



Kansas Bureau of Investigation

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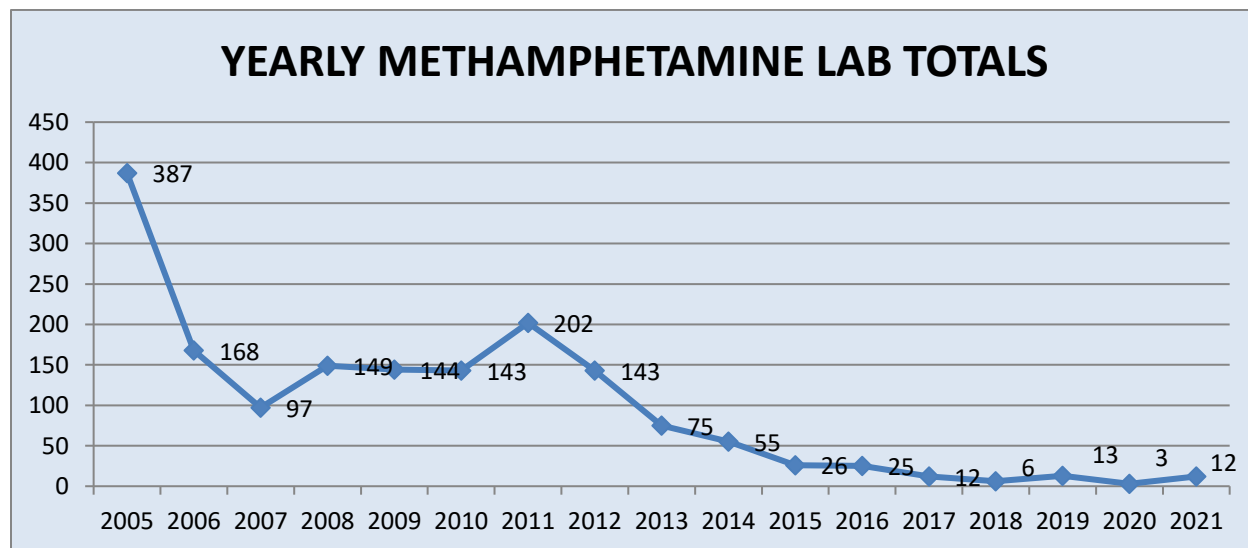
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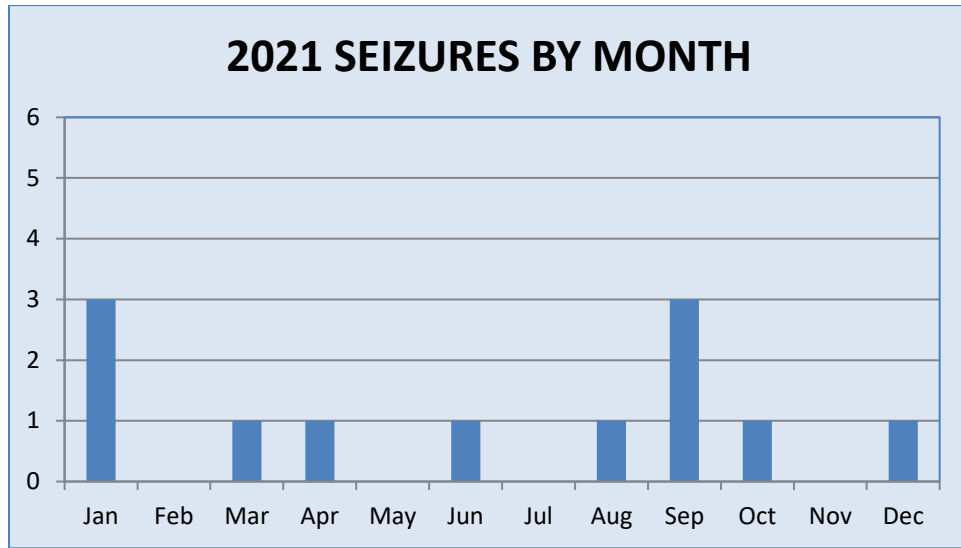
Methamphetamine Recommendation Report Calendar Year 2021 January 24, 2022 (As required by K.S.A. 75-722)

