhance our ability to fulfill our mission.

**Information Services Division** – This Division is 19% below what we consider to be optimal staffing. Here, we are at suboptimal staffing in two areas that are of critical importance to public safety: The Criminal History Records Unit and the Identification Unit. With the addition of 5 Administrative Specialists, the Criminal History Records Unit could fully automate the 400,000 plus historical criminal history records in our backlog. With 4 additional Senior Administrative Assistants in the Identification Unit, we could scan the 1,200,000 historical fingerprints waiting to be imaged. The ability to eliminate these backlogs would enhance public safety by ensuring the availability of complete criminal history records and fingerprint records, both of which are relied upon heavily by the law enforcement community for criminal justice purposes and state agencies conducting fingerprint based background checks for licensure of personnel.

**Forensic Laboratory** – The Laboratory is 43% below what we consider to be optimal staffing. Optimal staffing would enable the laboratory to meet the needs of the criminal justice system by accepting more forensic evidence on a greater number of cases while meeting a 60 day turnaround time in DNA and a 30 day turnaround time in all other sections.

In 2008 and 2013, comprehensive needs assessments were performed and a Laboratory staffing plan was developed in anticipation of our move into the new Forensic Science Center on the campus of Washburn University. In FY 2016, the Kansas Legislature approved Phase I of the 20 year staffing plan by providing for 12 new positions. Subsequent phases of the staffing plan include the hiring of 34 additional personnel through 2035.

In addition to the staffing plan, hiring in the Laboratory should include 2 Digital Forensic Examiners to address the emerging threat cybercrimes present and 6 Forensic Scientists in the Biology and DNA units to allow for the testing of all sexual assault kits<sup>8</sup> collected in the state.

**Criminal Intelligence Unit** – This unit is 64% below what we consider to be optimal staffing. With the addition of five new analysts, the CIU would be able to have dedicated internal case support analysts and strategic analysts. Put simply, strategic analysis is an evaluation of what crime is occurring, where it occurs, and who is responsible for the crime. By understanding the crime problem, strategic analysis allows for long-range planning and policy guidance. Policy

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<sup>8</sup> Excluding those sexual assault kits that would normally be sent to one of the two county funded forensic laboratories in Kansas.

makers, agency executives, and even regional supervisors can better allocate and direct resources in an effort to reduce and disrupt crime. An optimally staffed CIU would better allow us to create a robust statewide information gathering and intelligence sharing environment enabling law enforcement to proactively identify, evaluate, and target particular criminal offenders and organizations. We would be better able to stop crime before it happens.

**Investigations Division** – This division is 42% below what we consider to be optimal staffing. In the Field Investigations Division, we would create and hire 12 entry-level Crime Scene Technicians and return 8 highly experienced Agents to their primary area of responsibility to focus on conducting investigations that fall within our current investigative priorities. Fully staffed, we believe we could do the following:

- Accept more requests for investigative assistance that fall within our current areas of investigative priority;
- Reduce the number of declined requests for assistance that fall within our current areas of investigative priority;
- Accept more requests for financial crimes, white collar crimes, and major property crimes;
- Achieve substantial completion of more cases within 90 days;
- Assign personnel to address emerging threats.

An additional benefit of creating and hiring the developmental Crime Scene Technicians is that it creates an internal pool of applicants from which we can recruit when hiring new agents.<sup>9</sup>

Ideally staffed, we would expand our current investigative abilities with 15 Agents focused on preventing and investigating cybercrimes and 16 Agents dedicated to investigating officer involved shootings across the state.

In the Special Operations Division, we would dedicate an additional 16 Agent positions to employ preventative policing strategies and focus on proactive investigations. This would allow us to consider positioning Intelligence Agents across the state whose primary function would be to gather information and share intelligence in their respective regions. This would create an opportunity to proactively identify and address large organized enterprises and address specific known and emerging threats. We could better target non-compliant sex offenders, human traffickers, Drug Trafficking Organizations, and address the growing opioid epidemic and pharmaceutical diversion. Achieving optimal staffing would also allow us to participate in important state/federal initiatives that are imperative to our ability to protect the safety of Kansas citizens.

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<sup>9</sup> *Critical Issue - Rebuilding Investigative Capacity*. Kansas Bureau of Investigation. (December 31, 2015)



In Closing

We are committed to being good stewards of state dollars and assigning our resources where we believe we can have the greatest impact on public safety. With the unmatched dedications and professionalism of our employees, the KBI will continue to keep that commitment by doing all we can despite the monumental challenges we face.

While it is not easy to stand before you and call attention to the persistent and emerging threats we face while admitting that our resources are inadequate to fulfill our agency mission to the extent we would like, it is an important conversation for us to have. I want to thank you for the opportunity to candidly discuss our current staffing levels, those areas that cause us great concern, and briefly highlight for you what we believe to be critical staffing needs.

I would be happy to stand for questions.

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# Kansas Bureau of Investigation

