As Further Amended by House Committee

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Session of 2023

HOUSE BILL No. 2024

By Joint Committee on Child Welfare System Oversight

1-12

AN ACT concerning children and minors; relating to the newborn infant protection act; allowing the surrender of physical custody of an infant to—an infant refuge bassinet a newborn safety device; requiring inquiries and reporting of Indian child status; adding the requirement of great bodily harm to the crime of child abandonment to qualify for immunity; amending K.S.A. 38-2203 and 38-2282 and K.S.A. 2022 Supp. 21-5605 and repealing the existing-section sections.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Kansas:

{Section 1. K.S.A. 2022 Supp. 21-5605 is hereby amended to read as follows: 21-5605. (a) Abandonment of a child is leaving a child under the age of 16 years, in a place where such child may suffer because of neglect by the parent, guardian or other person to whom the care and custody of such child shall have been entrusted, when done with intent to abandon such child.

- (b) Aggravated abandonment of a child is abandonment of a child, as defined in subsection (a), which results in great bodily harm.
 - (c) (1) Abandonment of a child is a severity level 8, person felony.
- (2) Aggravated abandonment of a child is a severity level 5, person felony.
- (d) No parent or other person having lawful custody of an infant shall be prosecuted for a violation of subsection (a), if such parent or person surrenders custody of an infant in the manner provided by K.S.A. 38-2282, and amendments thereto, and if such infant has not suffered *great* bodily harm.
- (e) A person who violates the provisions of this section may also be prosecuted for, convicted of, and punished for any form of battery or homicide.}

{Section 1. Sec. 2. K.S.A. 38-2203 is hereby amended to read as follows: 38-2203. (a) Proceedings concerning any child who may be a child in need of care shall be governed by this code, except in those

instances when the court knows or has reason to know that an Indian child is involved in the proceeding, in which case, the Indian child welfare act of 1978, 25 U.S.C. § 1901 et seq., applies. The Indian child welfare act may apply to: The filing to initiate a child in need of care proceeding, K.S.A. 38-2234, and amendments thereto; ex parte custody orders, K.S.A. 38-2242, and amendments thereto; temporary hearing, K.S.A. 38-2243, and amendments adjudication, K.S.A. 38-2247, and amendments thereto; burden of proof, K.S.A. 38-2250, and amendments thereto; disposition, K.S.A. 38-2255, and amendments thereto; permanency hearings, K.S.A. 38-2264, and amendments thereto; termination of parental rights, K.S.A. 38-2268 and 38-2269, and amendments 38-2267. establishment of permanent custodianship, K.S.A. 38-2268 and 38-2272, and amendments thereto; the newborn infant protection act, K.S.A. 38-2282, and amendments thereto; the placement of a child in any foster, pre-adoptive and adoptive home and the placement of a child in a guardianship arrangement under article 30 of chapter 59 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated, and amendments thereto.

- (b) Subject to the uniform child custody jurisdiction and enforcement act, K.S.A. 2022 Supp. 23-37,101 through 23-37,405, and amendments thereto, the district court shall have original jurisdiction of proceedings pursuant to this code.
- (c) The court acquires jurisdiction over a child by the filing of a petition pursuant to this code or upon issuance of an ex parte order pursuant to K.S.A. 38-2242, and amendments thereto. When the court acquires jurisdiction over a child in need of care, jurisdiction may continue until the child has: (1) Become 18 years of age, or until June 1 of the school year during which the child became 18 years of age if the child is still attending high school unless there is no court approved transition plan, in which event jurisdiction may continue until a transition plan is approved by the court or until the child reaches the age of 21; (2) been adopted; or (3) been discharged by the court. Any child 18 years of age or over may request, in writing to the court, that the jurisdiction of the court cease. The court shall give notice of the request to all parties and interested parties and 30 days after receipt of the request, jurisdiction will cease.
- (d) When it is no longer appropriate for the court to exercise jurisdiction over a child, the court, upon its own motion or the motion of a party or interested party at a hearing or upon agreement of all parties or interested parties, shall enter an order discharging the child. Except upon request of the child pursuant to subsection (c), the court shall not enter an order discharging a child until June 1 of the school year during which the child becomes 18 years of age if the child is in

an out-of-home placement, is still attending high school and has not completed the child's high school education.

- (e) When a petition is filed under this code, a person who is alleged to be under 18 years of age shall be presumed to be under that age for the purposes of this code, unless the contrary is proved.
- (f) A court's order issued in a proceeding pursuant to this code, shall take precedence over such orders in a civil custody case, a proceeding under article 31 of chapter 60 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated, and amendments thereto, protection from abuse act, or a comparable case in another jurisdiction, except as provided by K.S.A. 2022 Supp. 23-37,101 through 23-37,405, and amendments thereto, uniform child custody jurisdiction and enforcement act.}

Section 1. Sec. 2. 3. K.S.A. 38-2282 is hereby amended to read as follows: 38-2282. (a) This section shall be known and may be cited as the newborn infant protection act. The purpose of this section is to protect newborn children from injury and death caused by abandonment by a parent; and to provide safe and secure alternatives to such abandonment. This section shall not abridge the rights or obligations created by the Indian child welfare act of 1978, 25 U.S.C. § 1901 et seq.