In 2005, the Kansas Legislature passed S.B. 27, the Sheriff Matt Samuels Act, to restrict access to the precursor chemicals ephedrine and pseudoephedrine used to manufacture methamphetamine. Section 4 of the Act, now K.S.A. 75-722, requires the Kansas Bureau of Investigation (KBI) to gather information and consult with local law enforcement agencies regarding trends seen in the manufacture of methamphetamine; and, after consulting with the state board of pharmacy, develop recommendations concerning the control of ephedrine and pseudoephedrine.

Methamphetamine in Kansas

Kansas law enforcement reported 12 methamphetamine lab incidents in calendar year 2021, nine more than in 2020.





SEIZURE LOCATION

	Date	County	Address	Type of Lab
MWDP307	1/6/2021	Cowley	9000 Block of 332 Rd, Arkansas City, KS	One-Pot
MWDP308	1/29/2021	Cowley	1405 S A St, Arkansas City, KS	One-Pot
MWDP309	1/30/2021	Allen	1600 Rd, 1/4 mile South of Georgia Road, Allen County	Unknown
MWDP310	3/6/2021	Cowley	1405 S A St, Arkansas City, KS	One-Pot
MWDP311	4/25/2021	Haskell	1887 US Hwy 83, Sublette, KS	One-Pot
MWDP313	6/30/2021	Woodson	105 W Rutledge St. Yates Center, KS	Unknown
MWDP312	8/19/2021	Haskell	401 E Carson, Sublette, KS	One-Pot
MWDP314	9/3/2021	Leavenworth	22957 Fall Leaf Road, Linwood, KS	One-Pot
MWDP315	9/10/2021	Cherokee	2015 Frazier, Galena, KS	Red Phosphorus
MWDP316	9/16/2021	Wilson	19834 Ottawa Road, Benedictine, KS	Anhydrous
MWDP317	10/16/2021	Wilson	US 400 & US 75, Neodesha, KS	Unknown
MWDP318	12/6/2021	Montgomery	1020 N 11th, Independence, KS	Unknown

2021 Methamphetamine Seizures

Incidents Include Chemical Only, Equipment Only, Dumpsites and Lab Seizures



12 Total Incidents

Methamphetamine Lab Incidents

Of the 12 labs seized in Kansas in 2021, six were categorized as a one-pot methamphetamine laboratory. The one-pot method of production converts pseudoephedrine to methamphetamine using ammonium nitrate, sodium hydroxide, water, petroleum distillates, and lithium metal. This method of manufacturing, typically completed in a small plastic bottle, is portable and can easily be concealed. One red phosphorus lab, which uses red phosphorus and hydriodic acid to produce methamphetamine, was seized in 2021. One anhydrous ammonia lab, which uses anhydrous ammonia and lithium or sodium metal to produce methamphetamine, was seized in 2021. Four labs seized in 2021 were of an unknown type. Information reported by law enforcement agencies to the El Paso Intelligence Center (EPIC) indicates most of the methamphetamine laboratories seized throughout the United States in 2021 were one-pot laboratories.

The twelve labs seized in Kansas in 2021 was an increase from an all-time low of three seized in 2020, the first year of the pandemic. The number of labs throughout the U.S. continues to decline. Based on data reported to EPIC, the number of domestic methamphetamine clandestine

lab incidents (including laboratories, dumpsites and chemical/equipment seizures) in the U.S. has decreased from 13,657 in 2012 to 204 reported in 2021 as of January 21, 2022.

According to the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) most of the methamphetamine available in the U.S. is produced in Mexico by drug trafficking organizations and smuggled across the border. This methamphetamine is produced in large quantities at high purity levels. Should domestic production of methamphetamine continue to decline, it is likely that it will still be readily available due to this low-cost, high-purity alternative originating in Mexico.