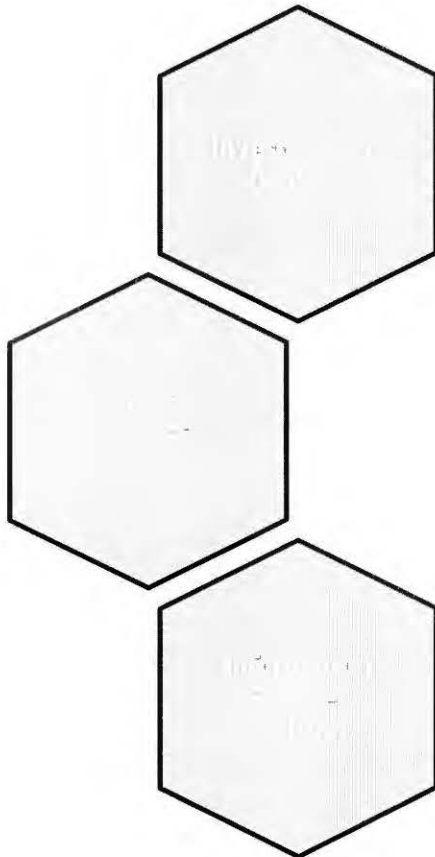
## Efforts to Attain Optimal Staffing

A Briefing to the Joint Committee on Kansas Security  
November 10, 2016

# Kansas Bureau of Investigation



9-11



## Our Mission:

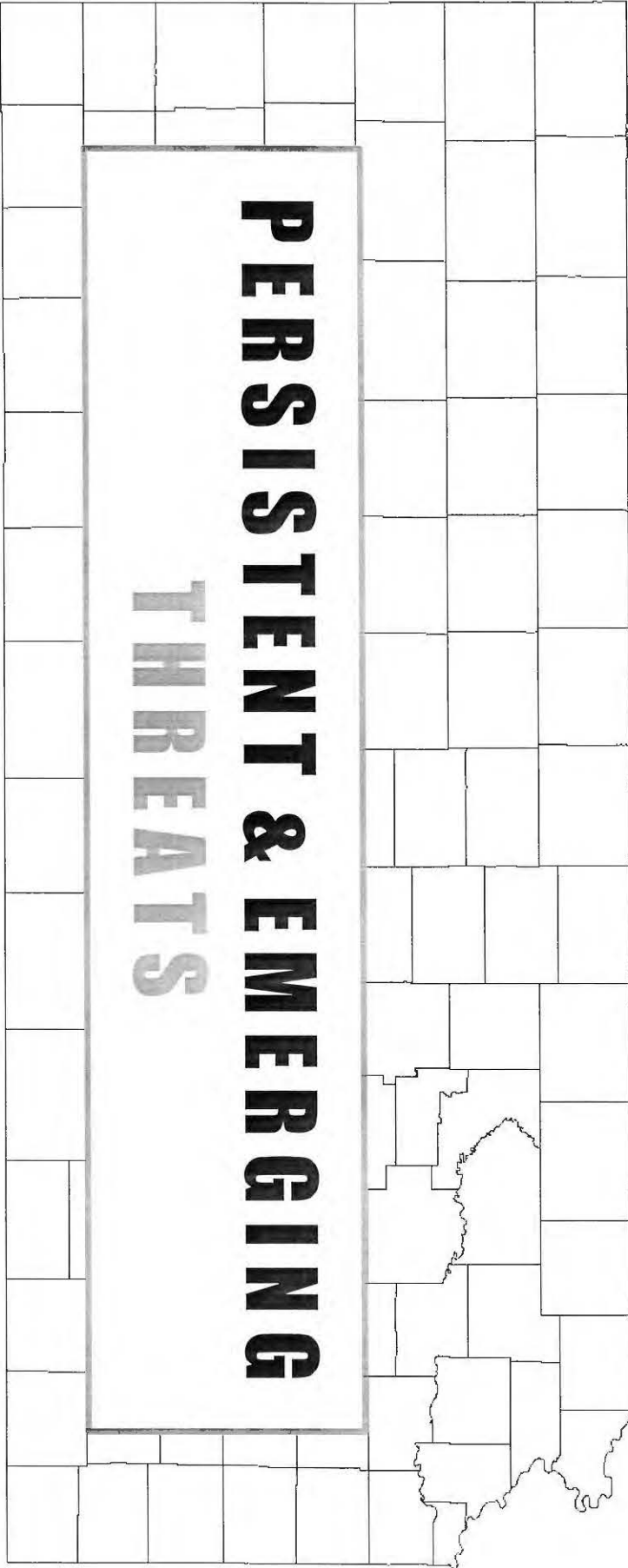
To provide professional **investigative, laboratory** and **criminal justice information** services to Kansas criminal justice agencies for the purpose of **promoting public safety** and **preventing crime**.



# Kansas Crime Trends

	Part I Crimes	2014	2015	% change
<b>VIOLENT CRIME</b>	Murder	101	132	30.7
	Rape	1,012	1,146	13.2
	Robbery	1,341	1,760	31.2
	Agg. Assault/Battery	7,075	7,555	6.8
	Total Violent Offenses	9,529	10,592	11.2
	Violent Crime Rate/1,000	3.2	3.6	12.5
<b>PROPERTY CRIME</b>	Burglary	15,593	15,151	-2.8
	Theft	54,657	56,100	2.6
	Motor Vehicle Theft	6,544	6,743	3.0
	Total Property Offenses	76,789	77,979	1.5
	Property Crime Rate/1,000	25.7	26.4	2.7
	Arson	637	653	2.5

Data from *Kansas Crime Index*, published by KBI Incident Based Reporting Unit





# Major Violent Crimes



On average, we investigate...  
200+ persons crimes  
70+ death investigations  
60+ sexual offense cases  
...per year



Three dead plus gunman in Kansas shootings; 14 injured

**OPERATIONAL IMPACT:**

- 51 KBI personnel responded
- 4 Days to process crime scene
- 205 Reports written
- \$99,000 in Overtime





# Crimes Against Children

- Aggravated Indecent Liberties
- Rape
- Aggravated Criminal Sodomy
- Sexual Exploitation
- Electronic Solicitation
- Abuse / Cruelty / Neglect



[www.childabusepreventionkit.org](http://www.childabusepreventionkit.org)

- .....Complex Investigations
- .....Unique Challenges
- .....Aggressively Defended

.....On average, we are able to send 1 Agent

### KBI's Child Victims Unit

- 7 Specially trained Agents
- Opened 58 cases in FY 2016
  - Identified 62 Suspects & **78 child victims**
  - **47%** of victims between 11 & 16 years of age
  - Served **69 counties**

# Officer Involved Shootings



KBI busy investigating officer-involved shootings

Officer-Involved Shooting In Sherman County

KBI investigating officer-involved shootings

One dead in Hays officer-involved shooting

Officer-involved shooting in Ellsworth County

UPDATE: KBI now investigating officer-involved shooting connected to murder of woman found in the county



