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DOT public hearings for comprehensive plans. § 32-2-3 (f) (4) (A); § 32-2-3(f)(5)(A,)
Navigable stream or river; publishing order — unlawful structure. § 52-1-34

Notice of rapid rail permit. § 46-8-3

Official list of state highway system open for public inspection. § 32-4-2(a)

Publication of carrier schedules. § 46-8-232(d)

Railroad grade separation structures contracts. § 32-6-202 (3)

[Amendment I]

[Freedom of Religion, of Speech, and of the Press]

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

Georgia Constitution, Art. I

Paragraph V. Freedom of speech and of the press guaranteed.

No law shall be passed to curtail or restrain the freedom of speech or of the press. Every person may speak, write, and publish sentiments on all subjects but shall be responsible for the abuse of that liberty.

Paragraph VIII. Lotteries and nonprofit bingo games.

(a) Except as herein specifically provided in this Paragraph VIII, all lotteries, and the sale of lottery tickets, and all forms of pari-mutuel betting and casino gambling are hereby prohibited; and this prohibition shall be enforced by penal laws.

(b) The General Assembly may by law provide that the operation of a nonprofit bingo game shall not be a lottery and shall be legal in this state. The General Assembly may by law define a nonprofit game and provide for the regulation of nonprofit bingo games.

(c) The General Assembly may by law provide for the operation and regulation of a lottery or lotteries by or on behalf of the state and for any matters relating to the purposes or provisions of this subparagraph.

(d) On and after January 1995, the holding of raffles by nonprofit organizations shall be lawful and shall not be prohibited by any law enacted prior to January 1, 1994. Laws enacted on or after January 1, 1994, however, may restrict, regulate, or prohibit the operation of such raffles.

Georgia Constitution, Art. 3, Section 5

Paragraph IX. Advertisement of notice to introduce local legislation.

The General Assembly shall provide by law for the advertisement of notice of intention to introduce local bills.

2-3-105. Write-in candidacy notice.

(a) In a general or special municipal election, no person elected on a write-in vote shall be eligible to hold office unless notice of his intention of candidacy was given 20 or more days prior to the election by the person to be a write-in candidate or by some other person or group of persons qualified to vote in the election, to the mayor or the superintendent as defined in paragraph (31) of code Section 21-3-2 of the municipality and by publication in the official gazette of the municipality holding the election.

(b) In addition to the requirements contained in subsection (a) of this Code section, the persons or persons giving notice of intention of candidacy for a write-in candidate shall also file, with the mayor or the superintendent as defined in paragraph (31) of Code Section 21-3-2 of the municipality, a copy of the notice as published with an affidavit stating that the notice has been published, with the name of the newspaper and the date of publication, not later than the fifth day after the deadline for filing and publishing such notice. The affidavit may be made by the person giving notice of intention of candidacy or by the publisher of the newspaper in which the notice was published or by an employee of the newspaper designated by the publisher.

2-6-47. Referendum on Soil and Water Districts.

The commission shall publish the result of the referendum. It shall consider and determine whether the continued operation of the district within the defined boundaries is administratively practicable and feasible.

2-7-113.1. Pesticides; public hearing revariance.

(b) The governing authority of any county or municipality may, by resolution, petition the Commissioner of Agriculture for a variance from a rule or regulation of the Commissioner because of special circumstances relating to the use or application of a pesticide. If such a petition is received by the Commissioner, it shall be the duty of the Commissioner to notify the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and the chairmen of the Agriculture Committee and Natural Resources Committee of the Senate and the Agriculture and Consumer Affairs Committee and the Natural Resources and Environment Committee of the House of Representatives that such petition has been received. The Commissioner shall conduct a public hearing on such petition and issue a decision on the requested variance within 60 days of the receipt of the petition. If a decision is not given within 60 days of the receipt of the petition, the variance shall automatically be granted. The commissioner may grant a variance requested under this subsection with or without changes.

2-8-13 (a). Agriculture Marketing Order Amendments.

(2) Notice of any hearing called for such purpose shall be given by the Commissioner or the commission by publishing a notice of such hearing for a period of not less than five days in a newspaper of general circulation published in the capital of the state and in such other newspapers as the Commissioner may prescribe. No such public hearing shall be held prior to five days after the last day of such period of publication. The Commissioner or the commission shall also mail a copy of such notice of hearing and a copy of such proposed marketing order or proposed amendments to all producers of such agricultural commodity whose names and addresses appear upon lists of such persons on file in the department and who may be directly affected by the provisions of such proposed marketing order or such proposed amendments. Such notice of hearing shall in all respects comply with the requirements of Chapter 13 of Title 50, the "Georgia Administrative Procedure Act."

2-9-6(a). Publication of notice for breach of agricultural product dealer bond.

(a) Any person claiming that he or she has been damaged by a breach of the conditions of a bond given by a licensee as provided in Code Section 2-9-5 may enter a complaint to the Commissioner. Such complaint shall be a written statement of the facts constituting the complaint and must be made within 180 days of the alleged breach. If the Commissioner determines that the complaint is prima facie of breach of the bond, and the matter can not be amicably resolved within 15 days, the Commissioner shall publish a solicitation for additional complaints regarding breaches of the bond for a period of not less than five consecutive issues in a newspaper of general circulation and in such other publications as the Commissioner shall prescribe. Additional complaints must be filed within 60 days following initial public notification of a breach of the bond. Civil actions on the breach of such bond shall not be commenced less than 120 days nor more than 547 days from the initial date of public notification of such breach of the bond.

2-9-35(a). Publication of notice for breach of grain dealer bond.

(a) Any person claiming that he or she has been damaged by a breach of the conditions of a bond given by a licensee as provided in Code Section 2-9-34 may enter a complaint to the Commissioner. Such complaint shall be a written statement of the facts constituting the complaint and must be made within 180 days of the alleged breach. If the Commissioner determines that the complaint is prima facie a breach of the bond, and the matter can not be amicably resolved within 15 days, the Commissioner shall publish a solicitation for additional complaints regarding breaches of the bond for a period of not less than five consecutive issues in a newspaper of general circulation and in such other publications as the Commissioner shall prescribe. Additional complaints must be filed within 60 days following initial public notification of a breach of the bond. Civil actions on the breach of such bond shall not be commenced less than 120 days nor more than 547 days from the initial date of public notification of such breach of the bond.

2-16-2. Product Disparagement.

As used in this chapter, the term:

(1) “Disparagement” means the willful or malicious dissemination to the public in any manner of false information that a perishable food product or commodity is not safe for human consumption.

The information shall be deemed to be false if it is not based upon reasonable and reliable scientific inquiry, facts, or data.

(2) “Perishable food product or commodity” means any agricultural or aquacultural food product which is sold or distributed in a form that will perish or decay beyond marketability within a period of time.

(3) “Producers, processors, marketers, and sellers” shall include the entire chain from grower to consumer.

2-16-3. Cause of action for disparagement of perishable food products or commodities.

Any person who produces, markets, or sells a perishable food product or commodity and suffers damage as a result of another person’s disparagement of such perishable food products or commodities has a cause of action for damages and for any other relief a court of competent jurisdiction deems appropriate, including, but not limited to, compensatory and punitive damages.

2-18-1, 15 and 19. Dairy Compact information not subject to disclosure.

Section 11. Rulemaking procedure.

Before promulgation of any regulations establishing a compact over-order price or commission marketing order, including any provision with respect to milk supply under subsection 9(f), or amendment thereof, as provided in Article IV, the commission shall conduct an informal rulemaking proceeding to provide interested persons with an opportunity to present data and views. Such rulemaking proceeding shall be governed by Section 4 of the Federal Administrative Procedure Act, as amended (5 U.S.C. Sec. 553). In addition, the commission shall, to the extent practicable, publish notice of rulemaking proceedings in the official register of each participating state. Before the initial adoption of regulations establishing a compact over-order price or a commission marketing order and thereafter before any amendment with regard to prices or assessments, the commission shall hold a public hearing. The commission may commence a rulemaking proceeding on its own initiative or may in its sole discretion act upon the petition of any person including individual milk producers, any organization of milk producers or handlers, general farm organizations, consumer or public interest groups, and local, state or federal officials.

(b) Information furnished to or acquired by the commission officers, employees, or its agents pursuant to this section shall be confidential and not subject to disclosure except to the extent that the commission deems disclosure to be necessary in any administrative or judicial proceeding involving the administration or enforcement of this compact, an over-order price, a compact marketing order, or other regulations of the commission. The commission may promulgate regulations further defining the confidentiality of information pursuant to this section. Nothing in this section shall be deemed to prohibit (i) the issuance of general statements based upon the reports of a number of handlers, which do not identify the information furnished by any person, or (ii) the publication by direction of the commission, together with a statement of the particular provisions violated by such person.

(c) No officer, employee, or agent of the commission shall intentionally disclose information, by inference or otherwise, which is made confidential pursuant to this section. Any person violating the provisions of this section shall, upon conviction, be subject to a fine of not more than one thousand dollars or to imprisonment for not more than one year, or both, and shall be removed from office. The commission shall refer any allegation of a violation of this section to the appropriate state enforcement authority or United States Attorney.

Section 19. Audit and accounts.

(a) The commission shall keep accurate accounts of all receipts and disbursements, which shall be subject to the audit and accounting procedures established under its rules. In addition, all receipts and disbursements of funds handled by the commission shall be audited yearly by a qualified public accountant and the report of the audit shall be

included in and become part of the annual report of the commission.

(b) The accounts of the commission shall be open at any reasonable time for inspection by duly constituted officers of the participating states and by any persons authorized by the commission.

(c) Nothing contained in this article shall be construed to prevent commission compliance with laws relating to audit or inspection of accounts by or on behalf of any participating state or of the United States.

2-18-2(2). Tobacco “Master Settlement Agreement”; Definition.

(2) ‘Master Settlement Agreement’ means the settlement agreement (and related documents) entered into on November 23, 1998, by the state and leading United States tobacco product manufacturers. The Master Settlement Agreement has been transmitted by the Attorney General to the Secretary of State and shall be maintained as a permanent record in the office of the Secretary of State, together with the enrolled Act by which this chapter is enacted. The Master Settlement Agreement shall not be published with the Act, but the Secretary of State shall, upon request and payment of copying costs, make a copy or certified copy of such document available to any member of the public.

2-18-3(a)(2). Confidentiality of Bid Proposals to Agriculture Commissioner.

(2) To request from the Attorney General and any court, agency, or department such assistance and data as will enable the Commissioner to determine the losses of cotton producers for which indemnity payments are available pursuant to this chapter and whether, and the extent to which, a claimant qualifies for such compensation. Any person, corporation, partnership, court, agency, or department is authorized to provide the Commissioner with the information requested upon receipt of a request from the Commissioner. Any provision of law providing for confidentiality of records does not apply to a request of the Commissioner pursuant to this Code section; provided, however, that the Commissioner shall preserve the confidentiality of any such records received.

3-2-15. Promulgation of rules and regulations governing advertising of distilled spirits.

The commissioner shall issue rules and regulations governing all advertising of distilled spirits within this state.

3-3-7. Advertisement prior to local referendum.

(g) (1) In each county having a population of not less than 71,500 and not more than 75,000 according to the United States decennial census of 1990 or any future such census in which the sale of alcoholic beverages is lawful and in all municipalities in those counties in which the sale of alcoholic beverages is lawful, the governing authority of the county or municipality, as appropriate, may authorize the sale of alcoholic beverages for consumption on the premises at any time from 11:55 p.m. on Saturdays and one hour immediately following that time.

(2) (A) This subsection shall not become effective in the unincorporated area of any such county or in any municipality unless the application to the unincorporated area of such county or municipality is approved at a referendum by the voters of the unincorporated area of any such county or municipality. Such referendum shall be held on the date of the first general primary election held after this paragraph first applies to the county or municipality. Not less than 30 nor more than 60 days prior to the date of such primary, it shall be the duty of the election superintendent of the county to issue the call for an election for the purpose of submitting this question to the electors of the unincorporated area of any such county and each affected municipality for approval or rejection. The superintendent shall set the date of such election for the date of said primary. The superintendent shall cause the date and purpose of the election to be published once a week for two weeks immediately preceding the date thereof in the official organ of the county. The ballot shall have written or printed thereon the words:

() YES Shall the law allowing the governing authority of (insert name of the affected political subdivision)

() NO to allow the sale of alcoholic beverages for one hour after 11:55 p.m. on Saturdays to be approved?
?

3-4-26. Price Advertising Banned on Premise.

(a) No person holding a retail dealer's license to deal in distilled spirits by the package shall display any advertisement of or information regarding the price or prices of any distilled spirits in any show window or other place visible from outside the licensee's place of business.

3-4-27 (a). Distilled Spirits: Retail License-Notice.

(a) No application for a retail dealer license for the sale of distilled spirits shall be acted upon until after the applicant has published in the newspaper which publishes the legal advertisements of the county wherein such person proposes to engage in business a notice of his intention to secure a retail dealer license. Such notice shall be published at least once during the 30 days immediately preceding the filing of the application for a license. Such notice shall be in large boldface type and shall state:

- (1) The type of license for which application has been filed;
- (2) The exact location of the place of business for which a license is sought;
- (3) The names and addresses of each owner of the business; and
- (4) If the applicant is a corporation, the names and titles of all corporate officers.

3-4-41 (c). Alcoholic Beverages Referendum - Distilled Spirits.

(c) Notice of the call for the referendum shall be published by the election superintendent in the official organ of the county or, in the case of a municipality, in a newspaper of general circulation in the municipality. The election superintendent shall also cause the date and purpose of the referendum to be published in the official organ of the county or, in the case of a municipality, in a newspaper of general circulation in the municipality, once a week for two weeks immediately preceding the date of the election.

3-4-90 (b)(3)(B). Alcoholic Beverages Referendum.

(B) No county or municipality may issue a license pursuant to sub-paragraph (A) of this paragraph unless the issuance of the licenses is approved by the voters of the county at a referendum election held for such purpose. The county governing authority shall establish the date of the election, which shall be not less than 30 days after the call of the election, and shall notify the county election superintendent of its decision as to the date. The election superintendent shall issue the call for the election and shall specify that the election shall be held on the date determined by the county governing authority. The election superintendent shall cause the date and purpose of the election to be published once a week for two weeks immediately preceding the date thereof in the official organ of the county or, in the case of a municipal election, in a newspaper of general circulation in the municipality.

3-4-92 (b)(1)(A). Referendum on licensing of sales of distilled spirits by the drink.

(b)(1)(A) In the event the governing authority of any municipality or county coming under the provisions of this Code section desires to exercise the powers authorized by Code Section 3-4-90, the governing authority through the appropriate election superintendent shall conduct a referendum election for the purpose of determining whether or not these powers shall be exercised. Any such governing authority shall notify the election superintendent of the county or the municipality, as the case may be, of the referendum by forwarding to the superintendent a copy of a resolution of such governing authority calling for such a referendum election. Notice of the call for the referendum shall be published by the superintendent in the legal organ of the county or, in the case of a municipality, in a newspaper of general circulation in the municipality. The election superintendent shall also cause the date and purpose of the referendum to be published in the official organ of the county or, in the case of a municipality, in a newspaper of general circulation in the municipality once a week for two weeks immediately preceding the date of the election.

3-6-25.1. Price Advertising Banned on Premise.

(a) No person holding a retail dealer’s license to deal in wine by the package shall display any advertisement of or information regarding the price or prices of any wine in any show window or other place visible from outside the licensee’s place of business.

3-7-41. Calling of special elections upon direction of governing authorities to determine whether sale of distilled spirits by private clubs to be permitted.

(a) The governing authority of any county or municipality at its discretion may direct its election superintendent to issue the call for an election to determine if the sale of distilled spirits by private clubs, as provided in this chapter, shall be allowed. Upon such direction, the election superintendent shall call a special election at least 30 days prior to the date of the election and shall publish the notice of the call of the election in the official gazette of the county or, in the case of a municipal election, in a newspaper of general circulation in the municipality, once a week for two weeks preceding the election.

3-10-11(b). Sale of Contraband, Alcoholic Beverages.

(2) Within 30 days from the time the prosecuting attorney receives the notice, he shall institute condemnation proceedings by petition, a copy of which shall be served upon the owner or lessee, if known, and, if the owner or lessee is unknown, notice of the proceedings shall be published once a week for two weeks in the newspaper in which the sheriff’s advertisements are published.

(c) Where the owner or lessee of any property seized for purposes of condemnation absconds or conceals himself so that actual notice of the condemnation proceeding cannot be served upon him, he shall be served by publication as provided for in paragraph (2) of subsection (b) of this Code section in the case of an unknown owner or lessee.

4-3-5. Notice of impoundment and sale of livestock.

(a) Upon the impounding of any livestock by the sheriff, his deputies, or any other law enforcement officers of the county, the sheriff shall forthwith serve written notice upon the owner, advising such owner of the location or place where the livestock is being held and impounded, the amount due as a result of such impounding, and that unless such livestock is redeemed within three days from that date the livestock shall be offered for sale. In the event the owner of such livestock is unknown or cannot be found, service upon the owner shall be obtained by publishing a notice once in a newspaper of general circulation where the livestock is impounded, Sundays and holidays excluded. If there is no such newspaper then service shall be obtained by posting the notice at the courthouse door and at two other conspicuous places within said county. Such notice shall be in substantially the following form:

“To Whom It May Concern:

You are hereby notified that the following described livestock (giving full and accurate description of same, including marks and brands) is now impounded at (giving location where livestock is impounded) and the amount due by reason of such impounding is _____ dollars. The above-described livestock will, unless redeemed within three days from the date of this notice, be offered for sale at public auction to the highest bidder for cash.

_____ Date Sheriff of _____ County, Georgia”

(b) Unless the impounded livestock is redeemed within three days from the date of the notice, the sheriff shall forthwith give notice of sale thereof, which shall be held not less than five days nor more than ten days, excluding Sundays and holidays, from the first publication of the notice of sale. The notice of sale shall be published in a newspaper of general circulation in the county where the livestock is impounded, excluding Sundays and holidays, and by posting a copy of such notice at the courthouse door.

4-10-7.3 (a-b). Bird disease data.

(a) The Commissioner is authorized to declare certain animal diseases and syndromes to be diseases requiring notice and to require the reporting thereof to the department in a manner and at such times as may be prescribed by the Commissioner. The department shall require that such data be supplied as is deemed necessary and appropriate for the prevention and control of certain diseases and syndromes as are determined by the Commissioner. All such reports and data shall be deemed confidential and shall not be open to inspection by the public; provided however, that the Commissioner may release such reports and data in statistical form, for valid research purposes, and for other purposes as deemed appropriate by the Commissioner.

(b) Any person, including but not limited to , any veterinarian or veterinary diagnostic laboratory and practice personnel and any person associated with any bird dealer regulated by this chapter, submitting reports or data in good faith to the department in compliance with this Code section shall not be liable for any civil damages therefor.

4-11-9.5(b)(2). Cruelty to animals-custody hearing.

(2) Within 30 days after receiving a written request for a hearing, the government agency having custody of the animal shall hold a hearing as is provided in Chapter 13 of Title 50, the 'Georgia Administrative Procedure Act.' If the animal is in the custody of an agency of local government which has, by law or ordinance, established a procedure for hearing such matters, the body designated in such local law or ordinance shall conduct a hearing required by this Code section. If the local government does not have a hearing procedure, the government agency having custody of the animal may refer the matter to the Office of State Administrative Hearings. If the animal is in custody of the Department of Agriculture, the Commissioner or his or her designee shall conduct the hearing. The hearing shall be public and all testimony shall be received under oath. A record of the proceedings at such hearing shall be made and maintained by the hearing officer as provided in Code Section 50-13-13.

6-4-5. Georgia Airport Development Authority Disclosure.

(e) The authority shall keep suitable and proper books and records of all receipts, income, and expenditures of every kind and shall submit for inspection all of such books, together with a proper statement of the authority's financial position, on or about December 31 of each year, to the state auditor.

7-1-7. Legal Advertisement Procedures.

(a) Except as otherwise expressly provided, any notice or advertisement required by this chapter to be published in a newspaper shall be published once a week for four weeks in the newspaper which is, on the date of the first such publication, the official organ (as determined pursuant to Code Section 9-13-142) of the county which is or is to be the location of the main office of the financial institution.

(b) The department may waive or modify any requirement to publish notice:

(1) In order to facilitate a merger, consolidation, or sale of assets pursuant to paragraph (3) of subsection (c) of Code Section 7-

1-601, whether with an existing bank or a bank newly organized as a successor to a failing bank;

(2) Whenever it determines that the public benefit is not significantly served by a second or subsequent publication in a situation

where a series of transactions would otherwise require multiple publications;

(3) Where a similar publication required by another state or federal regulator serves substantially the same purpose;

- (4) By regulation or order, whenever it determines that a lesser number of publications will reduce administrative burden and will adequately serve the public benefit of the notice; or
- (5) For other reasons of regulatory parity.

(c) The department may require proof of publication or modified publication having been completed prior to consummation of the underlying transaction.

7-1-68(c). Publication of reports of condition summaries.

(c) Every financial institution shall publish annually abstract summaries of two if its reports of condition designated for this purpose by the department and shall file proof of such publication with the department. Such publication shall be made only once in a newspaper of general circulation in the county of the main office of the institution. The department may waive this requirement, in whole or in part, with respect to financial institutions which make their financial statements readily available to the public, including their customer base, and with respect to a class of financial institutions which does not do business with the public generally and may limit the required publication to the customer base served by the institution.

7-1-70(a). Records of the department of banking and finance kept confidential.

(a) Records of the department, regardless of the medium by which stored, are confidential. Except otherwise provided in this Code section, this chapter, or departmental rule or regulation, and, notwithstanding the provisions of Article 4 of Chapter 18 of Title 50, such records shall not be open to inspection by or made available to the public. The commissioner and all other officials and employees of the department shall not disclose facts and information obtained in the course of their duties, including information obtained from examinations, investigations, and reports as required or authorized in this part. The department may, however, provide by rule, regulation, or order for public access to certain records which, in the opinion of the commissioner, do not contain sensitive information and from which disclosure the public would benefit.

7-1-74. Annual Report of Department of Banking and Commerce.

For each calendar year the department shall compile and publish an annual report in such form and containing such information as it may determine necessary to summarize reasonably its operations. The report may contain recommendations which the department may have for changes in the laws governing financial institutions.

7-1-133. Prohibited advertising.

(a) No person or corporation doing business in this state shall advertise in or through any newspaper, radio, television, letters, circulars, billheads, or in any way or through any medium seeking to induce any person to purchase an instrument which is purported to be insured or guaranteed in a manner comparable to an insured deposit or share account in any financial institution authorized to have such deposits or accounts when in fact such instrument does not possess comparable insurance coverage as determined by the department. Whenever any person, firm, or corporation doing business in this state shall compare, in any such advertising media, an investment or a return on an investment, except an investment or return on an investment in the form of a deposit or share account, to a deposit or share account or a return on a deposit or share account in an authorized financial institution, it shall be clearly stated in such advertising or solicitation that the investment is not a deposit insured by a public body of the United States or of this state.

(b) No person or corporation shall use the terms "savings," "savings account," "deposit," or "withdrawal" or any equivalent thereof in any advertisement as above described in subsection (a) of this Code section indicating reference to instruments issued by or to be issued by the person or corporation.

7-1-198. Liquidation of financial institutions.

(c) The department shall forthwith give written or printed notice of the filing of an account to all corporations or persons whom it knows to be, or who claim to be depositors or other creditors or who have given to it notice claiming a right of attachment or execution. Such notice shall also state that unless an exception to the account or to any item therein is filed with the principal court within 30 days from the date of the filing thereof, it will be confirmed absolutely. The department shall also advertise such notice in a newspaper or newspapers as provided in this chapter, stating the date upon which it has filed its partial or final account and that all exceptions to the account must be filed within 30 days from the date of the filing of the account. The department shall forthwith file with the court, under oath or affirmation, a statement that it has, in the manner provided by this chapter, sent both the notice of its determination to liquidate and the notice of its filing of an account to all corporations or persons entitled thereto. The department shall also file the proofs of publication of the advertisements required by this Code section.

7-1-243 (c)(2). Banking advertisements permitted.

(c) Nothing in this Code section shall be construed to:

(2) Prohibit advertisement in media distributed in or transmitted into this state by persons or corporations lawfully engaged in the banking or trust business outside of this state.

7-1-392(c). Publication of Articles of Incorporation or a statement of application for proposed banking institutions.

(c) The incorporators shall file with the department, in triplicate, the articles, together with title fee required by Code Section 7-1-862. Such filing shall constitute an application for a certificate of incorporation. Immediately upon the filing of the articles, the department shall certify one copy thereof and return it to the applicants, who shall, in conformity with Code Section 7-1-7 and on the next business day following the filing of the articles, transmit for publication a copy of the articles or, in lieu thereof, a statement in substantially the following form:

‘An application for a certificate of incorporation of a (bank, trust company, or bank and trust company) to know as the _____ and to be located at _____ in _____ County, Georgia, will be made to the Secretary of State of Georgia by (names and addresses of incorporators) in accordance with Chapter 1 of Title 7 of the Official Code of Georgia Annotated, known as the ‘Financial Institutions Code of Georgia.’ A copy of the articles of incorporation of said proposed (bank, trust company, or bank and trust company) and the application have been filed with the Department of Banking and Finance. The following persons have been proposed as the initial directors: (names and addresses of proposed directors).’

to the newspaper which is the official organ of the county where the main office will be located. The articles or the statement must be published one a week for two consecutive weeks with the first publication occurring within ten days of receipt by the newspaper of the articles of statement.

7-1-513. Publication of articles of amendment for banking institutions.

When the articles of amendment are filed, the department shall certify one of the copies thereof and deliver the same to the bank or trust company. The bank or trust company shall cause to be published in a publication as specified in the rules, regulations, or written policies of the department a copy of the articles of amendment or, in lieu thereof, a statement in substantially the following form:

An application for a certificate of amendment of its articles of incorporation has been made by (name of bank or trust company) by filing such application with the Department of Banking and Finance in accordance with the applicable provisions of Chapter 1 of Title 7 of the Official Code of Georgia Annotated, known as the ‘Financial Institutions Code of Georgia.’ The (purpose) (purposes) of said articles of amendment (is) (are) (state the purpose of each amendment affected by the articles of amendment).

The articles of amendment or the statement must be published once a week for two consecutive weeks with the first publication occurring within ten days of receipt by the newspaper of the articles of amendment or statement.

7-1-532(d). Publication of statement that the articles of merger or consolidation for a proposed merger have been filed.

(d) No later than the next business day after filing the articles of merger or consolidation with the department, the parties shall mail or deliver to the publisher of a newspaper which is the official organ of the county where the main office of each party is located a notice which shall contain a statement that the articles of merger or consolidation have been filed with the department, the names of the institutions which are parties to the proposed merger or consolidation, and the proposed name of the surviving bank or trust company and shall designate a place where a copy of the articles of merger or consolidation may be examined. Subsection (b) and (c) of Code Section 7-1-7 shall also apply to the notice.

7-1-552. Merger or consolidation of financial institution.

(c) In the case of a conversion, the national bank shall publish, in the manner prescribed by Code Section 7-1-532, a notice of the proposed conversion, setting forth its name and the name it proposes to use as a bank or trust company and designating the place where a copy of the plan of conversion may be examined. The notice shall be published in the county of the main office of the national bank.

7-1-606(d). Public Notice required before approval of acquisition, merger or consolidation granted.

(d) The commissioner shall not grant any such contemplated approval until he or she first cause reasonable public notice of the proposed action to be given in the area to be affected and until he or she shall first afford to the public an opportunity to submit, for the commissioner's consideration, information, objections, and opinions as to the proposed action and its effect. The notice requirement may not apply in the case of a streamlined procedure where the holding company meets certain qualifying criteria established by rule, regulation, or written policy of the department.

7-1-625(c). Bank examination reports.

(c) The department may enter into cooperative and reciprocal agreements with the bank regulatory authorities of any state for the periodic examination of bank holding companies and may accept reports of examination and other records from such authorities in lieu of conducting its own examinations. The department may enter into joint actions with other regulatory bodies having concurrent jurisdiction or may enter into such actions independently to carry out its responsibilities under this title and assure compliance with the laws of this state. Any examinations or reports originated by Georgia or by another bank supervisory agency shall be deemed and treated as confidential according to Georgia law, and such confidentiality shall not be affected by the sharing of the examinations or reports. The department shall not be obligated to provide or disclose such examinations and reports to any third party. Agreements to share such examinations or reports shall contain provisions for dealing with confidentiality and subpoenas.

7-1-628.5 (b)(1). Exam reports of out-of-state banks confidential.

(1) The supervisor of the out-of-state state bank must agree to share with the commissioner examination reports prepared by the supervisor and any other information deemed necessary by the commissioner regarding such bank. The exam reports from any other state shall be considered to be the other state's property and shall be protected as confidential by Georgia law.

7-1-682(c). Conviction data on licensed sellers of checks or money orders.

(c) The department shall be authorized to obtain conviction data with respect to any applicant or any person who is a director, officer, partner, agent, employee, or ultimate equitable owner of 10 percent or more of the applicant. Upon receipt of information from the Georgia Crime Information Center that is incomplete or that indicates an applicant or

any person who is a director ,officer, partner, agent, employee, or ultimate equitable owner of 10 percent or more of the applicant has a criminal record in a state other than Georgia, the department shall submit to the Georgia Crime Information Center two complete sets of fingerprints of such applicant or such person, the required records search fees, and such other information as may be required. Upon receipt thereof, the Georgia Crime Information Center shall promptly transmit one set of finger prints to the Federal Bureau of Investigation for a search of bureau records and an appropriate report and shall retain the other set and promptly conduct a search of its own records and records to which it has access. The Georgia Crime Information Center shall notify the department in writing of any derogatory finding, including, but not limited to, any conviction data regarding the fingerprint records check, or if there is no such finding. All convictions data received by the department shall be used by the department for the exclusive purpose of carrying out its responsibilities under this article, shall not be a public record, shall be privileged, and shall not be disclosed to any other person or agency except to any person or agency which otherwise has a legal right to inspect the file. All such records shall be maintained by the department pursuant to laws regarding such records and the rules and regulations of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Georgia Crime Information Center, as applicable. As used in this subsection, 'conviction data' means a record of a finding, verdict, or plea of guilty or a plea of nolo contendere with regard to any crime, regardless of whether an appeal of the conviction has been sought."

7-1-702(c). Conviction data of check cashier applicants.

(c) The department shall be authorized to obtain conviction data with respect to any applicant or any person who is a director, officer, partner, agent, employee, or ultimate equitable owner of 10 percent or more of the applicant. Upon receipt of information from the Georgia Crime Information Center that is incomplete or that indicates an applicant or any person who is a director ,officer, partner, agent, employee, or ultimate equitable owner of 10 percent or more of the applicant has a criminal record in a state other than Georgia, the department shall submit to the Georgia Crime Information Center two complete sets of fingerprints of such applicant or such person, the required records search fees, and such other information as may be required. Upon receipt thereof, the Georgia Crime Information Center shall promptly transmit one set of finger prints to the Federal Bureau of Investigation for a search of bureau records and an appropriate report and shall retain the other set and promptly conduct a search of its own records and records to which it has access. The Georgia Crime Information Center shall notify the department in writing of any derogatory finding, including, but not limited to, any conviction data regarding the fingerprint records check, or if there is no such finding. All convictions data received by the department shall be used by the department for the exclusive purpose of carrying out its responsibilities under this article, shall not be a public record, shall be privileged, and shall not be disclosed to any other person or agency except to any person or agency which otherwise has a legal right to inspect the file. All such records shall be maintained by the department pursuant to laws regarding such records and the rules and regulations of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Georgia Crime Information Center, as applicable. As used in this subsection, 'conviction data' means a record of a finding, verdict, or plea of guilty or a plea of nolo contendere with regard to any crime, regardless of whether an appeal of the conviction has been sought."

