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Indicates New Matter

AMENDED

April 26, 2016

**H. 4546**

Introduced by Reps. Putnam, Clyburn, Robinson‑Simpson, Thayer, Collins, Clary, Erickson, Long, Ryhal, Herbkersman, Newton, Jordan, Hicks, McCoy, M.S. McLeod, Douglas, Henegan, Allison, Quinn, Funderburk, Finlay, Jefferson, Willis and Bedingfield

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Read the first time January 12, 2016.

**A** **BILL**

TO AMEND SECTION 63‑7‑20, CODE OF LAWS OF SOUTH CAROLINA, 1976, RELATING TO DEFINITIONS USED IN THE CHILDREN’S CODE, SO AS TO ADD DEFINITIONS FOR “AGE‑APPROPRIATE ACTIVITY”, “CAREGIVER”, AND “STANDARD OF CARE OF A REASONABLE AND PRUDENT PARENT”; TO AMEND SECTION 63‑7‑1700, AS AMENDED, RELATING TO PERMANENCY PLANNING, SO AS TO PROVIDE FOR COURT CONSIDERATION OF LOCAL FOSTER CARE REVIEW BOARD RECOMMENDATIONS, TO REQUIRE THE COURT TO TAKE INTO CONSIDERATION RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SERVICES, THE LOCAL FOSTER CARE REVIEW BOARD, AND THE GUARDIAN AD LITEM BEFORE APPROVING A PLACEMENT PLAN, AND TO REQUIRE THE COURT TO REVIEW THE DEPARTMENT’S EFFORTS TO ENSURE A FOSTER CHILD HAS THE OPPORTUNITY TO ENGAGE IN AGE‑APPROPRIATE ACTIVITIES; TO AMEND SECTION 63‑7‑2310, RELATING TO THE FOSTER CARE SYSTEM, SO AS TO REQUIRE THE DEPARTMENT TO MAKE EFFORTS TO NORMALIZE THE LIVES OF CHILDREN IN FOSTER CARE BY ENABLING PARTICIPATION IN AGE‑APPROPRIATE ACTIVITIES; TO AMEND SECTION 63‑11‑720, RELATING TO FUNCTIONS AND POWERS OF LOCAL FOSTER CARE REVIEW BOARDS, SO AS TO CHANGE THE FREQUENCY WITH WHICH THESE BOARDS MUST REVIEW CASES OF CHILDREN IN FOSTER CARE AND CERTAIN REPORTING REQUIREMENTS; TO AMEND SECTION 63‑11‑750, RELATING THE FOSTER CARE REVIEW BOARD’S RIGHT TO PARTICIPATE IN CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT JUDICIAL PROCEEDINGS, SO AS TO ALLOW THE BOARD TO INTRODUCE, EXAMINE, AND CROSS‑EXAMINE WITNESSES; AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES.

Amend Title To Conform

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of South Carolina:

SECTION 1. Section 63‑7‑20 of the 1976 Code is amended to read:

“Section 63‑7‑20. When used in this chapter or Chapter 9 or 11 and unless the specific context indicates otherwise:

(1) ‘Abandonment of a child’ means a parent or guardian wilfully deserts a child or wilfully surrenders physical possession of a child without making adequate arrangements for the child’s needs or the continuing care of the child.

(2) ‘Affirmative determination’ means a finding by a preponderance of evidence that the child was abused or neglected by the person who is alleged or determined to have abused or neglected the child and who is mentioned by name in a report or finding. This finding may be made only by:

(a) the court;

(b) the Department of Social Services upon a final agency decision in its appeals process; or

(c) waiver by the subject of the report of his right to appeal. If an affirmative determination is made by the court after an affirmative determination is made by the Department of Social Services, the court’s finding must be the affirmative determination.

(3) ‘Age or developmentally appropriate’ means (i) activities or items that are generally accepted as suitable for children of the same chronological age or level of maturity or that are determined to be developmentally‑appropriate for a child, based on the development of cognitive, emotional, physical, and behavioral capacities that are typical for an age or age group; and (ii) in the case of a specific child, activities or items that are suitable for the child based on the developmental stages attained by the child with respect to the cognitive, emotional, physical, and behavioral capacities of the child.

