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*** Current Through the 2012 Regular Session ***
*** Annotations Current Through March 30, 2012 ***

TITLE 19. DOMESTIC RELATIONS
CHAPTER 7. PARENT AND CHILD RELATIONSHIP GENERALLY
ARTICLE 1. GENERAL PROVISIONS

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O.C.G.A. § 19-7-5 (2012)

§ 19-7-5. Reporting of child abuse; when mandated or authorized; content of report; to whom made; immunity from liability; report based upon privileged communication; penalty for failure to report

(a) The purpose of this Code section is to provide for the protection of children whose health and welfare are adversely affected and further threatened by the conduct of those responsible for their care and protection. It is intended that the mandatory reporting of such cases will cause the protective services of the state to be brought to bear on the situation in an effort to prevent further abuses, to protect and enhance the welfare of these children, and to preserve family life wherever possible. This Code section shall be liberally construed so as to carry out the purposes thereof.

(b) As used in this Code section, the term:

- (1) "Abortion" shall have the same meaning as set forth in *Code Section 15-11-111*.
- (2) "Abused" means subjected to child abuse.
- (3) "Child" means any person under 18 years of age.
- (4) "Child abuse" means:

(A) Physical injury or death inflicted upon a child by a parent or caretaker thereof by other than accidental means; provided, however, that physical forms of discipline may be used as long as there is no physical injury to the child;

(B) Neglect or exploitation of a child by a parent or caretaker thereof;

(C) Sexual abuse of a child; or

(D) Sexual exploitation of a child.

However, no child who in good faith is being treated solely by spiritual means through prayer in accordance with the tenets and practices of a recognized church or religious denomination by a duly accredited practitioner thereof shall, for that reason alone, be considered to be an "abused" child.

(5) "Child service organization personnel" means persons employed by or volunteering at a business or an organization, whether public, private, for profit, not for profit, or voluntary, that provides care, treatment, education, training, supervision, coaching, counseling, recreational programs, or shelter to children.

O.C.G.A. § 19-7-5

(6) "Clergy" means ministers, priests, rabbis, imams, or similar functionaries, by whatever name called, of a bona fide religious organization.

(7) "Pregnancy resource center" means an organization or facility that:

- (A) Provides pregnancy counseling or information as its primary purpose, either for a fee or as a free service;
- (B) Does not provide or refer for abortions;
- (C) Does not provide or refer for FDA approved contraceptive drugs or devices; and

(D) Is not licensed or certified by the state or federal government to provide medical or health care services and is not otherwise bound to follow federal Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996, P.L. 104-191, or other state or federal laws relating to patient confidentiality.

(8) "Reproductive health care facility" means any office, clinic, or any other physical location that provides abortions, abortion counseling, abortion referrals, or gynecological care and services.

(9) "School" means any public or private pre-kindergarten, elementary school, secondary school, technical school, vocational school, college, university, or institution of postsecondary education.

(10) "Sexual abuse" means a person's employing, using, persuading, inducing, enticing, or coercing any minor who is not that person's spouse to engage in any act which involves:

- (A) Sexual intercourse, including genital-genital, oral-genital, anal-genital, or oral-anal, whether between persons of the same or opposite sex;
- (B) Bestiality;
- (C) Masturbation;
- (D) Lewd exhibition of the genitals or pubic area of any person;
- (E) Flagellation or torture by or upon a person who is nude;
- (F) Condition of being fettered, bound, or otherwise physically restrained on the part of a person who is nude;
- (G) Physical contact in an act of apparent sexual stimulation or gratification with any person's clothed or unclothed genitals, pubic area, or buttocks or with a female's clothed or unclothed breasts;
- (H) Defecation or urination for the purpose of sexual stimulation; or
- (I) Penetration of the vagina or rectum by any object except when done as part of a recognized medical procedure.

"Sexual abuse" shall not include consensual sex acts involving persons of the opposite sex when the sex acts are between minors or between a minor and an adult who is not more than five years older than the minor. This provision shall not be deemed or construed to repeal any law concerning the age or capacity to consent.

(11) "Sexual exploitation" means conduct by any person who allows, permits, encourages, or requires that child to engage in:

(A) Prostitution, as defined in *Code Section 16-6-9*; or

(B) Sexually explicit conduct for the purpose of producing any visual or print medium depicting such conduct, as defined in *Code Section 16-12-100*.