7-1-1002(b). Transaction of mortgage business without a license- availability of information regarding revoked licenses.

(b) On and after July 1, 1995, it is prohibited for any person, as defined in Code Section 7-1-1000, including a corporation but not including any natural person who purchases five or fewer mortgage loans in any one calendar year, knowingly to purchase, sell, or transfer one or more mortgage loans or loan applications from or to a mortgage broker or mortgage lender who is neither licensed nor exempt from the licensing or registration provisions of this article. Such a purchase shall not affect the obligation of the borrower under the terms of the mortgage loan. The department shall provide for distribution or availability of information regarding approved or revoked licenses.

7-1-1004(e). Financial Institutions- convictions data of mortgage license applicant.

(e) The department shall be authorized to obtain conviction data with respect to any applicant or any person who is a director, officer, partner, agent, employee, or ultimate equitable owner of 10 percent or more of the applicant. Upon receipt of information from the Georgia Crime Information Center that is incomplete or that indicates an applicant or any person who is a director ,officer, partner, agent, employee, or ultimate equitable owner of 10 percent or more of the applicant has a criminal record in a state other than Georgia, the department shall submit to the Georgia Crime Information Center two complete sets of fingerprints of such applicant or such person, the required records search

fees, and such other information as may be required. Upon receipt thereof, the Georgia Crime Information Center shall promptly transmit one set of finger prints to the Federal Bureau of Investigation for a search of bureau records and an appropriate report and shall retain the other set and promptly conduct a search of its own records and records to which it has access. The Georgia Crime Information Center shall notify the department in writing of any derogatory finding, including, but not limited to, any conviction data regarding the fingerprint records check, or if there is no such finding. All convictions data received by the department shall be used by the department for the exclusive purpose of carrying out its responsibilities under this article, shall not be a public record, shall be privileged, and shall not be disclosed to any other person or agency except to any person or agency which otherwise has a legal right to inspect the file. All such records shall be maintained by the department pursuant to laws regarding such records and the rules and regulations of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Georgia Crime Information Center, as applicable. As used in this subsection, 'conviction data' means a record of a finding, verdict, or plea of guilty or a plea of nolo contendere with regard to any crime, regardless of whether an appeal of the conviction has been sought.

7-1-1004(f). Mortgage lender and broker investigation records.

(f) All conviction data received by the department shall be used by the department for the exclusive purpose of carrying out the responsibilities of this article, shall not be a public record, shall be privileged, and shall not be disclosed to any other person or agency except to any person or agency which otherwise has a legal right to inspect the file.

7-1-1004 (g). Criminal history records of financial license applicants

(g) Upon receipt of fingerprints, fees and other required information, the Georgia Crime Information Center shall promptly transmit one set of fingerprints to the Federal Bureau of Investigation for a search of bureau records and an appropriate report and shall retain the other set and promptly conduct a search of its own records and records to which it has access. The Georgia Crime Information Center shall notify the department in writing of any derogatory finding, including but not limited to , any conviction data regarding the fingerprint records clerk, or if there is no such finding. All conviction data received by the department of by the applicant or licensee shall be used by the party requesting such data for the exclusive purpose of carrying out the responsibilities of this article, shall not be a public record, shall be privileged, and shall not be disclosed to any other person or agency except to any person or agency which otherwise has a legal right to inspect the file.

7-1-1009(c)(3),(4),(f). Disclosure by Dept. of Banking Violation by or imposition of fine/penalty upon financial institution allowed; examination/investigation information of financial institutions general confidential, exceptions.

(3) Disclose information concerning any violation of this article or any rule, regulation, or order under this article, provided the information is derived from a final order of the department; and

(4) Disclose the imposition of an administrative fine or penalty under this article.

(f) Examinations and investigations conducted under this article and information obtained by the department in the course of its duties under this article are confidential, except as provided in this subsection, pursuant to the provisions of Code Section 7-1-70. In addition to the exceptions set forth in subsection (b) of code Section 7-1-70 and in paragraph (3) of subsection (c) of this Code section, the department is authorized to share information obtained under this article with other state and federal regulatory agencies or law enforcement authorities. Additionally, the commissioner or an examiner specifically designated may disclose such limited information as is necessary to conduct a civil or administrative investigation or proceeding. In the case of such sharing, the safeguards to confidentiality already in place within such agencies or authorities shall be deemed adequate. Information contained in the records of the department which is not confidential and may be made available to the public upon receipt by the department of a written request shall include the name, business address, and license number of a licensee or registrant and the owner or owners thereof, the name and business address of a licensee's or registrant's agent for service, and the terms of or a copy of any bond filed by a licensee or registrant.

7-1-1016. Mortgage loan advertising.

In addition to such other rules, regulations, and policies as the department may promulgate to effectuate the purpose of this article, the department shall prescribe regulations governing the advertising of mortgage loans, including without limitation the following requirements:

(1) Advertisement for loans regulated under this article may not be false, misleading, or deceptive. No person whose activities are regulated under this article may advertise in any manner so as to indicate or imply that its interest rates or charges for loans are in any way 'recommended,' 'approved,' 'set,' or 'established' by the state or this article.

(2) All advertisements disseminated in this state by a licensee or a registrant shall contain the name, license number, and an office address of such licensee or registrant, which shall conform to a name and address on record with the department; and

(3) No licensee shall advertise its services in Georgia in any media disseminated in this state, whether print or electronic, without the words 'Georgia Residential Mortgage Licensee' or, for those advertisers licensed in more than one state, a listing of Georgia as a state in which the advertiser is licensed.

8-3-74. Sale of Housing Bonds.

The bonds may be sold at not less than par at public sale held after notice has been published once at least five days prior to such sale in a newspaper having a general circulation in the city or the county and in a financial newspaper published in the City of New York, New York, or in the City of Atlanta, Georgia, provided that such bonds may be sold at not less than par to the federal government or to an institution insured by an agency of the federal government at private sale without any public advertisement.

8-3-103. Public hearings on adoption of resolution for housing bonds.

The governing body of a county shall not adopt any resolution authorized by Code Section 8-3-100, 8-3-102, and 8-3-104 unless a public hearing has first been held. The clerk of such county shall give notice of the time, place, and purpose of the public hearing at least ten days prior to the day on which the hearing is to be held. Such notice shall be given by publication in a newspaper published in such county or, if there is no newspaper published in such county, in a newspaper published in the state and having a general circulation in such county. Upon the date fixed for such public hearing, an opportunity to be heard shall be granted to all residents of such county and to all other interested persons.

8-3-202. Fair Housing.

(a) Except as exempted by subsection (b) or (d) of this Code section or Code Section 8-3-205, it shall be unlawful:

(1) To refuse to sell or rent after the making of a bona fide offer, or to refuse to negotiate for the sale or rental of, or otherwise

make unavailable or deny, a dwelling to any person because of race, color, religion, sex, handicap, familial status, or national origin;

(2) To discriminate against any person in the terms, conditions, or privileges of sale or rental of a dwelling, or in the provision of

services or facilities in connection therewith, because of race, color, religion, sex, handicap, familial status, or national origin;

(3) To make, print, or publish or cause to be made, printed, or published any notice, statement, or advertisement, with respect to

the sale or rental of a dwelling, that indicates any preference, limitation, or discrimination based on race, color, religion, sex,

handicap, familial status, or national origin, or an intention to make any such preference, limitation, or discrimination;

(b) (1) Nothing in this Code section, other than paragraph (3) of subsection (a) of this Code section, shall apply to:

(A) Any single-family dwelling sold or rented by an owner; if:

(i) Such private individual owner does not own more than three such single-family dwellings at any one time;

(ii) Such bona fide private individual owner does not own any interest in, nor is there owned or reserved on his behalf, under any express or voluntary agreement, title to or any right to all or a portion of the proceeds from the sale or rental of more than three such single-family dwellings at any one time;

(iii) Such dwelling is sold or rented:

(I) Without the use in any manner of the sales or rental facilities or the sales or rental services of any real estate broker, agent, or salesman, or of such facilities or services of any person in the business of selling or renting dwellings, or of any employee or agent of any such broker, agent, salesman, or person; and

(II) Without the publication, posting, or mailing, after notice, of any advertisement or written notice in violation of subsection (c) of this Code section; but nothing in this paragraph shall prohibit the use of attorneys, escrow agents, abstractors, title companies, and other such professional assistance as necessary to perfect or transfer the title; or

(B) Rooms or units in dwellings containing living quarters occupied or intended to be occupied by no more than four families living independently of each other, if the owner actually maintains and occupies one of such living quarters as his residence.

(2) In the case of the sale of any such single-family dwelling by a private individual owner not residing in such dwelling at the time of such sale or who was not the most recent resident of such dwelling prior to such sale, the exemption granted by this subsection shall apply only with respect to one such sale within any 24 month period.

9-8-10. Adoption. Where service cannot be made in other ways.

If service cannot be made by either of these methods, that parent shall be given notice by publication once a week for three weeks in the official organ of the county where the petition has been filed and of the county of his last known address.

9-11-4(e)(1). Service of Civil Suit.

(C) Publication. When the court orders service by publication, the clerk shall cause the publication to be made in the paper in which sheriff's advertisements are printed, four times within the ensuing 60 days, publications to be at least seven days apart. The party obtaining the order shall, at the time of filing, deposit the cost of publication. The published notice shall contain the name of the parties plaintiff and defendant, with the caption setting forth the court, the character of the action, the date the action was filed, the date of the order for service by publication, and a notice directed and addressed to the party to be thus served, commanding him to file with the clerk and serve upon the plaintiff's attorney an answer within 60 days of the date of the order for service by publication and shall bear teste in the name of the judge and shall be signed by the clerk of the court. Where the residence or abiding place of the absent or nonresident party is known, the party obtaining the order shall advise the clerk thereof; and it shall be the duty of the clerk, within 15 days after filing of the order for service by publication, to enclose, direct, stamp, and mail a copy of the notice, together with a copy of the order for service by publication and complaint, if any, to the party named in the order at his last known address, if any, and make an entry of this action on the complaint or other pleadings filed in the case. The copy of the notice to be mailed to the nonresident shall be a duplicate of the one published in the newspaper but need not necessarily be a copy of the newspaper itself. When service by publication is ordered, personal service of a copy of the summons, complaint, and order of publication outside the state in lieu of publication shall be equivalent to serving notice by publication and to mailing when proved to the satisfaction of the judge or otherwise. The defendant shall have 30 days from the date of such personal service outside the state in which to file defensive pleadings.

9-11-4(f)(1)(C). Service of Summons-publication.

(C) Publication. When the court orders service by publication, the clerk shall cause the publication to be made in the paper in which sheriff's advertisements are printed, four times within the ensuing 60 days, publications to be at

least seven days apart. The party obtaining the order shall, at the time of filing, deposit the cost of publication. The published notice shall contain the name of the parties plaintiff and defendant, with a caption setting forth the court, the character of the action, the date the action was filed, the date of the order for service by publication, and a notice directed and addressed to the party to be thus served, commanding him or her to file with the clerk and serve upon the plaintiff's attorney an answer within 60 days of the date of the order for service by publication and shall bear teste in the name of the judge and shall be signed by the clerk of the court. Where the residence or abiding place of the absent or nonresident party is known, the party obtaining the order shall advise the clerk thereof; and it shall be the duty of the clerk, within 15 days after filing of the order for service by the publication, to enclose, direct, stamp, ad mail a copy of the notice, together with a copy of the order for service by publication and complaint, if any, to the party named in the order at his or her last known address, if any, and make an entry of this action on the complaint or other pleadings filed in the case. The copy of the noticed to be mailed to the nonresident shall be a duplicate copy of the newspaper but need not necessarily be a copy of the newspaper itself. When service by publication is ordered, personal service of a copy of the summons, complaint, and order of publication outside the state in lieu of publication shall be equivalent to serving notice by publication and to mailing when proved to the satisfaction of the judge or otherwise. The defendant shall have 30 days from the date of such personal service outside the state on which to file defensive pleadings.

9-11-11.1. Protection against suits infringing First Amendment rights.

(a) The General Assembly of Georgia finds and declares that it is in the public interest to encourage participation by the citizens of Georgia in matters of public significance through the exercise of their constitutional rights of freedom of speech and the right to petition government for redress of grievances. The General Assembly of Georgia further finds and declares that the valid exercise of the constitutional rights of freedom of speech and the right to petition government for a redress of grievances should not be chilled through abuse of the judicial process.

(b) For any claim asserted against a person or entity arising from an act by that person or entity which could reasonably be construed as an act in furtherance of the right of free speech or the right to petition government for a redress of grievances under the Constitution of the United States or the Constitution of the State of Georgia in connection with an issue of public interest or concern, both the party asserting the claim and the party's attorney of record, if any, shall be required to file, contemporaneously with the pleading containing the claim, a written verification under oath as set for in Code Section 9-10-113. Such written verification shall certify that the party and his or her attorney of record, if any, have read the claim; that to the best of their knowledge, information, and belief formed after reasonable inquiry it is well grounded in fact and is warranted by existing law or a good faith argument for the extension, modification, or reversal of existing law; that the act forming the basis for the claim is not a privileged communication under paragraph (4) of Code Section 51-5-7; and that the claim is not interposed for any improper purpose such as to suppress a person's or entity's right of free speech or right to petition government, or to harass, or to cause unnecessary delay or needless increase in the cost of litigation. If the claim is not verified as required by this subsection, it shall be stricken unless it is verified within ten days after the omission is called to the attention of the party asserting the claim. If a claim is verified in violation of this Code section, the court, upon motion or upon its own initiative, shall impose upon the persons who signed the verification, a represented party, or both an appropriate sanction which may include dismissal of the claim and an order to pay to the other party or parties the amount of the reasonable expenses incurred because of the filing of the pleading, including a reasonable attorney's fee.

(c) As used in this Code section, 'act in furtherance of the right of free speech or the right to petition government for a redress of grievances under the Constitution of the United States or the Constitution of the State of Georgia in connection with an issue of public interest or concern' includes any written or oral statement, writing, or petition made before or to a legislative, executive, or judicial proceeding, or any other official proceeding authorized by law, or any written or oral statement, writing, or petition made in connection with an issue under consideration or review by a legislative, executive, or judicial body, or any other official proceeding authorized by law.

(d) All discovery and any pending hearings or motions in the action shall be stayed upon the filing of a motion to dismiss or a motion to strike made pursuant to subsection (b) of this Code section. The motion shall be heard not more

than 30 days after service unless the emergency matters before the court require a later hearing. The court, on noticed motion and for good cause shown, may order that specified discovery or other hearings or motions be conducted notwithstanding this subsection.

(e) Nothing in this Code section shall affect or preclude the right of any party to any recovery otherwise authorized by common law, statute, law, or rule.”

9-13-140. Advertising; Publication of sales of land and other property.

“(a) The sheriff, coroner, or other officer shall publish weekly for four weeks in the legal organ for the county, or if there is no newspaper designated as such, then in the nearest newspaper having the largest general circulation in such county, notice of all sales of land and other property executed by the officer. In the advertisement the officer shall give a full and complete description of the property to be sold, making known the names of the plaintiff, the defendant, and any person who may be in the possession of the property. In the case of real property, such advertisement shall include the legal description of such real property and may include the street address of such real property, if available, but provided that no foreclosure shall be invalidated by the failure to include a street address or by the insertion of an erroneous street address.”

9-13-141. Timing of advertisements for legal notices.

In all cases where the law requires citations, notices, or advertisements by probate court judges, clerks, sheriffs, county bailiffs, administrators, executors, guardians, trustees, or others to be published in a newspaper for 30 days or for four weeks or once a week for four weeks, it shall be sufficient and legal to publish the same once a week for four weeks, that is, one insertion each week for each of the four weeks, immediately preceding the term or day when the order is to be granted or the sale is to take place. The number of days between the date of the first publication and the term or day when the order is to be granted or the sale is to take place, whether more or less than 30 days, shall not in any manner invalidate or render irregular the notice, citation, advertisement, order, or sale.

9-13-142. Requirements to be considered Legal Organ.

(a) No journal or newspaper published in this state shall be declared, made, or maintained as the official organ of any county for the publication of sheriff’s sales, citations of probate court judges, or any other advertising commonly known in terms of ‘official or legal advertising’ and required by law to be published in such county official newspaper unless the newspaper shall meet and maintain the following qualifications:

(1) ‘Newspaper’ as used in this Code section means a printed product of multiple pages containing not greater than 75 percent advertising content in no more than one-half of its issues during the previous 12 months, excluding separate advertising supplements inserted into but separately identifiable from any regular issue or issues of the newspaper.

(2) The newspaper shall be published within the county and continuously at least weekly for a period of two years or is the direct successor of such a newspaper. Failure to publish for not more than two weeks in any calendar year shall not disqualify a newspaper otherwise qualified.

(3) For a period of two years prior to designation and thereafter, the newspaper shall have and maintain at least 75 percent paid circulation as established by an independent audit. Paid circulation shall not include newspapers that are distributed free or in connection with a service or promotion at no additional charge to the ultimate recipient. For circulation to be considered paid, the recipient of the newspaper or such recipient’s employer or household must pay reasonable and adequate consideration for the newspaper. No rules of circulation of audit companies, the U.S. Postal Service, or accounting principles may be considered in determining paid circulation if they are inconsistent with the provisions of this subsection.

(4) Based on the published results of the 1990 United States decennial census or any future census, the newspaper shall have and maintain at least the following paid circulation within the county for which it is designated as the legal

organ newspaper:

(A) Five hundred copies per issue in counties having a population of less than 20,000;

(B) Seven hundred fifty copies per issue in counties having a population of at least 20,000 but less than 100,000; or

(C) One thousand five hundred copies per issue in counties having a population of 100,000 or greater.

(5) For purposes of this Code section, paid circulation shall include home or mail delivery subscription sales, counter, vendor and newsrack sales, and sales to independent newspaper contract carriers for resale. Paid circulation shall not include multiple copies purchased by one entity unless the multiple copies are purchased for and distributed to the purchaser's officers, employees, or agents, or within the purchaser's household.

(b) However, in counties where no journal or newspaper meets the qualifications set forth in subsection (a) of this code section, the official organ may be designated by the judge of the probate court, sheriff, and the clerk of the superior court, a majority of these officers governing from among newspapers otherwise qualified to be a legal organ that meet the minimum circulation in the preceding subsection for the county, or if there is no such newspaper, then the newspaper having the greatest general paid circulation in the county.

(c) Any selection or change in the official organ of any county shall be made upon the concurrent action of the judge of the probate court, the sheriff, and the clerk of the superior court of the county or a majority of the officers. No change in the official legal organ shall be effective without the publication for four weeks of notice of the decision to make a change in the newspaper in which legal advertisements have previously been published. All changes in the official legal organ shall be made effective on January 1 unless a change has to be made where there is no other qualified newspaper.

(d) Notwithstanding the other provisions of this Code section, an official organ of any county meeting the qualifications under the statute in force at the time of its appointment and which was appointed prior to July 1, 1999 may remain the official organ of that county until a majority of the judge of the probate court, the sheriff, and the clerk of the superior court determine to appoint a new official organ for the county.

(e) During the month of December in each year the judge of the probate court of each county shall notify the Secretary of State, on a form supplied by the Secretary of State, of the name and mailing address of the journal or newspaper currently serving as the official organ of the county. The judge of the probate court shall also likewise notify the Secretary of State of any change in the official organ of the county at the time that such change is made. The Secretary of State shall maintain at all times a current listing of the names and addresses of all county organs and shall make such list available to any person upon request."

9-13-143. Rates For Legal Advertisements.

(a) The rates to be allowed to publishers for publishing legal advertisements shall be as follows:

(1) For each 100 words, not more than the sum of \$10.00 for each insertion for the first four insertions;

(2) For each subsequent insertion, not more than the sum of \$9.00 per 100 words.

In all cases fractional parts shall be charged for at the same rates.

(b) For the purpose of the computation in subsection (a) of this Code section, a block of numbers or a block of letters and numbers shall be counted as one word. If the block of numbers or letters or any combination thereof contains a hyphen, a semicolon, a colon, or other similar character or punctuation mark, the block shall still be counted as one word, provided there are no intervening spaces. When an intervening space does occur, this space shall mark the start of a new word.

(c) No judge of the probate court, sheriff, coroner, clerk, marshal, or other officer shall receive or collect from the

parties, plaintiff or defendant, other or greater rates than set forth in this Code section.

9-13-144. Alternate advertising when rates not agreed on.

(a) If the judge of the probate court, the sheriff, or other officer is unable to procure advertisements at the rate prescribed in Code Section 9-13-143 in a newspaper published at the county site of the county, he may have the advertisements published in any newspaper in this state having the largest general circulation in the county, provided that any paper published in the county shall be next entitled to the public advertisements and provided, further, that the rates shall be agreed upon.

(b) If contracts cannot be made with newspapers at the rates prescribed, then the sheriff and the judge of the probate court or other advertising officers shall post their advertisements at the courthouse and in a public place in each militia district in the county for the length of time required by law for advertising in newspapers.

9-13-161. Where and when sales under execution held; change of place of public sales by court order.

(a) Unless otherwise provided, sales of property taken under execution shall be made by the sheriffs or coroners only at the courthouse of the county where the levy was made on the first Tuesday in each month, between the hours of 10:00 A.M. and 4:00 P.M., and at public outcry; provided, however, that, should the first Tuesday of the month fall on New Year's Day or Independence Day, such sales shall take place on the immediately following Wednesday.

(c) By general order of the presiding judge of the superior court of the county, published in the official newspaper of the county and entered on the minutes of the court, all sales of property under execution within a county may be held at a place other than at the courthouse when, in the opinion of the judge, the holding of such sales before the courthouse door would create an undue traffic hazard or unnecessarily endanger the person or property of persons using the public streets. However, no such property shall be sold at a place different from that shown in the advertisement of the sale. Any change in the place of such sales within any county, as herein provided, shall also apply to all public sales within the county required to be conducted in the manner of sheriff's sales.

9-13-161.1. Change of Location.

(a) In any county of this state having a population of 600,000 or more according to the United States decennial census of 1990 or any future such census, the chief judge of the superior court shall be authorized and empowered to provide, by general order published in the official newspaper of the county and also in two other newspapers having general circulation in such county and entered upon the minutes of the court, that all sales of personal property by the sheriff of such county may be held at a place other than at the courthouse where, in the opinion of the chief judge, the holding of such sales before the courthouse door would create an undue traffic hazard or unnecessarily endanger the person or property of persons using the public streets.

10-1-310. Scalping Tickets - Advertising.

(a) It shall be unlawful for any person to sell or offer for sale any ticket of admission or other evidence of the right of entry to any football game, basketball game, baseball game, soccer game, hockey game, or tennis or golf tournament for a price in excess of the price printed on the ticket; provided, however, that a service charge not to exceed \$3.00 may be charged when tickets or other evidences of the right of entry are sold by an authorized ticket agent through places of established business licensed to do business by the municipality or county, where applicable, in which such places of business are located.

(b) It shall be unlawful for any person to sell or offer for sale any ticket of admission or other evidence of the right of entry to any entertainment event not covered by subsection (a) of this Code section, including but not limited to, athletic contests, concerts, theater performances, or other entertainments, amusements, or exhibitions to which the general public is admitted, for a price in excess of the price printed on the ticket; provided, however, that the owner, operator, lessee, or tenant of the property on which such entertainment event is to be held or is being held may authorize, in writing, any person to charge a service charge for the sale or selling of such ticket, privilege, or

license of admission in addition to the price printed on the ticket. Such writing shall specify the amount of the service charge to be charged for the sale or selling of each ticket, privilege, or license of admission.

(c) Any advertisement, announcement, or poster for any event covered by this Code section which includes the price of admission shall specify the amount of the service charge to be charged for the sale or selling of each ticket, privilege, or license of admission and such advertisement shall be clearly and conspicuously stated.”

10-1-393 (21). Advertising “976” numbers.

Advertising a telephone number the prefix of which is 976 and which when called automatically imposes a per-call charge or cost to the consumer, other than a regular charge imposed for long-distance telephone service, unless the advertisement contains the name, address, and telephone number of the person responsible for the advertisement and unless the person’s telephone number and the per-call charge is printed in type of the same size as that of the number being advertised.

10-1-393(30). Fair Business Practices Act/Home Health Agencies and Services.

(30) With respect to any individual or facility providing home health services:

(A) For any person or entity not duly licensed by the Department of Human Resources as a home health agency to regularly hold itself out as a home health agency, or

(B) For any person or entity not duly licensed by the Department of Human Resources as a home health agency to utilize the words ‘home health’ or ‘home health services’ in any manner including but not limited to advertisements, brochures, or letters.

Unless otherwise prohibited by law, nothing in this subparagraph shall be construed to prohibit persons or entities from using the words ‘home health’ or ‘home health services’ in conjunction with the words ‘equipment,’ ‘durable medical equipment,’ ‘pharmacy,’ ‘pharmaceutical services,’ ‘prescription medications,’ ‘infusion therapy,’ or ‘supplies’ in any manner including but not limited to advertisements, brochures, or letters. An unlicensed person or entity may advertise under the category ‘home health services’ in any advertising publication which divides its advertisements into categories, provided that:

- (i) The advertisement is not placed in the category with the intent to mislead or deceive;
- (ii) The use of the advertisement in the category is not part of an unfair or deceptive practice; and
- (iii) The advertisement is not otherwise unfair, deceptive, or misleading.

10-1-420. Advertising without intending to sell on stated terms prohibited; penalty.

(a) No person, firm, or corporation shall offer for sale merchandise, commodities, or services by making, publishing, disseminating, circulating, or placing before the public within this state in a newspaper or other publication, or in the form of a book, notice, handbill, poster, sign, billboard, bill, circular, pamphlet, letter, photograph, motion picture, or by radio, loud-speaker, telephone, television, telegraph, or in any other way, or advertise merchandise, commodities, or services with intent, design, or purpose not to sell the merchandise, commodities, or services so advertised or offered for sale at the price or upon the terms stated therein or otherwise communicated, or with intent not to sell the merchandise, commodities, or services so advertised.

(b) Any person, firm, or corporation violating this Code section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

10-1-421. False or fraudulent statements in advertising prohibited; broadcaster or publisher acting in good faith excepted; penalties.

(a) No person, firm, corporation, or association or any employee thereof, with intent directly or indirectly to dispose of real or personal property or to perform services, professional or otherwise, or to do anything of any nature whatsoever to induce the public to enter into any obligation relating thereto, shall make or disseminate or cause to be made or disseminated before the public in this state, in any newspaper or other publication, radio, television, or advertising device or by public outcry or proclamation or any other manner or means whatever, any statement con-

cerning such real or personal property or services, professional or otherwise, or concerning any circumstances or matter of fact connected with the proposed performance or disposition thereof which is untrue or fraudulent and which is known or which by the exercise of reasonable care should be known to be untrue or fraudulent.

(b) Nothing in this Code section shall apply to any visual or sound broadcasting station or to any publisher or printer of a newspaper, magazine, or other form of printed advertising who broadcasts, telecasts, publishes, or prints such advertisement in good faith without knowledge of its false or fraudulent character.

(c) Whoever violates this Code section shall be fined not less than \$200.00 nor more than \$1,000.00 or imprisoned not more than 20 days, or both.

10-1-426. Penalty for violations of Code Sections 10-1-424 and 10-1-425; broadcasters and publishers acting in good faith excepted.

Any person, firm, association, or corporation violating any of the provisions of Code Sections 10-1-424 and 10-1-425 shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. Nothing in Code Sections 10-1-424 through 10-1-426 shall apply to any visual or sound broadcasting station or to any publisher or printer of a newspaper, magazine, or other form of printed advertising who broadcasts, telecasts, publishes, or prints such advertisement in good faith without knowledge of its false or fraudulent character.

10-1-427. False or misleading advertisements.

(a) No person, firm, corporation, or association or any employee thereof, with intent directly or indirectly to perform legal services or to do anything of any nature whatsoever to induce the public to enter into any obligation relating thereto, shall make or disseminate or cause to be made or disseminated before the public in this state, in any newspaper or other publication, radio, television, or advertising device or by public outcry or proclamation or any other manner or means whatever, any statement concerning such legal services or concerning any circumstances or matter of fact connected with the proposed performance thereof which is untrue, fraudulent, deceptive, or misleading and which is known or which by the exercise of reasonable care should be known or which by the exercise of reasonable care should be known to be untrue, fraudulent, deceptive, or misleading.

(b) Nothing in this Code section shall apply to any visual or sound broadcasting station or to any publisher or printer of a newspaper, magazine, or other form of printed advertising who broadcasts, telecasts, publishes, or prints such advertisement in good faith without knowledge of its false, fraudulent, deceptive, or misleading character.

(c) The Governor's Office of Consumer Affairs is authorized and empowered, upon the receipt of a complaint or upon its own initiative, to investigate any advertising which might be in violation of subsection (a) of this Code section. If the office determines that any advertising is in violation of subsection (a) of this Code section, it is authorized and empowered, after providing the offender with reasonable notice and an opportunity for a hearing, to issue a public reprimand, to issue a cease and desist order against the offender, to report any such action to any board, agency commission, association, or other entity governing or supervising the legal profession, and to publicize any such action in a medium or media likely to reach the recipients of the improper advertising. Any person against whom the office issues an adverse decision may, as his sole remedy in equity or at law, seek a restraining order against such adverse decision in the superior court.

(d) Any person who violates a cease and desist order issued pursuant to subsection (c) of this Code section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor in the county in which such person resides. Nothing in this subsection shall prohibit any board, agency, commission, association, or other entity governing or supervising the legal profession from taking any lawful action against such person as a result of such improper practices. Each publication of an advertisement in violation of any such cease and desist order shall constitute a separate offense.

10-1-454. Copy and trademark infringement made criminal.

(a) As used in this Code section, the term ‘forged or counterfeited trademark, service mark, or copyrighted or registered design’ means any mark or design which is identical to, substantially indistinguishable from, or an imitation of a trademark, service mark, or copyrighted or registered design which is registered for those types of goods or services with the Secretary of State pursuant to this part or registered on the Principal Register of the United States Patent and Trademark Office or registered under the laws of any other state or protected by the federal Amateur Sports Act of 1978, 36 U.S.C. Section 380, whether or not the offender knew such mark or design was so registered or protected, if the use of such trademark, service mark, or copyrighted or registered design has not been authorized by the owner thereof. The unregistered symbols, emblems, trademarks, insignias, and words covered by the federal Amateur Sports Act of 1978, 36 U.S.C. Section 380, shall be afforded protection under the trademark law in the same manner as registered trademarks, service marks, and copyrighted or registered designs.

(b) Any person who knowingly and willfully forges or counterfeits any trademark, service mark, or copyrighted or registered design, without the consent of the owner of such trademark, service mark, or copyrighted or registered design, or who knowingly possesses any tool, machine, devise, or other reproduction instrument or material with the intent to reproduce any forged or counterfeited trademark, service mark, or copyrighted or registered design counterfeiting and, upon conviction, shall be punished.

10-1-490. Business using trade, partnership, or other name not showing ownership to file registration statement.

(a) Every person, firm or partnership carrying on in this state any trade or business under any trade name or partnership name or other name which does not disclose the individual ownership of the trade, business, or profession carried on under such name shall, within 30 days from March 29, 1937, or thereafter before commencing to do business, file in the office of the clerk of the superior court of the county in which the business is chiefly carried on or, in the case of a domestic corporation using any name other than its corporate name, in the county of its legal domicile, a registration statement, verified by affidavit, setting forth the name or names and addresses of the person, persons, firm, or partnership owning and carrying on said trade or business and stating the nature of the business being carried on and the trade, partnership, or other name used and shall, upon any change of ownership, likewise file a new and amended statement of registration. Notice of such filing giving the names and addresses of each person, firm, or partnership to engage in business under such trade name or partnership name shall be published in the paper in which the sheriff’s advertisements are printed once a week for two weeks.