(4) ‘Caregiver’ means a foster parent, kinship foster parent, or employee of a group home who is designated to make decisions regarding age‑appropriate activities or experiences on behalf of a child in the custody of the department.

~~(3)~~(5) ‘Child’ means a person under the age of eighteen.

~~(4)~~(6) ‘Child abuse or neglect’ or ‘harm’ occurs when the parent, guardian, or other person responsible for the child’s welfare:

(a) inflicts or allows to be inflicted upon the child physical or mental injury or engages in acts or omissions which present a substantial risk of physical or mental injury to the child, including injuries sustained as a result of excessive corporal punishment, but excluding corporal punishment or physical discipline which:

(i) is administered by a parent or person in loco parentis;

(ii) is perpetrated for the sole purpose of restraining or correcting the child;

(iii) is reasonable in manner and moderate in degree;

(iv) has not brought about permanent or lasting damage to the child; and

(v) is not reckless or grossly negligent behavior by the parents.

(b) commits or allows to be committed against the child a sexual offense as defined by the laws of this State or engages in acts or omissions that present a substantial risk that a sexual offense as defined in the laws of this State would be committed against the child;

(c) fails to supply the child with adequate food, clothing, shelter, or education as required under Article 1 of Chapter 65 of Title 59, supervision appropriate to the child’s age and development, or health care though financially able to do so or offered financial or other reasonable means to do so and the failure to do so has caused or presents a substantial risk of causing physical or mental injury. However, a child’s absences from school may not be considered abuse or neglect unless the school has made efforts to bring about the child’s attendance, and those efforts were unsuccessful because of the parents’ refusal to cooperate. For the purpose of this chapter ‘adequate health care’ includes any medical or nonmedical remedial health care permitted or authorized under state law;

(d) abandons the child;

(e) encourages, condones, or approves the commission of delinquent acts by the child including, but not limited to, sexual trafficking or exploitation, and the commission of the acts are shown to be the result of the encouragement, condonation, or approval; or

(f) has committed abuse or neglect as described in subsections (a) through (e) such that a child who subsequently becomes part of the person’s household is at substantial risk of one of those forms of abuse or neglect.

~~(5)~~(7) ‘Child protective investigation’ means an inquiry conducted by the department in response to a report of child abuse or neglect made pursuant to this chapter.

~~(6)~~(8) ‘Child protective services’ means assistance provided by the department as a result of indicated reports or affirmative determinations of child abuse or neglect, including assistance ordered by the family court or consented to by the family. The objectives of child protective services are to:

(a) protect the child’s safety and welfare; and

(b) maintain the child within the family unless the safety of the child requires placement outside the home.

~~(7)~~(9) ‘Court’ means the family court.

~~(8)~~(10) ‘Department’ means the Department of Social Services.

~~(9)~~(11) ‘Emergency protective custody’ means the right to physical custody of a child for a temporary period of no more than twenty‑four hours to protect the child from imminent danger.

Emergency protective custody may be taken only by a law enforcement officer pursuant to this chapter.

~~(10)~~(12) ‘Guardianship of a child’ means the duty and authority vested in a person by the family court to make certain decisions regarding a child, including:

(a) consenting to a marriage, enlistment in the armed forces, and medical and surgical treatment;

(b) representing a child in legal actions and to make other decisions of substantial legal significance affecting a child; and

(c) rights and responsibilities of legal custody when legal custody has not been vested by the court in another person, agency, or institution.

~~(11)~~(13) ‘Indicated report’ means a report of child abuse or neglect supported by facts which warrant a finding by a preponderance of evidence that abuse or neglect is more likely than not to have occurred.

~~(12)~~(14) ‘Institutional child abuse and neglect’ means situations of known or suspected child abuse or neglect where the person responsible for the child’s welfare is the employee of a public or private residential home, institution, or agency.