**BREAKING NEWS**

**KBI INVESTIGATES OFFICER-INVOLVED SHOOTING**

**NEAR ELLSWORTH, ELLSWORTH COUNTY**

**FLASH FLOOD WARNING SHERIDAN CO. UNTIL FRIDAY 12:00AM**

**FLASH FLOODING REPORTED AT K-23 AND 130TH N IN SHERIDAN CO.**

**KWCH 12**

**HD**

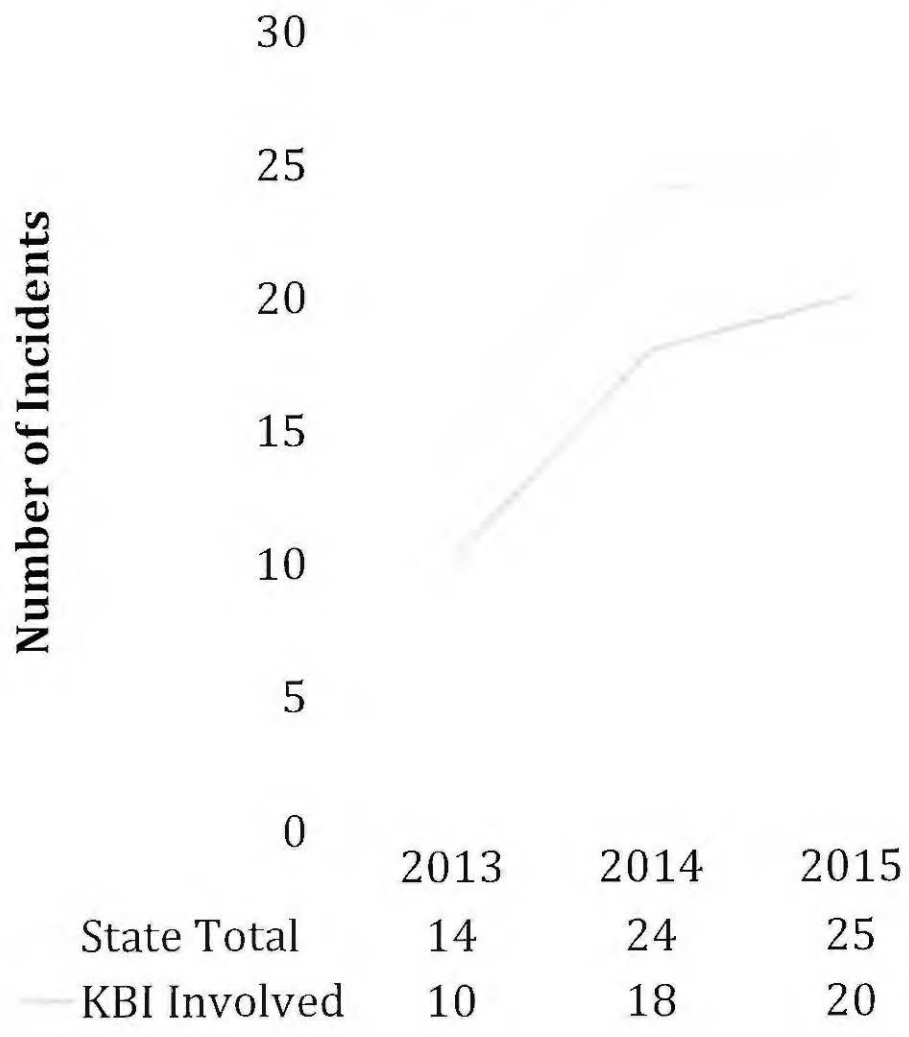
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Storm Team 12





## Officer Involved Shootings in Kansas



*As the state's principal investigative agency, it is appropriate that the KBI investigate Officer Involved Shootings.*

### OPERATIONAL IMPACT:

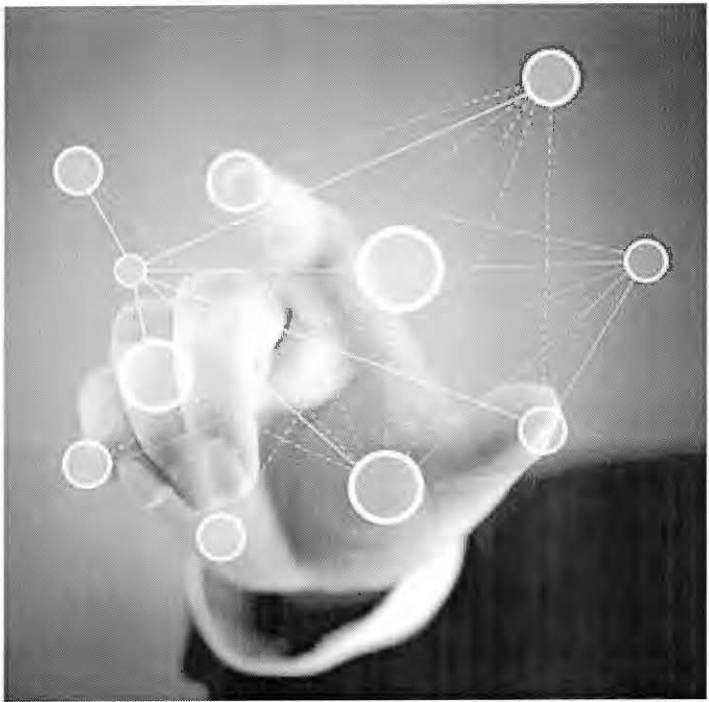
*There has been a **100% increase** in requests for our assistance since 2013.*

*We assisted in **80%** of the incidents in 2015.*

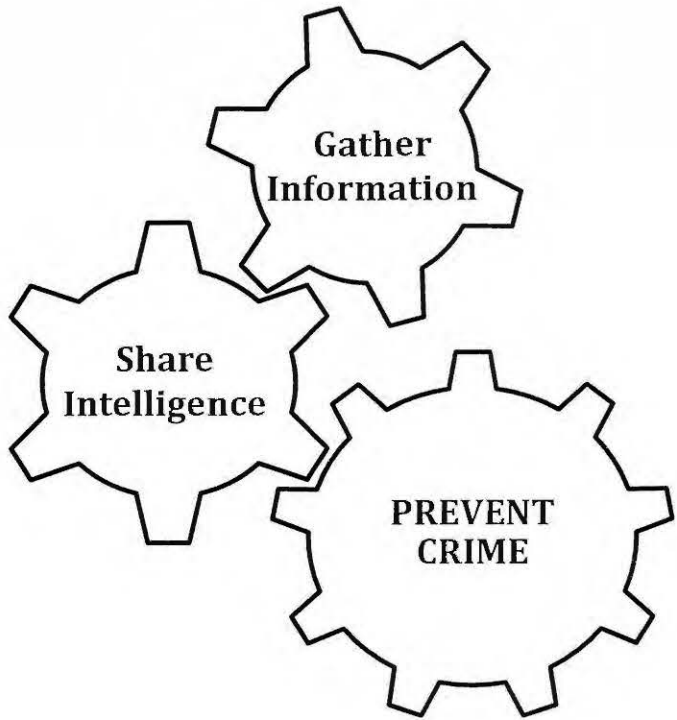
*We send an average of **5 Agents** per incident.*