- (b) As used in this section:
- (1) "Newborn safety device" means a container designed to safely accept delivery of an infant and that is:
- (A) Voluntarily installed in a facility described in subsection (c)(1) (A) that is staffed 24 hours per day by an employee of such facility or has a dual alarm system that will dispatch first responders when all employees of the facility are unavailable;
- (B) located on a structural wall in an area that is conspicous and visible to employees of the facility described in subsection (c)(1)(A);
- (C) equipped with an automatic lock that would restrict access to the device from the outside of the facility described in subsection (c)(1) (A) when an infant is placed inside the device;
 - (D) equipped with a temperature control; and
- (E) equipped with an alarm system described in subsection (c)(3) that is triggered by an infant being placed inside the device;
- (2) "non-relinquishing parent" means the biological parent of an infant who does not leave *surrender* the infant with any person listed in subsection (e) in accordance with this section; and
- (2)(3) "relinquishing parent" means the biological parent or person having legal custody of an infant who-leaves surrenders the infant-with any person listed in subsection (e) in accordance with this section.
- (3) "Infant refuge bassinet" means a device or container designed to safely accept delivery of an infant and that is:
 - (A) Installed in a facility described in subsection (c)(1)(A) that is-

 staffed 24 hours per day by an employee of such facility;

- (B) located in an area that is conspicuous and visible to employees of the facility described in subsection (c)(1)(A);
- (C) equipped with an automatic lock that would restrict access to the bassinet from the outside of the facility described in subsection (c)(1)(A) when an infant is placed inside the bassinet;
 - (D) equipped with a temperature control; and
- (E) equipped with an alarm system described in subsection (c)(3) that is triggered by an infant being placed inside the bassinet.
- (c) (1) A person purporting to be an infant's parent or other person having lawful custody of an infant who is **not more than** 60 days old-or younger and who has not suffered **great** bodily harm **as determined by a person licensed to practice medicine and surgery, advanced practice registered nurse or licensed physician assistant** may surrender physical custody of the infant to any either:
- (A) An employee who is on duty at a police station, sheriff's office, law enforcement center, fire station, city or county health department or medical care facility as defined by K.S.A. 65-425, and amendments thereto. Such employee shall, without a court order, take physical custody of an infant surrendered pursuant to this section; or
- (B)—an infant refuge bassinet a newborn safety device installed at a facility described in subparagraph (A). An employee of such facility shall, without a court order, take physical custody of an infant surrendered pursuant to this section.
- (2) A relinquishing parent voluntarily surrendering an infant under this subsection shall not be required to reveal personally identifiable information, but may be offered the opportunity to provide information concerning the infant's familial or medical history or information described in subsection (k).
- (3) A facility described in this subsection that installs—an infant refuge bassinet a newborn safety device shall install a dual alarm system connected to the physical location of the—bassinet device. Such dual alarm system shall be tested at least once per week and visually checked at least twice per day to ensure such alarm is in working order.
- (d) AnyAn employee of a facility described in subsection—(e) (c)(1) (A) to whom an infant is delivered pursuant to this section shall not reveal the name or other personally identifiable information of the person who delivered the infant unless there is a reasonable suspicion that the infant has—been abused or neglected suffered great bodily harm or such information is required pursuant to subsection (k), and such facility and its employees shall be immune from administrative, civil or criminal liability for any action taken pursuant to this subsection. Such immunity shall not extend to any acts or omissions, including negligent or intentional

acts or omissions, occurring after the acceptance of the infant.

- (e) If an infant is delivered pursuant to this section to—any a facility described in subsection—(e) (c)(1)(A) that is not a medical care facility, the employee of such facility who takes physical custody of the infant shall arrange for the immediate transportation of the infant to the nearest medical care facility as defined by K.S.A. 65-425, and amendments thereto. The medical care facility, its employees, agents and medical staff shall perform treatment in accordance with the prevailing standard of care as necessary to protect the physical health and safety of the infant and shall be immune from administrative, civil and criminal liability for treatment performed consistent with such standard.
- (f) As soon as possible after an employee of—any a facility described in subsection—(e) (c)(1)(A) takes physical custody of an infant without a court order pursuant to this section, such—person employee shall notify a local law enforcement agency that the—person employee has taken physical custody of an infant pursuant to this section. Upon receipt of such notice a law enforcement officer from such law enforcement agency shall take custody of the infant as an abandoned infant. The law enforcement agency shall report the surrender of the infant to the secretary and deliver the infant to a facility or person designated by the secretary pursuant to K.S.A. 38-2232, and amendments thereto.
- (g) Any person, city or county or agency thereof or medical care facility taking physical custody of an infant surrendered pursuant to this section shall perform any act necessary to protect the physical health or safety of the infant, and shall be immune from liability for any injury to the infant that may result therefrom.
- (h) (1) A relinquishing parent shall be immune from civil or criminal liability for action taken pursuant to this section only if:
- (A) The relinquishing parent voluntarily delivered the infant safely to *either*:
- (i) The physical custody of an employee at a facility described in subsection (c)(1)(A); or
- (ii) an infant refuge bassinet a newborn safety device installed at a facility described in subsection (c)(1)(B); and
- (B) the infant was-no not more than 60 days old-when delivered by the relinquishing parent to the physical custody of an employee at a facility described in subsection (e) (c)(1)(A); and
- (C) the infant was not abused or neglected by the relinquishing parent prior to such delivery and has not suffered great bodily harm as determined by a person licensed to practice medicine and surgery, advanced practice registered nurse or licensed physician assistant.
- (2) The relinquishing parent's voluntary delivery of an infant in accordance with this section shall constitute the parent's implied consent to