~~(13)~~(15) ‘Legal custody’ means the right to the physical custody, care, and control of a child; the right to determine where the child shall live; the right and duty to provide protection, food, clothing, shelter, ordinary medical care, education, supervision, and discipline for a child and in an emergency to authorize surgery or other extraordinary care. The court may in its order place other rights and duties with the legal custodian. Unless otherwise provided by court order, the parent or guardian retains the right to make decisions of substantial legal significance affecting the child, including consent to a marriage, enlistment in the armed forces, and major nonemergency medical and surgical treatment, the obligation to provide financial support or other funds for the care of the child, and other residual rights or obligations as may be provided by order of the court.

~~(14)~~(16) ‘Mental injury’ means an injury to the intellectual, emotional, or psychological capacity or functioning of a child as evidenced by a discernible and substantial impairment of the child’s ability to function when the existence of that impairment is supported by the opinion of a mental health professional or medical professional.

~~(15)~~(17) ‘Party in interest’ includes the child, the child’s attorney and guardian ad litem, the natural parent, an individual with physical or legal custody of the child, the foster parent, and the local foster care review board.

~~(16)~~(18) ‘Person responsible for a child’s welfare’ includes the child’s parent, guardian, foster parent, an operator, employee, or caregiver, as defined by Section 63‑13‑20, of a public or private residential home, institution, agency, or childcare facility or an adult who has assumed the role or responsibility of a parent or guardian for the child, but who does not necessarily have legal custody of the child. A person whose only role is as a caregiver and whose contact is only incidental with a child, such as a babysitter or a person who has only incidental contact but may not be a caretaker, has not assumed the role or responsibility of a parent or guardian. An investigation pursuant to Section 63‑7‑920 must be initiated when the information contained in a report otherwise sufficient under this section does not establish whether the person has assumed the role or responsibility of a parent or guardian for the child.

~~(17)~~(19) ‘Physical custody’ means the lawful, actual possession and control of a child.

~~(18)~~(20) ‘Physical injury’ means death or permanent or temporary disfigurement or impairment of any bodily organ or function.

~~(19)~~(21) ‘Preponderance of evidence’ means evidence which, when fairly considered, is more convincing as to its truth than the evidence in opposition.

~~(20)~~(22) ‘Probable cause’ means facts and circumstances based upon accurate and reliable information, including hearsay, that would justify a reasonable person to believe that a child subject to a report under this chapter is abused or neglected.

~~(21)~~(23) ‘Protective services unit’ means the unit established within the Department of Social Services which has prime responsibility for state efforts to strengthen and improve the prevention, identification, and treatment of child abuse and neglect.

(24) ‘Reasonable and prudent parent standard’ means the standard of care characterized by careful and sensible parental decisions that maintain the health, safety, and best interests of a child while at the same time encouraging the growth and development of the child, that a caregiver shall use when determining whether to allow a child in foster care to participate in extracurricular, enrichment, cultural, and social activities.

~~(22)~~(25) ‘Subject of the report’ means a person who is alleged or determined to have abused or neglected the child, who is mentioned by name in a report or finding.

~~(23)~~(26) ‘Suspected report’ means all initial reports of child abuse or neglect received pursuant to this chapter.

~~(24)~~(27) ‘Unfounded report’ means a report made pursuant to this chapter for which there is not a preponderance of evidence to believe that the child is abused or neglected. For the purposes of this chapter, it is presumed that all reports are unfounded unless the department determines otherwise.”

SECTION 2. Section 63‑7‑1700 of the 1976 Code is amended to read:

“Section 63‑7‑1700. (A) The family court shall review the status of a child placed in foster care upon motion filed by the department to determine a permanent plan for the child. The permanency planning hearing must be held no later than one year after the date the child was first placed in foster care. At the initial permanency planning hearing, the court shall review the status of the child and the progress being made toward the child’s return home or toward any other permanent plan approved at the removal hearing. The court’s order shall make specific findings in accordance with this section. An action for permanency planning must be brought for a child who enters the custody of the department by any mechanism, including subarticle 3 or Section 63‑7‑1660 or 63‑9‑330. If the child enters the custody of the department pursuant to Section 63‑9‑330 and no action is pending in the family court concerning the child, the department may initiate the permanency planning hearing with a summons and petition for review. All parties must be served with the motion or the summons and petition at least ten days before the hearing, and no responsive pleading is required.