10-1-510. Fine Art Rights.

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

- (1) “Artist” means the creator of a work of fine art.
- (2) “Customer” means a person who contracts to have a printer duplicate a work of fine art
- (3) “Duplicate” means to print, copy, or otherwise reproduce.
- (4) “Fine art” means a painting, sculpture, drawing, photograph, craft work, fiber art, or work of graphic art.
- (5) “Fine print” includes, but is not limited to, an engraving, etching, woodcut, lithograph, monoprint, or serigraph but does not include industrial designs.
- (6) “Industrial design” means the aesthetic appearance of an article used in commerce.
- (6.1) ‘Person’ means an individual, partnership, corporation, association, entity, or other group, however organized.
- (7) “Printer” means a person who contracts to duplicate a work of fine art for a customer.
- (8) “Work of fine art” means any work of visual or graphic art of any media, including, but not limited to, fine art, fine print, or film.

(b) Whenever a work of fine art is sold or otherwise transferred by or on behalf of the artist who created it, or the heirs or personal representatives thereof, the right of reproduction thereof is reserved to the grantor until the right passes into the public domain pursuant to federal copyright laws unless the right is sooner expressly transferred by

an instrument, note, or memorandum in writing signed by the owner of the rights conveyed or the duly authorized agent thereof. Nothing contained in this Code section is intended to prohibit the fair use, as defined in the federal copyright law (17 U.S.C. Section 107), of such work of fine art.

(c) Whenever an exclusive or nonexclusive conveyance of any right to reproduce, prepare derivative works based on, distribute copies of, or display publicly a work of fine art is made by or on behalf of the artist who created it or the owner at the time of the conveyance, ownership of the physical work of fine art shall remain with and be reserved to the artist or owner, as the case may be, unless such right of ownership is expressly transferred by an instrument, note, memorandum, or other writing signed by the artist, the owner, or the duly authorized agent thereof.

(d) Whenever an exclusive or nonexclusive conveyance of any right to reproduce, prepare derivative works based on, distribute copies of, or publicly display a work of fine art is made by or on behalf of the artist who created it or the owner at the time of the conveyance, any ambiguity with respect to the nature or extent of the rights conveyed shall be resolved in favor of the reservation of rights by the artist or owner unless in any given case the federal copyright law (17 U. S. C. Section 1 et. seq.) provides the contrary.

(e) Whenever a customer shall present to a printer for duplication information or images that include a work of fine art stored or duplicated as electronic data or in any digital form or that is transmitted to the printer as electronic data or in any digital form, it shall be the sole responsibility of the customer to provide a signed statement in compliance with the provisions of subsection (h) of this Code section to the duplication or that those rights have passed into the public domain pursuant to federal copyright laws.

(f) Except as provided in subsection (e) of this Code section, no printer shall enter into any agreement with any customer to duplicate a work of fine art when that customer's aggregate paid and unpaid obligations to that printer for all such prior or current duplications of that work of fine art exceed \$2,000.00 unless the printer obtains, at the time such aggregate obligation first exceeds \$2000.00, a signed statement from the customer that the customer has the legal right or license authorizing such duplication or that those rights have passed into the public domain pursuant to federal copyright laws.

(g) Any printer who duplicates a work of fine art in reliance upon a statement obtained pursuant to subsection (e) or (f) of this Code section will incur no liability for damages under subsection (j) of this Code section.

(h) The statement required by subsections (e) and (f) of this Code section:

- (1) Does not have to be sworn;
- (2) May be included on the invoice, purchase order, proposed form, or other document;
- (3) May be signed one time and kept on file for all duplications for the same customer;
- (4) May be signed by any employee or agent of the customer on the customer's behalf; and
- (5) Shall be in substantially the following form:

“ STATEMENT

The undersigned customer has obtained in writing the legal right or license which authorizes the duplication of the work of fine art which has been requested by the undersigned or those rights have passed into the public domain pursuant to federal copyright law. A printer to whom this statement is presented may rely upon it in performing the requested duplication of the work of fine art.

(Customer's signature)

(Date)'

(i) Except for subsection (e) of this Code section, this Code section applies to sales, transfers, and conveyances made on or after July 1990, and applies to agreements to duplicate a work of fine art made on or after July 1, 1991. Subsection (e) of this Code section applies to agreements made on or after July 1, 1996, to duplicate fine art stored, transmitted, or duplicated as electronic data or in a digital form.

(j) Any person who violates subsection (e) or (f) of this Code section or who signs the statement provided for there-

in knowing it to be false shall be civilly liable therefor and the person damaged thereby may recover trebled actual damages, court costs, and attorney's fees."

10-1-761(4) and 10-1-762(a). Trade secret defined and remedies.

(4) "Trade secret" means information, without regard to form, including, but not limited to, technical or non-technical data, a formula, a pattern, a compilation, a program, a device, a method, a technique, a drawing, a process, financial data, financial plans, product plans, or a list of actual or potential customers or suppliers which is not commonly known by or available to the public and which information:

(A) Derives economic value, actual or potential, from not being generally known to, and not being readily ascertainable by proper means by, other persons who can obtain economic value from its disclosure or use; and

(B) Is the subject of efforts that are reasonable under the circumstances to maintain its secrecy.

(a) Actual or threatened misappropriation may be enjoined. If the court determines that it would be unreasonable to prohibit future use, an injunction may condition future use upon payment of a reasonable royalty for no longer than the period of time for which use could have been prohibited.

10-4-213. Self-Service storage facilities - advertisement of public sale.

After the expiration of the time given in Owner's notice, Owner shall publish an advertisement of the public sale to the highest bidder, once a week, for two consecutive weeks, in a newspaper of general circulation where the self-service storage facility is located. The advertisement shall include: a brief and general description of the personal property, reasonably adequate to permit its identification; the address of the self-service storage facility, and the number, if any, of the space where the personal property is located, and the name of the Occupant; and the time, place, and manner of the public sale. The public sale to the highest bidder shall take place not sooner than fifteen (15) days after the first publication. If there is no newspaper of general circulation where the self-service storage facility is located, the advertisement shall be posted at least ten (10) days before the date of the public sale and in not less than six (6) conspicuous places in the neighborhood where the self-service storage facility is located.

10-5-2. Investment Advisers.

"Investment adviser" means any person who, for compensation, engages in the business of advising others, either directly or through publications or writings, as to the value of securities or as to the advisability of investing in, purchasing, or selling securities or who, for compensation and as part of a regular business, issues or promulgates analysis or reports concerning securities. . . Unless they hold themselves out as such, the term "investment adviser" does not include (i) an investment adviser representative; (ii) a lawyer, engineer, or teacher whose performance of investment advisory services is solely incidental to the practice of his profession; (iii) a securities dealer or his agent whose performance of these services is solely incidental to the conduct of his business as a securities dealer and who receives no special compensation for them; (iv) a publisher of any newspaper, news column, newsletter, news magazine, or business or financial publication or service, whether communicated in hard copy form, by electronic means, or otherwise, that does not consist of the rendering of advice on the basis of the specific situation of each client; or (v) such other persons not within the intent of this paragraph, as the commissioner may designate by rule or order.

10-5-3 (o). Access to information regarding investment dealers.

(o) *Dissemination of information.* With respect to investment advisors, the commissioner may require that certain information be furnished or disseminated as necessary or appropriate in the public interest or for the protection of investors and advisory clients. To the extent determined by the commissioner in his or her discretion, information furnished to clients or prospective clients of an investment adviser which information would be in compliance with the disclosure requirements of a federal covered adviser pursuant to the Investment Advisers Act of 1940 and the rules thereunder may be used in whole or partial satisfaction of this requirement. With respect to dealers, limited dealers, salespersons, and limited salespersons, the commissioner shall make available to any person so requesting information concerning whether a dealer, limited dealer, salesperson, or limited salesperson is or indicates that he or

she is a designated dealer or designated salesperson, as well as information possessed by the commissioner concerning any public administrative, civil, or criminal proceedings against and sanctions imposed on any designated dealer or its employees, affiliates, or salespersons.

10-9-9 (e). Access to Conviction Data Compiled by the World Congress Center.

All conviction data received by the authority shall be used by it for the exclusive purpose of making employment decisions, shall not be a public record, shall be privileged, and shall not be disclosed to any other person or agency except to any person or agency which otherwise has a legal right to inspect the employment file. All such records shall be maintained by the authority pursuant to laws regarding such records and the rules and regulations of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Georgia Crime Information Center, as applicable. As used in this subsection, 'conviction data' means a record of a finding or verdict of guilty or plea of guilty or plea of nolo contendere with regard to any crime, regardless of whether an appeal of the conviction has been sought.

10-13-4. Tobacco "Master Settlement Agreement"; public availability.

The 'Master Settlement Agreement' referred to in subsection (e) of Code Section 10-13-1 and other provisions of this chapter has been transmitted by the Attorney General to the Secretary of State and shall be maintained as a permanent record in the office of the Secretary of State, together with the enrolled Act by which this chapter is enacted. The Master Settlement Agreement shall not be published with the Act, but the Secretary of State shall, upon request and payment of copying costs, make a copy or certified copy of such document available to any member of the public."

11-1-201 (31.1). Commercial Code Public Sales.

(D) Except as otherwise provided in this title for advertising or dispensing with the advertising of public sales, of which notice is given by advertisement once a week for two weeks in the newspaper in which the sheriff's advertisements are published in the county where the sale is to be held, and which notice shall state the day and hour, between 10:00 a.m. and 4:00 p.m., the place of sale and shall briefly identify the goods to be sold.

11-6-106. Definition of public notice for Bulk Transfers.

Public notice under Code Section 11-6-103 shall be given as follows: by advertising the transfer, giving the name of the transferor, the transferee, and the effective date thereof, once a week for two weeks in the newspaper in which sheriff's advertisements are published in the county where the former business enterprise taken over had its principal place of business in this state.

11-7-210 (3). Warehousemen Lien Sale.

(f) After the expiration of the time given in the notification, an advertisement of sale must be published once a week for two weeks consecutively in a newspaper of general circulation where the sale is to be held. The advertisement must include a description of the goods, the name of the person on whose account they are being held, and the time and place of the sale. The sale must take place at least 15 days after the first publication. If there is no newspaper of general circulation where the sale is to be held, the advertisement must be posted at least ten days before the sale in not less than six conspicuous places in the neighborhood of the proposed sale.

12-3-194.2 (b)(2). Proposed changes to Stone Mountain Park - advertised in legal organ.

(b) (2) A brief summary of the proposed change shall be advertised in the legal organs of DeKalb and Gwinnett counties along with the date on which a meeting of the association shall be held to consider the proposed change. Directions as to the manner of receiving comments from the public, including the time and place of the public hearing on the proposed change required by paragraph (6) of this subsection, shall be provided. Information describing the proposed change and the public hearing also shall be distributed to the media by news release and published in appropriate publications of the association.

12-3-249. Same - Publication of schedule of lease rentals.

(a) The lots in the various subdivisions created on Jekyll Island by the authority may be leased either singly or in groups deemed appropriate by the authority, only after publication of a complete schedule of the lease rentals applicable to the lots in the official organs of Glynn and Fulton counties.

12-3-425. Upper Savannah River Authority - publication of bids.

(a) All meetings of the authority shall be opened to the public at all times. Ample notice shall be given to all members of the authority and to the public of any special or called meeting of the authority. The minutes of all meetings and all actions taken by the authority shall likewise be opened to public inspection.

(b) Each purchase made in behalf of the authority of personal property or services in excess of \$5,000.00 shall be accomplished pursuant to competitive bids, after having published invitations to bid in one or more newspapers in general circulation in the state prior to the award of any contract. All bids shall be opened during meetings of the authority, and the rejection or acceptance thereof shall be entered upon the minutes of the authority.

(c) Any surplus or unserviceable property of the authority shall be disposed of pursuant to competitive bids which shall be advertised in one or more newspapers in general circulation in the state. All bids for the disposal of such property shall be opened during public meetings of the authority, and the acceptance or rejection thereof shall be entered upon the minutes of the authority.

(d) At the conclusion of each fiscal year of the authority, the affairs of the authority shall be audited by a certified public accounting firm. A synopsis of the audit shall be published in one or more newspapers in general circulation in the state as soon as the report of the auditors is submitted to the authority.

(e) All funds of the authority which are not required for the normal operations of the authority shall be invested in interest-bearing investments within 30 days of their receipt by the authority.

12-3-705. Power alley development authority.

(a) All meetings of the authority shall be opened to the public at all times. Ample notice shall be given to all members of the authority and to the public of any special or called meeting of the authority. The minutes of all meetings and all actions taken by the authority shall likewise be opened to public inspection.

(b) Each purchase made in behalf of the authority of personal property or services in excess of \$5,000.00 shall be accomplished pursuant to competitive bids, after having published invitations to bid in one or more newspapers in general circulation in the state prior to the award of any contract. All bids shall be opened during the meetings of the authority, and the rejection or acceptance thereof shall be entered upon the minutes of the authority .

(c) Any surplus or unserviceable property of the authority shall be disposed of pursuant to competitive bids which shall be advertised in one or more newspapers in general circulation in the state. All bids for the disposal of such property shall be opened during public meetings of the authority, and the acceptance or rejection thereof shall be entered upon the minutes of the authority.

(d) At the conclusion of each fiscal year of the authority , the affairs of the authority shall be audited by a certified public accounting firm. A synopsis of the audit shall be published in one or more newspapers in general circulation in the geographic jurisdiction of the authority as soon as the report of the auditors is submitted to the authority.

(e) All funds of the authority which are not required for the normal operations of the authority shall be invested in interest-bearing investments within 30 days of their receipt by the authority.

12-4-48 (e). Judicial Sale of Illegally Mined Mineral Resources.

(2) The district attorney whose circuit includes the county in which the seizure is made, within 30 days after the seizure of any illegal minerals or illegal products, shall institute proceedings by petition in the superior court of any county where the seizure was made against the property so seized and against any and all persons known to have an interest in or right affected by the seizure or sale of such property. A copy of such petition shall be served upon the owner or lessee of such property, if known, and upon the person or persons having or seizure. If the owner or lessee or person or persons having custody or possession of such property at the time of seizure is unknown, notice of such proceedings shall be published once a week for two consecutive weeks in the newspaper in which sheriff's advertisements of the county are published. Such publication shall be deemed notice to any and all persons having an interest in or right affected by such proceeding and any sale of the property resulting therefrom.

12-5-30.1 (b). Notice of Major Pollution Spill.

(b) By not later than January 1, 1990, the board shall provide by rules or regulations for the following:

(1) For immediate notification to the division of a major spill by a POTW;

(2) For the POTW responsible for the major spill to cause to be published in the legal organ of the county where the spill occurred a notice of such spill, such notice to be published within not more than seven days after the date of the spill.

12-5-184. Water Pollution Notice.

Such notice shall also be given by the owner or operator of such system in a form and manner and to the extent reasonably prescribed by the director, which shall, at a minimum, include publication in a newspaper of general circulation within the area served by such water system at least once every three months so long as the violation, variance, exemption, or other such situation continues.

12-5-239. Shore protection construction permits.

(a) The permit-issuing authority shall take action on each permit application within 90 days after the application is completed; provided, however, that this provision may be waived upon the written request of the applicant. An application is complete when it contains substantially all of the written information, documents, forms, fees, and materials required by this part. An application must be completed sufficiently in advance of the permit-issuing authority meeting at which the project will be considered to allow for public notice and evaluation by the permit-issuing authority.

(b) After receipt of a completed application and at least 30 days prior to acting on the application, the permit-issuing authority shall notify all persons identified by the applicant as owning land adjacent to the location of the proposed project and to all persons who have filed a written request with such permit-issuing authority that their names be placed on a mailing list for receipt of such notice. Any person desiring to be placed on such mailing list must so request in writing and renew such request in December of each year. The name of any person who has not renewed such request shall be removed from the list. The landowners who have not requested to be placed on a mailing list shall be notified in writing if their addresses are known. Such notice shall be in writing and shall include a general description of the proposed project and its location. The applicant shall post such notice in a conspicuous place on the subject property at or prior to the time the permit-issuing authority issues public notice of the application. If the applicant has filed an affidavit that the names or addresses of the adjoining landowners were not ascertained after a diligent search, the permit-issuing authority shall cause a notice of the proposed activity and a brief description of the land to be affected to be published in the legal organ or a newspaper of general circulation in the county in which such land lies. Cost of such public notices shall be paid by the applicant. Whenever there appears to be sufficient public interest, the permit-issuing authority may call a public hearing.

12-5-443. Preparation, adoption, and revision of comprehensive land and water use plan by commission; transmittal of plan to political subdivisions; notice and hearing.

The commission shall, consistent with the purposes of this part:

(1) Prepare, adopt, and keep up to date a comprehensive, coordinated land and water use plan for the stream corridor. The plan, as prepared and approved by the commission, shall set land use criteria for flood and flood damage prevention, erosion and siltation control, water quality protection, and intensity of development in the stream corridor. The plan, as adopted by the commission, shall be transmitted to each political subdivision by June 16, 1973. The plan as adopted by the commission for any and all land brought within the stream corridor after March 1, 1983, shall be transmitted to each political subdivision and to the director by July 1, 1983. The commission may, after hearing, utilize or adopt an existing plan or plans as the plan called for by this part. The commission may from time to time revise the plan or portions thereof, and any such revisions of the plan shall be transmitted promptly after adoption. Prior to the adoption of the plan, or of any substantial portion or any revision of the plan, the commission shall hold a public hearing on the proposed plan, or portion or revision thereof, in each county in which any land affected by the plan or, in the case of a portion or revision of the plan, in which any land affected by such portion or revision lies. The commission shall cause notice of the time and place of each such public hearing to be published once a week for two weeks in one or more newspapers of general circulation in each county in which land to be affected lies. Any such land and water use plan shall be prepared in consultation and with assistance of the county or city governing authority where the land to be affected lies.

12-5-524. River Basin Management Plans.

(a) Upon completion of the draft of a management plan, the director shall conduct public hearings within the river basin. At least one public hearing shall be held in each river basin named in Code Section 12-5-521. The director shall publish notice of each such public hearing in a newspaper of general circulation in the area announcing the date, time, place, and purpose of the public hearing. A draft of the management plan shall be made available to the public at least 30 days prior to the public hearing. The director shall receive public comment at the public hearing and for a period of at least ten days after the public hearing.

(b) The division shall evaluate the comments received as a result of the public hearing and shall develop the final draft of the management plan for submission to the board for consideration within 60 days of the public hearing.

(c) The board shall consider the management plan within 60 days after submission by the director. The department shall publish the management plan adopted by the board and shall make copies available to all interested local governmental officials and citizens within the river basin covered by such management plan.

12-8-24. Permits for Waste Disposal.

(d) If the director determines that such activity will result in any violation of this part or any rule or regulation promulgated pursuant to this part, he shall deny the permit; otherwise, he shall issue the permit, specifying on the permit the conditions under which such activity shall be conducted; provided, however, that a public hearing shall be held by the governing authority of the county or municipality in which the municipal solid waste or special solid waste handling shall occur not less than two weeks prior to the issuance of any permit under this Code section and notice of such hearing shall be posted at the proposed site and advertised in a newspaper of general circulation serving the county or counties in which the proposed activity will be conducted at least 30 days prior to such hearing.

12-8-26. Waste Disposal Site.

(a) Any county, municipality, group of counties, or authority beginning a process to select a site for a municipal solid waste disposal facility must first call at least one public meeting to discuss waste management needs of the local government or region and to describe the process of siting facilities to the public. Notice of this meeting shall be published within a newspaper of general circulation serving such county or municipality at least once a week for two weeks immediately preceding the date of such meeting. A regional solid waste management authority created under Part 2 of this article must hold at least one meeting within each jurisdiction participating in such authority, and

notice for these meetings must be published within a newspaper of general circulation serving each such jurisdiction at least once a week for two weeks immediately preceding the date of such meeting.

(b) The governing authority of any county or municipality taking action resulting in a municipal solid waste disposal facility siting decision shall cause to be published within a newspaper of general circulation serving such county or municipality a notice of the meeting at which such siting decision is to be made at least once a week for two weeks immediately preceding the date of such meeting. Such notice shall state the time, place, and purpose of the meeting and the meeting shall be conducted by the governing authority taking the action.

12-8-27. Notice of Action.

(h) Upon the approval, modification, or revocation of a permit pursuant to this Code section and at the time that notification is sent to the applicant or permit holder, the director shall send a copy of such notification to the legal organ of the county or counties wherein the disposal facility or site is located or to be located.

12-8-28.3. Landfill Permits; Notice of Hearing.

The governing authority of any county or municipality taking action resulting in a solid waste disposal facility siting decision shall cause to be published within a newspaper of general circulation within the territorial boundaries of such county or municipality a notice of the meeting at which such siting decision is to be made at least once a week for two weeks immedi-

ately preceding the date of such meeting. Such notice shall state the time, place, and purpose of the meeting.

12-8-29.2. Waste Disposal Secrets.

(a) Any information relating to secret processes, devices, or methods of manufacture or production, or quantities and sources of recovered materials being privately processed, obtained by the director or his agents in the administration of this part shall be kept confidential.

12-8-32. Notice of Regional Waste Facility.

(a) Prior to submission of an application to the division for a permit for a regional solid waste disposal facility, conflicts as defined in Articles 1 and 2 of Chapter 8 of Title 50 shall follow the mediation procedures developed by the Department of Community Affairs pursuant to Articles 1 and 2 of Chapter 8 of Title 50. Upon the submission of any application to the division for any municipal solid waste disposal facility for which a permit other than a permit by rule is required by the division, the permit applicant shall within 15 days of the date of submission of the application publicize the submission by public notice and in writing as follows:

(1) If the application is for a facility serving no more than one county, the public notice shall be published in a newspaper of general circulation serving the host county, and each local government in the county and the regional development center shall further be notified in writing of the permit application;

(2) If the application is for a facility serving more than one county, the public notice shall be published in a newspaper of general circulation serving each affected county, and each local government within said counties and the regional development center shall be further notified in writing of the permit application; and

(3) The public notice shall be prominently displayed in the courthouse of each notified county.

(b) The division shall review the application and supporting data, make a determination as to the suitability or unsuitability of the proposed site for the intended purpose, and notify the applicant and the host local government if different from the applicant in writing of its determination.

(c) Upon receipt from the division of notice that the proposed site is suitable for the intended purpose, the applicant shall within 15 days of receipt of such notification publicize the fact by public notice as outlined in paragraphs (1), (2), and (3) of subsection (a) of this Code section. Further, within 45 days of receipt of such notification from the

division, the host local government for the proposed site shall as outlined in paragraphs (1), (2), and (3) of subsection (a) of this Code section advertise and hold a public meeting to inform affected residents and landowners in the area of the proposed site and of the opportunity to engage in a facility issues negotiation process.

(d) At the end of the 45 day period following the first negotiation meeting, the facilitator shall publish a notice of the results, if any, of the negotiation process in the same manner as provided in paragraphs (1), (2), and (3) of subsection (a) of this Code section and shall include the date, time, and place of a public meeting to be held within ten days after publication at which the input of persons not represented by the citizens facility issues committee may be received.

12-8-65.2. Hazardous waste; copies of hazardous waste plan and biennial progress report.

The director shall maintain a copy of each hazardous waste reduction plan and biennial progress report received. This information shall be available to the public at the director's or the division's office.

12-8-66. Hazardous waste permit; advertisement.

(h) Upon the first receipt of an application for a hazardous waste facility permit, the director, within 15 days, shall provide to the government of the county in which the facility is located or is proposed to be located, to each city government located wholly or partially within that county, and to the government of each county and city having territorial boundaries within two miles of the hazardous waste facility, or proposed hazardous waste facility a written notice indicating that an application has been received and describing the hazardous waste activities the applicant proposes to conduct. Within a 30 day period after first receipt of such application, the director shall also publish in at least one local newspaper of general circulation in the county a public notice that an application for a hazardous waste facility permit has been received. A public hearing shall be held if such is requested in writing within 30 days after publication of notification and is requested by 25 or more persons who claim to be affected by the pending permit application, by a governmental subdivision, or by an association having not fewer than 25 members. If requested, the public hearing shall be conducted at the county seat of the county in which the hazardous waste facility is proposed to be located. At least 45 days prior to the date of the public hearing, the director shall provide written notice to the various local governmental subdivisions and other interested parties in the locality in which the proposed facility may be located that a public hearing has been requested, which written notice shall also include the date, time, location, and purpose of the public hearing. The date, time, location, and purpose of such public hearing shall be advertised in the legal organ of the county in which the facility is proposed at least 45 days in advance of the date set for the hearing. Such public hearings shall be held for the purpose of receiving comments and suggestions concerning the location and requirements for the operation of a hazardous waste facility. The director shall consider fully all written and oral submissions regarding the proposed facility and the pending application.

12-8-78. Hazardous waste records reports and information.

(a) Any records, reports, or information obtained from any person by the director under this part or the rules and regulations promulgated hereunder shall be available to the public for inspection and copying at the expense of the person requesting copies.

(b) Notwithstanding subsection (a) of this code section, upon a showing satisfactory to the director by any person that any records, reports, or information, or any particular part thereof, to which the director has access under this article or the rules and regulations would, if made public, divulge information entitled to protection or confidentiality under law, the director shall consider such information or any particular portion thereof confidential in accordance with the purposes of the law under which confidentiality or protection is claimed, provided that such records, reports, documents, or information may be disclosed to officers, employees, or authorized representatives of the United States government concerned with carrying out the terms of the federal act or when required by any court in any proceeding under the federal act or under this article.

12-8-97. Hazardous waste; publishing of known or suspected sites.

(a) The division shall publish on an annual basis beginning July 1, 1994, an inventory of all known or suspected

sites where hazardous wastes, hazardous constituents, or hazardous substances have been disposed of or released in quantities deemed reportable by rules or regulations of the board. This inventory shall be called the hazardous site inventory. Along with the annual hazardous site inventory, the division shall publish a report of the fees collected and the funds appropriated to the hazardous waste trust fund and an accounting of all disbursements from such trust fund. The inventory shall include:

- (1) The name of the property or another description identifying the site;
- (2) The location of the site;
- (3) The name of the owner of the site at the time of the site's inclusion in the inventory;
- (4) A general description of the type and quantity of hazardous wastes, hazardous constituents, or hazardous substances known or suspected to be at the site;
- (5) A general description of possible or known threats to human health or the environment posed by the site;
- (6) The status of any cleanup activities conducted by any person;
- (7) A relative priority for cleanup;
- (8) A summary of needed actions;
- (9) If a site is considered not capable of posing or is no longer posing an environmental or human health hazard, a designation that no further action is required; and
- (10) The status of any actions contesting the listing of the property on the inventory.

12-8-286. Marshlands alteration; notice of application.

(e) The committee shall provide notice of applications by either public notice distributed jointly with the United States Army Corps of Engineers or public notice distributed by the committee. In no instance shall a public notice be issued for less than seven days prior to the meeting at which the committee reviews the subject of the public notice. Public notices shall be distributed to all persons who have requested to be placed on the mailing list. Such request shall be made in writing and shall be renewed in December of each year. Failure to renew the request shall result in the removal of such name from the mailing list.

12-9-9. Clean air act; permits, notice and public hearing.

(a) Upon receipt of a completed application for issuance of a Title V permit or a Title V permit modification, amendment, or renewal and as otherwise provided by rule or regulation, the director shall:

- (1) Require a public notice to be published in a paper of general circulation in the county in which the source or facility proposes to operate notifying the citizens that an application for a permit has been received and providing the public with an opportunity to request a public hearing and submit public comment. All such notices shall include a brief description of the proposed activity. Responsibility for publishing such notice shall rest with the applicant.

12-9-19. Pollution Trade Secrets.

Information relating to secret processes, devices, or methods of manufacture or production obtained by the division in the administration of this article shall be kept confidential; provided, however, reports on the nature and amounts of stationary source emissions obtained by the division shall be available for public inspection from the division. This Code section shall have no effect on the division's duty to provide such information to the administrator, or his agents or representatives, pursuant to the federal act.

12-9-25. Small business advisory panel reports.

(4) The small business stationary source technical and environmental compliance office will serve as the secretariat for the development and dissemination of small business advisory panel reports and advisory opinions and may provide administrative and logistical support to the panel.

14-2-194. Amendment of Incorporation.

(c) Together with the articles of amendment, the corporation shall deliver to the Secretary of State:

(4) A letter addressed to the publisher of a newspaper which is the official organ of the county where the registered office of the corporation is located or which is a newspaper of general circulation published within said county whose most recently published annual statement of ownership and circulation reflects a minimum of 60 percent paid circulation. Said letter shall contain a notice to be published four times in said newspaper and shall be in substantially the following form:

(Name and address of the newspaper
designated by the corporation)

Dear Sirs:

You are requested to publish, four times, a notice in the following form:

“The Articles of Incorporation of _____(name of corporation) have been duly amended on _____, 19_____, (month, day, and year to be inserted by the Secretary of State) by the issuance of a certificate of amendment by the Secretary of State, in accordance with the applicable provisions of the Georgia Business Corporation Code.”

Enclosed is a (check, draft, or money order) in the amount of \$60.00 in payment of the cost of publishing this notice.

Very truly yours,

(Name and address of the
corporation or its representative)

14-2-201 (b). Notice of Intent to Incorporate.

(a) Together with the articles of incorporation, the incorporator or incorporators shall deliver to the Secretary of State an undertaking (which may appear in the articles of incorporation or be set forth in a letter or other instrument executed by an incorporator or any person authorized to act on behalf of the corporation) to publish a notice of the filing of the articles of incorporation as required by subsection (b) of this Code section.

(b) No later than the next business day after filing the articles of incorporation, the corporation shall deliver to the publisher of a newspaper which is the official organ of the county where the initial registered office of the corporation is to be located or which is a newspaper of general circulation published within such county whose most recently published annual statement of ownership and circulation reflects a minimum of 60 percent paid circulation a request to publish a notice in substantially the following form:

“NOTICE OF INTENT TO INCORPORATE

Notice is given that articles of incorporation which incorporate_____ (name of corporation) has been delivered to the Secretary of State for filing in accordance with the Georgia Business Corporation Code. The initial registered office of the corporation will be located at _____(address of registered office) and its initial registered agent at such address is _____(name of agent).”

The request for publication of the notice shall be accompanied by a check, draft, or money order in the amount of \$40.00 in payment of the cost of publication. The notice shall be published once a week for two consecutive weeks commencing within ten days after receipt of the notice by the newspaper. Failure on the part of the incorporator to deliver the notice or payment therefor or failure on the part of the newspaper to publish the notice in compliance with this subsection shall not invalidate the incorporation of the corporation or the filing of the articles of incorporation.

14-2-201.1. Notice of Intent to Dissolve.

(a) Together with the articles of incorporation, the incorporator or incorporations shall deliver to the Secretary of State an undertaking (which may appear in the in the articles or be set forth in a letter or other instrument executed by an incorporator or any person authorized to act on behalf of the corporation) to publish a notice of the filing of the articles of incorporation as required by subsection (b) of this Code section.

(b) No later than the next business day after filing the the articles of incorporation, the incorporator shall deliver to the publisher of a newspaper which is the official organ of the county where the initial registered office of the corporation is to be located or which is a newspaper of general circulation published within such county whose most recently published annual statement of ownership and circulation reflects a minimum of 60 percent paid circulation a request to publish a notice substantially the following form:

NOTICE OF INCORPORATION

Notice is given that articles of incorporation which incorporate_____ (name of corporation), have been delivered to the Secretary of State for filing in accordance with the Georgia Business Corporation Code. The initial registered office of the corporation is located at_____ (address of registered office) and its initial registered agent at such address is_____ (name of agent).