# Statewide Information Sharing



<https://communityservices.humber.ca>



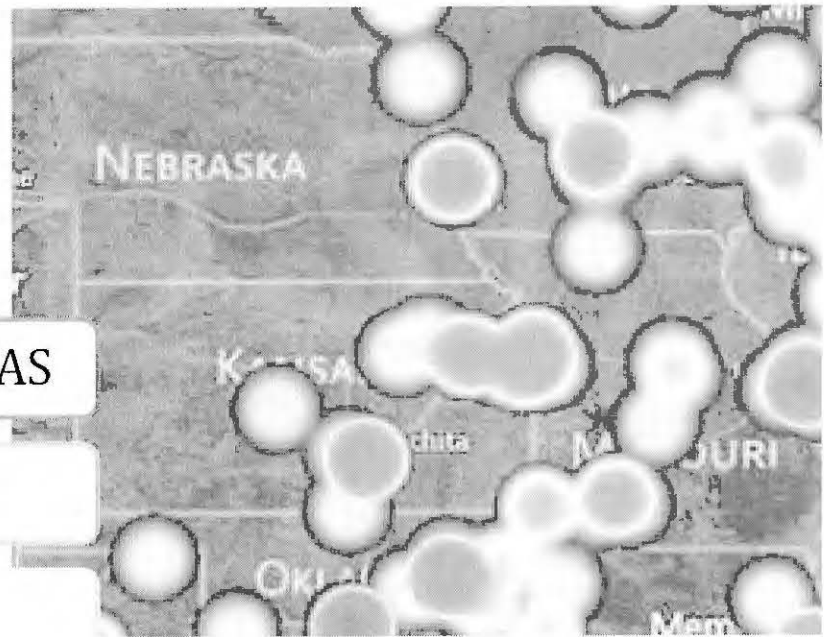
**Criminal intelligence is one of the most valuable yet least understood and utilized resources available to today's law enforcement community.**



# Human Trafficking



*www.borgenproject.org*



*Polaris Project*

- 1,100 Reports reference KANSAS
- 224 Cases Initiated
- 212 Victims Identified
- 73% SEX TRAFFICKING
- 15% LABOR TRAFFICKING

*National Human Trafficking Resource Center*



# Domestic Terrorism

ISIS-inspired man arrested in Kansas, accused of planning bomb attack at Fort Riley

Terror charges filed against Topeka man accused of Fort Riley bomb plot for Islamic State

**KBI Agent assigned to FBI JTTF/Topeka was Case Agent, played key role in preventing Fort Riley Attack**



**KBI staffing levels insufficient to assign Agents to Wichita and Kansas City JTTF**



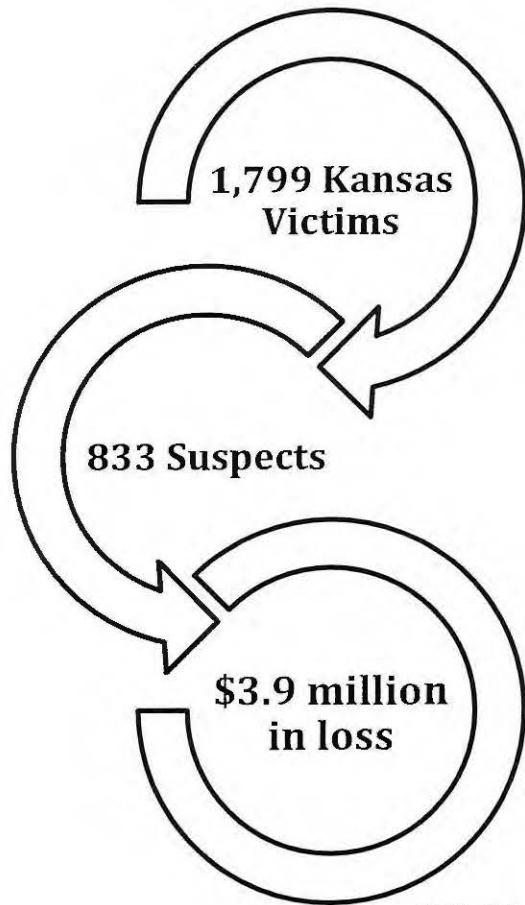
**Planning attack for months**

**HOME GROWN TERROR**

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
COMMUNICATIONS CENTER  
1000 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, N.W.  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535  
202-512-2400  
WWW.FBI.GOV



# Cyber Crimes



*IC3, 2015 Internet Crime Report*

## EXAMPLES:

- Cyber intrusions
- Theft of Information
- Online Fraud
- Extortion
- Money Laundering
- Sexual Exploitation of Children





# Drug Trafficking

**“Availability drives use.”**

## Heroin:

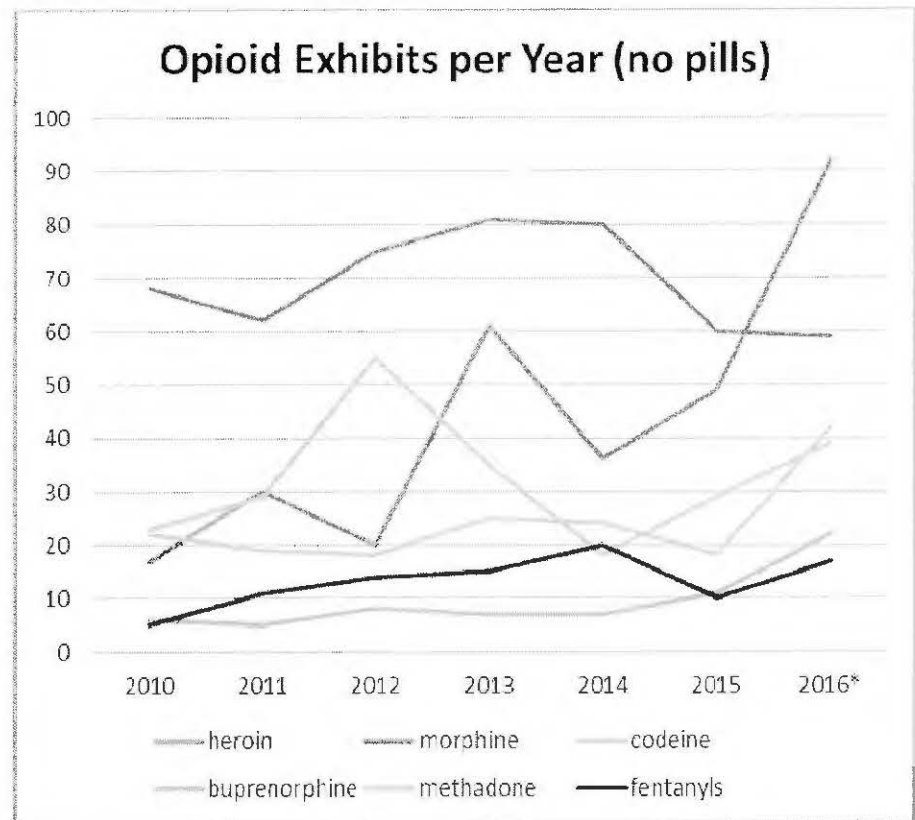
- Imports increased sevenfold since 2008
- 36% increase in 2015
- 87% increase in 2016\*