(B) The department shall attach a supplemental report to the motion or summons and petition which must contain at least:

(1) that information necessary to support findings required in subsections (C) through (H), as applicable;

(2) the recommended permanent plan and suggested timetable for attaining permanence;

(3) a statement of whether or not the court has authorized the department to forego or terminate reasonable efforts pursuant to Section 63‑7‑1640; and

(4) ~~any reports of the local foster care review board which pertain to the child.~~ the most recent written report of the local foster care review board;

(5) results of consultation with the child for those children under age fourteen or older who are in foster care, to include the placement request of the child; and

(6) steps the department is taking to facilitate the caregiver’s compliance with the reasonable and prudent parent standard and the department’s efforts to determine whether the child has regular, ongoing opportunities to engage in age‑appropriate activities.

The department may use the same form for the supplemental report, reports from the department to the local foster care review board, and reports compiled for internal department reviews.

(C) At the permanency planning hearing, the court shall ~~review the department’s~~ approve a plan for achieving permanence for the child.

(1) The court shall review the proposed plan(s) of the department, the guardian ad litem, and the local foster care review board and shall address the recommendations of each in the record.

(2) ~~If~~ At each permanency planning hearing where the department’s plan is not reunification with the parents, custody or guardianship with a fit and willing relative, or termination of parental rights and adoption, the department must ~~show compelling reasons for the selection of another permanent plan~~ provide documentation of the department’s intensive, ongoing, yet unsuccessful efforts to return the child home or secure a placement for the child with a fit and willing relative, a legal guardian, or an adoptive parent. If the court approves a plan ~~that is not reunification with the parents, custody or guardianship with a fit and willing relative, or termination of parental rights~~ of another planned permanent living arrangement (APPLA), the court must find compelling reasons for approval of the plan, including compelling reasons why reunification with the parents, custody, or guardianship with a fit and willing relative, or termination of parental rights and adoption is not in the best interest, and that the plan is and continues to be in the child’s best interest. The court shall not approve or order another APPLA pursuant to this item for children under the age of sixteen. At each hearing in which the court approves or renews APPLA for a child over the age of sixteen, the court must ask the child about the child’s wishes as to the placement plan.

(3) In addition to the requirements in items (1) and (2), at each permanency planning hearing, the court shall review the department’s efforts to facilitate the caregiver’s compliance with the ‘reasonable and prudent parent standard’ and the department’s efforts to determine whether the child has regular, ongoing opportunities to engage in age‑appropriate activities.

(D) If the court determines at the permanency planning hearing that the child may be safely maintained in the home in that the parent has remedied the conditions that caused the removal and the return of the child to the child’s parent would not cause an unreasonable risk of harm to the child’s life, physical health, safety, or mental well‑being, the court shall order the child returned to the child’s parent. The court may order a specified period of supervision and services not to exceed twelve months. When determining whether the child should be returned, the court shall consider all evidence; if the removal of the child from the family was due to drug use by one or both parents, then a drug test must be administered to the parent or both parents, as appropriate, and the results must be considered with all other evidence in determining whether the child should be returned to the parents’ care; and the supplemental report including whether the parent has substantially complied with the terms and conditions of the plan approved pursuant to Section 63‑7‑1680.

(E) Unless subsection (C), (F), or (G) applies, if the court determines at the permanency planning hearing that the child should not be returned to the child’s parent at that time, the court’s order shall require the department to file a petition to terminate parental rights to the child not later than sixty days after receipt of the order. If a petition to terminate parental rights is to be filed, the department shall exercise and document every reasonable effort to promote and expedite the adoptive placement and adoption of the child, including a thorough adoption assessment and child‑specific recruitment. Adoptive placements must be diligently sought for the child and failure to do so solely because a child is classified as ‘special needs’ is expressly prohibited. An adoption may not be delayed or denied solely because a child is classified as ‘special needs’. For purposes of this subsection:

(1) ‘thorough adoption assessment’ means conducting and documenting face‑to‑face interviews with the child, foster care providers, and other significant parties; and

(2) ‘child specific recruitment’ means recruiting an adoptive placement targeted to meet the individual needs of the specific child including, but not be limited to, use of the media, use of photo listings, and any other in‑state or out‑of‑state resources which may be utilized to meet the specific needs of the child, unless there are extenuating circumstances that indicate that these efforts are not in the best interest of the child.