The request for publication of the notice shall be accompanied by a check, draft, or money order in the amount of \$40.00 in payment of the cost of publication. The notice shall be published once a week for two consecutive weeks commencing within ten days after receipt of the notice by the newspaper. Failure on the part of the corporation to mail or deliver the notice or payment therefor or failure on the part of the newspaper to publish the notice in compliance with this subsection shall not invalidate the incorporation of the corporation or the filing of the articles of incorporation.

14-2-373. Fees for publication of notice regarding corporations.

The fee to be allowed to publishers for publishing any notice required under this chapter shall be \$15.00 for each insertion.

14-2-1006.1. Publication of Amendment of Articles of corporation.

(a) Together with any articles of amendment which change the name of the corporation, the corporation shall deliver to the Secretary of State a certificate executed by an officer or director of such corporation verifying that the request for publication of a notice of intent to file articles of amendment to change the name of the corporation and payment therefor have been made as required by subsection (b) of this Code section.

(b) No later than the next business day following the delivery of the articles of amendment and certificate as provided in subsection (a) of this Code section, the corporation shall mail or deliver to the publisher of a newspaper which is the official organ of the county where the registered office of the corporation is located or which is a newspaper of general circulation published within such county whose most recently published annual statement of ownership and circulation reflects a minimum of 60 percent paid circulation a request to publish a notice in substantially the following form:

‘NOTICE OF CHANGE OF CORPORATE NAME

Notice is given that articles of amendment which will change the name of _____ (present corporate name) to _____ (proposed corporate name) have been delivered to the Secretary of State for filing in accordance with the Georgia Business Corporation Code. The registered office of the corporation is located at _____ (address of registered office).’

The request for publication of the notice shall be accompanied by a check, draft, or money order in the amount of \$40.00 in payment of the cost of publication. The notice shall be published once a week for two consecutive weeks commencing within ten days after receipt of the notice by the newspaper. Failure on the part of the corporation to mail or deliver the notice or payment therefor or failure on the part of the newspaper to publish the notice in compliance with this subsection shall not invalidate the articles of amendment or the change of the name of the corporation.

14-2-1105.1. Notice of Merger or Share Exchange.

(a) Together with the articles or certificate of merger or share exchange, the surviving or acquiring corporation shall deliver to the Secretary of State a certificate executed by an officer of such corporation verifying that the request for publication of a notice of intent to file the articles or certificate of merger or share exchange and payment therefor have been made as required by subsection (b) of this Code section.

(b) No later than the next business day after filing the articles or certificate of merger or share exchange, the surviving or acquiring corporation shall mail or deliver to the publisher of a newspaper which is the official organ of the county where the registered office of the surviving or acquiring corporation is to be located, if the surviving corporation will be required to maintain a registered office in Georgia, or where the registered office of the merging or acquired corporation was located prior to the merger or share exchange in any other case, or which is a newspaper of general circulation published within such county whose most recently published annual statement of ownership and circulation reflects a minimum of 60 percent paid circulation a request to publish a notice in substantially the following form:

“NOTICE OF (MERGER) (SHARE EXCHANGE)”

Notice is given that articles or a certificate of (merger) (share exchange) which will effect a (merger) (share exchange) by and between _____ (name and state of incorporation of each of the constituent corporations) has been delivered to the Secretary of State for filing in accordance with the Georgia Business Corporation Code. The name of the (surviving) (acquiring) corporation in the (merger) (share exchange) is _____, a corporation incorporated in the State of _____. The registered office of such corporation

(is) (will be) located at _____ (address of registered office) and its registered (agent) (agents) at such address (is) (are) _____ (name or names of agent or agents).

The request for publication of the notice shall be accompanied by a check, draft, or money order in the amount of \$40.00 in payment of the cost of publication. The notice shall be published once a week for two consecutive weeks commencing within ten days after receipt of the notice by the newspaper. Failure on the part of the surviving or acquiring corporation to mail or deliver the notice or payment therefor or failure on the part of the newspaper to publish the notice in compliance with this subsection shall not invalidate the merger or share exchange.

14-2-1403.1. Notice of Intent to Dissolve.

(a) Together with the notice of intent to dissolve provided for in Code Section 14-2-1403, the corporation shall deliver to the Secretary of State an undertaking (which may appear in the notice of intent to dissolve or be set forth in a letter or other instrument executed by an officer or any person authorized to act on behalf of such corporation) that the request for publication of a notice of intent to voluntarily dissolve the corporation and payment therefor will be made as required by subsection (b) of this Code section.

(b) No later than the next business day after filing the notice of intent to dissolve provided for in code Section 14-2-1403, the corporation shall mail or deliver to the publisher of a newspaper which is the official organ of the county where the registered office of the corporation is located or which is a newspaper of general circulation published within such county whose most recently published annual statement of ownership and circulation reflects a minimum of 60 percent paid circulation a request to publish a notice in substantially the following form:

“NOTICE OF INTENT TO VOLUNTARILY
DISSOLVE A CORPORATION”

Notice is given that a notice of intent to dissolve _____(name of corporation), a Georgia corporation with its registered office at _____ (address of registered office), has been delivered to the Secretary of State for filing in accordance with the Georgia Business Corporation Code.

The notice may also include the information specified in Code Section 14-2-1407. The request for publication of the notice shall be accompanied by a check, draft, or money order in the amount of \$40.00 in payment of the cost of publication. The notice shall be published once a week for two consecutive weeks commencing within ten days after receipt of the notice by the newspaper. Failure on the part of the corporation to mail or deliver the notice or payment therefor or failure on the part of the newspaper to publish the notice in compliance with this subsection shall not invalidate the dissolution of the corporation.

14-3-132. Nonprofit corporation: notice of incorporation.

(Name and address of the newspaper designated by the incorporator or incorporators or his or their representative)
Dear Sirs:

You are requested to publish, four times, a notice in the following form:

“_____ (name of corporation) has been duly incorporated on _____, 19____ (month, day, and year to be inserted by the Secretary of State), by the issuance of a certificate of incorporation by the Secretary of State, in accordance with the applicable provisions of the Georgia Nonprofit Corporation Code. The initial registered office of the corporation is located at _____ (address of registered office) and its initial registered (agent) (agents) at such address (is), (are) _____(name or names of agent or agents).”

Enclosed is a (check, draft, or money order) in the amount of \$40.00 in payment of the cost of publishing this notice.

Very truly yours,

(Name

and address of incorporator
or incorporators or his or their representative)

14-3-141 (b). Forms of Notice of Corporate Meetings.

Notice may be communicated in person; by telephone, telegraph, teletype, or other form of wire or wireless communication; or by mail or private carrier. If these forms of personal notice are likely to prove impracticable in particular cases, notice may in addition be communicated by a newspaper of general circulation in the area where published or by radio, television, or other form of public broadcast communication.

14-3-142 (c). Payment at Dissolution Publication Costs.

A corporation administratively dissolved continues its corporate existence but may not carry on any business except that necessary to wind up and liquidate its business and affairs under Code Section 14-3-1406. Winding up the business of a corporation that has been administratively dissolved may include the corporation’s proceeding, at any time after the effective date of the administrative dissolution, (1) in accordance with Code Section 14-3-1407 to notify known claimants, and (2) to mail or deliver, with accompanying payment of the cost of publication, a notice containing the information specified in subsection (b) of Code Section 14-3-1408 for publication. Upon such notice, claims against the administratively dissolved corporation will be limited as specified in Code Sections 14-3-1407 and 14-3-

1408, respectively.

14-3-153 (b). Notice of corporate name change.

(b) Prior to filing any articles of amendment which change the name of the corporation, the corporation shall mail or deliver to the publisher of a newspaper which is the official organ of the county where the registered office of the corporation is located or which is the newspaper of general circulation published within such county whose most recently published annual statement of ownership and circulation reflects a minimum of 60 percent paid circulation a request to publish a notice in substantially the following form:

“NOTICE OF CHANGE OF CORPORATE NAME

Notice is given that articles of amendment which will change the name of _____ (present corporate name) to _____ (proposed corporate name) will be delivered to the Secretary of State for filing in accordance with the Georgia Nonprofit Corporation Code. The registered office of the corporation is located at _____ (address of registered office).”

The request for publication of the notice shall be accompanied by a check, draft, or money order in the amount of \$40.00 in payment for the cost of publication. The notice shall be published once a week for two consecutive weeks commencing within ten days after receipt of the notice by the newspaper. Failure on the part of the corporation to mail or deliver the notice or payment therefor or failure on the part of the newspaper to publish the notice in compliance with this subsection shall not invalidate the articles of amendment of the change of the name of the corporation.”

14-3-173. Merger Notice.

(Name and address of the newspaper designated by the merging or consolidating corporations)

Dear Sirs:

You are requested to publish, four times, a notice in the following form:

“A (merger) (consolidation) (has been) (will be) effected by and between _____ (name and state of incorporation of each of the constituent corporations) on _____, 19____ (month, day, and year to be inserted by the Secretary of State), by the issuance of a certificate of (merger) (consolidation) by the Secretary of State, in accordance with the applicable provisions of the Georgia Nonprofit Corporation Code. The name of the (surviving corporation in the merger (is) (will be) _____) (new corporation resulting from the consolidation (is) (will be) _____) (set forth the name and state of incorporation of the surviving corporation or new corporation, as the case may be), the registered office of which (is) (will be) located at _____ (address of registered office).”

Enclosed is a check, draft, or money order) in the amount of \$40.00 in payment of the cost of publishing this notice.

Very truly yours,

(Name and address of merging
or consolidating corporations
or their representative).

14-3-229. Revived Nonprofit Corporations.

(c) In lieu of the form specified in subsection (b) of Code Section 14-3-153, a corporation whose corporate existence is to be revived pursuant to subsection (a) of this Code section shall submit the letter required by subsection (b) of

Code Section 14-3-153 in substantially the following form:

(Name and address of a newspaper specified by paragraph (4) of subsection (c) of Code Section 14-2-194)

Dear Sirs:

You are requested to publish four times, a notice in the following form:

The period of duration of _____ (name of corporation) has expired. The officers and directors of _____ (name of corporation) have filed with the Secretary of State, pursuant to Code Section 14-3-229 of the Georgia Nonprofit Corporation Code, articles of amendment so as to extend the corporation's period of duration _____ (insert number of years or phrase "in perpetuity," whichever is applicable). Said corporation's period of duration will be so extended by the issuance of a certificate of amendment by the Secretary of State, provided that the Secretary of State, is satisfied that the corporation has continued in operation since the expiration date fixed by its articles of incorporation in ignorance of such expiration, that the corporation has not been insolvent since such expiration date, and that the revival of the corporation will not injure the corporation's creditors, the public, or the corporation's members and further provided that the corporation has complied with Code Section 14-3-229.

(d) The Secretary of State shall mail the letter provided for in subsection (c) of this Code section and the check, draft, or money order provided for in paragraph (5) of subsection (c) of Code Section 14-2-194, to the designated newspaper within four business days after the articles of amendment have been delivered to the Secretary of State for filing.

14-3-303 (b). Notice of Corporate Meetings in an "Emergency".

During an emergency defined in subsection (d) of this Code section, unless emergency bylaws provide otherwise:

(1) Notice of a meeting of the board of directors need be given only to those directors it is practicable to reach and may be given in any practicable manner, including by publication and radio.

14-3-1005.1. Publication of notice of name change.

(b) No later than the next business day following the delivery of the articles of amendment and certificate as provided in subsection (a) of this Code section, the corporation shall mail or deliver to the publisher of a newspaper which is the official organ of the county where the registered office of the corporation is located or which is the newspaper of general circulation published within such county whose most recently published annual statement of ownership and circulation reflects a minimum of 60 percent paid circulation a request to publish a notice in substantially the following form:

'NOTICE OF CHANGE OF CORPORATE NAME'

Notice is given that articles of amendment which will change the name of _____ (present corporate name) to _____ (proposed corporate name) have been delivered to the Secretary of State for filing in accordance with the Georgia Nonprofit Corporation Code. The registered office of the corporation is located at _____ (address of registered office).'

The request for publication of the notice shall be accompanied by a check, draft, or money order in the amount of \$40.00 in payment of the cost of publication. The notice shall be published once a week for two consecutive weeks commencing within ten days after receipt of the notice by the newspaper. Failure on the part of the corporation to mail or deliver the notice or payment therefor or failure on the part of the newspaper to publish the notice in compliance with this subsection shall not invalidate the articles of amendment or the change of the name of the corporation.

14-3-1104(a)(5). Corporate Mergers.

(5) The merging corporation or entity shall deliver the articles of merger to the Secretary of State for filing in substantially the same manner as provided in its governing agreements and in compliance with any applicable laws applying to domestic entities, or, in the absence of such requirements, in substantially the same manner as provided in

Code Section 14-2-1105 and shall comply with the provisions of Code Section 14-2-1105.1, except that the notice to the publisher of the newspaper shall be in substantially the following form:

'NOTICE OF MERGER

Notice is given that articles or a certificate of merger by and between _____ (name and state of incorporation or organization of each of the constituent corporations or entities) will be delivered to the Secretary of State for filing in accordance with the Georgia Nonprofit Corporation Code. The name of the surviving corporation (or other entity) in the merger will be _____, a corporation (or other entity) incorporated (organized pursuant to the laws of) in the State of _____. The registered office of such corporation (name of type of entity) (is) (will be) located at _____ (address of registered office) and its registered (agent) (agents) at such address (is) (are) _____ (name or names of agent or agents).'

14-3-1404.1 (b). Notice to Dissolve Corporation.

Prior to filing the notice of intent to dissolve provided for in Code Section 14-3-1404, the corporation shall mail or deliver to the publisher of a newspaper which is the official organ of the county where the registered office of the corporation is located or which is a newspaper of general circulation published within such county whose most recently published annual statement of ownership and circulation reflects a minimum of 60 percent paid circulation a request to publish a notice in substantially the following form:

**'NOTICE OF INTENT TO VOLUNTARILY DISSOLVE
A CORPORATION**

Notice is given that a notice of intent to dissolve (name of corporation), a Georgia non-profit corporation with its registered office at (address of registered office), will be delivered to the Secretary of State for filing in accordance with the Georgia Nonprofit Corporation Code.'

The notice may also include the information specified in Code Section 14-3-1408. The request for publication of the notice shall be accompanied by a check, draft, or money order in the amount of \$40.00 in payment of the cost of publication. The notice shall be published once a week for two consecutive weeks commencing within ten days after receipt of the notice by the newspaper. Failure on the part of the corporation to mail or deliver the notice or payment therefor or failure on the part of the corporation to mail or deliver the notice or payment therefor or failure on the part of the newspaper to publish the notice in compliance with this subsection shall not invalidate the dissolution of the corporation.

14-3-1408. Notice to Dissolve and Present Debts of Corporation.

(a) A corporation that has filed a notice of intent to dissolve may include in the notice of its intent to dissolve published under Code Section 14-3-1404.1 a request that persons with claims against the corporation present them in accordance with subsection (b) of this Code section.

(b) The request must:

(1) Describe the information that must be included in a claim and provide a mailing address where the claim may be sent; and

(2) State that, except for claims that are contingent at the time of the filing of the notice of intent to dissolve or that arise after the filing of the notice of intent to dissolve, a claim against the corporation not otherwise barred will be barred unless a proceeding to enforce the claim is commenced within two years after publication of the notice.

14-3-1433 (b). Payment of Dissolution - Publication Costs.

After entering the order of dissolution, the court shall direct the winding up and liquidation of the corporation's business and affairs in accordance with Code Section 14-3-1406. Winding up the business of a corporation judicially dissolved may include the corporation's proceeding, after the date of the order of dissolution, (1) in accordance with Code Section 14-3-1407 to notify known claimants, and (2) to mail or deliver, with accompanying payment of the cost of publication, a notice containing the information specified in subsection (b) of Code Section 14-3-1408 for pub-

lication. Upon such notice, claims against the dissolved corporation will be limited as specified in Code Sections 14-3-1407 and 14-3-1408 respectively.

14-9-119. Publication of terms of partnership; affidavits of publication as evidence.

(a) The partners shall publish the terms of the partnership, when registered, for at least six weeks immediately after such registry in at least two newspapers published in the county in which the place of business is situated, provided there are two newspapers published in such county. If only one newspaper is published in such county, then the terms shall be published in that newspaper. If no newspaper is published in the county in which the business is to be transacted, the notice shall be published in the newspaper in which the sheriff advertises.

14-11-311. Notice of Meetings or Members - Limited Liability Companies.

(2) Notice may be communicated in person; by telephone, telegraph, teletype, or other form of wire or wireless communication; or by mail or private carrier. If these forms of personal notice are impracticable, notice may be communicated by a newspaper or general circulation in the area where published or by radio, television, or other form of public broadcast communication;

14-11-608. Publication of Request for Claims - Limited Liability Companies.

(a) A dissolved limited liability company that has filed a statement of commencement of winding up may publish, in the manner prescribed by Code Section 14-11-609, a request that persons with claims against the limited liability company present them in accordance with subsection (b) of this Code section.

(b) The request must:

(1) Describe the information that the limited liability company determines must be included in a claim and provide a mailing address where the claim may be sent; and

(2) State that, except for claims that are contingent at the time of the filing of the statement of commencement of winding up or that arise after the filing of the statement of commencement of winding up, a claim against the limited liability company not otherwise barred will be barred unless a proceeding to enforce the claim is commenced within two years after the publication of the request.

14-11-609.

A limited liability company seeking to publish a request for claims described in Code Section 14-11-608 shall mail or deliver to the publisher of a newspaper that is the official organ of the county where the registered office of the limited liability company is located, or that is a newspaper of general circulation published within such county whose most recently published annual statement of ownership and circulation reflects a minimum of 60 percent paid circulation, a request to publish the request for claims. The request for publication of the request for claims shall be accompanied by a check, draft, or money order in the amount of \$40.00 in payment of the cost of publication. The notice shall be published once a week for two consecutive weeks commencing within ten days after receipt of the notice by the newspaper.

14-11-1011. Service upon Dissenting Members - Limited Liability Companies.

(c) The limited liability company shall make all dissenters, whether or not residents of this state, whose demands remain unsettled parties to the proceeding, which shall have the effect of an action quasi in rem against their membership interests. The limited liability company shall serve a copy of the petition in the proceeding upon each dissenting member who is a resident of this state in the manner provided by law for the service of a summons and complaint and upon each nonresident dissenting member either by registered or certified mail and publication or in any other manner permitted by law.

15-1-10. Removal of court records.

(a) No records or papers of any court shall be removed out of the county, except in cases of invasion whereby the same may be endangered or by order of the court.

(b) Notwithstanding any other provision of this Code section, such records may be stored in accordance with the provisions of subsection (b) of Code Section 15-6-86.

15-1-10.1. Photographs and televising of court proceedings.

(a) It is declared to be the purpose and intent of the General Assembly that certain standards be considered by the courts in determining whether to grant requests for the televising, videotaping, or motion picture filming of judicial proceedings. Such standards are intended to provide an evaluation of the impact on the public interest and the rights of the parties in open judicial proceedings, the impact upon the integrity and dignity of the court, and whether the proposed activity would contribute to the enhancement of or detract from the ends of justice.

(b) In considering a request for the televising, videotaping, or motion picture filming of judicial proceedings, the court shall consider the following factors in determining whether to grant such request:

- (1) The nature of the particular proceeding at issue;
- (2) The consent or objection of the parties or witnesses whose testimony will be presented in the proceedings;
- (3) Whether the proposed coverage will promote increased public access to the courts and openness of judicial proceedings;
- (4) The impact upon the integrity and dignity of the court;
- (5) The impact upon the administration of the court;
- (6) The impact upon due process and the truth finding function of the judicial proceeding;
- (7) Whether the proposed coverage would contribute to the enhancement of or detract from the ends of justice;
- (8) Any special circumstances of the parties, victims, witnesses, or other participants such as the need to protect children or factors involving the safety of participants in the judicial proceeding; and
- (9) Any other factors which the court may determine to be important under the circumstances of the case.

(c) The court may hear from the parties, witnesses, or other interested persons and from the person or entity requesting coverage during the court's consideration of the factors set forth in this Code section.

(d) This Code section shall not apply to the use of electronic or photographic means for the presentation of evidence or the perpetuation of a record.

(e) The court in its discretion may grant requests made under this Code section for all or portions of judicial proceedings."

15-6-22. Adjournments of court terms.

(c) When the clerk of the superior court is informed by the presiding judge that it is not possible for the judge to attend the regular term of the court, from sickness of himself or his family or other unavoidable cause which shall be expressed in the order of adjournment, and the judge for proper reasons in his discretion does not procure another judge to preside in his absence, the clerk shall adjourn the court to such time as the judge may direct and shall advertise the same at the courthouse of the county in which the court is to be held and one or more times in a public newspaper.

15-6-72 (c). Military service records.

(c)(1) Any DD 214 record filed pursuant to this Code section shall for a period of 50 years following its filing be exempt from Chapter 18 of Title 50, relating records. During that 50 year period, it shall be unlawful for any person to permit inspection of any such record, to disclose information contained in any such record, or to issue a copy of all or any part of such record except as authorized by this subsection or by a order of a court of competent jurisdiction.

15-6-74. Preservation of newspapers containing advertisements.

(a) The clerk of the superior court is required to procure and preserve for public inspection a complete file of all

newspaper issues in which his advertisements actually appear.

(b) The issues of the newspapers so preserved shall be bound, microfilmed, photostated, or photographed and such newspapers, microfilm, photographs, or photostatic copies shall be maintained within the county courthouse for a period of not less than 50 years, after which time the newspapers, microfilm, photographs, or other photostatic copies may be destroyed, at the discretion of the clerk of the superior court.

15-6-86(b)(c). Storage of court records.

“(b) In the event that space at the courthouse or other place where the office of the clerk is located is inadequate to ensure the safe storage of records, the clerk, after obtaining written permission from the governing authority of the county and from the superior court judge of the circuit in which the county is located or the chief judge in those circuits having more than one judge, may cause the records to be stored at a data storage and retrieval facility within the State of Georgia. The clerk shall give public notice of the place of storage by posting notice at the courthouse. If documents are stored outside the county where the documents were created, the government entity shall:

(1) Bear all costs of transporting such documents back to the county of origin for purposes of responding to requests under Article 4 of Chapter 18 of Title 50, relating to inspections of public records; and

(2) Provide by contract for:

(A) Specific retrieval times in which documents requested shall be delivered; and

(B) Payment of additional fees by the person requesting the documents from the clerk for expedited service.

(c)(1) Subject to the requirements of paragraph (2) of this subsection, in a county where the county site is located in an unincorporated area of the county and the county governing authority has constructed one or more permanent satellite courthouses within the county and has further designated each such structure as a courthouse annex or has otherwise established each such structure as an additional courthouse to the courthouse located at the county site, the clerk of superior court shall be authorized to maintain his or her offices and all things belonging thereto including the permanent records at one of the additional courthouse locations or at the courthouse at the county site. The clerk of superior court may, but is not required to, maintain a satellite office at an additional courthouse which is not the location of the clerk of superior court’s main office where the permanent records are kept.

(2) The judge of the superior court of the circuit in which the county is located, or the chief judge if the county is a part of a circuit having more than one judge, must give written consent for the relocation or additional office, or both, and the county governing authority shall provide the necessary office space at the alternate or additional location, or both.

15-6-96. Clerk as custodian of records; contracts to market records or computer generated data for profit.

The clerk of the superior court is the custodian of the records of his or her office. Any contract to distribute, sell, or otherwise market records or computer generated data of the office of the clerk of the superior court for profit shall be made by the clerk of the superior court. If the clerk of the superior court also serves as the clerk of any other court, the provisions of this Code section shall be applicable to the records and data of such other court. A report summarizing contracts entered into pursuant to this Code section along with any revenues received therefrom shall be prepared by the clerk of the superior court and submitted to the governing authority of the county on a monthly basis.

15-9-1.1. Judge training.

Upon the failure of a judge to fulfill the training requirements during any three-year period, the Executive Probate

Judges Council of Georgia shall notify such judge of probate court of the failure to meet the training requirements and conduct a show cause hearing. At the hearing, the council shall determine whether a reasonable excuse exists for the judge's failure. If the council determines the excuse was reasonable, it may grant an extension of up to six months within which all unfulfilled mandatory training hours, together with current requirements, must be met. If the council finds that there was no reasonable excuse for such failure, it shall issue a reprimand and send it to the Supreme Court for approval. Oral arguments may be heard under the rules of the Supreme Court. If the reprimand is approved by the Supreme Court, the reprimand shall be made public through posting at the courthouse in the county where the judge presides and publishing such reprimand once a week for a period of four consecutive weeks in the legal organ of the county.

15-9-11. Calling of special election of fill probate vacancy; term of person elected.

(a) When a vacancy occurs in the office of judge of the probate court in any county, it shall be the duty of the person who assumes the duties of the judge, as provided in Code Section 15-9-10, within ten days after the vacancy occurs, to order a special election for the purpose of filling the vacancy. He shall give notice of the special election by publication in the newspaper in which the citations of the judge of the probate court are published. The special election shall be held in accordance with Chapter 2 of Title 21.

15-9-35. Power to cite absconding fiduciaries; publication of order.

(b) The judge of the probate court shall cause to be published his order calling upon a person described in subsection (a) of this Code section to appear, in the newspaper of his county in which sheriff's advertisements are published, once a week for four weeks immediately preceding the court day on which the person is cited to appear. The published order shall be directed to the guardian, administrator, executor, surety, or other person, shall set the date and time on which the matter in question will be heard, shall indicate all matters to be passed upon at such time, and shall be signed by the judge of the probate court in his official capacity. Where the address of the guardian, administrator, executor, surety, or other person is known, a copy of the published order shall be mailed to the party named in the order. The judge of the probate court shall make an entry of his actions upon the minutes of the court.

15-9-43 (a). Legal organ newspaper preservation.

(a) The issues of the newspapers preserved as required in paragraph (9) of Code Section 15-9-37 shall be bound, microfilmed, photostated, or photographed; and such newspapers, microfilm, photographs, or photostatic copies shall be maintained within the county courthouse for a period of not less than 50 years, after which time the newspapers, microfilm, photographs, or other photostatic copies may be donated to a library or historical society, with the concurrence of the director of the Division of Archives and History, in the discretion of the probate court.

15-11-10(d). Confidentiality of records or reports of child abuse.

(d) Notwithstanding any provision contained in this article, in this Code, or in any rule or regulation adopted by any department, board, or agency of the state to the contrary, the court and any individual, public or private agency, or other entity participating in a program established pursuant to this Code section may exchange, as necessary, information, medical records, school records, records of adjudication, treatment records, and any other records or information which may aid in the assessment of and intervention with the children and families in the program. Such information shall be used by such individuals and agencies only for the purposes provided in this Code section and as authorized by the court for the purpose of implementing the case plan and for the purposes permitted under each agency's own rules and regulations. Such information shall not be released to any other individual or agency except as may be necessary to effect the appropriate treatment or intervention as provided in the case plan. Such information shall otherwise remain confidential and the court may punish any violations of confidentiality as contempt of court. Any person who authorizes or permits any person or agency not listed in Code Section 49-5-41, Code Section 19-7-5, or this Code section to have access to such records concerning reports of child abuse declared confidential by Code Section 49-5-40 shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. Any person who knowingly and under false pretenses obtains or

attempts to obtain records or reports of child abuse declared confidential by Code Section 49-5-40 or information contained therein except as authorized by Code Section 49-5-41, Code Section 19-7-5, or this Code section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. Records made confidential by Code Section 49-5-40 and information obtained from such records may not be made a part of any record which is open to the public except that a district attorney may use and make public that record or information in the course of any criminal prosecution for any offense which constitutes or results from child abuse. This Code section shall not abridge the provisions of Code Section 37-3-166, or 37-4-125, or 37-7-166 relating to confidentiality of patient or clients records and shall not serve to destroy or in any way abridge the confidentiality or privileged character thereof.

15-11-18(d)(3). Notice of opening on juvenile court.

(3) After the initial appointments and prior to any subsequent appointment or reappointment of any part-time or full-time juvenile court judge under this Code section the judge or judges responsible for making the appointment shall publish notice of the opening on the juvenile court once a month for three months prior to such appointment or reappointment in the official legal organs of each of the counties in the circuit where the juvenile court judge has venue. The expense of such publication shall be paid by the county governing authority in the county where such notice or notices are published.

15-11-28(c),(c.1). Conduct of juvenile hearings generally; recordation; exclusion from hearing.

(c) Except as otherwise provided by subsection (c.1) of this Code section, the general public shall be excluded from hearings involving delinquency, deprivation, or unruliness. Only the parties, their counsel, witnesses, persons accompanying a party for his or her assistance, and any other persons as the court finds have a proper interest in the proceeding or in the work of the court may be admitted by the court. The court may temporarily exclude the child from the hearing except while allegations of his or her delinquency or unruly conduct are being heard.

(c.1) The general public shall be admitted to:

(1) An adjudicatory hearing involving an allegation of a designated felony pursuant to Code Section 15-11-37;

(2) An adjudicatory hearing involving an allegation of delinquency brought in the interest of any child who has previously been adjudicated delinquent; provided, however, the court shall close any delinquency hearing on an allegation of sexual assault or any delinquency hearing at which any party expects to introduce substantial evidence related to matters of deprivation; or

(3) At the court's discretion, any dispositional hearing involving any proceeding under this article.

15-11-35.1 (e). Juvenile Aids Information.

(e) If a child is required by this Code section to submit to an HIV test and is thereby determined to be infected with HIV, that determination and the name of the child shall be deemed to be AIDS confidential information and shall be reported to:

(1) The Department of Children and Youth Services or the Department of Corrections, as the case may be, and the Department of Human Resources, the latter of which may disclose the name of the child if necessary to provide and shall provide counseling to each victim of that child's AIDS transmitting crime or to any parent or guardian of any victim who is a minor or incompetent person, if the Department of Children and Youth Services or the Department of Corrections believes the crime posed a reasonable risk of transmitting HIV to the victim;

(2) The court which ordered the HIV test; and

(3) Those persons in charge of any facility to which the child has been confined by order of the court. In addition to any other restrictions regarding the confinement of children, a child determined to be an HIV infected person may be confined in that facility separately from any other children in that facility other than those who have been determined to be infected with HIV if:

(A) That child is reasonably believed to be sexually active while confined;

(B) That child is reasonably believed to be sexually predatory either during or prior to detention; or

(C) The commissioner of children and youth services or the commissioner of corrections, as the case may be, reasonably determines that other circumstances or conditions exist which indicate that separate confinement would be warranted."

15-11-58. Juvenile court records.

(a) Except as provided in subsection (b) of this Code section, all files and records of the court in a proceeding under this article are open to inspection only upon order of the court.

(b) Subject to the requirements of subsection (d) of Code Section 15-11-33 and Code Section 15-11-61, the general public shall be allowed to inspect court files and records for cases arising under Code Section 15-11-49 or any complaint, petition, or order from any case that was open to the public pursuant to subsection (c.1) of Code Section 15-11-28. The general public shall be allowed to inspect court files and records for proceedings involving a legitimation petition under the jurisdiction of the juvenile court pursuant to paragraph (a) or (2) of subsection (e) of Code Section 15-11-5.

(c) (1) The judge may permit authorized representatives of recognized organizations compiling statistics for proper purposes to inspect and make abstracts from official records under whatever conditions upon their use and distribution the judge may deem proper and may punish by contempt any violation of those conditions.

(2) The judge may permit any school principal or any school guidance counselor, school social worker, or school psychologist who is certified under Chapter 2 of Title 20 and who is counseling a student as a part of such counseling person's school employment duties to review official records of the court in any proceeding under this chapter concerning that student, including but not limited to records of that child's controlled substance or marijuana abuse, which records are protected by Code Section 49-5-41.1, under whatever conditions that the judge may deem proper and may punish by contempt any violation of those conditions.

(d) The judge shall permit authorized representatives of the Department of Juvenile Justice, the Department of Corrections, the Children and Youth Coordinating Council, and the Council of Juvenile Court Judges to inspect and extract data from any court files and records for the purpose of obtaining statistics on juveniles and to make copies pursuant to the order of the court.