(c)(1) The following persons having reasonable cause to believe that a child has been abused shall report or cause reports of that abuse to be made as provided in this Code section:

(A) Physicians licensed to practice medicine, interns, or residents;

(B) Hospital or medical personnel;

(C) Dentists;

(D) Licensed psychologists and persons participating in internships to obtain licensing pursuant to Chapter 39 of Title 43;

(E) Podiatrists;

(F) Registered professional nurses or licensed practical nurses licensed pursuant to Chapter 24 of Title 43 or nurse's aides;

(G) Professional counselors, social workers, or marriage and family therapists licensed pursuant to Chapter 10A of Title 43;

(H) School teachers;

(I) School administrators;

(J) School guidance counselors, visiting teachers, school social workers, or school psychologists certified pursuant to Chapter 2 of Title 20;

(K) Child welfare agency personnel, as that agency is defined pursuant to *Code Section 49-5-12*;

(L) Child-counseling personnel;

(M) Child service organization personnel;

(N) Law enforcement personnel; or

(O) Reproductive health care facility or pregnancy resource center personnel and volunteers.

(2) If a person is required to report child abuse pursuant to this subsection because that person attends to a child pursuant to such person's duties as an employee of or volunteer at a hospital, school, social agency, or similar facility, that person shall notify the person in charge of the facility, or the designated delegate thereof, and the person so notified shall report or cause a report to be made in accordance with this Code section. An employee or volunteer who makes a report to the person designated pursuant to this paragraph shall be deemed to have fully complied with this subsection. Under no circumstances shall any person in charge of such hospital, school, agency, or facility, or the designated delegate thereof, to whom such notification has been made exercise any control, restraint, modification, or make other change to the information provided by the reporter, although each of the aforementioned persons may be consulted prior to the making of a report and may provide any additional, relevant, and necessary information when making the report.

(d) Any other person, other than one specified in subsection (c) of this Code section, who has reasonable cause to believe that a child is abused may report or cause reports to be made as provided in this Code section.

(e) An oral report shall be made immediately, but in no case later than 24 hours from the time there is reasonable cause to believe a child has been abused, by telephone or otherwise and followed by a report in writing, if requested, to a child welfare agency providing protective services, as designated by the Department of Human Services, or, in the absence of such agency, to an appropriate police authority or district attorney. If a report of child abuse is made to the child welfare agency or independently discovered by the agency, and the agency has reasonable cause to believe such report is true or the report contains any allegation or evidence of child abuse, then the agency shall immediately notify the appropriate police authority or district attorney. Such reports shall contain the names and addresses of the child and the child's parents or caretakers, if known, the child's age, the nature and extent of the child's injuries, including any evidence of previous injuries, and any other information that the reporting person believes might be helpful in establishing the cause of the injuries and the identity of the perpetrator. Photographs of the child's injuries to be used as documentation in support of allegations by hospital employees or volunteers, physicians, law enforcement personnel, school officials, or employees or volunteers of legally mandated public or private child protective agencies may be taken without the permission of the child's parent or guardian. Such photographs shall be made available as soon as possible to the chief welfare agency providing protective services and to the appropriate police authority.

(f) Any person or persons, partnership, firm, corporation, association, hospital, or other entity participating in the making of a report or causing a report to be made to a child welfare agency providing protective services or to an appropriate police authority pursuant to this Code section or any other law or participating in any judicial proceeding or any other proceeding resulting therefrom shall in so doing be immune from any civil or criminal liability that might otherwise be incurred or imposed, provided such participation pursuant to this Code section or any other law is made in good faith. Any person making a report, whether required by this Code section or not, shall be immune from liability as provided in this subsection.

(g) Suspected child abuse which is required to be reported by any person pursuant to this Code section shall be reported notwithstanding that the reasonable cause to believe such abuse has occurred or is occurring is based in whole or in part upon any communication to that person which is otherwise made privileged or confidential by law; provided, however, that a member of the clergy shall not be required to report child abuse reported solely within the context of confession or other similar communication required to be kept confidential under church doctrine or practice. When a clergy member receives information about child abuse from any other source, the clergy member shall comply with the reporting requirements of this Code section, even though the clergy member may have also received a report of child abuse from the confession of the perpetrator.