(F) If the court determines that the criteria in subsection (D) are not met but that the child may be returned to the parent within a specified reasonable time not to exceed eighteen months after the child was placed in foster care, the court may order an extension of the plan approved pursuant to Section 63‑7‑1680 or may order compliance with a modified plan, but in no case may the extension for reunification continue beyond eighteen months after the child was placed in foster care. An extension may be granted pursuant to this section only if the court finds:

(1) that the parent has demonstrated due diligence and a commitment to correcting the conditions warranting the removal so that the child could return home in a timely fashion;

(2) that there are specific reasons to believe that the conditions warranting the removal will be remedied by the end of the extension;

(3) that the return of the child to the child’s parent would not cause an unreasonable risk of harm to the child’s life, physical health, safety, or mental well‑being;

(4) that, at the time of the hearing, initiation of termination of parental rights is not in the best interest of the child; and

(5) that the best interest of the child will be served by the extended or modified plan.

(G) If after assessing the viability of adoption, the department demonstrates that termination of parental rights is not in the child’s best interest, the court may award custody or legal guardianship, or both, to a suitable, fit, and willing relative or nonrelative if the court finds this to be in the best interest of the child; however, a home study on the individual whom the department is recommending for custody of the child must be submitted to the court for consideration before custody or legal guardianship, or both, are awarded. The court may order a specified period of supervision and services not to exceed twelve months, and the court may authorize a period of visitation or trial placement prior to receiving a home study.

(H) If at the initial permanency planning hearing the court does not order return of the child pursuant to subsection (D), in addition to those findings supporting the selection of a different plan, the court shall specify in its order:

(1) what services have been provided to or offered to the parents to facilitate reunification;

(2) the compliance or lack of compliance by all parties to the plan approved pursuant to Section 63‑7‑1680;

(3) the extent to which the parents have visited or supported the child and any reasons why visitation or support has not occurred or has been infrequent;

(4) whether previous services should continue and whether additional services are needed to facilitate reunification, identifying the services, and specifying the expected date for completion, which must be no longer than eighteen months from the date the child was placed in foster care;

(5) whether return of the child can be expected and identification of the changes the parent must make in circumstances, conditions, or behavior to remedy the causes of the child’s placement or retention in foster care;

(6) whether the child’s foster care is to continue for a specified time and, if so, how long;

(7) if the child has attained the age of sixteen, the services needed to assist the child to make the transition to independent living;

(8) whether the child’s current placement is safe and appropriate;

(9) whether the department has made reasonable efforts to assist the parents in remedying the causes of the child’s placement or retention in foster care, unless the court has previously authorized the department to terminate or forego reasonable efforts pursuant to Section 63‑7‑1640; and

(10) the steps the department is taking to promote and expedite the adoptive placement and to finalize the adoption of the child, including documentation of child specific recruitment efforts.

(I) If after the permanency planning hearing, the child is retained in foster care, future permanency planning hearings must be held as follows:

(1) If the child is retained in foster care and the agency is required to initiate termination of parental rights proceedings, the termination of parental rights hearing may serve as the next permanency planning hearing, but only if it is held no later than one year from the date of the previous permanency planning hearing.

(2) If the court ordered extended foster care for the purpose of reunification with the parent, the court must select a permanent plan for the child other than another extension for reunification purposes at the next permanency planning hearing. The hearing must be held on or before the date specified in the plan for expected completion of the plan; in no case may the hearing be held any later than six months from the date of the last court order.

(3) After the termination of parental rights hearing, the requirements of Section 63‑7‑2580 must be met. Permanency planning hearings must be held annually, starting with the date of the termination of parental rights hearing. No further permanency planning hearings may be required after filing a decree of adoption of the child.

