

January 22, 2026

The Honorable Susan Humphries, Chairperson
House Committee on Judiciary
300 SW 10th Avenue, Room 582-N
Topeka, Kansas 66612

Dear Representative Humphries:

SUBJECT: Fiscal Note for HB 2412 by Representative Collins

In accordance with KSA 75-3715a, the following fiscal note concerning HB 2412 is respectfully submitted to your committee.

Under current law, endangering a child is considered a class A person misdemeanor, while aggravated endangering a child is a severity level 9, person felony, or a severity level 6, person felony if bodily harm is inflicted upon the child. HB 2412 would classify simple child endangering as a severity level 9, person felony if the child is less than six years old. The bill would also increase the severity of aggravated child endangerment penalties if the child is less than six years old, making it a severity level 8, person felony or a severity level 5, person felony if bodily harm is inflicted upon the child.

Estimated State Fiscal Effect			
	FY 2026	FY 2027	FY 2028
Expenditures			
State General Fund	--	\$437,500	\$440,493
Fee Fund(s)	--	--	--
Federal Fund	--	--	--
Total Expenditures	--	\$437,500	\$440,493
Revenues			
State General Fund	--	--	--
Fee Fund(s)	--	--	--
Federal Fund	--	--	--
Total Revenues	--	--	--
FTE Positions	--	--	--

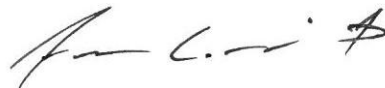
The Board of Indigents Defense Services (BIDS) estimates that the bill would increase State General Fund expenditures on legal counsel by \$437,500 in FY 2027 and FY 2028. The Board indicates that on average, a severity level 9, person felony case requires 35 hours of direct work by an attorney to provide constitutionally adequate representation. Because BIDS does not handle misdemeanor cases, any severity level 9, person felony that would have previously been charged as a misdemeanor would increase agency expenditures on legal counsel. Further, because BIDS' offices currently operate at capacity, any new cases would be referred to private attorneys at a rate of \$125 per hour. At 35 hours per case, each new severity level 9, felony case brought to the agency under the provisions of the bill would increase State General Fund expenditures by \$4,375. The agency's estimates for FY 2027 and FY 2028 assume that 100 such cases would be brought to BIDS each fiscal year.

The Kansas Sentencing Commission estimates that enactment of HB 2412 would result in an increase of four adult prison beds needed by the end of FY 2036. The current estimated available bed capacity is 9,924 for males and 968 for females. Based upon the Commission's most recent ten-year projection contained in its *FY 2026 Adult Inmate Prison Population Projections* report, it is estimated that the year-end population will total 9,176 male and 924 female inmates in FY 2026 and 9,485 male and 953 female inmates in FY 2027. The Department of Corrections indicates that enactment of the bill would increase State General Fund expenditures by \$2,993 to house one additional resident in FY 2028.

The Judiciary indicates that the bill would have no fiscal effect on its operations. Any fiscal effect associated with HB 2412 is not reflected in *The FY 2027 Governor's Budget Report*.

The League of Kansas Municipalities and the Kansas Association of Counties indicate that enactment of the bill would have a negligible fiscal effect on local governments.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Adam C. Proffitt", followed by a stylized flourish.

Adam C. Proffitt
Director of the Budget

cc: Trisha Morrow, Judiciary
Jennifer King, Department of Corrections
Ann Sagan, Board of Indigents Defense Services
Scott Schultz, Kansas Sentencing Commission
Wendi Stark, League of Kansas Municipalities
Jay Hall, Kansas Association of Counties