(e) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the complaint, petition, order of adjudication, and order of disposition in any delinquency case in which the child has been adjudicated to be delinquent for a violation of the criminal laws of this state shall be disclosed upon request of counsel for the state or the accused for use preliminarily to or in conjunction with a subsequent juvenile or criminal proceeding in a court of record.

15-11-59(b),(d),(f). Juvenile law enforcement records.

(b) Unless a change of delinquency is transferred for criminal prosecution under Code Section 15-11-39, or the interest of national security requires, or the case is one in which the general public may not be excluded from the hearings under subsection (c) or (c.1) of Code Section 15-11-28, or the court otherwise orders in the interest of the child, the records and files shall not be open to public inspection nor shall their contents be disclosed to the public.

(d) The court shall allow authorized representatives of the Department of Juvenile Justice, the Department of Corrections, and the Council of Juvenile Court Judges to inspect and copy law enforcement records for the purpose of obtaining statistics on juveniles.

(e) Any law enforcement records and files involving an offense over which the superior court shall have exclusive jurisdiction as provided in paragraph (2) of subsection (b) of Code Section 15-11-5 shall be kept and reported in the same manner as the records and files of adults.

(f) Access to fingerprint records submitted to the Georgia Bureau of Investigation pursuant to Code Section 15-11-60 shall be limited to the administration of criminal justice purposes as defined in Code Section 15-11-2.

15-11-60 (d),(e), (f),(g). Identity of juveniles kept confidential.

(d) Upon application of the child, fingerprints and photographs of a child shall be removed from the file and destroyed if a petition alleging delinquency is not filed or the proceedings are dismissed after either a petition is filed or the case is transferred to the juvenile court as provided in Code Section 15-11-13 or the child is adjudicated not to be a delinquent child.

(e) Except as provided in this Code section, without the consent of the judge, a child shall not be photographed after he or she is taken into custody unless the case is transferred to another court for prosecution.

(f) (1) The name or picture of any child under the jurisdiction of the juvenile court for the first time shall not be made public by any news media, upon penalty of contempt under Code Section 15-11-62, except as otherwise provided in paragraph (2) of this subsection or as authorized by an order of the court.

(2) It shall be mandatory upon the judge of the juvenile court or his or her designee to release the name of any child with regard to whom a petition has been filed alleging the child committed a designated felony act or alleging the child committed a delinquent act if the child has previously been adjudicated delinquent or if the child has previously been before the court on a delinquency charge and adjudication was withheld. No person, firm, or corporation shall be guilty of any offense by making public the name or picture of any such child.

(g) (1) The name or picture of any child under the jurisdiction of the juvenile court for the first time shall not be made public by any news media, upon penalty of contempt under Code Section 15-11-62, except as authorized by an order of the court.

(2) It shall be mandatory upon the judge of the juvenile court to release the name of any child who is under the jurisdiction of the court for a second or subsequent time. No person, firm, or corporation shall be guilty of any offense by making public the name or picture of any such child.

15-11-61(d). Sealed records in juvenile proceedings.

(d) Except as otherwise provided by the court, no order sealing files and records under this Code section may be issued regarding any proceeding in which the general public may not be excluded from the hearing under subsection (c) or (c.1) of Code Section 15-11-28.

15-11-66 (d). Juvenile Proceedings; confidential information.

(d) Notwithstanding any provision contained in this article, in this Code, or in any rule or regulation adopted by any department, board, or agency of the state to the contrary, the court and any individual, public or private agency, or other entity participating in a program established pursuant to this Code section may exchange, as necessary, information, medical records, school records, records of adjudication, treatment records, and any other records or information which may aid in the assessment of and intervention with the children and families in the program. Such information shall be used by such individuals and agencies only for the purposes provided in this Code section and as authorized by the court for the purpose of implementing the case plan and for the purposes permitted under each agency's own rules and regulations. Such information shall not be released to any other individual or agency except as may be necessary to effect the appropriate treatment or intervention as provided in the case plan. Such information shall otherwise remain confidential and the court may punish any violations of confidentiality as contempt of court. Any person who authorizes or permits any person or agency not listed in Code Section 49-5-41, Code Section 19-7-5, or this Code section to have access to such records concerning reports of child abuse declared confidential by Code Section 49-5-40 or information contained therein except as authorized by Code Section 49-5-41, Code Section 19-7-5, or this Code section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. Records made confidential by Code Section 49-5-40 and information obtained from such records may not be made a part of any record which is open to the public except that a district attorney may use and make public that record or information in the course of any criminal prosecution for any offense which constitutes or results from child abuse. This Code section shall not abridge the provisions of Code Section 37-3-166, 37-4-125, or 37-7-166 relating to confidentiality of patient or client records and shall not serve to destroy or in any way abridge the confidential or privileged character thereof.

15-11-66.1(e). Juvenile Hearings - HIV tests.

(e) If a child is required by this Code section to submit to an HIV test and is thereby determined to be infected with HIV, that determination and the name of the child shall be deemed to be AIDS confidential information and shall be

reported to:

(1) The Department of Juvenile Justice or the Department of Corrections, as the case may be, and the Department of Human Resources, the latter of which may disclose the name of the child if necessary to provide and shall provide counseling to each victim of that child's AIDS transmitting crime to any parent or guardian of any victim who is a minor or incompetent person, if the Department of Juvenile Justice or the Department of Corrections believes the crime posed a reasonable risk of transmitting HIV to the victim;

(2) The court which ordered the HIV test; and

(3) Those persons in charge of any facility to which the child has been confined by order of the court. In addition to any other restrictions regarding the confinement of children, a child determined to be an HIV infected person may be confined in that facility separately from any other children in that facility other than those who have been determined to be infected with HIV if:

(A) That child is reasonably believed to be sexually active while confined;

(B) That child is reasonably believed to be sexually predatory either during or prior to detention; or

(C) The commissioner of juvenile justice or the commissioner of corrections, as the case may be, reasonably determines that other circumstances or conditions exist which indicate that separate confinement would be warranted.

15-11-79(b). Juvenile court records

(b) Subject to the requirements of subsection (a) of Code Section 15-11-56, subsection (b) of Code Section 15-11-65, and Code Section 15-11-79.2, the general public shall be allowed to inspect court files and records for cases arising under Code Section 15-11-73 or any complaint, petition, or order from any case that was open to the public pursuant to subsection (b) of Code Section 15-11-78. The general public shall be allowed to inspect court files and records for proceedings involving a legitimation petition under jurisdiction of the juvenile court pursuant to paragraph (1) or (2) of subsection (e) of Code Section 15-11-28.

(c) (1) The Judge may permit authorized representatives of recognized organizations compiling statistics for proper purposes to inspect and make abstracts from official records under whatever conditions upon their use and distribution the judge may deem proper and may punish by contempt any violation of those conditions.

(2) The judge may permit any school principal or any school guidance counselor, or school social worker, or school psychologist who is certified under Chapter 2 of Title 20 and who is counseling a child as a part of such counseling person's school employment duties to review official records of the court in any proceeding under this chapter concerning that child, including but not limited to record of that child's controlled substance or marijuana abuse, which records are protected by Code Section 49-5-41.1, under whatever conditions that the judge may deem proper and may punish by contempt any violation of those conditions.

15-11-82. Juvenile law enforcement records.

(a) Except as provided in Code Sections 15-11-79 and 15-11-83, law enforcement records and files concerning a child shall be kept separate from the records and files of arrests of adults.

(b) Unless a charge of delinquency is transferred for criminal prosecution under Code Section 15-11-30.2, or the interest of national security requires, or the case is one in which the general public may not be excluded from the hearings under subsection (a) or (b) of Code Section 15-11-78, or the court otherwise orders in the interest of the child, the records and files shall not be open to public inspection nor shall their contents be disclosed to the public.

(c) Inspection of the records and files is permitted by:

(1) A juvenile court having the child before it in any proceeding;

(2) Counsel for a party to the proceedings, with the consent of the court;

- (3) The officers of public institutions or agencies to whom the child is committed;
 - (4) Law enforcement officers of this state, the United States, or any other jurisdiction when necessary for the discharge of their official duties;
 - (5) A court in which the child is convicted of a criminal offense, for the purpose of a presentence report or other dispositional proceeding;
 - (6) Officials of penal institutions and other penal facilities to which the child is committed;
 - (7) A parole board in considering the child's parole or discharge or in exercising supervision over the child; or
 - (8) Any school superintendent, principal, assistant principal, school guidance counselor, school social worker, school psychologist certified under Chapter 2 of Title 20, or school law enforcement officer appointed pursuant to Chapter 2, 3, or 8 of Title 20 when necessary for the discharge of his or her official duties.
- (d) The court shall allow authorized representatives of the Department of Juvenile Justice, the Department of Corrections, and the Council of Juvenile Court Judges to inspect and copy law enforcement records for the purpose of obtaining statistics on children.
- (e) Any law enforcement records and files involving an offense over which the superior court shall have exclusive jurisdiction as provided in paragraph (2) of subsection (b) of Code Section 15-11-28 shall be kept and reported in the same manner as the records and files of adults.
- (f) Access to fingerprint records submitted to the Georgia Bureau of Investigation pursuant to Code Section 15-11-83 shall be limited to the administration of criminal justice purposes as defined in Code Section 15-11-2.

15-11-83(a). Fingerprinting and photographing of juveniles.

- (a)(1) Every child charged with an act which would be a felony if committed by an adult, other than those status offender crimes as defined in Code Section 15-11-2, shall be fingerprinted and photographed upon being taken into custody. Fingerprints and photographs of children shall be taken and filed separately from those of adults by law enforcement officials to be used in investigating the commission of crimes and to be made available as provided in this article and as may be directed by the court.
- (2) Law enforcement agencies may photograph a child who for any reason has been placed in the custody and control of the Department of Juvenile Justice and who has absconded and subsequently returned to such custody. Photographs shall be maintained in accordance with paragraph (1) of this subsection.

15-11-83(f) Notification of biological fathers of court proceedings.

- (f) Notification provided for in subsection (e) of this Code section shall be given to a biological father who is not a legal father by the following methods:
- (1) Registered or certified mail, return receipt requested, at his last known address, which notice shall be deemed received upon the date of delivery shown on the return receipt;
 - (2) Personal service, which notice shall be deemed received when personal service is perfected; or
 - (3) Publication once a week for three weeks in the official organ of the county where the petition has been filed and of the county of his last known address, which notice shall be deemed received upon the date of the last publication.

15-11-83(g). Publication of names and pictures of juvenile defendants: penalty.

- (g) (1) The name or picture of any child under the jurisdiction of the juvenile court for the first time shall not be made public by any news media, upon penalty of contempt under Code Section 15-11-5, except as otherwise provided in paragraph (2) of this subsection or as authorized by an order of the court.
- (2) It shall be mandatory upon the judge of the juvenile court or his or her designee to release the name of any child with regard to whom a petition has been filed alleging the child committed a designated felony act or alleging the child committed a delinquent act if the child had previously been before the court on a delinquency charge and adjudication was withheld. No person, firm, or corporation shall be guilty of any offense by making public the name or picture of any such child.

15-11-96(f). Juvenile Proceedings-notice of termination of rights of biological father.

(f) Notification provided for in subsection (e) of this Code section shall be given to a biological father who is not a legal father by the following methods:

(1) Registered or certified mail, return receipt requested, at his last known address, which notice shall be deemed received upon the date of delivery shown on the return receipt;

(2) Personal service, which notice shall be deemed received when personal service is perfected; or

(3) Publication once a week for three weeks in the official organ of the county where the petition has been filed and of the county of his last known address, which notice shall be deemed received upon the date of the last publication.

15-11-174(2). Courts-access to child abuse reports or records.

The advocate should have the following rights and powers:

(2) To have access to all records and files of the division concerning or relating to a child, and to have access, including the right to inspect, copy, and subpoena records held by clerks of the various courts, law enforcement agencies, service providers, including medical and mental health, and institutions, public or private, with whom a particular child has been either voluntarily or otherwise placed for care or from whom the child has received treatment within the state. To the extent any such information provides the names and addresses of individuals who are the subject of any confidential proceeding or statutory confidentiality provisions, such names and addresses or related information which has the effect of identifying such individuals shall not be released to the public without the consent of such individuals;

15-11-174(b)(2). Juvenile hearings- motion to quash subpoena.

(2) The court shall order a hearing on the motion to quash within 5 days of the filing of the motion to quash, which hearings may be continued for good cause shown by any party or by the court on its own motion. Subject to any right to an open hearing in contempt proceedings, such hearing shall be closed to the extent necessary to prevent disclosure of the identity of a confidential source; disclosure of confidential investigative or prosecution material which would endanger the life or physical safety of any person or persons; or disclosure of the existence of confidential surveillance, investigation, or grand jury materials or testimony in an ongoing criminal investigation or prosecution. Records, motions and orders relating to a motion to quash shall be kept sealed by the court to the extent and for the time necessary to prevent public disclosure of such matters, materials, evidence or testimony.

15-12-71. Grand Jury Reports.

The grand jury may prepare reports or issue presentments based upon its inspections as provided for in this subsection, and any such presentments shall be subject to publication as provided for in Code Section 15-12-80.

15-12-80. Publication of general presentments; publication expense.

Grand juries are authorized to recommend to the court the publication of the whole or any part of their general presentations and to prescribe the manner of publication. When the recommendation is made, the judge shall order the publication as recommended. Reasonable charges therefor shall be paid out of the county treasury, upon the certificate of the judge, as other court expenses are paid.

15-12-81. Notice of upcoming appointment by grand jury.

(a) Whenever it is provided by law that the grand jury of any county shall elect, select, or appoint any person to any office, notice thereof shall be given in the manner provided in subsection (b) of this Code section.

(b) It shall be the duty of any board, authority, or entity whose members are elected, selected, or appointed by the grand jury of a county to notify the clerk of superior court in writing, at least 90 days prior to an upcoming election,

selection, or appointment by the grand jury, that the grand jury shall elect, select, or appoint a person to the office held by such member at the time of notice; except where a vacancy has been created by death, resignation or removal from office, in which case notice shall be given within 10 days of the creation of the vacancy. It shall be the duty of the clerk of superior court, upon receiving notice of the upcoming appointment, to publish in the official organ of the county a notice that certain officers are to be elected, selected, or appointed by the grand jury of the county. The publication shall be once a week for two weeks during a period not sooner than 60 days prior to the election, selection, or appointment, except, where a vacancy has been created by death, resignation or removal, notice shall be published once a week for two weeks during a period not sooner than 10 days prior to the election, selection, or appointment. The cost of advertisement shall be paid from the funds of the county. It shall be the duty of the governing authority of the county to pay the cost promptly upon receiving a bill for the advertisement.

15-16-10. Sheriff duties.

a) It is the duty of the sheriff:

(4) To publish sales, citations, and other proceedings as required by law and to keep a file of all newspapers in which his official advertisements appear, in the manner required of clerks of the superior courts.

16-5-5. Suicide Advertising.

Any person who publicly advertises, offers, or holds himself or herself out as offering that he or she will intentionally and actively assist another person in the commission of suicide and commits any overt act to further that purpose is guilty of a felony and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by imprisonment for not less than one nor more than five years.

16-6-13(c). Publication of identity of persons convicted of pandering.

(c)(1) The clerk of the court in which a person is convicted of pandering shall cause to be published a notice of conviction for each such person convicted. Such notices of conviction shall be published in the manner of legal notices in the legal organ of the county in which such person resides or, in the case of nonresidents, in the legal organ of the county in which the person was convicted. Such notice of conviction shall be one column wide by two inches long and shall contain the photograph taken by the arresting law enforcement agency at the time of arrest, name, and address of the convicted person and the date, time, place of arrest, and disposition of the case and shall be published once in the legal organ of the appropriate county in the second week following such conviction or as soon thereafter as publication may be made.

(2) The convicted person for which a notice of conviction is published pursuant to this subsection shall be assessed the cost of publication of such notice and such assessment shall be imposed at the time of conviction in addition to any other fine imposed pursuant to this Code section.

16-6-13.2 (h)(2)(c). Seizure of automobile of sexual offender: publication of notice.

(C) If the owner's or interest holder's address is not known and is not on record as provided in subparagraph (B) of this paragraph or the owner's or interest holder's interest is not known, by publication in two consecutive issues of a newspaper of general circulation in the county in which the seizure occurs.

(2) A copy of the notice, which shall include a statement that the owner of such motor vehicle has 30 days within a claim must be filed, shall be served upon an owner, interest holder, or person in possession of the motor vehicle at the time of seizure as provided in subsection (h) of this Code section and shall be published for at least three successive weeks in a newspaper of general circulation in the county where the seizure was made;

(B) If the owner, interest holder, or person who was in possession of the motor vehicle at the time of seizure is unknown or resides out of the state or departs the state or cannot after due diligence be found within the state or conceals himself or herself so as to avoid service, notice of the proceeding shall be published once a week for two successive weeks in the newspaper in which the sheriff's advertisement are published. Such publication shall be deemed notice to any and all persons having an interest in or right affected by such proceeding and from any sale of the motor vehicle resulting therefrom, but shall not constitute notice to an interest holder unless that person is unknown or resides out of the state or departs the state or cannot after due diligence be found within the state or conceals himself or herself to avoid service.

16-6-23. Publication of name or identity of female raped or assaulted with intent to commit rape.

(a) It shall be unlawful for any news media or any other person to print and publish, broadcast, televise, or disseminate through any other medium of public dissemination or cause to be printed and published, broadcast, televised, or disseminated in any newspaper, magazine, periodical, or other publication published in this state or through any radio or television broadcast originating in the state the name or identity of any female who may have been raped or upon whom an assault with intent to commit the offense of rape may have been made.

(b) This Code section does not apply to truthful information disclosed in public court documents open to public inspection.

(c) Any person or corporation violating this Code section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

16-9-39. Publication of information regarding schemes, devices, means, or methods for financial transaction card fraud or theft of telecommunication services.

(a) As used in this Code section, "publish" means the communication or dissemination of information to any one or more persons either orally, in person, by telephone, radio or television, or in writing of any kind, including without limitation a letter, memorandum, circular, handbill, newspaper or magazine article, or book.

(b) A person who publishes the number or code of any existing, canceled, revoked, or nonexistent telephone number, credit number, or other credit device, or method of numbering or coding which is employed in the issuance of telephone numbers, credit numbers, or other credit devices with knowledge or reason to believe that it may be used to avoid the payment of any lawful telephone or telegraph toll charge under circumstances evidencing an intent to have such telephone number, credit number, credit device, or method of numbering or coding so used shall be punished as provided in subsection (a) of Code Section 16-9-38.

(c) An offense under this Code section may be deemed to have been committed at either the place at which the publication was initiated, at which publication was received, or at which the information so published was utilized to avoid or attempt to avoid payment of any lawful telephone or telegraph charge.

16-9-93(c)-(e). Computer crimes.

(c) *Computer Invasion of Privacy.* Any person who uses a computer or computer network with the intention of examining any employment, medical, salary, credit, or any other financial or personal data relating to any other person with knowledge that such examination is without authority shall be guilty of the crime of computer invasion of privacy.

(d) *Computer Forgery.* Any person who creates, alters, or deletes any data contained in any computer or computer network, who, if such person had created, altered, or deleted a tangible document or instrument would have committed forgery under Article 1 of this chapter, shall be guilty of the crime of computer forgery.

(e) *Computer Password Disclosure.* Any person who discloses a number, code, password, or other means of access to a computer or computer network knowing that such disclosure is without authority and which results in damages shall be guilty of the crime of computer password disclosure.

16-9-123. Identify fraud confidentiality information.

The administrator appointed under Code section 10-1-395 shall have the authority to investigate any complaints of consumer victims regarding identity fraud. In conducting such investigations the administrator shall have all investigative powers which are available to the administrator under Part 2 of Article 15 of Chapter 1 of title 10, the 'Fair Business Practices Act of 1975.' If, after such investigation, the administrator determines that a person has been a consumer victim of identity fraud in this state, the administrator shall, at the request of the consumer victim, provide the consumer victim with certification of the findings of such investigation. Copies of any and all complaints received by any law enforcement agency of this state regarding potential violation of this article shall be transmitted

to the Governor's Office of Consumer Affairs. The Governor's office of Consumer Affairs shall maintain a repository for all complaints in the State of Georgia regarding identity fraud. Information contained in such repository shall not be subject to public disclosure.

16-10-94. Tampering with evidence.

(c) Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, any person who violates subsection (a) of this Code section involving the prosecution or defense of a felony and involving another person shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by imprisonment for not less than one nor more than three years; provided, however, that any person who violates subsection (a) of this Code section involving the prosecution or defense of a serious violent felony as defined in subsection (a) of Code Section 17-10-6.1 and involving another person shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by imprisonment for not less than one nor more than ten years. Except otherwise provided in this subsection, any person who violates subsection (a) of this Code section involving the prosecution or defense of a misdemeanor shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

16-11-4. Advocating overthrow of government.

(b) A person commits the offense of advocating the overthrow of the government if he knowingly and willfully commits any of the following acts:

(2) Prints, publishes, edits, issues, circulates, sells, distributes, exhibits, or displays any written or printed matter advocating, advising, or teaching the duty, necessity, desirability, or propriety of overthrowing or destroying the government of the state or of any political subdivision thereof by force or violence.

16-11-40. Criminal defamation.

(a) A person commits the offense of criminal defamation when, without a privilege to do so and with intent to defame another, living or dead, he communicates false matter which tends to blacken the memory of one who is dead or which exposes one who is alive to hatred, contempt, or ridicule, and which tends to provoke a breach of the peace.

(b) A person who violates subsection (a) of this Code section is guilty of a misdemeanor.

16-11-62(1-7). Crimes of wiretapping, eavesdropping, surveillance and related offenses.

(1) Any person in a clandestine manner intentionally to overhear, transmit, or record or attempt to overhear, transmit, or record the private conversation of another which shall originate in any private place;

(2) Any person, through the use of any device, without the consent of all persons observed, to observe, photograph, or record the activities of another which occur in any private place and out of public view; provided, however, that it shall not be unlawful;

(A) To use any device to observe, photograph, or record the activities of persons incarcerated in any jail, correctional institution, or any other facility in which persons who are charged with or who have been convicted of the commission of a crime are incarcerated, provided that such equipment shall not be used while the prisoner is discussing his or her case with his or her attorney; or

(B) For an owner or occupier of real property to use for security purposes, crime prevention, or crime detection, any device to observe, photograph, or record the activities of persons who are on the property or an approach thereto in areas where there is no reasonable expectation of privacy;

(3) Any person to go on or about the premises of another or any private place for the purpose of invading the privacy of others by eavesdropping upon their conversations or secretly observing their activities,

(4) Any person intentionally and secretly to intercept by the use of any device, instrument, or apparatus the contents of a message sent by telephone, telegraph, letter, or by any other means of private communication:

(5) Any person to divulge to any unauthorized person or authority the content or substance of any private message intercepted lawfully in the manner provided for in Code Section 16-11-65;

(6) Any person to sell, give, or distribute, without legal authority, to any person or entity any photograph, videotape, or record, or copies thereof, of the activities of another which occur in any private place and out of public view without the consent of all persons observed; or

(7) Any person to commit any other acts of nature similar to those set out in paragraphs (1) through (6) of this Code section which invade the privacy of another.

16-11-62(2),(8). Wiretapping, eavesdropping, surveillance, and related offenses-exceptions.

(2) Any person, through the use of any device, without the consent of all persons observed, to observe, photograph, or record the activities of another which occur in any private place and out of public view; provided, however, that it shall not be unlawful;

(A) To use any device to observe, photograph, or record the activities of persons incarcerated in any jail, correctional institution, or any other facility in which persons who are charged with or who have been convicted of the commission of a crime are incarcerated, provided that such equipment shall not be used while the prisoner is discussing his or her case with his or her attorney;

(B) For an owner or occupier of real property to use for security purposes, crime prevention, or crime detection, any device to observe, photograph, or record the activities of persons who are on the property or an approach thereto in areas where there is no reasonable expectation of privacy; or

(C) To use for security purposes, crime prevention, or crime detection, any device to observe, photograph, or record the activities of persons who are within the curtilage of the residence of the person using such device. A photograph, videotape, or record made in accordance with this subparagraph, or a copy thereof, may be disclosed by such resident to the district attorney or a law enforcement officer and shall be administered in a judicial proceeding, without the consent of any person observed, photographed, or recorded;

(3) Any person to go on or about the premises of another or any private place, except as otherwise provided by law, for the purpose of invading the privacy of others by eavesdropping upon their conversations or secretly observing their activities,

(8) Any publication of the information or evidence obtained under a warrant issued under this Code section other than that necessary and essential to the preparation of and actual prosecution for the crime specified in the warrant shall be an unlawful invasion of privacy under this part and shall cause such evidence and information to be inadmissible in any criminal prosecution.

16-11-64. Interception of wire or oral transmissions by law enforcement officers.

(5) The application for any investigation warrant under this Code section, any supporting evidence in connection therewith, and any entry of the issuance of an investigation warrant as a result thereof shall remain confidential and in the custody of the judge and shall not be released nor information touching same in any manner be disclosed, except upon written order of the judge or except at the time of trial of the case in which such evidence is used or in which evidence derived from such surveillance is used;

(8) Any publication of the information or evidence obtained under a warrant issued hereunder other than that necessary and essential to the preparation of and actual prosecution for the crime specified in the warrant shall be an unlawful invasion of privacy under this part and shall cause such evidence and information to be inadmissible in any criminal prosecution.

16-11-66. Wiretapping- where permitted.

(a) Nothing in Code Section 16-11-62 shall prohibit a person from intercepting a wire, oral, or electronic communication where as such person is a party to the communication or one of the parties to the communication has given

consent to such interception.

(b) After obtaining the consent required by this subsection, the telephonic conversations or electronic communications to which a child under the age of 18 years is a party may be recorded and divulged, and such recording and dissemination may be done by a private citizen, law enforcement agency, or prosecutor's office. Nothing in this subsection shall be constructed to require that the recording device be activated by the child. Consent for the recording or divulging of the conversations of a child under the age of 18 years conducted by telephone or electronic communication shall be given only by order of a judge of a superior court upon written application, as provided in subsection (c) of this Code section. Said recording shall not be used in any prosecution of the child in any delinquency or criminal proceeding. An application to a judge of the superior court made pursuant to this Code section need not comply with the procedures set out in Code Section 16-11-64.

(c) A judge to whom a written application has been made shall issue the order provided by subsection (b) of this Code section only:

(1) Upon finding probable cause that a crime has been committed;

(2) Upon finding that the child understands that the conversation is to be recorded and that such child agrees to participate; and

(3) Upon determining that participation is not harmful to such child.

A true and correct copy of the recording provided for in subsection (b) of this Code section shall be returned to the superior court judge who issued the order and such copy of the recording shall be kept under seal until further order of the court.

(d) The provisions of this article shall not be constructed to prohibit a parent or guardian of a child under 18 years of age, with or without the consent of such minor child, from monitoring or intercepting telephonic conversations of such minor child without another person by use of an extension phone located within the family home, or electronic or other communications of such minor from within the family home, for the purpose of ensuring the welfare of such minor child. If the parent or guardian has a reasonable or good faith belief that such conversation or communication is evidence of criminal conduct involving such child as a victim or an attempt, conspiracy, or solicitation to involve such child in criminal activity affecting the welfare or best interest of such child, the parent or guardian may disclose the content of such telephonic conversation or electronic communication to the district attorney or a law enforcement officer. A recording or other record of any such conversation or communication made by a parent or guardian in accordance with this subsection that contains evidence of criminal conduct involving such child as a victim or an attempt, conspiracy, or solicitation to involve such a child in criminal activity shall be admissible in a judicial proceeding except as otherwise provided in subsection (b) of this Code section.

16-11-66.1(b)(2). Wiretapping, eavesdropping, surveillance, and related offenses.

(2) It shall be unlawful for any person to broadcast, print, or publish the contents of any communication transmitted between cellular radio telephones or between any cellular radio telephone and a landline telephone if the communication has been intercepted in violation of paragraph (1) of this subsection.

16-11-151 (b)(1). Prohibited training regarding dangerous weapons.

(b) It shall be unlawful for any person to:

(1) Teach, train, or demonstrate to any other person the use, application, or making of any illegal firearm, dangerous weapon, explosive, or incendiary device capable of causing injury or death or persons either directly or through a writing or over or through a computer or computer network if the person teaching, training, or demonstrating knows, has reason to know, or intends that such teaching, training, or demonstrating will be unlawfully employed for use in or in furtherance of a civil disorder, riot, or insurrection.

16-12-26. Advertising commercial gambling.

(a) A person who knowingly prints, publishes, or advertises any lottery or other scheme for commercial gambling or who knowingly prints or publishes any lottery ticket, policy ticket, or other similar device designed to serve as evidence of participation in a lottery commits the offense of advertising commercial gambling.

(b) A person who commits the offense of advertising commercial gambling shall be guilty of a misdemeanor of a high and aggravated nature.

16-12-27. Advertisement or solicitation for participation in lotteries.

(a) It shall be unlawful for any person, partnership, firm, corporation, or other entity to sell, distribute, televise, broadcast, or disseminate any advertisement, television or radio commercial, or any book, magazine, periodical, newspaper, or other written or printed matter containing an advertisement or solicitation for participation in any lottery declared to be unlawful by the laws of this state unless such advertisement, commercial, or solicitation contains or includes the words, "void in Georgia" printed or spoken so as to be clearly legible or audible to persons viewing or hearing such advertisement, commercial, or solicitation.

(b) Any person, partnership, firm, corporation, or other entity violating subsection (a) of this Code section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

16-12-28. Communicating gambling information.

(a) A person who knowingly communicates information as to bets, betting odds, or changes in betting odds or who knowingly installs or maintains equipment for the transmission or receipt of such information with the intent to further gambling commits the offense of communicating gambling information.

(b) A person who commits the offense of communicating gambling information, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by imprisonment for not less than one nor more than five years or by a fine not to exceed \$5,000.00, or both.

16-12-32(e). Sale of seized gambling contraband.

If the owner or lessee is unknown or resides out of the state or departs the state or cannot after due diligence be found within the state or conceals himself so as to avoid service, notice of such proceedings shall be published once a week for two consecutive weeks in the newspaper in which sheriff's advertisements are published.

16-12-80. Distributing obscene materials.

(a) A person commits the offense of distributing obscene materials when he sells, lends, rents, leases, gives, advertises, publishes, exhibits, or otherwise disseminates to any person any obscene material of any description, knowing the obscene nature thereof, or offers to do so, or possesses such material with the intent to do so, provided that the word "knowingly," as used herein, shall be deemed to be either actual or constructive knowledge of the obscene contents of the subject matter and a person has constructive knowledge of the obscene contents if he has knowledge of facts which would put a reasonable and prudent person on notice as to the suspect nature of the material; provided, however, that the character and reputation of the individual charged with an offense under this law, and, if a commercial dissemination of obscene material is involved, the character and reputation of the business establishment involved may be placed in evidence by the defendant on the question of intent to violate this law. Undeveloped photographs, molds, printing plates, and the like shall be deemed obscene notwithstanding that processing or other acts may be required to make the obscenity patent or to disseminate it.

(b) Material is obscene if:

(1) To the average person, applying contemporary community standards, taken as a whole, it predominantly appeals to the prurient interest, that is, shameful or morbid interest in nudity, sex, or excretion;

(2) The material taken as a whole lacks serious literary, artistic, political, or scientific value; and

(3) The material depicts or describes, in a patently offensive way sexual conduct specifically defined in subparagraphs (A) through (E) below:

- (A) Acts of sexual intercourse, heterosexual or homosexual, normal or perverted, actual or simulated;
- (B) Acts of masturbation;
- (C) Acts involving excretory functions or lewd exhibition of the genitals;
- (D) Acts of bestiality or the fondling of sex organs of animals; or
- (E) Sexual acts of flagellation, torture, or other violence indicating a sadomasochistic sexual relationship;

(c) Additionally, any device designed or marketed as useful primarily for the stimulation of human genital organs is obscene material under this Code section.