(4) If the court places custody or guardianship with the parent, extended family member, or suitable nonrelative and a period of services and supervision is authorized, services and supervision automatically terminate on the date specified in the court order. Before the termination date, the department or the guardian ad litem may file a petition with the court for a review hearing on the status of the placement. Filing of the petition stays termination of the case until further order from the court. If the court finds clear and convincing evidence that the child will be threatened with harm if services and supervision do not continue, the court may extend the period of services and supervision for a specified time. The court’s order must specify the services and supervision necessary to reduce or eliminate the risk of harm to the child.

(5) If the child is retained in foster care pursuant to a plan other than one described in items (1) through (4), future permanency planning hearings must be held at least annually.

(J) A named party, the child’s guardian ad litem, or the local foster care review board may file a motion for review of the case at any time. Any other party in interest may move to intervene in the case pursuant to the rules of civil procedure and if the motion is granted, may move for review. Parties in interest include, but are not limited to, the individual or agency with legal custody or placement of the child and the foster parent. The notice of motion and motion for review must be served on the named parties at least ten days before the hearing date. The motion must state the reason for review of the case and the relief requested.

(K) The pendency of an appeal concerning a child in foster care does not deprive the court of jurisdiction to hear a case pursuant to this section. The court shall retain jurisdiction to review the status of the child and may act on matters not affected by the appeal.”

SECTION 3. Section 63‑7‑2310 of the 1976 Code is amended to read:

“Section 63‑7‑2310. (A) To protect and nurture children in foster care, the Department of Social Services and its employees shall:

(1) use its best efforts to normalize the lives of children in foster care by allowing a caregiver, without the department’s prior approval, to make decisions similar to those a parent would be entitled to make regarding a child’s participation in age or developmentally appropriate activities. In determining whether to allow a child in foster care to participate in an activity, a caregiver must exercise the reasonable and prudent parent standard;

(2) adhere strictly to the prescribed number of personal contacts, pursuant to Section 63‑7‑1680(B)(3). These contacts must be personal, face‑to‑face visits between the caseworker or member of the casework team and the foster child. These visits may be conducted in the foster home and in the presence of other persons who reside in the foster home; however, if the caseworker suspects that the child has been abused or neglected during the placement with the foster parent, the caseworker must observe and interview the child outside the presence of other persons who reside in the foster home;

~~(2)~~(3) ensure that a caseworker interviews the foster parent, either in person or by telephone, at least once each month. No less frequently than once every two months, ensure that a caseworker or member of the casework team interviews the foster parent face‑to‑face during a visit in the foster home;

~~(3)~~(4) ensure that a caseworker interviews other adults residing in the foster home, as defined in Section 63‑1‑40, face‑to‑face at least once each quarter. A foster parent must notify the department if another adult moves into the home, and the caseworker must interview the adult face‑to‑face within one month after receiving notice. Interviews of foster parents pursuant to item ~~(2)~~ (3) and of other adults residing in the home pursuant to this item may be conducted together or separately at the discretion of the department;

~~(4)~~(5) ensure that its staff visit in the foster home and interview the foster parent or other adults in the home more frequently when conditions in the home, circumstances of the foster children, or other reasons defined in policy and procedure suggest that increased oversight or casework support is appropriate. When more than one caseworker is responsible for a child in the foster home, the department may assign one caseworker to conduct the required face‑to‑face interview with the other adults residing in the foster home;

~~(5)~~(6) provide to the foster child, if age appropriate, a printed card containing a telephone number the child may use to contact a designated unit or individual within the Department of Social Services and further provide an explanation to the child that the number is to be used if problems occur which the child believes his or her caseworker cannot or will not resolve and provide to the foster child a document describing the rights of the child regarding education, health, visitation, court participation, and the right to stay safe and avoid exploitation, and a signed acknowledgement from the child upon receipt;

~~(6)~~(7) strongly encourage by letter of invitation, provided at least three weeks in advance, the attendance of foster parents to all Foster Care Review Board proceedings held for children in their care. If the foster parents are unable to attend the proceedings, they must submit a progress report to the ~~Office of the Governor, Division of~~ Foster Care Review Board, at least three days prior to the proceeding. Failure of a foster parent to attend the Foster Care Review Board proceeding or failure to submit a progress report to the ~~Division of~~ Foster Care Review Board does not require the board to delay the proceeding. The letter of invitation and the progress report form must be supplied by the agency;

~~(7)~~(8) be placed under the full authority of sanctions and enforcement by the family court pursuant to Section 63‑3‑530(30) and Section 63‑3‑530(36) for failure to adhere to the requirements of this subsection.