(h) Any person or official required by subsection (c) of this Code section to report a suspected case of child abuse who knowingly and willfully fails to do so shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

(i) A report of child abuse or information relating thereto and contained in such report, when provided to a law enforcement agency or district attorney pursuant to subsection (e) of this Code section or pursuant to *Code Section 49-5-41*, shall not be subject to public inspection under Article 4 of Chapter 18 of Title 50 even though such report or information is contained in or part of closed records compiled for law enforcement or prosecution purposes unless:

(1) There is a criminal or civil court proceeding which has been initiated based in whole or in part upon the facts regarding abuse which are alleged in the child abuse reports and the person or entity seeking to inspect such records provides clear and convincing evidence of such proceeding; or

(2) The superior court in the county in which is located the office of the law enforcement agency or district attorney which compiled the records containing such reports, after application for inspection and a hearing on the issue, shall permit inspection of such records by or release of information from such records to individuals or entities who are engaged in legitimate research for educational, scientific, or public purposes and who comply with the provisions of this paragraph. When those records are located in more than one county, the application may be made to the superior court of any one of such counties. A copy of any application authorized by this paragraph shall be served on the office of the law enforcement agency or district attorney which compiled the records containing such reports. In cases where the location of the records is unknown to the applicant, the application may be made to the Superior Court of Fulton County. The superior court to which an application is made shall not grant the application unless:

(A) The application includes a description of the proposed research project, including a specific statement of the information required, the purpose for which the project requires that information, and a methodology to assure the information is not arbitrarily sought;

(B) The applicant carries the burden of showing the legitimacy of the research project; and

(C) Names and addresses of individuals, other than officials, employees, or agents of agencies receiving or investigating a report of abuse which is the subject of a report, shall be deleted from any information released pursuant to this subsection unless the court determines that having the names and addresses open for review is essential to the research and the child, through his or her representative, gives permission to release the information.

HISTORY: Code 1933, § 74-111, enacted by Ga. L. 1965, p. 588, § 1; Ga. L. 1968, p. 1196, § 1; Ga. L. 1973, p. 309, § 1; Ga. L. 1974, p. 438, § 1; Ga. L. 1977, p. 242, §§ 1-3; Ga. L. 1978, p. 2059, §§ 1, 2; Ga. L. 1980, p. 921, § 1; Ga. L. 1981, p. 1034, §§ 1-3; Ga. L. 1988, p. 1624, § 1; Ga. L. 1990, p. 1761, § 1; Ga. L. 1993, p. 1695, §§ 1, 1.1; Ga. L. 1994, p. 97, § 19; Ga. L. 1999, p. 81, § 19; Ga. L. 2006, p. 485, § 1/SB 442; Ga. L. 2009, p. 453, § 2-2/HB 228; Ga. L. 2009, p. 733, § 1/SB 69; Ga. L. 2012, p. 899, § 5-1/HB 1176.

NOTES: THE 2009 AMENDMENTS. --The first 2009 amendment, effective July 1, 2009, substituted "Department of Human Services" for "Department of Human Resources" in the first sentence of subsection (e). The second 2009 amendment, effective May 5, 2009, substituted "any person" for "a child's parent or caretaker" in the introductory language of paragraph (b)(4).

THE 2012 AMENDMENT, effective July 1, 2012, in subsection (b), added present paragraph (b)(1), redesignated former paragraphs (b)(1) through (b)(3) as present paragraphs (b)(2) through (b)(4), respectively, inserted "that" in present subparagraph (b)(4)(A), added paragraphs (b)(5) through (b)(9), redesignated former paragraphs (b)(3.1) and (b)(4) as present paragraphs (b)(10) and (b)(11), respectively; added "or nurse's aides" at the end in subparagraph (c)(1)(F); deleted "or" at the end of subparagraph (c)(1)(M), substituted "; or" for a period at the end of subparagraph (c)(1)(N), and added subparagraph (c)(1)(O); in paragraph (c)(2), in the first sentence, inserted "child", and substituted "an employee

of or volunteer at" for "a member of the staff of", and substituted "An employee or volunteer" for "A staff member" at the beginning of the second sentence; in subsection (e), twice substituted "employees or volunteers" for "staff", and substituted "photographs" for "photograph" at the beginning of the fifth sentence; at the end of subsection (g), inserted the proviso at the end of the first sentence, and added the last sentence. See editor's note for applicability.

CROSS REFERENCES. --Criminal penalty for cruelty to children, § 16-5-70. Battery, assault, stalking, etc., involving family members, § 19-13-1 et seq. Restriction of access to records concerning reports of child abuse and neglect, § 49-5-40 et seq.

CODE COMMISSION NOTES. --Pursuant to *Code Section 28-9-5*, in 1988, "willfully" was substituted for "wilfully" near the end of subsection (h) (formerly subsection (e)).