(d) Material not otherwise obscene may be obscene under this Code section if the distribution thereof, the offer to do so, or the possession with the intent to do so is a commercial exploitation of erotica solely for the sake of their prurient appeal.

(e) It is an affirmative defense under this Code section that dissemination of the material was restricted to:

(1) A person associated with an institution of higher learning, either as a member of the faculty or a matriculated student, teaching or pursuing a course of study related to such material; or

(2) A person whose receipt of such material was authorized in writing by a licensed medical practitioner or psychiatrist.

(f) A person who commits the offense of distributing obscene material shall be guilty of a misdemeanor of a high and aggravated nature.

16-13-32(g). Forfeiture of drug related contraband.

(g) If the owner is unknown, notice of such proceedings shall be published once a week for two weeks in the newspaper in which the sheriff's advertisements are published. The petition shall allege that the seized items were distributed or possessed in violation of this Code section.

16-13-32.3. Use of communications facility to commit felony.

(a) It shall be unlawful for any person knowingly or intentionally to use any communication facility in committing or in causing or facilitating the commission of any act or acts constituting a felony under this chapter. Each separate use of a communication facility shall be a separate offense under this Code section. For purposes of this Code section, the term 'communication facility' means any and all public and private instrumentalities used or useful in the transmission of writing, signs, signals, pictures, or sounds of all kinds and includes mail, telephone, wire, radio, computer or computer network, and all other means of communication.

16-13-49 (n). Controlled Substances - Seizure of Property.

If the estimated value of personal property seized is \$25,000.00 or less, the district attorney may elect to proceed under the provisions of this subsection in the following manner:

(1) Notice of the seizure of such property shall be posted in a prominent location in the courthouse of the county in which the property was seized. Such notice shall include a description of the property, the date and place of seizure, the conduct giving rise to forfeiture, a statement that the owner of such property has 30 days within which a claim must be filed, and the violation of law alleged;

(2) A copy of the notice, which shall include a statement that the owner of such property has 30 days within which a claim must be filed, shall be served upon an owner, interest holder, or person in possession of the property at the time of seizure as provided in subsection (i) of this Code section and shall be published for at least three successive weeks in a newspaper of general circulation in the county where the seizure was made;

17-4-20.1 (d). Access to Family Violence Reports of Law Enforcement Officers.

The report provided for in subsection (c) of this Code section shall be considered as being made for statistical purposes only and where no

arrests are made shall not be subject to the provisions of Article 4 of Chapter 18 of Title 50. However, upon request, a defendant who has been arrested for an act of family violence shall be entitled to review and copy any report prepared in accordance with this Code section relating to the defendant.

17-5-52. Disposition of weapons.

(a) When a final judgement is entered finding a defendant guilty of the commission or attempted commission of a crime against any person or guilty of the commission of a crime or delinquent act involving the illegal possession or carrying of a weapon, any device which was used as a weapon in the commission of the crime or delinquent act shall be turned over by the person having custody of the device to the sheriff of the county wherein the device was confiscated when the device is no longer needed for evidentiary purposes. Within 90 days after receiving the device, the sheriff shall retain the device for use in law enforcement, destroy the same, or advertise it for sale in such manner as other sheriff's sales are advertised and shall sell the device to the highest bidder at the next sheriff's sale conducted after the completion of the advertisements, provided that, if the device used as a weapon in the crime is not the property of the defendant, there shall be no forfeiture of such weapon.

(b) The proceeds derived from all sales of such devices, after deducting the costs of the advertising and the sale, shall be turned in to the treasury of the county wherein the sale is made; provided, however, that if the device was used in the commission of a crime within a municipal corporation, the proceeds derived from the sale of the device, after deducting the costs of the advertising and the sale, shall be turned in to the treasury of the municipality wherein the crime was committed."

17-5-54(1). Disposition of personal property in custody of law enforcement agencies.

(1) Upon the superior court's granting an order for the sale of personal property, the officer shall provide for a notice to be placed once a week for four weeks in the legal organ of the county specifically describing each item and advising possible owners of items of the method of contacting the law enforcement agency; provided, however, that miscellaneous items having an estimated fair market value of \$75.00 or less may be advertised or sold, or both, in lots. such notice shall also stipulate a date, time, and place said items will be placed for public sale if not claimed. Such notice shall also stipulate whether said items or groups of items are to be sold in blocks, by lot numbers, by entire list of items, or separately.

18-3-14 (a). Attachment.

(5) Where it shall appear by affidavit that a defendant in the attachment action is not a resident of this state or has departed from this state or, after due diligence, cannot be found in this state or that the defendant conceals his place of residence from the plaintiff, notice may be given by causing two publications of the written notice in the paper in which advertisements are printed by the sheriff in each county in which a writ of attachment is served. Such publications must be at least six days apart and the second publication must be made not more than 21 days after levy upon the property of the defendant.

18-4-64 (a). Garnishment.

(5) (A) Where it shall appear by affidavit that a defendant in the garnishment action is not a resident of this state or has departed from this state, or after due diligence cannot be found in this state, or conceals his place of residence from the plaintiff, notice may be given by causing two publications of the written notice in the paper in which advertisements are printed by the sheriff in each county in which a summons of garnishment is served. Such publications must be a least six days apart; and the second publication must be made not more than 21 days after the service of the summons of garnishment on the garnishee. A certification by the person causing the notice to be pub-

lished shall be filed with the clerk, provided such publication shall constitute sufficient notice alone, unless the plaintiff has actual knowledge of the defendant's address, in which case, to provide sufficient notice, the plaintiff shall also mail a written notice of garnishment to the defendant at said address.

19-1-5. Statewide Child Fatality Review Panel.

Meetings and proceedings of :

(1) A committee in the exercise of its duties shall be closed to the public and shall not be subject to Chapter 14 of Title 50, relating to open meetings;

(2) The panel shall be open to the public as long as information identifying a deceased child, any family member of the child, or alleged or suspected perpetrator of abuse upon the child is not disclosed during such meetings or proceedings, but the panel is authorized to close such meeting to the public when such identifying information is required to be disclosed to members of the panel in order for the panel to carry out its duties.

19-1-6. Statewide Child Review Panel Records.

(a) Records and other documents which are made public records pursuant to any other provisions of law shall remain public records notwithstanding their being obtained, considered, or both, by either a committee or the panel.

(b) Notwithstanding any other provision of law to the contrary, reports of a committee made pursuant to Code Section 19-1-3 and reports of the panel made pursuant to Code Section 19-1-4 shall be public records and shall be released to any person making a request therefor but the panel or committee having possession of such records or reports shall only release them after expunging therefrom all information contained therein which would permit identifying the deceased child, any family member of the child, any alleged or suspected perpetrator of abuse upon the child, or any reporter of suspected child abuse.

(c) Statistical compilations of data by a committee or the panel based upon information received thereby and containing no information which would permit the identification of any person shall be public records.

(d) Members of a committee or of the panel shall not disclose what transpires at any meeting other than one made public by Code Section 19-1-5 nor disclose any information the disclosure of which is prohibited by this Code section, except to carry out the purposes of this chapter. Any person who knowingly violates this subsection shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

(e) A person who presents information to a committee or the panel or who is a member of either body shall not be questioned in any civil or criminal proceeding regarding such presentation or regarding opinions formed by or confidential information obtained by such person as a result of serving as a member of either body. This subsection shall not be construed to prohibit any person from testifying regarding information obtained independently of a committee or the panel. In any proceeding in which testimony of such a member is offered the court shall first determine the source of such witness's knowledge.

(f) Except as otherwise provided in this Code section, information acquired by and records of a committee or the panel shall be confidential, shall not be disclosed, and shall not be subject to Article 4 of Chapter 18 of Title 50, relating to open records, or subject to subpoena, discovery, or introduction into evidence in any civil or criminal proceeding.

(g) A member of a committee or the panel shall not be civilly or criminally liable for any disclosure of information made by such member as authorized by this Code section.

19-8-12. Notification to biological fathers of adoption proceedings.

(c) Notification provided for in subsection (b) of this Code section shall be given to a biological father who is not a legal father by the following methods:

(1) Registered or certified mail, return receipt requested, at his last known address, which notice shall be deemed received upon the date of delivery shown on the return receipt;

(2) Personal service, which notice shall be deemed received when personal service is perfected; or

(3) Publication once a week for three weeks in the official organ of the county where the petition has been filed and of the county of his last known address, which notice shall be deemed received upon the date of the last publication.

19-8-19. Unlawful adoption advertisements; unlawful inducements; penalties.

(a) It shall be unlawful for any person, organization, corporation, hospital, or association of any kind whatsoever which has not been established as a licensed child-placing agency by the Department of Human Resources to advertise, whether in a periodical, by television, by radio, or by any other public medium or by any private means, including letters, circulars, handbills, and oral statements, that the person, organization, corporation, hospital, or association will adopt children or will arrange for or cause children to be adopted or placed for adoption.

(b) It shall likewise be unlawful for any such person, organization, corporation, hospital, or association directly or indirectly to hold out inducements to parents to part with their children. As used in this subsection, "inducements" shall include any financial assistance, either direct or indirect, from whatever source, except payment or reimbursement of the medical expenses directly related to the mother's pregnancy and hospitalization for the birth of the child and medical care for the child.

(c) Any person who violates subsection (a) or (b) of this Code section shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not to exceed \$10,000.00 or imprisoned for not more than ten years, or both, in the discretion of the court.

19-8-23. Adoptions.

(e) Records relating in any manner to adoption shall not be open to the general public for inspection.

19-11-9(e). Putative father registry.

(e) The information which is obtained by the department shall only be available to:

(1) A governmental department, board, commission, bureau, agency, or political subdivision of any state for purposes of locating an absent parent or putative father to establish or to enforce his obligation of support, of enforcing a child custody determination, or of enforcing any state or federal law with respect to the unlawful taking or restraint of a child; or

(2) The department, a licensed child-placing agency, or a member in good standing of the State Bar of Georgia in response to a request for information for purposes of locating a biological father who is not the legal father to provide notice of adoption proceedings or a proceeding to terminate the rights of a biological father who is not a legal father. The request for information shall include, to the extent the information is known to the department, agency, or attorney, the name, address, and social security number of the mother of the child and of the alleged biological father who is not the legal father of the child and the child's name, sex, and date of birth. The department shall within two business days of its receipt of such a request for information issue a written certificate documenting its response.

19-11-9.3(b). Child support delinquency list.

(b) The agency (Department of Human Resources) shall maintain a state-wide certified list of those persons included in any case enforced under this article for whom an order for child support has been rendered and who are not in compliance with that order. The certified list must be updated on a monthly basis. The agency shall submit to each licensing entity a certified list with the name, social security number, if known, date of birth, and last known address of each person on the list.

19-11-30. Insurance information on dependent child.

(a) Information and records obtained by the department pursuant to any provision of this article or Title IV-D of the federal Social Security Act shall be deemed to be confidential and shall be released only by permission of the party or

parties named in the information or records, by order of the court, or for those purposes specifically authorized by this article. Any person who violates this Code section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

(b) The department shall establish safeguards against the unauthorized use or disclosure of information relating to:

(1) Proceedings or actions to establish paternity;

(2) Proceedings to establish or enforce support;

(3) The whereabouts of one party to another party against whom a protective order with respect to the former party has been entered; and

(4) The whereabouts of one party to another party if the department has reason to believe that the release of the information may result in physical or emotional harm to the former party.

19-11-30.4 Child support financial information.

No employee or agent of the state shall divulge any information collected pursuant to Code Section 19-11-30.1 through 19-11-30.11 to any public or private agency or individual except in the manner prescribed in this Code section. Information may be disclosed and shared by and between any employee of an administering agency and any subgrantee, local administering agency, or contractor performing child support enforcement functions under the provisions of Title IV-D of the federal Social Security Act. Unauthorized disclosure shall be punished pursuant to Code Section 19-11-30.

19-12-1. Petition for name change.

(b) Within seven days of the filing of the petition, the petitioner shall cause a notice of the filing, signed by him, to be published in the official legal organ of the county once a week for four weeks. The notice shall contain therein the name of the petitioner, the name of the person whose name is to be changed if different from that of the petitioner, the new name desired, the court in which the petition is pending, the date on which the petition was filed, and the right of any interested or affected party to appear and file objections.

19-13-23. Disclosure of family violence shelter location.

(a) Any person who knowingly publishes, disseminates, or otherwise discloses the location of a family violence shelter is guilty of a misdemeanor.

(b) This Code section shall not apply to:

(1) Confidential communications between a client and his or her attorney; or

(2) Instances when such publication, dissemination, or disclosure is authorized by the director of the shelter.

19-13-55. Confidentiality of domestic violence registry.

Any individual, agency, or court which obtains information from the registry shall keep such information or parts thereof confidential, and shall not disseminate or disclose such information, or parts thereof, except as authorized in this article or otherwise by law. Violation of this Code section shall be a misdemeanor.

19-15-3 (o). Child abuse protocol committee meetings.

(o) Each local review committee shall issue an annual report no later than the first day of July in 2001 and in each year thereafter. The report shall:

(1) Specify the numbers of reports received by that review committee from a county medical examiner or coro-

ner pursuant to subsection (h) of this Code section for the preceding calendar year;

(2) Specify the number of reports of child fatality reviews prepared by the review committee during such period;

(3) Be published at least once annually in the legal organ of the county or counties for which the review committee was established with the expense of such publication paid each by such county; and

(4) Be transmitted, no later than the fifteenth day of July in 2001 and in each year thereafter, to the Georgia Child Fatality Review Panel and the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives and Senate.

19-15-5.

(a) A protocol committee or review committee in the exercise of its duties shall be closed to the public and shall not be subject to Chapter 14 of Title 50, relating to open meetings.

(b) The panel shall be open to the public as long as information identifying a deceased or abused child, any family member of the child, or alleged or suspected perpetrator of abuse upon the child is not disclosed during such meetings or proceedings, but the panel is authorized to close such meeting to the public when such identifying information is required to be disclosed to members of the panel in order for the panel to carry out its duties.

19-15-6. Child abuse protocol committee records.

(a) Records and other documents which are made public records pursuant to any other provisions of law shall remain public records notwithstanding their being obtained, considered, or both, by a protocol committee, a review committee, or the panel.

20-2-5.1 (b). Public Hearing with Education State Board Member.

(b) A member of the State Board of Education holding a public hearing required by this Code section shall:

(1) Cause a notice of the date, time, place, and purpose of the public hearing to be published in the official legal organ of each county wholly or partially within the congressional district at least once during each of two consecutive weeks immediately preceding the week during which the hearing is held;

(2) Issue a press release to the print and broadcast media serving the congressional district announcing the date, time, place, and purpose of the public hearing.

20-2-58. Publication of Board of Education Meeting Dates.

It shall be the duty of each local board of education to hold a regular meeting during each calendar month for the transaction of business pertaining to the public schools. Any such meeting may be adjourned from time to time, and, in the absence of the president or secretary, the members of the local board may appoint one of their own number to serve temporarily. The local board shall annually determine the date of its meeting and shall publish it either in the official county organ or, at the option of the local board of education, in a newspaper having a general circulation in said county at least equal to that of the official county organ for two consecutive weeks following the setting of the date; provided, however, that the date shall not be changed more often than once in 12 months and, if changed, the new date shall also be published as provided in this Code section.

20-2-67(c). Publication of school system's financial operations.

(c) Not later than September 30 of the school year, each local board of education shall cause to be published in the official county organ wherein the local school system is located once a week for two weeks a statement of actual financial operations for such schools or school system identified by the Department of Audits and Accounts as having financial irregularities. Such statement of actual financial operations shall be in a form to be specified and prescribed by the state auditor for the purpose of indicating the current financial status of the schools or school system. Prior to publication, such form shall be executed by the local board of education and signed by each member of said board and the local school superintendent.

(d) A copy of the actual financial operations form required to be published by subsection (c) of this Code section shall

be mailed by each local board of education to the Department of Education and the local county board of commissioners or local city governmental administration. A current copy of said form shall be maintained on file in the central administrative office for public inspection by each local board of education for a period of at least two years from the date of its publication. Copies of the statement shall be made available on request.

20-2-86 (f). School council meetings.

(f) All meetings of the council shall be held at the school site. The council shall meet once a month, at the call of the chairperson, or at the request of a majority of the members of the council. Notice by mail shall be sent to school council members at least seven days prior to a meeting of the council. School councils shall be subject to Chapter 14 of Title 50, relating to open and public meetings, in the same manner as local boards of education. Each member is authorized to exercise one vote. A quorum must be present in order to conduct official council business. Members of the council shall not receive remuneration to serve on the council or its committees.

20-2-86 (g). School Council Meetings - public notice.

After providing public notice at least two weeks before the meeting of each electing body, the principal of each school shall call a meeting of electing bodies during the month of May each year for the purpose of selecting members of the school council as required by this Code section. The electing body for the parent members shall consist of all parents and guardians eligible to serve as a parent member of the school council, and the electing body for the teacher members shall consist of all certificated personnel eligible to serve as a teacher member of the school council.

20-2-86(l). Availability of school council minutes.

(l) The minutes of the council shall be made available to the public, for inspection at the school office, and shall be provided to the council members, each of whom shall receive a copy of such minutes within 20 days following each council meeting. All school councils shall be subject to Article 4 of Chapter 18 of Title 50, relating to the inspection of public records, in the same manner as local boards of education.

20-2-86(q)(1). Board of Education's consideration of school council decisions - public notice requirements.

(q) The local board of education shall receive all recommendations of the school council, including the annual report, and shall have the authority to overturn any decision of the school council as follows:

(1) Public notice shall be given to the community of the local board's intent to consider school council reports, recommendations, appointments, or any other decision of a school council;

20-2-210(a). Education-confidentiality of performance evaluations.

All personnel employed by local units of administration, including school superintendents, shall have their performance evaluated annually by appropriately trained evaluators. All such performance evaluation records shall be part of the personnel evaluation file and shall be confidential. In the case of local school superintendents, such evaluations shall be performed by the local board of education. Certified professional personnel who have deficiencies and other needs shall have professional development plans designed to mitigate such deficiencies and other needs as may have been identified during the evaluation process. Progress relative to completing the annual professional development plan shall be assessed during the annual evaluation process. The state board shall develop a model annual evaluation instrument for each classification of professional personnel certified by the Professional Standards Commission. The local units of administration are authorized to use the models developed by the State Board of Education.

20-2-210(e). Confidential principal evaluations.

(e) In addition to the evaluation by a trained evaluator provided for in subsection (a) of this Code section, the local school system may require each principal and assistant principal of a school to have his or her performance evaluated annually by the teachers in the school. Such evaluations by teachers shall be confidential, solicited and recorded on

an anonymous basis, and made available only to the local school superintendent and the local board of education. Such evaluations shall not be subjected to Article 4 of Chapter 18 of Title 50.

20-2-260. Education; public hearing refunding requests.

(2) The public hearings shall be advertised in the official newspaper and shall include, but shall not be limited to:

(A) Identification of each school to be closed and location of each new school;

(B) Proposed size of each new school in terms of number of students and grade configuration;

(C) Proposed renovations, modernization, retrofitting, or expansion of existing schools designed to accommodate consolidation

(D) Total cost, including breakdown for state and local shares, and for school construction projects resulting from consolidation. Local costs shall include identifying proposed sources of funds, whether from bond referendum proceeds or other sources;

(E) Plans for use or disposal of closed school property;

(F) The impact alternative options would have on the system's planned curriculum and programs;

(G) The options in the school size and organization study; and

(H) The financial impact of the options on all schools.

20-2-260 (k.1). Notice of School Closure.

(1) The board of education must schedule and hold two public hearings and provide an opportunity for full discussion of the local board of education's proposal to close such school or schools;

(2) The public hearings shall be advertised in a local newspaper of general circulation which shall be the same newspaper in which other legal announcements of the board of education are advertised and shall include, but not be limited to:

(A) Identification of each school to be closed and location of each new or existing school to which the students in the school or schools to be closed will be reassigned;

20-2-282(a)(3). Education- publication of comprehensive evaluations.

(3) The state board shall publish in the legal organ of the county where the local school system is located the result of the comprehensive evaluations, including a summary of any deficiencies and recommendations for addressing said deficiencies. The State School Superintendent shall annually report to the Governor and the General Assembly concerning the results of all state-wide assessments of student achievement; the status of each public school, local school system, and regional educational service agency; and the progress each nonstandard unit has made toward addressing identified deficiencies. Copies of such reports shall be made available upon request. The State School Superintendent shall be authorized to require local school superintendents and directors of regional educational service agencies to provide such reports as deemed necessary for the effective operation of public education in this state. The State School Superintendent shall compile an annual report in which shall be presented a statement of the condition and amount of all funds and property appropriated for the purpose of public education, a statement of the average cost per student of instruction in the state's public schools, and a statement of the number of children of school age in the state, with as much accuracy as possible. Such report shall be kept in the State School Superintendent's office and shall be available for public inspection during regular business hours. Copies of the report or portions of the report shall be made available on request.

20-2-284(g). Council for school performance-progress reports.

(g) The Council for School Performance shall issue an annual report no later than December 1 of each year, commencing December 1, 1994. The report shall be an impartial evaluation of the progress made by each public school and each public school system in meeting national, state, and local educational goals. The report shall include information concerning outcomes of the state's investment in each public school and each public school system as well as a description of how each public school and each public school system utilized moneys derived from the Georgia Lottery

for Education. The report shall be published in a format that can be easily understood by parents and other members of the community who are not professional educators. Copies of the report shall be provided to the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Speaker of the House of Representatives, and to the chairpersons of the Education Committees of the Georgia Senate and House of Representatives.

20-2-304. Education; dissemination regarding successful programs.

(b) The department shall compile and disseminate to interested persons information on successful environmental programs in this state and elsewhere in the country. The department shall include environmental education and the recycling and composting awareness programs as a part of the in-service training and staff development programs for schools, school systems, and regional educational service agencies.

20-2-315(b)(2). Education-open meetings for athletic association.

(2) The athletic association shall comply with the requirements of Article 4 of Chapter 18 of Title 50, relating to the inspection of public records, and Chapter 14 of Title 50, relating to open and public meetings, to the extent that such records and meetings relate to the athletic association's activities with respect to public high school; provided, however, that such athletic association shall be required to comply with such statutes or to conduct open and public meetings or provide inspections of records where the sole subject of such meeting or record pertains to the academic records or performance of an individual student or the eligibility of an individual student to participate or to continue to participate in sponsored events or contests based on academics; provided, further, however, that where a meeting or record of such association is devoted in part to matters excepted in the proceeding proviso, any portion of the meeting or record not subject to such exception shall be open to the public.

20-2-452. Calling school election.

Should the county board of education for any school district or consolidated school district or board of education, or corresponding body, in any independent school district in which a local tax is now or may hereafter be levied for school purposes deem it necessary or advisable to refund, retire, or refinance any outstanding schoolhouse bonded indebtedness of such district, it shall, by written resolution, call an election to be held in the district by giving notice by publication thereof once a week for four weeks previous to the election in the newspaper in which the legal advertisements for the county are published, notifying the qualified voters that on the day named an election will be held to determine the question whether bonds shall be issued by the district for refunding, retiring, or refinancing outstanding schoolhouse bonds of such district.

20-2-464. School election notice.

The county board shall order such election to be held at the various polling places throughout the county or throughout the territory to be affected, of which it shall give notice by publication thereof once a week for four weeks previous to the election in the newspaper in which the legal advertisements of the county are published.

20-2-622. Election procedures to suspend operation of schools.

A certified copy of the resolution calling an election under Code Section 20-2-621 shall be delivered to the judge of the probate court, and it shall be his duty within not less than five days after receipt thereof to issue a call for such election by publishing notice of the time and place thereof once a week for two weeks, without regard to the number of days, in the newspaper in which county advertisements are published.

20-2-697 (a). Public school attendance records.

(a) Visiting teachers and attendance officers shall receive the cooperation and assistance of all teachers and principals of public schools in the local school systems within which they are appointed to serve. It shall be the duty of the principals or local school site administrators and of the teachers of all public schools to report, in writing, to the

visiting teacher or attendance officer of the local school system the names, ages, and residences of all students in attendance at their schools and classes within 30 days after the beginning of the school term or terms and to make such other reports of attendance in their schools or classes as may be required by rule or regulation of the State Board of Education. All public schools shall keep daily records of attendance, verified by the teachers certifying such records. Such reports shall be open to inspection by the visiting teacher, attendance officer, or duly authorized representative at any time during the school day. Any such attendance records and reports which identify students by name shall be used only for the purpose of providing necessary attendance information required by the state board or by law, except with the permission of the parent or guardian of a child, pursuant to the subpoena of a court of competent jurisdiction, or for verification of attendance by the Department of Public Safety for the purposes set forth in subsection (a.1) of Code Section 40-5-22. Such attendance records shall also be maintained in a format which does not identify students by name, and in this format shall be a part of the data collected for the student record component of the state-wide comprehensive educational information network pursuant to subsection (b) of Code Section 20-2-320 and for the annual profiles pursuant to subsection (d) of Code Section 20-2-282.

20-2-757. School Discipline Hearings.

(a) All proceedings and hearings conducted under this subpart shall be confidential and shall not be subject to the open meetings requirement of Code Section 50-14-1 or other open meetings laws.

(b) All electronic or other written records of all hearings conducted under this subpart; all statements of charges; all notices of hearings; and all written decisions rendered by a hearing officer, tribunal, the local board of education, or the State Board of Education shall not be subject to public inspection or other disclosure under Article 4 of Chapter 18 of Title 50 or other public disclosure laws; provided, however, the board of education shall prepare a written summary of any proceeding conducted under this subpart, which summary shall include a description of the incident and the disposition thereof but shall not contain the names of any party to the incident. The summary shall be a public record.

20-2-795.1. Expungement of records pertaining to investigations of educators.

If the local board of education determines that the reported matters warrant investigation, then the local board of education shall, within a reasonable period of time but not later than 30 days from receipt of the report, transmit such report to the Professional Practices Commission with a request for investigation. The commission shall investigate and make recommendations on such reported matters in accordance with Code Section 20-2-796 and 20-2-797. If the Professional Practices Commission finds that no probable cause exists to recommend disciplinary action or the educator investigated is exonerated after a hearing, then all records of the Professional Practices Commission investigation and of any hearing by the Department of Education or the State Board of Education, including all reports received pursuant to this subsection, made pursuant to this Code section and pertaining to the educator investigated shall be completely expunged.

20-3-243(e) Georgia Student Finance Commission: meetings open to public.

(e) Executive committee. The board of commissioners is authorized to establish, elect, and provide for the organization and duties of any executive committee of the board of commissioners, to consist of not less than five commissioners, which may, in intervals between regular meetings of the board of commissioners, meet and transact any business and exercise any power, duty, or function of the board of commissioners unless otherwise restricted by the board of commissioners. The presence at a meeting of the executive committee of a majority of the members of such committee shall constitute a quorum. The concurrence of members of the executive committee equal to a majority of the membership of the executive committee shall be required to constitute official action of the executive committee. Any authorized official action taken by the executive committee shall be binding upon the board of commissioners and the commission until the next regular meeting of the board of commissioners. Meetings of the executive committee shall be open to the public except as otherwise provided by state law. Meetings of the executive committee shall generally be held at the principal office or place of business of the commission but may be held elsewhere within the state when authorized by the board of commissioners. Whenever the board of commissioners, at any regularly scheduled meeting of the board of commissioners, shall fail to have a quorum present, but a quorum of the executive com-

mittee of the board of commissioners is present, such meetin shall continue as an official meetin of the executive committee under this subsection for the purpose of taking any official action which the executive committee is otherwise authorized to take.

20-5-2. State Public Documents.

(e) Each department and institution within the executive branch of state government shall make a report to the director of the University of Georgia Libraries on or before December 1 of each year containing a list by title of all public documents published or issued by such department or institution during the preceding state fiscal year. The report shall also contain a statement noting the frequency of publication of each such public document. The director of the University of Georgia Libraries, may disseminate copies of the lists, or such parts thereof, in such as the director of the University of Georgia Libraries, in his or her discretion, deems shall best serve the public interest. For purposes of this article, 'public documents' shall mean the books, magazines, journals, pamphlets, reports, bulletins, and other publications of any agency, department, board, bureau, commission, or other institution of the executive branch of state government but specifically shall not include the reports of the Supreme Court and the Court of Appeals, the journals of the House and the Senate, or the session laws enacted by the General Assembly and shall not include forms published by any agency, department, board, bureau, commission, or other institution of the executive branch of state government.

(f) Each department and institution within the executive branch of state government shall submit to the director of the University of Georgia Libraries at least five copies of each of the public documents which such departments and institutions publish, within one month of its date of publication, unless the director of the University of Georgia libraries requests additional copies of any such public documents, up to a maximum of 60 copies, in which case the number of copies requested shall be submitted.

(g) The governor and all of the officers who are or may be required to make reports to the General Assembly shall furnish the director of the University of Georgia Libraries with at least five copies of each of such reports and additional copies upon request of the director of the University of Georgia Libraries.

(h) The Department of Administrative Services, the Georgia Correctional Industries Administration, the board of Regents of the University System of Georgia, and any other agency of state government which prints public documents shall furnish to the director of the University of Georgia Libraries on a monthly basis a record of all public documents which have been printed or scheduled for printing by that agency during the preceding month.

(i) The director of the University of Georgia Libraries shall have the authority to supply copies of public documents to any state institution, public library, or public school in this state or to any other public institution of learning which maintains a library, if such copies are available. Such copies may be furnished for a reasonable cost or free of charge or for the cost of postage or shipping, as the director of the University of Georgia Libraries deems appropriate.

(j) The director of the University of Georgia Libraries shall have the authority to act as the exchange agent of this state for the purpose of a regular exchange between this state and other states of public documents. The several state departments and institutions are required to deposit with the director of the University of Georgia Libraries for that purpose up to 50 copies of each of their public documents, as may be specified by the director of the University of Georgia Libraries.

(k) The director of the University of Georgia Libraries may transfer books and other library holdings to the Department of Archives and History, the Board of Regents of the University System of Georgia, the State Law Library, or other public libraries. Books and other library holdings which are obsolete, defective, worn-out, or surplus, or otherwise in the discretion of the director of the University of Georgia Libraries are not required, may be sold, destroyed, or otherwise disposed of by the director of the University of Georgia Libraries, without the need to comply with the provisions of Article 5 of chapter 13 of Title 45, relating to the disposition of surplus state books.

(1) The director of the University of Georgia Libraries shall have the authority to employ the necessary personnel, including documents librarians and other professional personnel, to carry out the powers and duties set forth in this Code section.

20-2-2068 (1)(A). Charter school termination: Public meeting

The state board may terminate a charter under the following circumstances:

(1)(A) If a majority of the parents or guardians of students enrolled at the charter school vote by a majority vote to

request the termination of its charter at a public meeting called with two weeks' advance notice and for the purpose of deciding whether to request the state board to declare the charter null and void.

21-2-131 (a)(1). Publication of qualifying fee.

(1) The governing authority of any county, not later than February 1 of any year in which a general primary, non-partisan primary, or general election is to be held, and at least 20 days prior to the special primary or election in the case of a special primary or special election, shall fix and publish a qualifying fee for each county office to be filled in the upcoming primary or election. Such fee shall be 3 percent of the total gross salary of the office paid in the preceding calendar year including all supplements authorized by law if a salaried office; provided, however, that for the offices of clerk of the superior court, judge of the probate court, sheriff, tax commissioner, and magistrate, the qualifying fee shall be 3 percent of the minimum salary provided by general law for the office, exclusive of cost-of-living increases and longevity increases. If not a salaried office, a reasonable fee shall be set by the county governing authority, such fee not to exceed 3 percent of the income derived from such office by the person holding the office for the preceding year.