(B) If the department places a child in foster care in a county which does not have jurisdiction of the case, the department may designate a caseworker in the county of placement to make the visits required by subsection (A).

(C) In fulfilling the requirements of subsection (A), the Department of Social Services shall reasonably perform its tasks in a manner which is least intrusive and disruptive to the lives of the foster children and their foster families.

(D) The Department of Social Services, in executing its duties under subsection (A)~~(4)~~(6), must provide a toll free telephone number which must operate twenty‑four hours a day.

(E) Any public employee in this State who has actual knowledge that a person has violated any of the provisions of subsection (A) must report those violations to the state office of the Department of Social Services; however, the ~~Governor’s Division of~~ Foster Care Review Board must report violations of subsection (A)~~(4)~~(6) in their regular submissions of advisory decisions and recommendations which are submitted to the family court and the department. Any employee who knowingly fails to report a violation of subsection (A) is guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction, must be fined not more than five hundred dollars or imprisoned not more than thirty days, or both.

(F) Foster parents have a duty to make themselves reasonably available for the interviews required by subsection (A)~~(2)~~(3) and to take reasonable steps to facilitate caseworkers’ interviews with other adults who reside in the home as required by subsection (A)~~(3)~~(4). Failure to comply with either the duties in this subsection or those in subsection (A)~~(3)~~(4) constitutes grounds for revocation of a foster parent’s license or other form of approval to provide care to children in the custody of the department. Revocation would depend on the number of instances of noncompliance, the foster parents’ wilfulness in noncompliance, or other circumstances indicating that noncompliance by the foster parents significantly and unreasonably interferes with the department’s ability to carry out its protective functions under this section.

(G) ~~To further this state’s long‑term goals and objectives on behalf of children in foster care, the Department of Social Services shall give to the General Assembly by January 15, 2000, a report of the status of the foster care system which includes improvements the department has made to ensure the safety and quality of life of South Carolina’s foster children. This report must include:~~

~~(1)~~ ~~specific standards for the training of foster parents, including the type of training which is provided;~~

~~(2)~~ ~~standards which address emergency situations affecting the maximum number of children placed in each foster home;~~

~~(3)~~ ~~standards which provide for the periodic determination of the medical condition of a child during his stay in foster care; and~~

~~(4)~~ ~~methods the department has developed to encourage the receipt of information on the needs of children in foster care from persons who have been recently emancipated from the foster care system.~~

The department shall adopt and implement any policies consistent with this section that are necessary to promote a caregiver’s ability to make decisions described by subsection (A)(1). The department shall make efforts to identify and review any department policy or procedure that may impede a caregiver’s ability to make such decisions.

The department shall incorporate into its training for caregivers as defined in Section 63‑7‑20(4), and agency personnel, the importance of a child’s participation in age or developmentally appropriate activities, the benefits of such activities to a child’s well‑being, and decision‑making under the reasonable and prudent parent standard.

A caregiver is not liable for harm cause to or by a child in foster care who participates in an activity insofar as the caregiver acted in accordance with the reasonable and prudent parent standard.”

SECTION 4. Section 63‑11‑720 of the 1976 Code is amended to read:

“Section 63‑11‑720. (A) The functions and powers of local foster care review boards are:

(1) to review at least every six months ~~but no less frequently than once every six months~~ the cases of children who have resided in public foster care for a period of more than four consecutive months ~~and to review every six months the cases of children who have resided in private foster care for a period of more than six consecutive months~~ to determine what efforts have been made by the supervising agency or child caring facility to acquire a permanent home for the child. The local review board shall have the discretion to review the case of any child who has been subjected to aggravated circumstances as set forth in Section 63‑7‑1640(C), once probable cause has been established to retain the child in foster care. Under no circumstances shall the local foster care review board review a child’s case more than three times in a twelve month period;