Pursuant to *Code Section 28-9-5*, in 1990, "provided" was substituted for "providing" in the first sentence of subsection (f).

EDITOR'S NOTES. --Ga. L. 2012, p. 899, § 9-1(a)/HB 1176, not codified by the General Assembly, provides: "This Act shall become effective on July 1, 2012, and shall apply to offenses which occur on or after that date. Any offense occurring before July 1, 2012, shall be governed by the statute in effect at the time of such offense and shall be considered a prior conviction for the purpose of imposing a sentence that provides for a different penalty for a subsequent conviction for the same type of offense, of whatever degree or level, pursuant to this Act."

ADMINISTRATIVE RULES AND REGULATIONS. --Student support, Official Compilation of the Rules and Regulations of the State of Georgia, Georgia Department of Education, Chapter 160-4-8.

Group day care homes, Official Compilation of the Rules and Regulations of the State of Georgia, Department of Human Resources, Chapter 290-2-1.

Day care centers, Official Compilation of the Rules and Regulations of the State of Georgia, Department of Human Resources, Chapter 290-2-2.

Family day care homes, Official Compilation of the Rules and Regulations of the State of Georgia, Department of Human Resources, Chapter 290-2-3.

Rules and regulations for child caring institutions, Official Compilation of the Rules and Regulations of the State of Georgia, Department of Human Resources, Chapter 290-2-5.

Child care institutions, Official Compilation of the Rules and Regulations of the State of Georgia, Department of Human Resources, Chapter 290-2-6.

Rules and regulations for outdoor child caring programs, Official Compilation of the Rules and Regulations of the State of Georgia, Department of Human Resources, Chapter 290-2-7.

Intensive residential treatment facilities for children and youth, Official Compilation of the Rules and Regulations of the State of Georgia, Department of Human Resources, Chapter 290-4-4.

LAW REVIEWS. --For article recommending more consistency in age requirements of laws pertaining to the welfare of minors, see 6 *Ga. St. B.J.* 189 (1969). For article citing developments in Georgia juvenile court practice and procedure from mid-1980 through mid-1981, see 33 *Mercer L. Rev.* 167 (1981). For annual survey of criminal law and procedure, see 41 *Mercer L. Rev.* 115 (1989).

For note on 1990 amendment of this Code section, see 7 *Ga. St. U. L. Rev.* 268 (1990). For note on 1993 amendment of this Code section, see 10 *Ga. St. U. L. Rev.* 131 (1993).

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Testimonial Privileges

JUDICIAL DECISIONS

IMMUNITY NOT APPLICABLE TO AN ACT OF MOLESTATION. --Immunity provided by *O.C.G.A. § 19-7-5 (d)* is applicable only to such civil or criminal liability as might otherwise result from the act of reporting suspected child molestation or abuse, not to such criminal liability as may arise from the commission of the molestation or abuse itself. *Austin v. State*, 179 *Ga. App.* 235, 345 *S.E.2d* 688 (1986).

O.C.G.A. § 19-7-5

"PSYCHOLOGIST" MEANS LICENSED PSYCHOLOGIST. --Term "psychologist", as contained in *O.C.G.A. § 19-7-5*, includes only licensed psychologists. *Gladson v. State*, 258 Ga. 885, 376 S.E.2d 362 (1989).

Counselor, who held a doctoral degree in human development from an accredited university but was not a licensed psychologist, could not be held criminally liable for failure to report alleged child abuse. *Gladson v. State*, 258 Ga. 885, 376 S.E.2d 362 (1989).

NO PRIVATE CAUSE OF ACTION. --*O.C.G.A. § 19-7-5* does not expressly create a civil cause of action for damages in favor of the victim or anyone else. *Cechman v. Travis*, 202 Ga. App. 255, 414 S.E.2d 282 (1991), cert. denied, 202 Ga. App. 905, 414 S.E.2d 282 (1992); *Vance v. T.R.C.*, 229 Ga. App. 608, 494 S.E.2d 714 (1997).

There is nothing within the provisions of *O.C.G.A. § 19-7-5* which purports to create a private cause of action in tort in favor of an alleged victim of child abuse against the physician. *Cechman v. Travis*, 202 Ga. App. 255, 414 S.E.2d 282 (1991), cert. denied, 202 Ga. App. 905, 414 S.E.2d 282 (1992); *Vance v. T.R.C.*, 229 Ga. App. 608, 494 S.E.2d 714 (1997).