## Fentanyl:

- Border seizures increased 83%
- Ellis Co. - 16 bundles of powder
  - 12 - methamphetamine
  - 1 - cocaine
  - 1 - fentanyl
  - 2 - *unanalyzed for safety reasons; indications of fentanyl*

## Methamphetamine:

- Greatest drug threat in region
- 89% increase from 2010 to 2014



Data from KBI Forensic Science Laboratory submissions  
\*2016 projected



# Sexual Assault Kit Testing



**To date, over 175,000 unsubmitted sexual assault kits have been discovered nationwide.**  
*-The Joyful Heart Foundation*

The KBI initiated the Kansas Sexual Assault Kit Initiative in 2014. Since that time, over 2,200 unsubmitted kits have been discovered in Kansas.

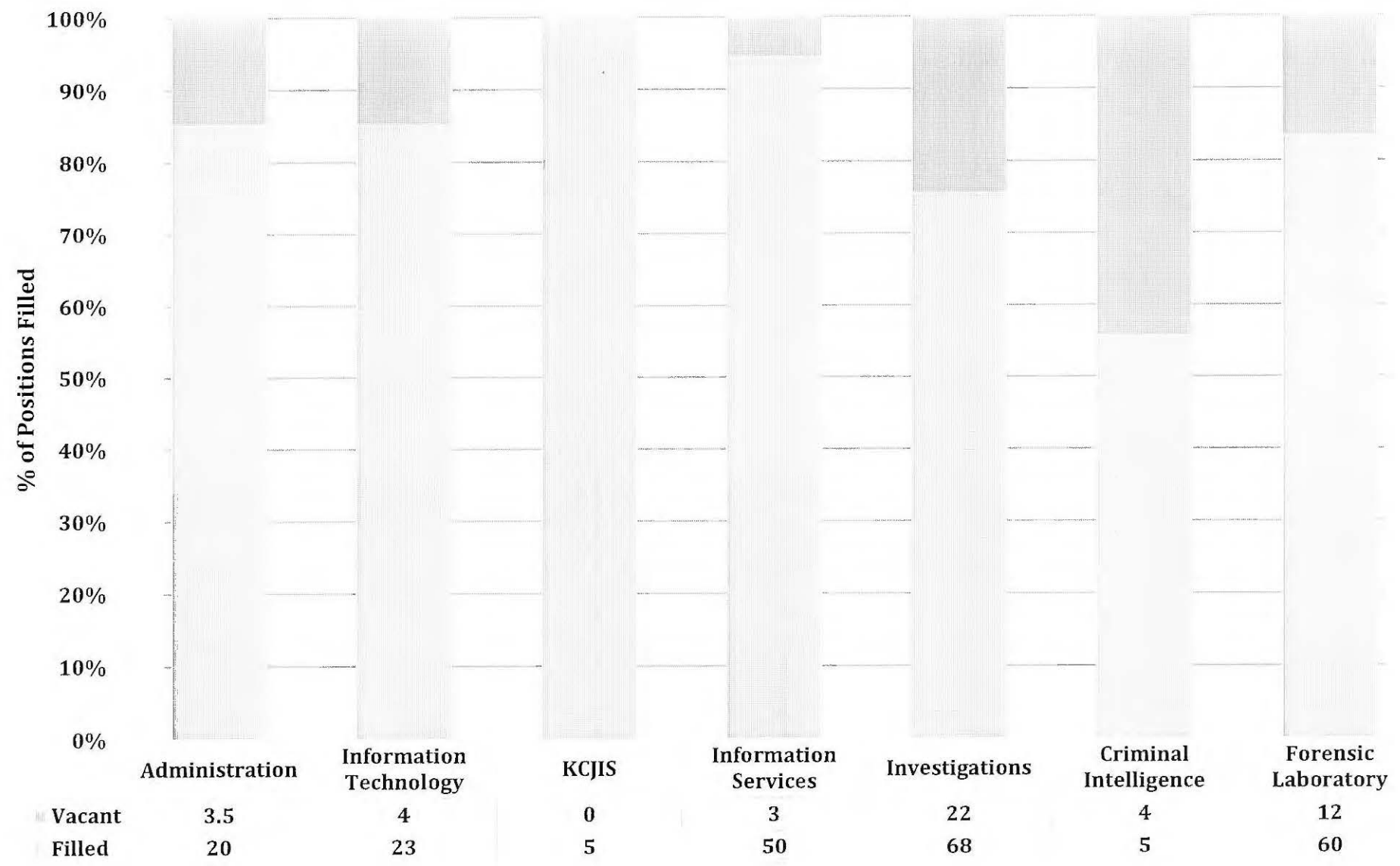
Testing is underway with funds the KBI received from the Bureau of Justice Assistance.

