

SESSION OF 2012

**SUPPLEMENTAL NOTE ON HOUSE BILL NO. 2534**

As Amended by House Committee on  
Corrections and Juvenile Justice

**Brief\***

HB 2534 would create two new crimes, failure to report the disappearance of a child and failure to report the death of a child. Failure to report the disappearance of a child would be defined as the knowing failure of a parent, legal guardian, or caretaker to report the disappearance of a child under the age of 13, as soon as practically possible, to a law enforcement officer, law enforcement agency, or state investigative agency when such person:

- Knows or reasonably should know that the child is missing and with the intent to conceal the commission of a crime; or
- Knows the child is missing and has reason to believe or reasonably should have reason to believe the child is in imminent danger of death or great bodily harm.

Failure to report the disappearance of a child would be a severity level 8, nonperson felony.

Failure to report the death of a child would be defined as the knowing failure to report the death of a child promptly to a law enforcement officer, law enforcement agency, or state investigative agency, with the intent to conceal the commission of a crime. When committed by a parent, legal guardian, or caretaker, the crime would be a severity level 8, nonperson felony. When committed by a person required by

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\*Supplemental notes are prepared by the Legislative Research Department and do not express legislative intent. The supplemental note and fiscal note for this bill may be accessed on the Internet at <http://www.kslegislature.org>

law to make a report of suspected child abuse, unless that person is a parent, legal guardian, or caretaker, the crime would be a class B misdemeanor. The bill would state, however, that these provisions would not apply when the child's death has been reported by another person or is otherwise known by a law enforcement agency or state investigative agency.

"Caretaker" would be defined in the bill as a person 16 or older that had willfully assumed responsibility for the care of a child at the time of the child's disappearance or death.

The bill also would amend the definition of the crime of interference with law enforcement. First, it would add a false report of any information concerning a crime or suspected crime to a law enforcement officer, law enforcement agency, or state investigative agency. Further, it would amend the definition to include a false report to a law enforcement officer, law enforcement agency, or state investigative agency of any information concerning the death, disappearance, or potential death or disappearance of a child under the age of 13, knowing that information is false and intending that the officer or agency will act in reliance upon that information. Such a report would be a severity level 8, nonperson felony.

## **Background**

In the House Committee on Corrections and Juvenile Justice, Speaker Mike O'Neal and a representative of the Attorney General's Office appeared in support of HB 2534. The Committee also received written testimony in support of the bill from the Department of Social and Rehabilitation Services division of Children and Family Services, Kansas Association of Chiefs of Police, Kansas Sheriffs Association, Kansas Peace Officers Association, Kansas Children's Service League, and Kansas Coalition Against Sexual and Domestic Violence. The Committee amended the bill to require intent to conceal the commission of a crime in some instances, include reports to law enforcement agencies, strike

the requirement that a child be missing for a period of 12 hours or more, and amend the definition of caretaker. It also added a provision to clarify that failure to report the death of a child would not apply when the child's death has been reported by another person or is otherwise known by a law enforcement agency or state investigative agency.

The fiscal note indicates passage of HB 2534, as introduced, would have a negligible impact on the Juvenile Justice Authority, the impact on the Judicial branch could be accommodated within existing resources, and would not impact prison admissions or the workload of the Kansas Sentencing Commission.