21-2-133 (a) (b). Advertising requirements of Write-In Candidates.

(a) No person elected on a write-in vote shall be eligible to hold office unless notice of his or her intention of candidacy was filed and published no earlier than January 1 and no later than the Tuesday after the first Monday in September prior to the election for county, state, and federal elections and no later than seven days after the close of the municipal qualifying period for municipal elections in the case of a general election or at least 20 or more days prior to a special election by the person to be a write-in candidate or by some other person or group of persons qualified to vote in the subject election, as follows:

(1) In a state general or special election, notice shall be filed with the Secretary of State and published in a paper of general circulation in the state;

(2) In a general or special election of county officers, notice shall be filed with the superintendent of elections in the county in which he or she is to be a candidate and published in the official organ of the same county; or

(3) In a municipal general or special election, notice shall be filed with the superintendent and published in the official gazette of the municipality holding the election.

(b) In addition to the requirements contained in subsection (a) of this Code section, the person or persons giving notice of intention of candidacy for a write-in candidate shall also file, with the appropriate official specified in paragraph (1) or (2) of subsection (a) of this Code section, a copy of the notice as published with an affidavit stating that the notice has been published and including the name of the newspaper and the date of publication, not later than the fifth day after the deadline for filing and publishing such notice. The affidavit may be made by the person giving notice of intention of candidacy or by the publisher of the newspaper in which the notice was published or by an employee of the newspaper designated by the publisher.

21-2-134(e)(1). Vacancy after primary; advertising.

(e) In the event a candidate withdraws, dies, or is disqualified after the nonpartisan primary but before the nonpartisan election, no special nonpartisan primary shall be held and the nonpartisan election shall be conducted in the following manner:

(1) If the vacancy occurs prior to 60 days before the general election, the nonpartisan election shall be held on the date of the November election. If no candidate receives a majority of the votes cast, a runoff shall be held on the date of the general election runoff. Upon actual knowledge of the withdrawal, death, or disqualification of a candidate, the Secretary of State shall reopen qualifications for any state office and the election superintendent shall reopen qualifications for any county office for a period of not less than one nor more than three days after notice has

been published in a newspaper of appropriate circulation. The names of candidates who qualify shall be placed on the nonpartisan election ballot in the arrangement and form prescribed by the Secretary of State or the election superintendent but shall conform insofar as practicable with Code Section 21-2-285.1. The list of electors qualified to vote in the nonpartisan election shall be the same list as is used in the general election.

21-2-172. Elections-Nominations by convention.

(c) The Secretary of State shall not approve any such rules or regulations unless they provide:

(1) That a notice of the proposed date for the holding of any such convention must be published in a newspaper having a general circulation within the area to be affected at least ten days prior to the date of any such convention. Such notice shall also state the purpose for which the convention has been called.

21-2-215(e). Publication of registration locations.

(e) Additional registration places and the hours of operation shall be advertised in a newspaper of general circulation in the county or in the form of a public service announcement on radio or television one or more times at least three days prior to the first day for registration.

21-2-225. Confidentiality of original registration applications; limitations on registration data available for public inspection; data made available by Secretary of State.

(a) Neither the original applications for voter registration nor any copies thereof shall be open for public inspection except upon order of a court of competent jurisdiction.

(b) All data collected and maintained on electors whose names appear on the list of electors maintained by the Secretary of State pursuant to this article shall be available for public inspection with the exception of the social security numbers of the electors and the locations at which the electors applied to register to vote which shall remain confidential and be used only for voter registration purposes; provided, however, that social security numbers of electors may be made available to other state agencies if the agency is authorized to maintain information by social security number and the information is used only to identify the elector on the receiving agency's data base and is not disseminated further and remains confidential.

(c) It shall be the duty of the Secretary of State to furnish copies of such data as may be collected and maintained on electors whose names appear on the list of electors maintained by the Secretary of State pursuant to this article, within the limitations provided in this article, on electronic media or computer run list or both. Notwithstanding any other provisions of law to the contrary, the Secretary of State shall establish the cost to be charged for such data. The Secretary of State may contract with private vendors to make such data available in accordance with this subsection. Such data may not be used by any person for commercial purposes.

21-2-262(c). Advertisement of precinct changes.

(c) The superintendent shall not make any final order for the division, redivision, alteration, formation, or consolidation of precincts until at least ten days after notice of such change shall have been advertised in the legal organ of the county. Such notice shall state briefly the division, redivision, alteration, formation, or consolidation of precincts recommended by the board of registrars and the date upon which the same will be considered by the superintendent and shall contain a warning that any person objecting thereto must file his or her objections with the superintendent prior to such date.

21-2-265. Publication of notice of change of polling place.

(a) The superintendent of a county or the governing authority of a municipality shall select and fix the polling place within each precinct and may, either on his, her, or its own motion or on petition of ten electors of a precinct, change the polling place within any precinct. Except in case of an emergency or unavoidable event occurring within ten days of a primary or election, which emergency or event renders any polling place unavailable for use at such primary or election, the superintendent of a county or the governing authority of a municipality shall not change any polling place

until notice of the proposed change shall have been published for once a week for two consecutive weeks in the legal organ for the county or municipality in which the polling place is located. Additionally, on the first election day following such change, a notice of such change shall be posted on the previous polling place and at three other places in the immediate vicinity thereof. The occupant or owner of the previous polling place, or his or her agent, shall be notified in writing of such change at the time notice is published in the legal organ.

21-2-374. Notice of and access to polling equipment tests.

(b) On or before the third day preceding a primary or election, the superintendent shall have the optical scanning tabulators tested to ascertain that they will correctly count the votes cast for all offices and on all questions. Public notice of the time and place of the test shall be made at least five days prior thereto. Representatives of political parties and bodies, candidates, news media, and the public shall be permitted to observe such tests.

21-2-379.6 (c). Electronic voting machines : public testing.

(c) On or before the third day preceding a primary or election, including special primaries, special elections, and referendum elections, the superintendent shall have each DRE unit tested to ascertain that it will correctly count the votes cast for all offices and on all questions in a manner that the State Election Board shall prescribe by rule or regulation. Public notice of the time and place of the test shall be made at least five days prior thereto. Representatives of political parties and bodies, news media, and the public shall be permitted to observe such tests.

21-2-379.8 Electronic voting machines and sample ballots.

(a) The superintendent or his or her designee shall place on public exhibition and demonstrate the use of direct recording electronic (DRE) units throughout the county or municipality during the month preceding each primary and election. The Secretary of State shall advise the superintendents on recommended methods of demonstrating such units so as to properly educate electors in the use thereof, and, at least during the initial year in which DRE equipment is used in a county or municipality, all superintendents shall offer a series of demonstrations and organized voter education initiatives to equip electors for using such equipment in voting.

(b) At least 30 days before a general election or during the ten days before a special primary or election, the superintendent shall place on public exhibition, in such public places and at such times as the superintendent shall deem most suitable for the information and instruction of the electors, a sample ballot to be used in such election. The sample ballot shall show the offices and questions to be voted upon, the names and arrangements of the political parties and bodies, and the names and arrangements of the candidates to be voted for. Such sample ballots shall be under the charge and care of a person who is, in the opinion of the superintendent, competent and qualified as an instructor concerning such ballots and voting procedures.

21-2-411. Availability of voter's certificates.

The chief manager in each precinct shall return a checked list of electors, reflecting those who voted, and the voter's certificates to the superintendent, to be deposited with the registrars. The board of registrars shall keep such voter's certificates for at least 24 months and such electors lists for at least five years, and the same shall be available for public inspection.

21-2-414. Limits on advertising and polling.

(a) No person shall solicit votes in any manner or by any means or method, nor shall any person distribute any campaign literature, newspaper, booklet, pamphlet, card, sign, or any other written or printed matter of any kind, nor shall any person conduct any exit poll or public opinion poll with voters on any primary or election day:

- (1) Within 150 feet of the outer edge of any building within which a polling place is established;
- (2) Within any polling place; or
- (3) Within 25 feet of any voter standing in line to vote at any polling place.

21-2-415. Requirements as to identification of literature which is distributed, etc., in connection with campaign for public office; unauthorized use of another's name for purposes of endorsing, etc., campaign material; penalty.

(a) No person shall distribute, circulate, disseminate, or publish or cause to be distributed, circulated, disseminated, or published any literature in connection with any political campaign for any public office or question unless such literature shall bear the name and address of the person or organization distributing, circulating, disseminating, publishing, or causing the same to be distributed, circulated, disseminated, or published. To be in compliance with this subsection when an organization rather than a natural person commits any of the above acts, the names and addresses of at least three of the highest officials thereof shall also appear thereon. Campaign literature published and disseminated by the candidate himself, bearing his name and the office for which he is a candidate, shall be considered as in compliance with this subsection.

(b) No person shall use the name or any colorable imitation of the name of an existing person or organization for the purposes of endorsing, circulating, or publishing campaign material without the authorization of such person or organization. As used in this subsection, the term "any colorable imitation" means any name purposefully used with the intention of the user that a person reading such name will be misled into believing that such campaign material is being endorsed, circulated, or published by a person or organization other than the true endorser, circulator, or publisher.

(c) Any person who violates this Code section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

21-2-483(b). Election tabulating center access.

(b) All proceedings at the tabulating center and precincts shall be open to the view of the public, but no person except one employed and designated for the purpose by the superintendent or the superintendent's authorized deputy shall touch any ballot or ballot container.

21-2-483(h). Posting of election returns.

(h) The official returns of the votes cast on ballots at each polling place shall be printed by the tabulating machine. The returns thus prepared shall be certified and promptly posted. The ballots, spoiled, defective, and invalid ballots, and returns shall be filed and retained as provided by law.

21-2-497. Posting of election returns.

Each superintendent shall prepare four copies of the consolidated return of the election to be certified by the superintendent on forms furnished by the Secretary of State, such consolidated returns to be filed immediately upon certification as follows:

- (1) One copy to be posted at the county courthouse for the information of the public;
- (2) One copy to be filed and recorded as a permanent record in the minutes of the superintendent's office.

21-2-500. Custody of election/vote records.

"(a) Immediately upon completing the returns required by this article, in the case of elections other than municipal elections, the superintendent shall deliver in sealed containers to the clerk of the superior court or, if designated by the clerk of the superior court, to the county records manager or other office or officer under the jurisdiction of a county governing authority which maintains or is responsible for records, as provided in Code Section 50-18-99, the used and void ballots and the stubs of all ballots used; one copy of the oaths of poll officers; and one copy of each numbered list of voters, tally paper, voting machine paper proof sheet, and return sheet involved in the primary or election. In addition, the superintendent shall deliver copies of the voting machine and vote recorder ballot labels, computer chips containing ballot tabulation programs, copies of computer records of ballot design, computer programming decks for ballot tabulation programs, and similar items or an electronic record of the program by which votes are to be recorded or tabulated, which is captured prior to the election, and which is stored on some alternative

medium such as a CD-ROM or floppy disk simultaneously with the burning of the PROM or other memory storage device. The clerk, county records manager, or the office or officer designated by the clerk shall hold such ballots and other documents under seal, unless otherwise directed by the superior court, for at least 24 months, after which time they shall be presented to the grand jury for inspection at its next meeting. Such ballots and other documents shall be preserved in the office of the clerk, county records manager, or officer designated by the clerk until the adjournment of such grand jury, and then they may be destroyed, unless otherwise provided by order of the superior court.”

21-2-575. Ballot reprints; newspaper facsimiles.

(a) Any person who makes, constructs, or has in his or her possession any counterfeit of an official ballot, ballot card, or ballot label shall be guilty of a felony.

(b) This Code section shall not be applied to facsimile ballots printed and published as an aid to electors in any newspaper generally and regularly circulated within this state, so long as such facsimile ballot is at least 25 percent larger or smaller than the official ballot of which it is a facsimile. This Code section shall not be applied to any sample or facsimile ballots or ballot labels obtained under Code Section 21-2-400. Nothing in this Code section shall be so construed as to prohibit the preparation and procurement and distribution of reprints of the said newspaper printings; nor shall it be so construed as to prohibit the preparation and distribution by election officials of facsimile ballots and ballot labels or portions thereof, provided that they are of a different color and at least 25 percent larger or smaller than the official ballots or ballot labels.

(c) Nothing in this Code section shall be so construed as to prohibit any person from procuring and distributing reprints or portions of reprints of any sample or facsimile ballots or ballot labels as provided in Code Section 21-2-400, provided such reprints or portions of reprints are of a different color and at least 25 percent larger or smaller than the official ballots or ballot labels.

21-2-600. Ban on Commercial use of Voter List.

Any person who intentionally uses the list of electors provided for in Code Section 21-2-225 for commercial purposes shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

21-3-11. Calling of municipal bond elections; giving notice of elections; contents of notice.

(a) The governing authority of a county, municipality, or political division desiring to incur bonded debt in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution of Georgia shall call a special election to be held on a certain day for the purpose of submitting to the electorate the question of whether such bonded debt shall be incurred. The governing authority shall publish notice of such election once a week for a period of four weeks immediately preceding the day of the election in a newspaper which publishes the sheriff’s advertisements for the county containing all or the largest part of the area of the county, municipality, or political division involved. Such notice shall specify (1) the date of the election and the question to be submitted to the electorate, and (2) the principal amount of bonds to be issued, the purpose for which such bonds are to be issued, the interest rate or rates such bonds are to bear, and the amount of principal to be paid in each year during the life of such bonds; provided, however, that the governing authority, in lieu of specifying the rate or rates of interest which such bonds are to bear, may specify in the notice that such bonds when issued will bear interest at a rate not exceeding a maximum per annum rate of interest as stated in the notice or that, in the event such bonds are to bear different rates of interest for different maturity dates, none of such rates will exceed the maximum rates stated in the notice.

21-3-51. Date of municipal election; giving notice of date.

(a) For all general municipal elections occurring before January 1, 1993, the date of the municipal election shall be specified by the charter of the municipality or, if not so specified, then by municipal ordinance. Public notice of such election shall be published by the governing authority in a newspaper of general circulation in the municipality at least

30 days prior to the election.

(b) Effective January 1, 1993, all general municipal elections to fill municipal offices shall be held on the Tuesday next following the first Monday in November in 1993 and on such day biennially thereafter. Public notice of such elections shall be published by the governing authority in a newspaper of general circulation in the municipality at least 30 days prior to the elections.

21-3-53. Date of special election; giving notice of date.

The date of a special election shall be no earlier than 30 days and no later than 60 days after the call of such special election by the governing authority of the municipality, such call to be published promptly in a newspaper of general circulation in the municipality.

21-3-90(a). Qualification fees for municipal elections.

(a) At least two weeks prior to the opening of qualifications for a special or general municipal election, the governing authority of any municipality shall fix and publish a qualification fee to be paid by candidates seeking election in any such special or general election. Such fee shall be paid to the municipal superintendent at the time a candidate files the candidate's notice of candidacy. Such fee shall be 3 percent of the annual salary of the office if a salaried office. If not a salaried office, a reasonable fee shall be set by municipal charter or ordinance; provided, however, that such qualification fee shall not exceed \$35.00 for such an office.

21-3-91(a). Election - publication of qualification dates.

(a) Each candidate or a designee shall file a notice of candidacy in the office of the municipal superintendent of such candidate's municipality during the municipality's qualifying period. Each municipal superintendent shall designate the days of the qualifying period, which shall be no less than three days and no more than five days. The days of the qualifying period shall be consecutive days. Qualifying periods shall comply with the following:

(1) In the case of a general election held in an odd-numbered year, the municipal qualifying period shall commence no earlier than 8:30 A.M. on the second Monday in September immediately preceding the general election and shall end no later than 4:30 P.M. on the following Friday; and

(2) In the case of a general election held in an even-numbered year, the municipal qualifying period shall commence no earlier than 8:30 A.M. on the last Monday in August immediately preceding the general election and shall end no later than 4:30 P.M. on the following Friday;

(3) In the case of a special election, the municipal qualifying period shall commence no earlier than the date of the call and shall end no later than 25 days prior to the election.

The hours of qualifying each day shall be from 8:30 A.M. until 4:30 P.M. with one hour allowed for the lunch break; provided, however, that municipalities which have normal business hours which cover a lesser period of time shall conduct qualifying during normal business hours for each such municipality. If a run-off primary is held, each candidate nominated therein or a designee shall file a notice of candidacy with the municipal superintendent within three days after the holding of such primary, irrespective of such three-day periods exceeding a qualification deadline prescribed in this subsection. Notice of the opening and closing dates and the hours for candidates to qualify shall be published at least two weeks prior to the opening of the qualifying period.

21-3-105. Elections: Notice of write in candidacy.

(a) In a general or special municipal election, no person elected on a write-in vote shall be eligible to hold office unless notice of his intention of candidacy was given 20 or more days prior to the election by the person to be a write-in candidate or by some other person or group of persons qualified to vote in the election, to the mayor or similar officer of the municipality and by publication in the official gazette of the municipality holding the election.

(b) In addition to the requirements contained in subsection (a), the person or persons giving notice of intention of candidacy for a write-in candidate shall also file, with the mayor or similar officer of the municipality, a copy of the notice as published with an affidavit stating that the notice has been published, with the name of the newspaper and the date of publication, not later than the fifth day after the deadline for filing and publishing such notice. The affidavit may be made by the person giving notice of intention of candidacy or by the publisher of the newspaper in which the notice was published or by an employee of the newspaper designated by the publisher.

21-3-123. Municipal elections registration places.

(d) Additional registration places and hours of operation shall be advertised in a newspaper of general circulation in the municipality or in the form of a public service announcement on radio or television one or more times at least three days prior to the first day for registration.

21-3-142. Voter Registration List Open.

The lists of electors and registration cards of electors shall be open at all times to the reasonable inspection of any citizen of the municipality but shall not be removed for such inspection from the custody of the officer in charge. All the duties required of the registrars and all hearing of evidence upon the qualifications of electors shall be discharged in public.

21-3-194. Sample ballots and ballot labels.

(a) As an aid to electors, sample ballots or ballot labels may be printed and published in any newspaper generally and regularly circulated within the municipality, so long as the facsimile is labeled "Sample Ballot" and is at least 25 percent larger or smaller than the official ballot. Reprints of such newspaper printings may be procured and distributed by any elector. Municipal election officials may also prepare and distribute sample ballots or ballot labels or portions thereof, provided they are labeled "Sample Ballot" and are of a different color and at least 25 percent larger or smaller than the official ballot or ballot label.

21-3-321. Limits on advertising and polling.

(a) No person shall solicit votes in any manner or by any means or method, nor shall any person distribute any campaign literature, newspaper, booklet, pamphlet, card, sign, or any other written or printed matter of any kind, nor shall any person conduct any exit poll or public opinion poll with voters on any primary or election day:

- (1) Within 150 feet of the outer edge of any building within which a polling place is established;
- (2) Within any polling place; or
- (3) Within 25 feet of any voter standing in line to vote at any polling place.

21-3-322. Requirements as to identification of literature which is distributed, etc., in connection with campaign for public office; unauthorized use of another's name for purposes of endorsing, etc., campaign material.

(a) no person shall distribute, circulate, disseminate, publish, or cause to be distributed, circulated, disseminated, or published any literature in connection with any political campaign for any public office or question, unless such literature shall bear the name and address of the person or organization distributing, circulating, disseminating, publishing, or causing the same to be distributed, circulated, disseminated, or published. To be in compliance with this Code section, when an organization rather than a natural person commits any of the above acts, the names and addresses of at least three of the highest officials thereof shall also appear thereon. No candidate whose campaign is the subject of any campaign literature shall contribute funds to defray the cost or a portion of the cost of the printing, publishing, distribution, circulation, or dissemination of such literature unless the literature clearly states that the cost or a portion thereof has been paid for by the candidate. Campaign literature published and disseminated by the candidate himself, bearing his name and the office for which he is a candidate, shall be considered as in compliance with this Code section.

(b) No person shall use the name, or any colorable imitation of the name, of an existing person or organization for

the purpose of endorsing, circulating, or publishing campaign material, without the authorization of such person or organization. For the purposes of this Code section, the term "any colorable imitation" shall mean any name purposefully used with the intention of the user that a person reading such name will be misled into believing that such campaign material is being endorsed, circulated, or published by a person or organization other than the true endorser, circulator, or publisher.

21-3-480. Ban on Commercial use of Voter Lists.

Any person who intentionally uses the list of electors provided for in Code Section 21-3-135 for commercial purposes shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

21-5-34(b)(1). Campaign Finance Disclosure Reports.

(b)(1) All reports shall list the following:

(A) The amount and date of receipt, along with the name, mailing address, occupation, and employer of any person making a contribution of \$101.00 or more, including the purchase of tickets for events such as dinners, luncheons, rallies, and similar fundraising events coordinated for the purpose of raising campaign contributions for the reporting candidate;(B) The name and mailing address and occupation or place of employment of any person to whom an expenditure of \$101.00 or more is made and the amount, date, and general purpose of such expenditure;

(C) When a contribution consists of a loan, advance, or other extension of credit, the report shall also contain the name of the lending institution or party making the advance or extension of credit and thenames, mailing addresses, occupations, and places of employment of all persons having any liability for repayment of the loan, advance, or extension of credit; and, if any such persons shall have a fiduciary relationship to the lending institution or party making the advance or extension of credit, the report shall specify the such relationship;

(D) Total contributions received and total expenditures made as follows;

(i) Contributions and expenditures shall be reported for the applicable reporting cycle;

(ii) A reporting cycle shall commence on January 1 of the year in which an election is to be held for the public office to which the candidate seeks election and shall conclude:

(I) At the expiration of the term of office of such candidate is elected and does not seek reelection to some other office;

(II) On December 31 of the year in which such election was held if such candidate is unsuccessful; or

(III) If such candidate is successful and seeks reelection or seeks election to some other office the current reporting cycle shall end when the reporting cycle for reelection or for some other office begins;

(iii) The first report of a reporting cycle shall list the net balance on hand brought forward from the previous reporting cycle, if any, and the total contributions received during the period covered by the report;

(iv) Subsequent reports shall list the total contributions received during the period covered by the report and the cumulative total of contributions received during the reporting cycle;

(v) The first report of a reporting cycle shall list the total expenditures made during the period covered by the report;

(vi) Subsequent reports shall list the total expenditures made during the period covered by the report, the cumulative totals

of expenditures made during the reporting cycle, and net balance on hand; and

(vii) If a public officer seek reelection to the same public office, the net balance on hand at the end of the current reporting cycle shall be carried forward to the first report of the applicable new reporting cycle; and

(E) The corporate, labor union, or other affiliation of any political action committee or independent committee making a contribution of \$101.00 or more.

(2) Each report shall be in such form as will allow for separate identification of a contribution or contributions which are less than \$101.00 but which become reportable due to the receipt of an additional contribution or contributions which when combined with such previously received contribution or contributions cumulatively exceed \$101.00.

(c) Candidates or campaign committees which accept contributions, make expenditures designed to bring about the nomination or election of a candidate, or have filed a declaration of intention to accept campaign contributions pursuant to subsection (g) of Code Section 21-5-30 shall file campaign contribution disclosure reports in compliance with the following schedule;

21-5-53. Financial Disclosure Records.

Financial disclosure statements filed pursuant to this article shall be public records and shall be subject to inspection and copying by any member of the public as provided by law for other public records. Within ten days after the date financial disclosure statements are due, the filing officer shall notify the commission in writing of the names and addresses of candidates or public officers who have not filed financial disclosure statements as required by this article.

22-2-25. Manner and time of service for condemnation.

(b) (2) One week before the day fixed for assessing damages, the sheriff shall cause the notice to be published once in the official organ of the county.

22-2-107. Service by publication in condemnation case.

(d) The sheriff or any lawful deputy of the county where the petition is filed shall serve nonresidents of this state:

(1) By posting a copy of the petition, together with the order of the judge thereon, on the bulletin board at the courthouse door of the county in which the property or interest sought to be condemned is located for not less than five days prior to the time of the hearing before the special master;

(2) By the insertion of a notice identifying the property or interest sought to be condemned, as well as the date and place of the hearing before the special master, in a newspaper having general circulation in the county wherein such property or interest is located, for one issue of said paper, the date of which shall be not less than four nor more than seven days prior to the hearing before the special master, and which is the same newspaper in which the sheriff's advertisements are carried.

22-2-109. Newspaper advertisement as to original location of highway.

(b) The condemning authority shall cause the petition for condemnation to set forth the date of the approval of the original location of the highway. It shall be the further duty of the condemning authority, within 30 days from the date of the original approval and designation of said location as a highway, to cause the location of said highway in said county to be advertised once each week for four consecutive weeks in the newspaper of the county in which the sheriff's advertisements are carried; and said advertisement shall designate the land lots or land districts of said county through which such highway will be located. Said advertisement shall further show the date of the said original location of such highway as herein before provided for in this subsection. Said advertisement shall further state that a plat or map of the project showing the exact date of original location is on file at the office of the Department

of Transportation, and that any interested party may obtain a copy of same by writing to the Department of Transportation (2 Capitol Square, Atlanta, Georgia 30334) and paying a nominal cost therefor.

23-2-97. Time limit for intervention in equity case disposing of assets; publication of order.

(a) In all equity cases in which assets of either or both parties are being administered, marshaled, or otherwise disposed of by the court, upon motion of either party or of the court at least 60 days before the term for trial, an order shall be passed bearing the title of the case and addressed to all persons concerned, requiring all persons claiming an interest in the assets to intervene in the case by not later than a certain date to be fixed by the court. The date shall be not less than 60 days nor more than 90 days from the date on which the order is filed. After filing, the order shall be published twice each month for two consecutive months in the official organ for legal advertisements in the county in which the case is pending.

24-4-4.1(b). Appointment of temporary guardian.

(b) Notice of the pending application for temporary guardianship shall be given to the minor's natural guardian or guardians if such do not relinquish in writing their guardianship rights. Such notice shall be by personal service if the natural guardian to be served resides in this state at a known current address or, if the current address is unknown or is outside this state, by first-class mail sent to the natural guardian's last known address, if any, or, if no address is known, by publication once a week for two weeks in the official county legal organ. If no natural guardian appears and objects to the application for temporary guardianship within 14 days after such notice is mailed or 10 days after such notice is first published, whichever is later, the judge of the probate court shall appoint a temporary guardian.

24-6-24. Establishment of lost or destroyed paper in superior court.

(b) Thereupon, the clerk shall issue a rule nisi in the name of the judge of the superior court, calling upon the opposite party to show cause, if he has any, why the copy sworn to should not be established in lieu of the lost or destroyed original. The rule shall be served personally upon the respondent by the sheriff, his deputy, or any constable of this state, if the respondent is found in this state, 20 days before the sitting of the court to which the rule nisi is made returnable. If the respondent cannot be found in this state, the rule shall be published in some public newspaper twice a month for two months before the final hearing of the rule.

24-8-22. Service of nonresidents in lost document case.

When the person alleged to be a debtor or maker of a lost or destroyed paper as set forth in Code Section 24-8-21 does not reside in this state, the alleged debtor or maker may be made a party to the proceedings by publication, in a newspaper to be designated by the judge of the probate court, twice a month for two months. When the person has been made a party, this article shall apply in his case, except as otherwise provided.

24-8-23. Establishment of lost paper in justice of the peace court.

(b) Thereupon, the justice of the peace shall issue a rule nisi, calling upon the opposite party to show cause, if he has any, why the copy should not be established in lieu of the original so lost or destroyed. The rule shall be served by any constable upon the party personally, if he is found, ten days before the sitting of the court to which he is called upon to show cause. If the party is not found, then the rule may be published in a public newspaper once a week for four weeks before the final hearing of the rule. If no sufficient cause is shown, the justice shall enter a judgment establishing the copy in lieu of the original so lost or destroyed. The copy so established shall be certified by the justice of the court in which it was established and shall have all the force and effect of the original.

24-9-30. Reporter's Privilege.

Any person, company, or other entity engaged in the gathering and dissemination of news for the public through a newspaper, book, magazine, or radio or television broadcast shall have a qualified privilege against disclosure of any information, document, or item obtained or prepared in the gathering or dissemination of news in any proceeding where the one asserting the privilege is not a party, unless it is shown that this privilege has been waived or that what is sought:

- (1) Is material and relevant;
- (2) Cannot be reasonably obtained by alternative means; and
- (3) Is necessary to the proper preparation or presentation of the case of a party seeking the information, document, or item.

24-9-40. Release of medical information by pharmacists.

(a) No physician licensed under Chapter 34 of Title 43 shall be required to release any medical information concerning a patient except on written authorization or other waiver by the patient, or by his or her parents or duly appointed guardian ad litem in the case of a minor, or on appropriate court order or subpoena; provided, however, that any physician releasing information under written authorization or other waiver by the patient, or by his or her parents or guardian ad litem in the case of a minor, or under court order or subpoena shall not be liable to the patient or any other person; provided, further, that the privilege shall be waived to the extent that the patient places his care and treatment or the nature and extent of his injuries at issue in any civil or criminal proceeding. This Code section shall not apply to psychiatrists.

(b) No pharmacist licensed under Chapter 4 of Title 26 shall be required to release any medical information concerning a patient except on written authorization or other waiver by the patient, or by his or her parents or duly appointed guardian ad litem in the case of a minor, or upon appropriate court order or subpoena; provided, however, that any pharmacist releasing information under written authorization or other waiver by the patient or his or her parents or duly appointed guardian ad litem in the case of a minor, or upon appropriate court order or subpoena shall not be liable to the patient or any other person; provided, further, that the privilege shall be waived to the extent that the patient places his or her care and treatment or the nature and extent of his or her injuries at issue in any administrative, civil, or criminal proceeding.

24-9-40.1. AIDS information.

AIDS confidential information as defined in Codes Section 31-22-9.1 and disclosed or discovered within the patient-physician relationship shall be confidential and shall not be disclosed except as otherwise provided in Code Section 24-9-47.

24-9-40.2(a-f). Medical Research Data-confidentiality.

(a) The General Assembly finds and declares that protecting the confidentiality of research data from disclosure in administrative proceedings, civil and criminal judicial proceedings, and quasi-judicial proceedings is essential to safeguarding the integrity of research in this state, guaranteeing the privacy of individuals who participate in research projects, ensuring the continuation of research in science, medicine, and other fields that benefits the citizens and institutions of Georgia and other states. The protection of such research data has more than local significance, is of equal importance to all citizens of the state, is of state-wide concern, and consequently is properly a matter for regulation under the police power of the state.

(b) As used in this Code section, the term 'confidential raw research data' means medical information, interview responses, reports, statements, memoranda, or other data relating to the condition, treatment, or characteristics of any person which is gathered by or provided to a researcher:

- (1) In support of a research study approved by an appropriate research oversight committee of a hospital, health

care facility, or educational institution; and

(2) With the objective to develop, study, or report aggregate or anonymous information not intended to be used in any way which the identity of an individual is material to the results.

The term does not include published compilations of the raw research data created by the researcher or the researcher's published summaries, findings, analyses, or conclusions related to the research study.

(c) Confidential raw research data in a researcher's possession shall not be subject to subpoena, otherwise discoverable, or deemed admissible as evidence in any administrative, civil, criminal, or other judicial proceeding in any court except as otherwise provided in subsection (d) of this Code section.