(2) following review of a case pursuant to this section, the local foster care review board shall submit a written report and recommendations to the court concerning the case, which shall be addressed on the record by the court at the next permanency planning hearing pursuant to Section 63‑7‑1700(C)(1). In order for the report and recommendations of the foster care review board to be easily identifiable and accessible by the judge, the report and recommendations must be visually distinct from other documents in the case file in their coloring or other prominent aspect. A child’s return home for temporary placements, trial placements, visits, holidays, weekend visits, or changes from one foster care placement to another must not be construed to mean a break or lapse in determination of a consecutive four‑month period for children in public foster care ~~or six‑month period for children in private foster care~~;

~~(2)~~ ~~to recommend continued placement of a child in the child caring facility, unless the parent is able to resume care, in at least those instances when:~~

~~(a)~~ ~~children are privately placed in privately‑owned facilities or group homes;~~

~~(b)~~ ~~a notarized affidavit of summary review is executed by the child caring facility and is valid on its face. The affidavit of summary review must be submitted to the board every six months and accepted by the board if it is valid on its face. The affidavit must attest to the following conditions:~~

~~(i)~~ ~~the person who placed the child has legal custody of the child;~~

~~(ii)~~ ~~no court has ordered or approved the placement of the child in the care of the child caring facility except as a part of an order granting legal custody of the child to a parent or legal guardian;~~

~~(iii)~~ ~~the facility has no knowledge that a child has ever been abused, neglected, or abandoned while under the care of the person who placed the child in the facility;~~

~~(iv)~~ ~~the person who placed the child contributes regularly to the support of the child to the level of his ability and has done so for a period of six months immediately prior to the date of the affidavit;~~

~~(v)~~ ~~the person who placed the child has maintained contact and visitation with the child to the best of his ability under existing circumstances.~~

(3) to encourage the return of children to their natural parents, ~~except as provided in item (2) of this section,~~ or, upon determination during a case review of the local review board that this return is not in the best interest of the child, to recommend to the appropriate agency action be taken for a maximum effort to place the child for adoption;

(4) to promote and encourage all agencies and facilities involved in placing children in foster care to place children with persons suitable and eligible as adoptive parents;

(5) to advise foster parents of their right to petition the family court for termination of parental rights and for adoption and to encourage these foster parents to initiate these proceedings in an appropriate case when it has been determined by the local review board that return to the natural parent is not in the best interest of the child;

(6) to recommend that a child caring facility or agency exert all possible efforts to make arrangements for permanent foster care or guardianship for children for whom return to natural parents or adoption is not feasible or possible as determined during a case review by the local review board;

(7) to report to the state office of the Department of Social Services and other adoptive or foster care agencies any deficiencies in these agencies’ efforts to secure permanent homes for children discovered in the local board’s review of these cases as provided for in ~~items~~ item (1) ~~and (2) of this section~~.

(B) Any case findings or recommendations of a local review board are advisory.”

SECTION 5. Section 63‑11‑750 of the 1976 Code is amended to read:

“Section 63‑11‑750. (A) The Foster Care Review Board may participate through counsel in ~~judicial reviews~~ child abuse and neglect proceedings pursuant to Sections 63‑7‑1660, 63‑7‑1700, and 63‑7‑2520 and in any hearing held pursuant to a motion filed by a named party or party in interest. Participation includes the opportunity to cross‑examine witnesses and to present its recommendation to the court. This section does not require notice of any hearing to be served upon the Foster Care Review Board unless it is a party to the case. If the Foster Care Review Board intends to participate in any hearing pursuant to this section, it shall inform the Department of Social Services, the court, and the guardian ad litem coordinator or counsel for the guardian ad litem of its intention to appear and participate in the hearing at least twenty‑four hours in advance of the hearing.

(B) If the Foster Care Review Board intends to become a party to the action, it ~~but~~ shall file a motion to intervene ~~if it intends to become a party to the action~~. There is a rebuttable presumption that the motion to intervene shall be granted, absent a showing that intervention would be unjust or inappropriate in a particular case.”

SECTION 6. This act takes effect upon approval by the Governor.

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