 the adoption of such infant and a voluntary relinquishment of such parent's parental rights.

- (i) (1) In any termination of parental rights proceeding initiated after the relinquishment of an infant pursuant to this section, the state shall publish notice pursuant to chapter 60 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated, and amendments thereto, that an infant has been relinquished, including the sex of the infant and the date and location of such relinquishment. Within 30 days after publication of such notice, a non-relinquishing parent seeking to establish parental rights shall notify the court where the termination of parental rights proceeding is filed and state such parent's intentions regarding the infant. The court shall initiate proceedings to establish parentage if no person notifies the court within 30 days. When such person is seeking to establish parental rights, the court shall require the person, at the person's expense, to submit to a genetic test to verify that the person is the biological parent of the child. There shall be an examination of the putative father registry to determine whether attempts have previously been made to preserve parental rights to the infant. If such attempts have been made, the state shall make reasonable efforts to provide notice of the abandonment of the infant to such putative father.
- (2) If a relinquishing parent of an infant relinquishes custody of the infant in accordance with this section, to preserve the parental rights of the non-relinquishing parent, the non-relinquishing parent shall take the steps necessary to establish parentage within 30 days after the published notice or specific notice provided in paragraph (1).
- (3) If a non-relinquishing parent fails to take the steps necessary to establish parentage within the 30-day period specified in paragraph (2), the non-relinquishing parent may have all of such parent's rights terminated with respect to the child.
- (4) If a non-relinquishing parent inquires at a facility described in subsection—(e) (c)(1)(A) regarding an infant whose custody was relinquished pursuant to this section, such facility shall refer the non-relinquishing parent to the Kansas department for children and families and the court exercising jurisdiction over the child.
- (j) Upon request, all medical records of the infant shall be made available to the Kansas department for children and families and given to the person awarded custody of such infant. The medical facility providing such records shall be immune from liability for such *release* of records
- (k) An employee of a facility described in subsection (c)(1)(A) shall ask the person surrendering an infant whether such infant or either biological parent is a member of or eligible for membership in a federally recognized Indian tribe and the identity of any such tribe or

tribes. Any facility maintaining a newborn safety device shall provide the means for the person surrendering an infant to indicate whether such infant or either biological parent is a member of or eligible for membership in a federally recognized tribe or tribes. An employee of a facility taking custody of an infant pursuant to section (c)(1) shall provide to the secretary all information received pursuant to this subsection. The secretary shall provide such information to the court with jurisdiction over the infant.

- (l) (1) A facility described in subsection (c)(1)(A) that receives an infant surrendered under this section shall make available, if possible, information to the relinquishing parent, but such parent shall not be required to accept such information.
 - (2) Such information to be made available shall include:
- (A) A notice stating that 60 days after the surrender of the infant to the facility, the secretary shall commence proceedings for termination of parental rights and placement of the infant for adoption;
- (B) a list of providers that provide counseling services on grief, pregnancy and adoption or other placement or care regarding an infant:
- (C) a copy of this statute, the rights of birth parents, a questionnaire that a birth parent may answer questions about the medical or background information of the child and any information required by subsection (k); and
 - (D) a brochure on postpartum health.
- (3) The form and manner of the information under this subsection shall be prescribed by the secretary. The secretary shall maintain the questionnaire under paragraph (2)(C) on a public website.
- (m) Except as otherwise provided by law, the following individuals shall not disclose any information concerning the relinquishment of the infant and individuals involved in the relinquishment:
- (1) Persons licensed to practice medicine and surgery, advanced practice registered nurse or licensed physician assistant;
 - (2) employees of a facility described in subsection (c)(1)(A);
 - (3) operators of a newborn safety device; or
- (4) persons employed or involved with any location where an infant may be surrendered under this section.
- Sec. 2. 3. 4. K.S.A. **38-2203** and 38-2282-is and K.S.A. **2022** Supp. **21-5605** are hereby repealed.
- 42 Sec. 3. 4. 5. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication in the statute book *Kansas register*.