No private cause of action lies for a failure to report child abuse in accordance with *O.C.G.A. § 19-7-5*. *Odem v. Pace Academy*, 235 Ga. App. 648, 510 S.E.2d 326 (1998).

Psychologist was not subject to malpractice liability for failure to report suspected child sexual abuse pursuant to *O.C.G.A. § 19-7-5*; prior case law established that *O.C.G.A. § 19-7-5* did not create a private cause of action for the failure to report child abuse. *McGarrah v. Posig*, 280 Ga. App. 808, 635 S.E.2d 219 (2006).

PERSON ALLEGING CHILD ABUSE HELD IMMUNE FROM LIABILITY FOR SLANDER. --As a tenant admitted at a deposition that the tenant's son was sometimes in their home, which the tenant knew was contaminated with toxic mold, without a mask, the landlord had reasonable cause to allege to authorities that the tenant was guilty of child abuse, and was thus entitled to immunity from the tenant's slander claim under *O.C.G.A. § 19-7-5(f)*. *Brown v. Rader*, 299 Ga. App. 606, 683 S.E.2d 16 (2009).

NO IMMUNITY FOR FALSE REPORTS OF CHILD ABUSE. --Trial court did not err in granting a protective order under *O.C.G.A. § 16-5-90(a)(1)* against a foster parent who had placed a family under extensive surveillance through a combination of Internet searches and third party observations of the family's home and contacted law enforcement, causing groundless investigations. The foster parent was not immune from liability under *O.C.G.A. § 19-7-5(f)* because the foster parent had not received any information that a child in the home had been subjected to abuse. *Owen v. Watts*, 307 Ga. App. 493, 705 S.E.2d 852 (2010).

PLAINTIFF, STAFF MEMBER AT DEFENDANT'S SCHOOL, WAS NOT WITHIN CLASS OF PROTECTED PERSONS contemplated by *O.C.G.A. § 19-7-5*, and plaintiff's claim for damages under *O.C.G.A. § 51-1-6* could not survive summary judgment. *Odem v. Pace Academy*, 235 Ga. App. 648, 510 S.E.2d 326 (1998).

IMMUNITY FROM LIABILITY OF PERSON PARTICIPATING IN REPORT. --Grant of immunity from liability, under *O.C.G.A. § 19-7-5*, extended to a psychologist to whom a child welfare agency referred a child for evaluation as part of an investigation of suspected child abuse and the evidence did not establish bad faith on the part of the psychologist in making a report to the agency that the child had been sexually abused. *Michaels v. Gordon*, 211 Ga. App. 470, 439 S.E.2d 722 (1993).

DOCTOR HAD TO REPORT SUSPECTED ABUSE. --When children's allegations were sufficient to cause a reasonable person to suspect that child abuse occurred, a doctor had to report the suspected abuse and had immunity from suit for that report. *O'Heron v. Blaney*, 276 Ga. 871, 583 S.E.2d 834 (2003).

SUPERVISORY DECISIONS WERE DISCRETIONARY ACTS. --As a student's personal injury damages claims against three school employees were based on the employees negligent failure to supervise the student when the student was with a non-party, and that such failure allegedly led to the student being molested by the third-party, the supervisory decisions made were discretionary acts requiring personal deliberation and judgment; hence, any reliance on *O.C.G.A. § 19-7-5* did not provide a basis for civil liability against the employees for a negligent breach of a ministerial duty, and the student's claims were barred by the doctrine of official immunity as a matter of law. *Reece v. Turner*, 284 Ga. App. 282, 643 S.E.2d 814 (2007).

O.C.G.A. § 19-7-5

HOSPITAL'S REPORT OF THE RESULTS OF A DRUG TEST administered to a child was not made in bad faith, and summary judgment for the hospital based on the good faith immunity provision of *O.C.G.A. § 19-7-5 (f)* was warranted. *Baldwin County Hosp. Auth. v. Trawick*, 233 Ga. App. 539, 504 S.E.2d 708 (1998).

NO LIABILITY FOR FAILURE TO DISCOVER ABUSE. --*O.C.G.A. § 19-7-5* does not require that notice be given by those physicians who should have had reasonable cause to suspect child abuse, and it does not penalize those physicians who fail to discover and report suspected instances of child abuse. *Cechman v. Travis*, 202 Ga. App. 255, 414 S.E.2d 282 (1991), cert. denied, 202 Ga. App. 905, 414 S.E.2d 282 (1992).