Methamphetamine Precursor Electronic Logs

In April 2011, the Kansas Board of Pharmacy implemented the National Precursor Log Exchange (NPLEx) as the State's electronic precursor monitoring program. The KBI continues to be the State Administrator for Kansas law enforcement, serving as the liaison for training and law enforcement access. Kansas has 86 active law enforcement officers across the state registered to access the electronic logbook.

The NPLEx system maintains a single database of all pseudoephedrine purchases, providing pharmacists with access to customer purchasing history before proceeding with a sale. A stop sale mechanism notifies the pharmacist if a customer attempts a purchase in excess of the legal limit. Information captured in the electronic system is made available to law enforcement agencies and can be used to generate investigative leads and support criminal prosecutions.

Allen County, Neosho County, Labette County, Bourbon County, Crawford County, Cherokee County and the City of Parsons have passed local laws requiring prescriptions for pseudoephedrine/ephedrine. Due to these laws, the pharmacies in these areas no longer report purchases to the NPLEx system. These areas report to the Kansas Board of Pharmacy Kansas Tracking and Reporting of Controlled Substances (K-TRACS) system. Law enforcement can no longer check these areas for purchases without a court order.

NPLEx records show during the calendar year of 2021, approximately 469,616 purchases of cold medication containing pseudoephedrine were made compared to 479,167 in 2020. This resulted in 1,107,794 total grams of pseudoephedrine purchased in 2021 compared to 1,138,659 grams sold in 2020. Pharmacists denied the sale of approximately 48,121 grams of cold medicine containing pseudoephedrine in 2021 compared to 56,637 grams in 2020. The number of purchases made, the number of grams purchased, and the number of grams blocked all decreased in 2021 compared to 2020.

Methamphetamine Prices in Kansas

The price for purchasing methamphetamine on the street drastically dropped from 2014 to 2019 due to the increased production and importation of Mexican methamphetamine. Due to this increased availability of imported methamphetamine, the demand for domestically produced methamphetamine has declined. In 2020, travel restrictions enacted by governments during the pandemic reduced the availability of methamphetamine and increased the price paid by consumers. In 2021, prices dropped as governments removed travel restrictions.

	Ounce	Pound	Kilogram
2021	\$500.00	\$4,000.00	\$6,500.00
2020	\$675.00	\$5,000.00	\$10,000.00
2014 Price	\$1,075.00	\$14,000.00	N/A

Prices represent the average price paid for methamphetamine throughout Kansas.

Methamphetamine Waste Disposal Program (MWDP)

The KBI has fully implemented the DEA-funded Authorized Central Storage (ACS) program. The KBI facilitated proper disposal of hazardous waste associated with methamphetamine laboratories for 100% of the labs reported to EPIC. Through this program, approximately 850 pounds of regulated hazardous waste was properly disposed of in 2021.

The KBI provided training to approximately 58 local, state and federal police officers related to methamphetamine laboratories in 2021.

The KBI is 100% compliant with the DEA reporting requirements.

The KBI does incur costs for agents' time, fuel, vehicle maintenance, utilities at each container site, and equipment costs to manage, train, and operate this program. The KBI requests continued funding for this valuable program.

Changes to the KBI Clandestine Laboratory Response Team (CLRT).

In 2020, the KBI changed several aspects to the Clandestine Laboratory Response Team (CLRT). Due to recent years of downward methamphetamine laboratories within the State of Kansas, the KBI did not see the need to have every KBI Agent trained to be able to work and process a methamphetamine laboratory. The KBI created a smaller team of 10 KBI Agents to include the Special Operations Division, Crime Scene Response Team, and KBI laboratory personnel. The Agents are spread across the State of Kansas to try to lower the response time if needed.

Under the new CLRT team, the KBI is not only able to respond to methamphetamine laboratories, but also chemical suicides, death or other investigations in highly contaminated areas, and assess for chemical/biological/explosive environments. CLRT is trained to respond to more advanced laboratories to include fentanyl labs, or laboratories that are more exotic. The training is a higher level of protection to aid in the response to these types of labs.