**The only way to prevent a similar accumulation in the future is to ensure forensic laboratories are staffed adequately to test every sexual assault kit collected.**

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*Serial offenders can be identified.  
Future victimization can be PREVENTED.*



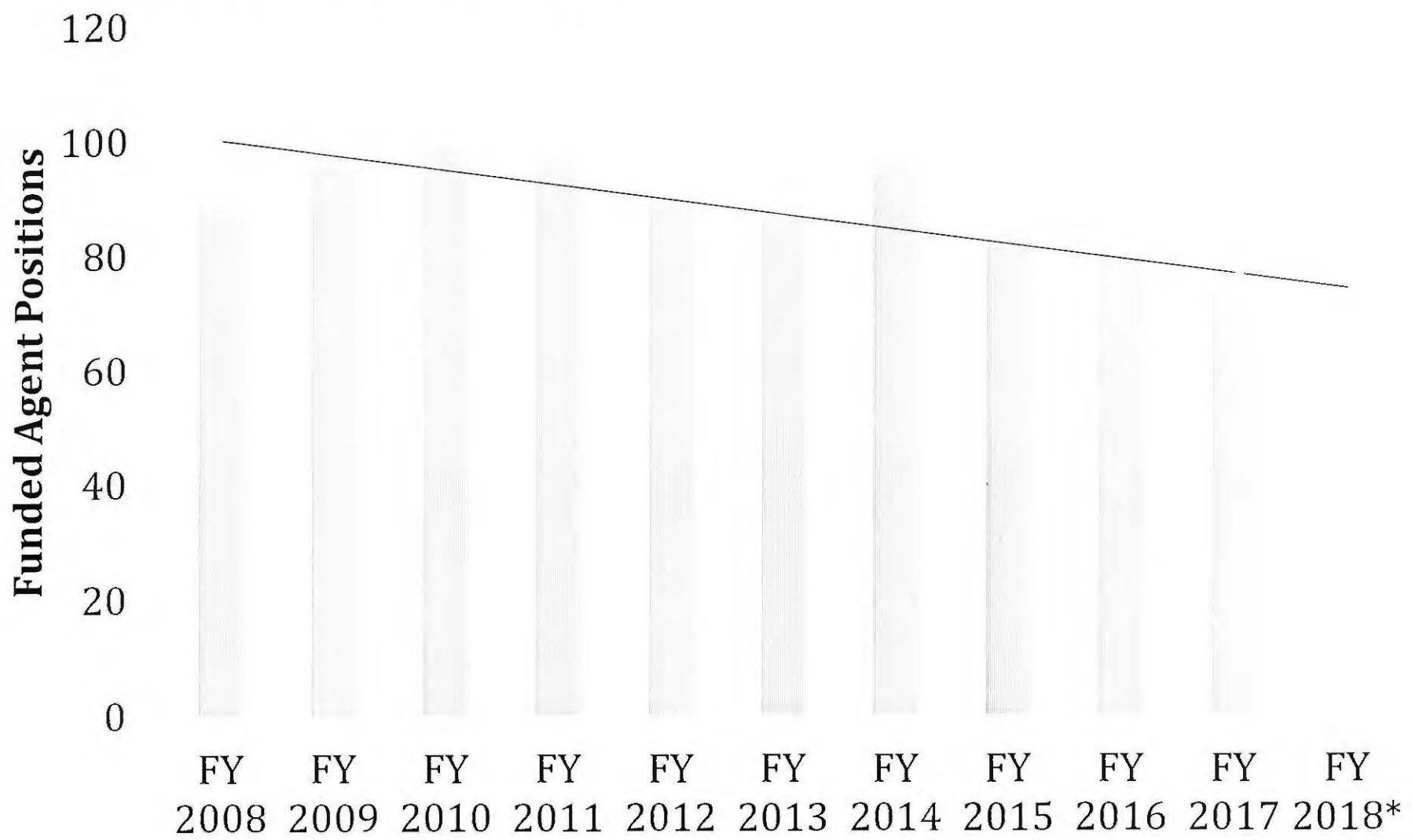