As a general rule, when the injury is not due to the fault of the person to be charged, the fact that a person sees another who is injured does not, of itself, impose on that person any legal obligation to afford relief or assistance, but the person may have a strong moral and humanitarian obligation to do so. *O.C.G.A. § 19-7-5* may change this common-law rule to the extent of imposing upon the physician, who has reasonable cause to believe that a child has been abused, a legal duty to the state to report that suspicion. That section does not, however, change that common-law rule by imposing upon the physician, who merely failed to discover and report suspected child abuse, a legal liability to the child for future acts of child abuse. *Cechman v. Travis*, 202 Ga. App. 255, 414 S.E.2d 282 (1991), cert. denied, 202 Ga. App. 905, 414 S.E.2d 282 (1992).

DENIAL OF IMMUNITY NOT A FINAL JUDGMENT. --Denial of the plea in bar, asserting immunity from prosecution pursuant to *O.C.G.A. § 19-7-5(d)*, does not constitute a final judgment, nor is the order otherwise directly appealable. *Austin v. State*, 179 Ga. App. 235, 345 S.E.2d 688 (1986).

REFUSAL TO GIVE JURY INSTRUCTION PROPER. --Trial court did not err by refusing to charge the jury regarding *O.C.G.A. § 19-7-5* because the defendant cited no authority in support of the defendant's proposition that the trial court erred in refusing to give the instruction; the individual whom the defendant alleged failed to report the abuse as required by the statute was not a witness at trial, and the issue was irrelevant to the jury's determination of the defendant's guilt. *Hamrick v. State*, 304 Ga. App. 378, 696 S.E.2d 403 (2010).

CITED in *Lipsev v. State*, 170 Ga. App. 770, 318 S.E.2d 184 (1984); *Perguson v. State*, 221 Ga. App. 212, 470 S.E.2d 909 (1996); *Moss v. State*, 244 Ga. App. 295, 535 S.E.2d 292 (2000); *Hubert v. State*, 297 Ga. App. 71, 676 S.E.2d 436 (2009).

OPINIONS OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

"CAUSE TO BELIEVE" IS EQUIVALENT TO "CAUSE TO SUSPECT." --For purposes of Georgia's child abuse reporting statute, providing for protection of children whose health and welfare are adversely affected and threatened, "cause to believe" is equivalent to "cause to suspect." 1976 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 76-131.

"DEPRIVED" CHILD INCLUDES ONE WHO IS ABUSED, NEGLECTED, OR EXPLOITED. --Although the statute did not explicitly mention "deprived" children as defined in Juvenile Court Code, the definition was certainly inclusive of a child who is abused, neglected, or exploited. 1976 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 76-131.

PHRASE "PARTICIPATING IN ANY JUDICIAL PROCEEDING" clearly extended to filing of petition as well as mere testimony in proceeding initiated by others. 1967 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 67-70.

"CARETAKERS." --Personnel of public and private schools are "caretakers" as defined in *O.C.G.A. § 19-7-5*. 1987 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 87-29.

SCOPE OF AUTHORITY TO INVESTIGATE. --Department of human resources, pursuant to *O.C.G.A. § 19-7-5*, has authority and responsibility only for investigating reports of suspected abuse when it is alleged or reasonably suspected that the abuse of the child was by a parent or caretaker. 1987 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 87-29.

RESEARCH REFERENCES

Am. Jur. Trials. --Trial Report: Third Party Suit Against Therapists for Implanting False Memory of Childhood Molestation, 57 Am. Jur. Trials 313.

When Clergy Fail Their Flock: Litigating the Clergy Sexual Abuse Case, 91 Am. Jur. Trials 151.

ALR. --Failure to provide medical attention for child as criminal neglect, 12 ALR2d 1047.

Right, in child custody proceedings, to cross-examine investigating officer whose report is used by court in its decision, 59 ALR3d 1337.

Admissibility of expert medical testimony on battered child syndrome, 98 ALR3d 306.

Validity and construction of penal statute prohibiting child abuse, 1 ALR4th 38.

Admissibility at criminal prosecution of expert testimony on battering parent syndrome, 43 ALR4th 1203.

Validity, construction, and application of statute limiting physician-patient privilege in judicial proceedings relating to child abuse or neglect, 44 ALR4th 649.

Validity, construction, and application of state statute requiring doctor or other person to report child abuse, 73 ALR4th 782.

Denial or restriction of visitation rights to parent charged with sexually abusing child, 1 ALR5th 776.

Title Note

Chapter Note

Article Note

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