# Current KBI Staffing Levels





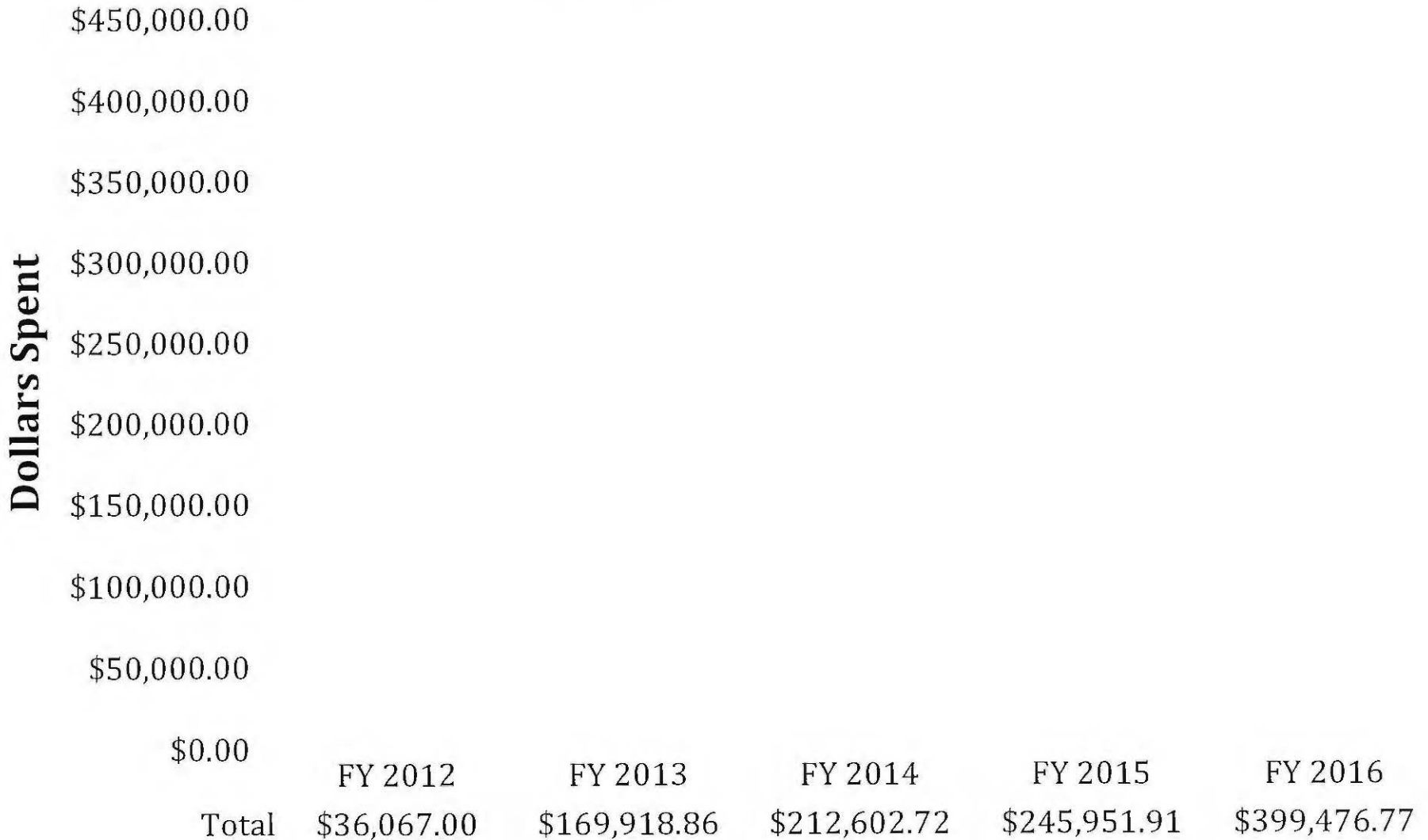


# 10-year Evaluation of Agent Staffing



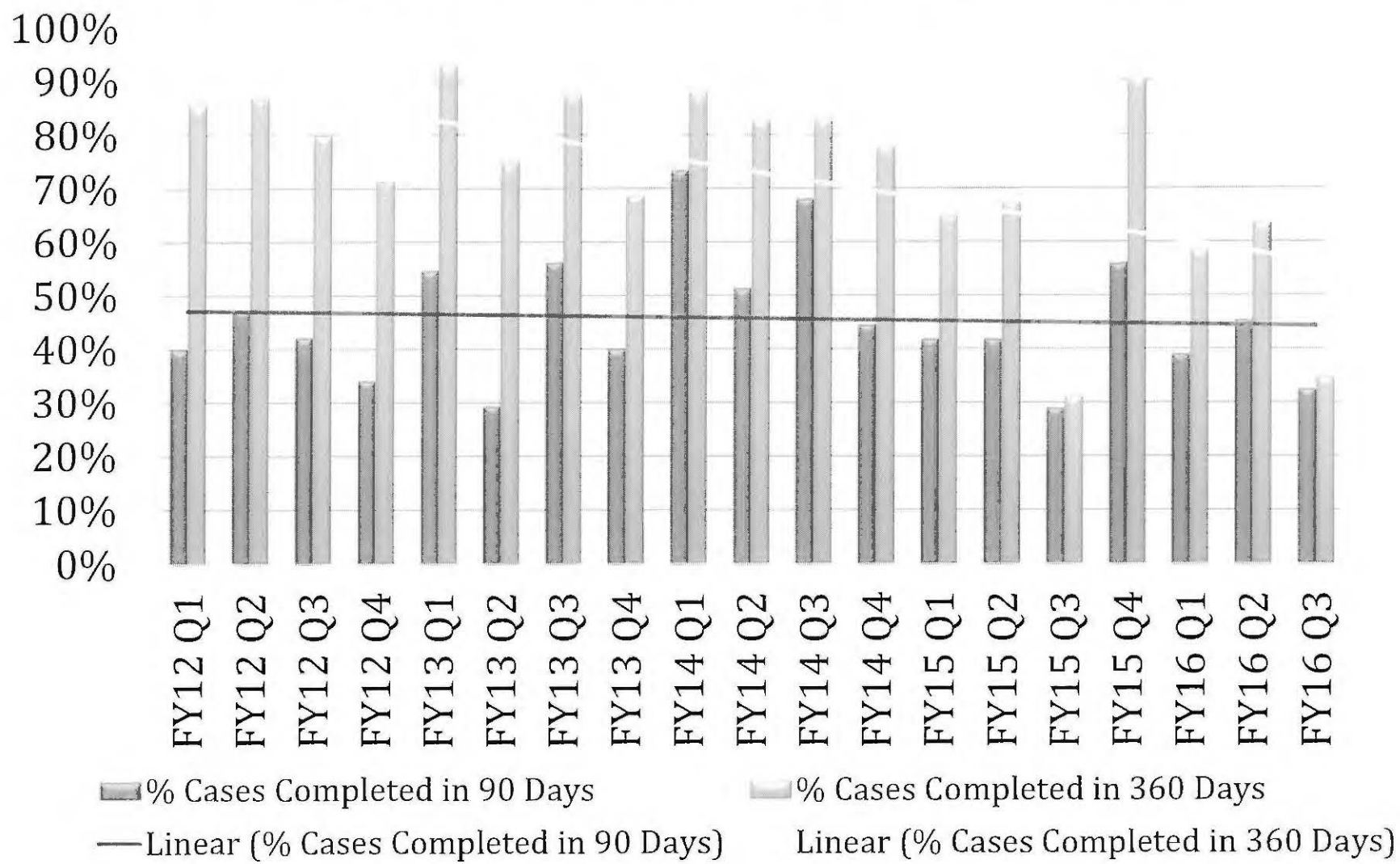


# 5-year Evaluation of Agent Overtime





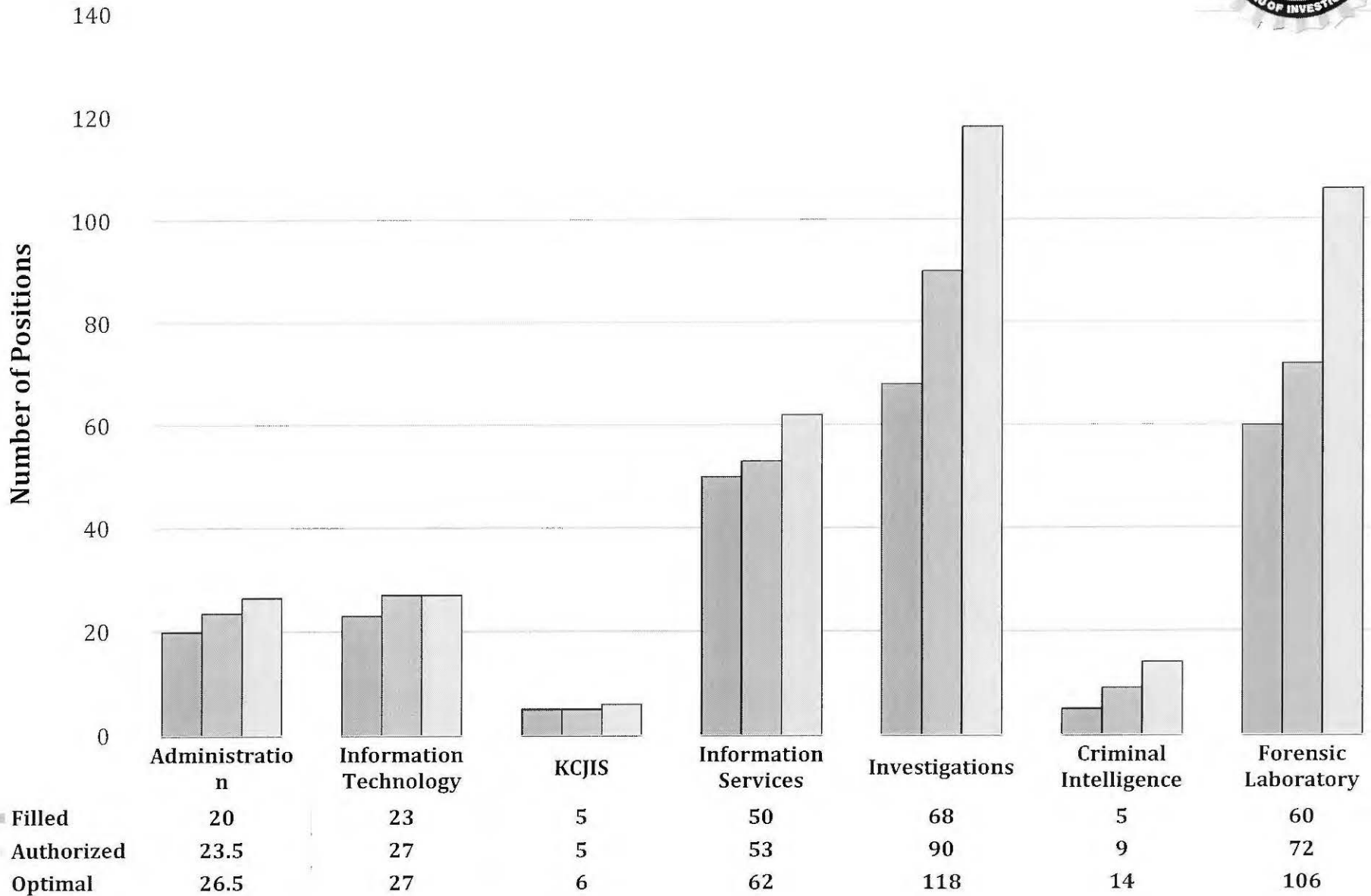
# 5-year Evaluation of Substantial Case Completion



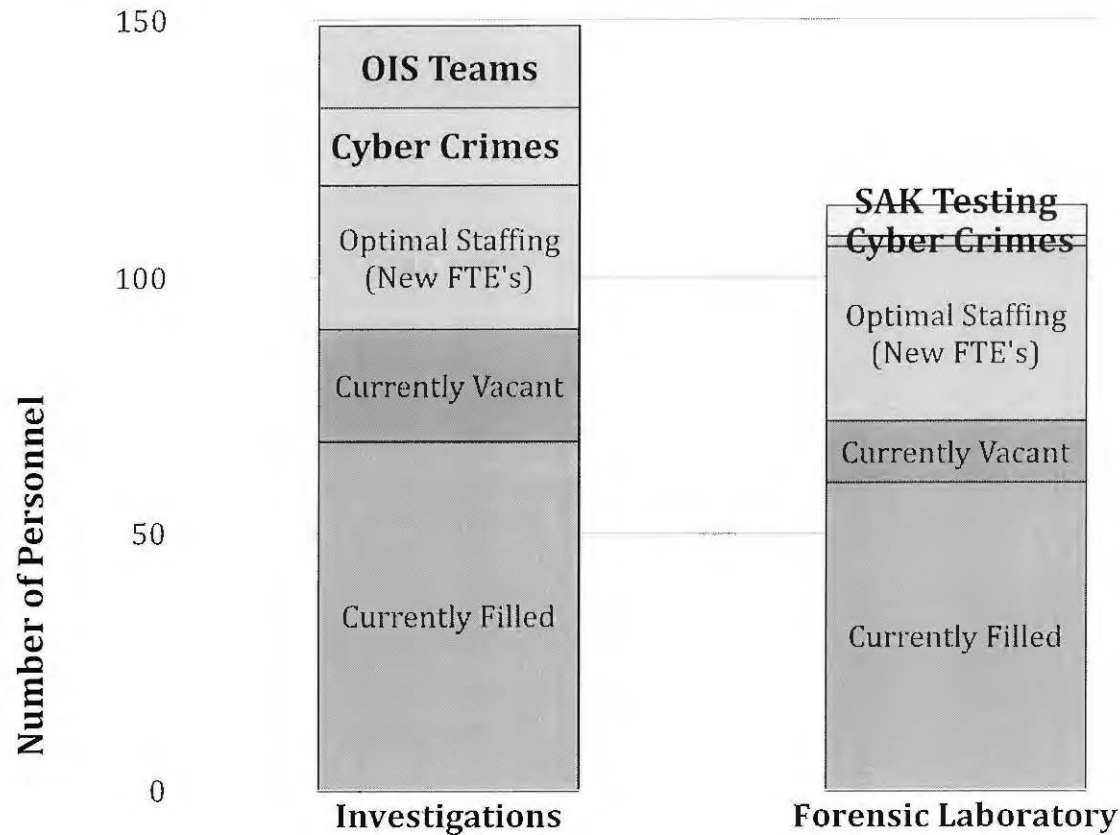
# Optimal KBI Staffing Levels



9-28



# Personnel Needed to Address Persistent and Emerging Threats



SAK Testing		6
OIS Teams	16	
Cyber Crimes	15	2
Optimal Staffing (New FTE's)	28	34
Currently Vacant	22	12
Currently Filled	68	60

The mission of the KBI 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.**