(d) Confidential raw research data may be released, disclosed, subject to subpoena, otherwise discoverable, or deemed admissible as evidence in a judicial or quasi-judicial proceeding as follows:

(1) Confidential raw research data related to a person may be disclosed to that person or to another person on such person's behalf where the authority is otherwise specifically provided by law;

(2) Confidential raw research data related to a person may be disclosed to any person or legal entity designated to receive that information when that designation is made in writing by the research participant or where a designation is made in writing by a person authorized by law to act for the participant;

(3) Confidential raw research data related to a person may be disclosed to any agency or department of the federal government, this state, or any political subdivision of this state if those data are required by law or regulation to be reported to that agency or department;

(4) Confidential raw research data may be disclosed in any proceeding in which a party was a participant, researcher, or sponsor in the underlying research study, including but not limited to any judicial or quasi-judicial proceeding in which a research participant places his or her care, treatment, injuries, insurance coverage, or benefit plan coverage at issue; provided, however, that the identity of any research participant other than the party to the judicial or quasi-judicial proceeding shall not be disclosed, unless the researcher or sponsor is a defendant in the case;

(5) Confidential raw research data may be disclosed in any proceeding in which the researcher has either volunteered to testify or has been hired to testify as an expert by one of the parties to the proceedings; and

(6) In a criminal proceeding, the court shall order the production of confidential raw research data if the data are relevant to any issue in the proceeding, impose appropriate safeguards against unauthorized disclosure of the data, and admit confidential raw research data into evidence if the data are material to the defense or prosecution.

(e) Nothing in this Code section shall be construed to permit, require, or prohibit the disclosure of confidential raw research data in any setting other than an administrative, judicial, or quasi-judicial proceeding that is governed by the requirements of this title.

(f) Any disclosure of confidential raw research data authorized or required by this Code section or any other law shall in no way destroy the confidential nature of that data except for the purpose for which the authorized or required disclosure is made.

24-9-47. Court proceeding to obtain AIDS information.

(a) Any term used in this Code section and defined in Code Section 31-22-9.1 shall have the meaning provided for such term in Code Section 31-22-9.1.

(b) Except as otherwise provided in this Code section:

(1) No person or legal entity which receives AIDS confidential information pursuant to this Code section or which is responsible

for recording, reporting, or maintaining AIDS confidential information shall:

(A) Intentionally or knowingly disclose that information to another person or legal entity; or

(B) Be compelled by subpoena, court order, or other judicial process to disclose that information to another per-

son or legal entity;
and

(2) No person or legal entity which receives AIDS confidential information which that person or legal entity knows was disclosed in violation of paragraph (1) of this subsection shall:

(A) Intentionally or knowingly disclose that information to another person or legal entity; or

(B) Be compelled by subpoena, court order, or other judicial process to disclose that information to another person or legal entity.

(c) AIDS confidential information may be disclosed to the person identified by that information or, if that person is a minor or incompetent person, to that person's parent or legal guardian.

(d) AIDS confidential information may be disclosed to any person or legal entity designated to receive that information when that designation is made in writing by the person identified by that information or, if that person is a minor or incompetent person, by that person's parent or legal guardian.

(e) AIDS confidential information may be disclosed to any agency or department of the federal gov-government, this state, or any political subdivision of this state if that information is authorized or required by law to be reported to that agency or department.

(f) The results of an HIV test may be disclosed to the person, or that person's designated represent-ative, who ordered such tests of the body fluids or tissue of another person.

(g) When the patient of a physician has been determined to be infected with HIV and that patient's physician reasonably believes that the spouse or sexual partner or any child of the patient, spouse, or sexual partner is a person at risk of being infected with HIV by that patient, the physician may disclose to that spouse, sexual partner, or child that the patient has been determined to be infected with HIV, after first attempting to notify the patient that such disclosure is going to be made.

(3) The Department of Human Resources may disclose that a person has been reported, under paragraph (1) or (2) of this subsection, to have been determined to be infected with HIV to the board of health of the county in which that person resides or is located if reasonably necessary to protect the health and safety of that person or other persons who may have come in contact with the body fluids of the HIV infected person. The Department of Human Resources or county board of health to which information is disclosed pursuant to this paragraph or paragraph (1) or (2) of this subsection:

(A) May contact any person named in such disclosure as having been determined to be an HIV infected person for the purpose of counseling that person and requesting therefrom the name of any other person who may be a person at risk of being infected with HIV by that HIV infected person;

(B) May contact any other person reasonably believed to be a person at risk of being infected with HIV by that HIV infected person for the purposes of disclosing that such infected person has been determined to be infected with HIV and counseling such person to submit to an HIV test; and

(C) Shall contact and provide counseling to the spouse of any HIV infected person whose name is thus disclosed if both persons are reasonably likely to have engaged in sexual intercourse or any other act determined by the department likely to have resulted in the transmission of HIV between such persons within the preceding seven years and if that spouse may be located and contacted without undue difficulty.

(i) Any health care provider authorized to order an HIV test may disclose AIDS confidential information regarding a patient thereof if that disclosure is made to a health care provider or health care facility which has provided, is providing, or will provide any health care service to that patient and as a result of such provision of service that health care provider or facility:

(1) Has personnel or patients who may be persons at risk of being infected with HIV by that patient, if that patient is an HIV infected person and such disclosure is reasonably necessary to protect any such personnel or patients from that risk; or

(2) Has a legitimate need for that information in order to provide that health care service to that patient.

(j) A health care provider or any other person or legal entity authorized but not required to disclose AIDS confidential information pursuant to this Code section shall have no duty to make such disclosure and shall not be liable to the patient or any other person or legal entity for failing to make such disclosure. A health care provider or any other

person or legal entity which discloses information as authorized or required by this Code section or as authorized or required by law or rules or regulations made pursuant thereto shall have no civil or criminal liability therefor.

(k) When any person or legal entity is authorized or required by this Code section or any other law to disclose AIDS confidential information

to a person at risk of being infected with HIV and that person at risk is a minor or incompetent person, such disclosure may be made to any parent or legal guardian of the minor or incompetent person, or to both the minor or incompetent person and any parent or legal guardian thereof.

(l) When an institutional care facility is the site at which a person is at risk of being infected with HIV and as a result of that risk a disclosure of AIDS confidential information to any person at risk at that site is authorized or required under this Code section or any other law, such disclosure may be made to the person at risk or to that institutional care facility's chief administrative or executive officer, or such officer's designee, in which case that officer or designee is authorized to make such disclosure to the person at risk.

(m) When a disclosure of AIDS confidential information is authorized or required by this Code section to be made to a physician, health care provider, or legal entity, that disclosure may be made to employees of that physician, health care provider, or legal entity who have been designated thereby to receive such information on behalf thereof. Those designated employees may thereafter disclose to and provide for the disclosure of that information among such other employees of that physician, health care provider, or legal entity, but such disclosure among those employees are only authorized when reasonably necessary in the ordinary course of business to carry out the purposes for which that disclosure is authorized or required to be made to that physician, health care provider, or legal entity.

(n) Any disclosure of AIDS confidential information authorized or required by this Code section or any other law and any unauthorized disclosure of such information shall in no way destroy the confidential nature of that information except for the purpose for which the authorized or required disclosure is made.

(o) Any person or legal entity which violates subsection (b) of this Code section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

(p) Nothing in this Code section or any other law shall be construed to authorize the disclosure of AIDS confidential information if that disclosure is prohibited by federal law, or regulations promulgated thereunder, nor shall anything in this Code section or any other law be construed to prohibit the disclosure of information which would be AIDS confidential information except that such information does not permit the identification of any person.

(q) A public safety agency or district attorney may obtain the results from an HIV test to which the person named in the request has submitted under Code Section 15-11-66.1, 17-10-15, 42-5-52.1, or 42-9-42.1, notwithstanding that the results may be contained in a sealed record.

(r) Any person or legal entity required by an order of a court to disclose AIDS confidential information in the custody or control of such person or legal entity shall disclose that information as required by that order.

(s) AIDS confidential information may be disclosed as medical information pursuant to Code Section 24-9-40, relating to the release of medical information, or pursuant to any other law which authorizes or requires the disclosure of medical information if:

(1) The person identified by that information:

(A) Has consented in writing to that disclosure; or

(B) Has been notified of the request for disclosure of that information at least ten days prior to the time of the disclosure is to be made and does not object to such disclosure prior to the time specified for that disclosure in that notice; or

(2) A superior court in an in camera hearing finds by clear and convincing evidence a compelling need for the information which cannot be accommodated by other means. In assessing compelling need, the court shall weigh the public health, safety, or welfare needs or any other public or private need for the disclosure against the privacy interest of the person identified by the information and the public interest which may be disserved by disclosures which may deter voluntary HIV tests. If the court determines that disclosure of that information is authorized under this paragraph, the court shall order that disclosure and impose appropriate safeguards against any unauthorized disclosure. The records of that hearing otherwise shall be under seal.

(t) (1) A superior court of this state may order a person or legal entity to disclose AIDS confidential information in its custody or control to:

(A) A prosecutor in connection with a prosecution for the alleged commission of reckless conduct under subsection (c) of Code

Section 16-5-60;

(B) Any party in a civil cause of action; or

(C) A public safety agency or the Department of Human Resources if that agency or department has an employee thereof who has, in the course of that employment, come in contact with the body fluids of the person identified by the AIDS confidential information sought in such a manner reasonably likely to cause that employee to become an HIV infected person and provided the disclosure is necessary for the health and safety of employee, and for purposes of this subsection the term 'petitioner for disclosure', means any person or legal entity specified in sub-paragraph (A), (B), or (C) of this paragraph.

(2) An order may be issued against a person or legal entity responsible for recording, reporting, or maintaining AIDS confidential information to compel the disclosure of that information if the petitioner for disclosure demonstrates by clear and convincing evidence a compelling need for the information which cannot be accommodated by other means. In assessing compelling need, the court shall weigh the public health, safety, or welfare needs or any other public or private need for the disclosure against the privacy interest of the person identified by the information and the public interest which may be disserved by disclosures which may deter voluntary HIV tests.

(3) A petition seeking disclosure of AIDS confidential information under this subsection shall substitute a pseudonym for the true name of the person concerning whom the information is sought. The disclosure to the parties of that person's true name shall be communicated confidentially, in documents not filed with the court.

(4) Before granting any order under this subsection, the court shall provide the person concerning whom the information is sought with notice and a reasonable opportunity to participate in the proceedings if that person is not already a party.

(5) Court proceedings as to disclosure of AIDS confidential information under this subsection shall be conducted in camera unless the person concerning whom the information is sought agrees to a hearing in open court.

(6) Upon the issuance of an order that a person or legal entity be required to disclose AIDS confidential information regarding a person named in that order, that person or entity so ordered shall disclose to the ordering court any such information which is in the control or custody of that person or entity and which relates to the person named in the order for the court to make an in camera inspection thereof. If the court determines from that inspection that the person named in the order is an HIV infected person, the court shall disclose to the petitioner for disclosure that determination and shall impose appropriate safeguards against unauthorized disclosure which shall specify the persons who may have access to the information, the purposes for which the information shall be used, and appropriate prohibitions on future disclosure.

(7) The record of the proceedings under this subsection shall be sealed by the court.

(8) An order may not be issued under this subsection against the Department of Human Resources, any county board of health, or any anonymous HIV test site operated by or on behalf of that department. (u) A health care provider, health care facility, or other person or legal entity who, in violation of this Code section, unintentionally discloses AIDS confidential information, notwithstanding the maintenance of procedures thereby which are reasonably adopted to avoid risk of such disclosure, shall not be civilly or criminally liable, unless such disclosure was due to gross negligence or wanton and willful misconduct.

(v) AIDS confidential information may be disclosed when that disclosure is otherwise authorized or required by Code Section 42-1-6, if AIDS or HIV infection is the communicable disease at issue, or when that disclosure is otherwise authorized or required by any law which specifically refers to 'AIDS confidential information,' 'HIV test results,' or any similar language indicating a legislative intent to disclose information specifically relating to AIDS or HIV.

(w) A health care provider who has received AIDS confidential information regarding a patient from the patient's health care provider directly or indirectly under the provisions of subsection (i) of this Code section may disclose that information to a health care provider which has provided, is providing, or will provide any health care service to that patient and as a result of that provision of service that health care provider:

(1) Has personnel or patients who may be persons at risk of being infected with HIV by that patient, if that patient is an HIV infected person and such disclosure is reasonably necessary to protect any such personnel or patients from that risk; or

(2) Has a legitimate need for that information in order to provide that health care service to that patient.

(x) Neither the Department of Human Resources nor any county board of health shall disclose AIDS confidential information contained in its records unless such disclosure is authorized or required by this Code section or any other law, except that such information in those records shall not be a public record and shall not be subject to disclosure through subpoena, court order, or other judicial process.

(y) The protection against disclosure provided by Code Section 24-9-40.1 shall be waived and AIDS confidential information may be disclosed to the extent that the person identified by such information, his heirs, successors, assigns, or a beneficiary of such person, including but not limited to an executor, administrator, or personal representative of such person's estate:

(1) Files a claim or claims other entitlements under any insurance policy or benefit plan or is involved in any civil proceeding regarding such claim;

(2) Places such person's care and treatment, the nature and extent of his injuries, the extent of his damages, his medical condition, or the reasons for his death at issue in any civil or criminal proceeding; or

(3) Is involved in a dispute regarding coverage under any insurance policy or benefit plan.

(z) AIDS confidential information may be collected, used, and disclosed by an insurer in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 39 or Title 33, relating to the collection, use, and disclosure of information gathered by insurance institutions.

(aa) In connection with any civil or criminal action in which AIDS confidential information is disclosed as authorized or required by this Code section, the party to whom that information is thereby disclosed may subpoena any person to authenticate such AIDS confidential information, establish a chain of custody relating thereto, or otherwise testify regarding that information, including but not limited to testifying regarding any notifications to the patient regarding results of an HIV test. The provisions of this subsection shall apply as to records, personnel, or both of the Department of Human Resources or a county board of health notwithstanding Code Section 50-18-72, but only as to test results obtained by a prosecutor under subsection (q) of this Code section and to be used thereby in a prosecution for reckless conduct under subsection (c) of Code Section 16-5-60.

24-9-47 (bb). Court Proceeding to obtain AIDS information.

(4) The court having jurisdiction over such proceeding or procedure, when it becomes apparent that AIDS confidential information will likely be or has been disclosed in connection with such proceeding or procedure, shall take such measures as the court determines appropriate to preserve the confidentiality of the disclosed information to the maximum extent possible. Such measures shall include, without being limited to, closing the proceeding or procedure to the public and sealing all or any part of the records of the proceeding or procedure containing AIDS confidential information. The records of any appeals taken from any such proceeding or procedure shall also be sealed. Furthermore, The court may consult with and obtain the advice of medical experts or other counsel or advisers as to the relevance and materiality of such information in such proceedings or procedures, so long as the identity of the person identified by such information is not thereby revealed.

25-2-4. Fire safety regulations.

The Commissioner shall adopt such rules and regulations as he deems necessary to promote the enforcement of this chapter. Such rules and regulations shall have the force and effect of law and shall not require adoption by a municipality or county. The governing authority of any municipality or county in this state is authorized to enforce the state minimum fire safety standards on all buildings and structures except one-family and two-family dwellings and those buildings and structures listed in Code Section 25-2-13. All other applications of the state minimum fire safety standards and fees are specified in Code Sections 25-2-4.1, 25-2-12, and 25-2-12.1. Before the Commissioner shall adopt as a part of his rules and regulations for the enforcement of this chapter any of the principles of the various codes referred to in this chapter, he shall first consider and approve them as reasonably suitable for the enforcement of this chapter. Not less than 15 days before any rules and regulations are promulgated, a public hearing shall be held. Notice of the hearing shall be advertised in a newspaper of general circulation.

25-13-4, 5, 6. Use of police and fire department names or symbols.

25-13-4.

Any person who uses words pertaining to a particular municipal, county, or volunteer fire department in connection with the planning, conduct, or execution of any solicitation; advertisement, circular, book, pamphlet, or other publication; or play, motion picture, broadcast, telecast, telemarketing, or other production in a manner reasonably calculated to convey the impression that such solicitation; advertisement, circular, book, pamphlet, or other publication; or play, motion picture, broadcast, telecast, telemarketing, or other production is approved, endorsed, or authorized by or associated with the department without written permission from the local governing authority shall be in violation of this chapter.

25-13-5.

Any person who uses or displays any current or historical symbol, including any emblem, seal, or badge, used by the department in connection with the planning, conduct, or execution of any solicitation; advertisement, circular, book, pamphlet, or other publication; or play, motion picture, broadcast, telecast, telemarketing, or other production in a manner reasonably calculated to convey the impression that such solicitation; advertisement, circular, book, pamphlet, or other publication; or play, motion picture, broadcast, telecast, telemarketing, or other production is approved, endorsed, or authorized by or associated with the department without written permission from the local governing authority shall be in violation of this chapter.

25-13-6.

Any person wishing permission to use the nomenclature or a symbol of a department may submit a written request for such permission to the fire chief or director of public safety. Within 15 calendar days after receipt of the request, the fire chief or director of public safety shall send a notice with his or her recommendation to the local governing body stating whether the person may use the requested nomenclature or symbol. Within 30 calendar days after receipt of a recommendation from the fire chief or director of public safety, the local governing body shall send a notice to the requesting party of their decision on whether or not the person may use the requested nomenclature or symbol. If the local governing body does not respond within the 30 day time period, then the request is presumed to have been denied. The grant of permission under Code Section 35-10-4 or 35-10-5 shall be in the discretion of the local governing body under such conditions as the local governing body may impose.

26-2-24. Food advertisements - false statements.

(2) No publisher, radio broadcast licensee, or agency or medium for the dissemination of an advertisement, except the manufacturer, packer, distributor, or seller of the article to which a false advertisement relates, shall be liable under this Code section by reason of the dissemination by him of such false advertisement unless he has refused, on the request of the Commissioner, to furnish the Commissioner the name and post office address of the manufacturer, packer, distributor, seller, or advertising agency who caused him to disseminate such advertisement.

26-4-80(d). Patient medication records kept confidential.

(d) Information contained in the patient medication record or profile shall be considered confidential information as defined in this title. Confidential information may be released to the patient or the patient's authorized representative, the prescriber or other licensed health care practitioners then caring for the patient, another licensed pharmacist, the board or its representative, or any other person duly authorized to receive such information. In accordance with Code Section 24-9-40, confidential information may be released to others only on the written release of the patient, court order, or subpoena.

27-3-48(c) .Caution Notice for Property Used in Hunting Deer at Night.

If the owner, lessee, or person or persons having custody or possession of the property at the time of seizure are

unknown or reside out of the state or depart the state or cannot after due diligence be found within the state or conceals himself or themselves so as to avoid service notice of such proceedings shall be published once a week for two consecutive weeks in the newspaper in which sheriff's advertisements of the county are published. The publication shall be deemed notice to any and all persons having an interest in or right affected by the proceeding and any sale of the property resulting therefrom but shall not constitute notice to any person having a duly recorded security interest in or lien upon such property and required to be served under this Code section unless that person is unknown or resides out of the state or departs the state or cannot after due diligence be found within the state or conceals himself so as to avoid service.

27-4-137. Condemnation proceedings for property seized in connection with violation of wildlife laws.

If the owner, lessee, or person having custody or possession of the equipment at the time of seizure is unknown, notice of such proceedings shall be published once a week for two consecutive weeks in the newspaper in which sheriff's advertisements of the county are published. Such publication shall be deemed notice to any and all persons having an interest in or right affected by such proceedings and any sale of the equipment resulting therefrom.

27-4-198(c). Lease of oyster or clam beds from departments.

The department shall cause to be published once a week for two consecutive weeks in the legal organ of the county or counties wherein is situated the area to be bid upon an advertisement of an invitation for bids, setting forth therein an accurate description of the area proposed to be leased; the date, time, and place when and where bids therefor will be received; and such other information as the department may deem necessary. Prior to such advertisement, the department shall prepare a proposed form of lease and appropriate instructions which shall be furnished to prospective bidders under such conditions as the department may prescribe.

28-1-14 (a), (c). Advertisement and notice of intent to introduce local legislation.

(a) No local bill shall become law unless notice of the intention to introduce such bill shall have been advertised in the newspaper in which the sheriff's advertisements for the locality affected are published one time before the bill is introduced. Such advertisement must not be more than 60 days prior to the convening date of the session at which the bill is introduced. After the advertisement has been published the bill may be introduced at any time during the session unless the advertisement is published during the session, in which event the bill may not be introduced before Monday of the calendar week following the week in which the advertisement is published.

(c) A copy of the notice as it was advertised and an affidavit stating that the notice had been published as provided by this Code section and that the notice requirements of this Code section have been met shall be attached to the bill and shall become a part of the bill. Such affidavit shall be made by the author of the bill.

28-3-24.1(b). Legislative information via Internet.

(b) The Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House of Representatives may provide legislative information in electronic format to the GeorgiaNet Division of the Georgia Technology Authority for purposes of public distribution as provided in Code Section 50-25-14. The information may be provided on at least a daily basis in the most current format available. The information provided may include at a minimum: available schedules and agendas for committee meetings; available bill and resolution status information; and full text of all available prefiled and introduced versions of bills and resolutions, including amendments and substitutes. The information provided may include such other matters as will in the determination of the Secretary and the Clerk contribute to the purposes of this Code section. The Georgia Technology Authority shall work with the General Assembly to develop a single Internet site for Georgia General Assembly. The content and the format of the General Assembly Internet site shall be determined by

the Legislative Services Committee.

28-5-42(a)(5). Exemption of local bills.

(5) This article shall not apply to any local bill affecting a county or municipality which must be advertised in accordance with the requirements of Code Section 28-1-14, relating to the advertisement of local legislation.

29-2-84. Procedure for obtaining letters of dismissal in guardianship.

(a) Letters of dismissal may be granted by the judge of the probate court to any guardian upon compliance with the procedure outlined in this Code section. The guardian shall make an application in writing for letters of dismissal, setting forth his full discharge of the duties of his trust. The judge of the probate court shall examine the guardian's accounts and vouchers to verify the truth of the application. The application shall be published one time in the public newspaper in which legal notices of the office of the judge of the probate court are usually published. Thereafter, the judge shall examine any objections filed. Proof shall be offered to show that the ward is of age or that there is no longer a necessity for continuing the guardianship.

29-4-4.1(b). Appointment of temporary guardian.

(b) Notice of the pending application for temporary guardianship shall be given to the minor's natural guardian or guardians if such do not relinquish in writing their guardianship rights. Such notice shall be by personal service if the natural guardian to be served resides in this state at a known current address or, if the current address is unknown or is outside this state, by first-class mail sent to the natural guardian's last known address, if any, or, if no address is known, by publication once a week for two weeks in the official county legal organ. If no natural guardian appears and objects to the application for temporary guardianship within 14 days after such notice is mailed or 10 days after such notice is first published, whichever is later, the judge of the probate court shall appoint a temporary guardian.

29-4-10. Application for appointment as guardian; service on resident relatives; publication of notice.

(a) Every application for appointment of a guardian of a minor under the age of 14 years who is not the child of the applicant shall be made to the judge of the probate court and served upon the three nearest adult relatives of the child who reside in this state. If there are less than three adult relatives residing in this state, service shall be made upon all who are residents of this state. If no adult relatives reside in this state, before letters of guardianship are granted, the judge shall give notice of the application in the newspaper in which the legal advertisements of the county are published, once a week for four weeks. At the next regular term after service upon the adult relatives, or after the notice has been published once a week for four weeks, the letters may, in the discretion of the court, be granted to the applicant or to some other person.

29-6-5. Guardian for VA recipient.

Upon an application for the appointment of a guardian under this chapter, notice shall be given to the United States Department of Veterans Affairs Guardianship Unit and to two adult relatives of the proposed ward by certified mail by the clerk of the probate court unless service is acknowledged. If two adult relatives of the proposed ward cannot be located, notice to one adult relative shall be sufficient. If no adult relative can be located, the court shall give notice of the application in the newspaper in which legal advertisements of the county are published once a week for two weeks. At the next regular term after notice has been given, or after notice has been published, the letters of guardianship may, in the discretion of the court, be granted to the applicant or to some other suitable person.

30-5-7. Disabled adults abuse records.

All records pertaining to the abuse, neglect, or exploitation of disabled adults or elder persons in the custody of the department shall be confidential; and access thereto by persons other than the department, the director, or the dis-

strict attorney shall only be by valid subpoena or order of any court of competent jurisdiction. Nothing in this Code section shall be construed to deny law enforcement personnel who are conducting an investigation into any criminal offense in which an elder person is a victim from having access to such records.

31-6-43. Acceptance or rejection of application for certificate of need for health care provider.

(a) Each application for a certificate of need shall be reviewed by the planning agency and within ten working days after the date of its receipt a determination shall be made as to whether the application complies with the rules governing the preparation and submission of applications. If the application complies with the rules governing the preparation and submission of applications, the planning agency shall declare the application complete for review, shall accept and date the application, and shall notify the applicant of the timetable for its review. The planning agency shall also notify a newspaper of general circulation in the county in which the project shall be developed that the application has been deemed complete. The planning agency shall also notify the appropriate area planning and development commission and the chief elected official of the county and municipal governments, if any, in whose boundaries the proposed project will be located that the application is complete for review. If the application does not comply with the rules governing the preparation and submission of applications, the planning agency shall notify the applicant in writing and provide a list of all deficiencies. The applicant shall be afforded an opportunity to correct such deficiencies, and upon such correction, the application shall then be declared complete for review within ten days of the correction of such deficiencies, and notice given to a newspaper of general circulation in the county in which the project shall be developed that the application has been so declared. The planning agency shall also notify the appropriate area planning and development commission and the chief elected official of the county and municipal governments, if any, in whose boundaries the proposed project will be located that the application is complete for review or when in the determination of the planning agency a significant amendment is filed.

31-7-8. Hospitals - disciplinary records of health professionals.

(a) The hospital administrator or chief executive officer of each institution subject to this chapter shall submit a written report to the appropriate licensing board when a person who is authorized to practice medicine, osteopathy, podiatry, or dentistry in this state under Chapter 34, Chapter 35, or Chapter 11, respectively, of Title 43 and who is a member of the medical staff at the institution, has medical staff privileges at the institution, or has applied for medical staff privileges at the institution has his medical staff privileges denied, restricted, or revoked for any reason involving the medical care given his patient. Each such administrator or officer shall also report to the appropriate licensing board resignations from practice in that institution by persons licensed under Chapter 34, Chapter 35, or Chapter 11 of Title 43. This Code section shall not require reports of temporary suspensions for failure to comply with medical record regulations.

(e) Except as provided in this subsection, information contained in any report made to the appropriate licensing board pursuant to this Code section shall be confidential and shall not be disclosed to the public. Access to such reports shall be limited to members of the appropriate licensing board or its staff for their use and to interested institutions for their use in the review of medical staff privileges at the institution.

31-7-15 (a)(d). Hospitals - morbidity and mortality reduction effort records.

(a) A hospital or ambulatory surgical center shall provide for the review of professional practices in the hospital or ambulatory surgical center for the purpose of reducing morbidity and mortality and for the improvement of the care of patients in the hospital or ambulatory surgical center.

(d) Proceedings and records conducted or generated in an attempt to comply with the duties imposed by subsection (a) of this Code section shall not be subject to the provisions of either Chapter 14 or Article 4 of Chapter 18 of Title 50.

31-7-74.1 (f). Notice and public hearings requirements for transactions involving hospital

authority member.

(f) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (c) of this Code section, a transaction in which any member of an authority has a substantial interest may be approved if:

- (1) The transaction was submitted to a competitive process for requests for proposals, which includes but is not limited to consideration of all submitted proposals for price, quality, and appropriateness; and
- (2) Notice of the transaction was published in the official county organ not less than two weeks prior to the approval of the board;
- (3) Opportunity for public comment concerning the proposed transaction was provided at a meeting of the board;
- (4) At the time of approval, the members approving the transaction in good faith reasonably believe that the transaction is fair and is in the best interests of the authority; and
- (5) The interested member is absent from any portion of a meeting which discusses or votes upon said transaction.

31-7-74.3. Public hearings for sale or lease of hospitals.

(a) No hospital which is owned by a hospital authority may be sold or leased to a for profit entity, a not for profit entity, or another hospital authority unless a public hearing regarding such action is held in the county where such hospital is located at least 60 days prior to such sale or lease becoming effective. In the event there is more than one participating unit for an authority, a hearing shall be held in each participating unit's county at least 60 days prior to the sale or lease becoming effective. The hospital authority must publish notice of the hearing at least three times, with the first such notice appearing at least 60 days prior to the hearing in the legal organ of each participating unit. At each such public hearing, the hospital authority shall describe, discuss, or otherwise disclose:

- (1) The reasonably foreseeable adverse and beneficial effects of such lease or sale upon health care in the service area of the hospitals to be leased or sold, and, for purposes of this paragraph, the service area shall include the county in which the hospital is located and each adjoining county;
- (2) A financial statement indicating the estimated value of the total assets and liabilities to be transferred or received in the transaction; however, if the value of any individual asset exceeds \$100,000.00, a description and the value of such assets shall be indicated on the financial statements; and
- (3) The resumes of the top five executive officers who will manage the facility after it is sold or leased.

This subsection shall not apply to any transaction which is subject to the provisions of Code Section 31-7-89.1 as such Code section may be enacted by HB 600 during the 1997 regular session of the General Assembly.

31-7-75.2. Non-profit hospitals and hospital authorities: commercial documents.

Notwithstanding any other provision of law to the contrary, no Georgia nonprofit corporation in its operation of a hospital or other medical facility for the benefit of a governmental entity in this state and no hospital authority shall be required by Chapter 14 of Title 50 or Article 4 of Chapter 18 of Title 50 to disclose or make public any potentially commercially valuable plan, proposal, or strategy that may be of competitive advantage in the operation of the corporation or authority or its medical facilities and which has not been made public. This exemption shall terminate at such time as such plan, proposal, or strategy has either been approved or rejected by the governing board of such corporation or hospital authority. Except as provided in this Code section or as otherwise provided by law, hospital authorities shall comply with the provisions of Chapter 14 of Title 50 and Article 4 of Chapter 18 of Title 50.

31-7-75(27). Powers of hospital authorities; networks; open records.

(27) To form and operate, either directly or indirectly, one or more networks of hospitals, physicians, and other health care providers and to arrange for the provision of health care services through such networks; to contact, either directly or through such networks, with the Department of Medical Assistance to provide services to Medicaid beneficiaries to provide health care services in an efficient and cost-effective manner on a prepaid, capitation, or other reimbursement basis; and to undertake other managed health care activities; provided, however, that for purposes of this paragraph only and notwithstanding the provisions of Code Section 33-3-3, as now or hereafter amended, a hospital authority shall be permitted to and shall comply with the requirements of Chapter 21 of Title 33 to the extent that such requirements apply to the activities undertaken by the hospital authority pursuant to this paragraph. No hospital authority, whether or not it exercises the powers authorized by this paragraph, shall be relieved of compliance with Article 4 of Chapter 18 of Title 50, relating to inspection of public records unless otherwise authorized by law. Any health care provider licensed under Chapter 30 of Title 43 shall be eligible to apply to become a participating provider under such a hospital plan or network which provides coverage for health care services which are within the lawful scope of his or her practice, provided that nothing contained in this Code section shall be construed to require any such hospital plan or network to provide coverage for any specific health care service.

31-7-130. Peer review group members.

It is the intent of the General Assembly to provide protection for those individuals who are members of peer review groups which evaluate the quality and efficiency of professional health care providers and to protect the confidentiality of their records.

31-7-133. Peer Review; Confidentiality of review organization's records.

(a) Except in proceedings alleging violation of this article, the proceedings and records of a review organization shall be held in confidence and shall not be subject to discovery or introduction into evidence in any civil action; and no person who was in attendance at a meeting of such organization shall be permitted or required to testify in any such civil action as to any evidence or other matters produced or presented during the proceedings or activities of such organization or as to any findings, recommendations, evaluations, opinions, or other actions of such organization or any members thereof. The confidentiality provisions of this article shall also apply to any proceedings, records, actions, activities, evidence, findings, recommendations, evaluations, opinions, data, or other information shared between review organizations which are performing a peer review function or disclosed to a governmental agency as required by law. However, information, documents, or records otherwise available from original sources are not to be construed as immune from discovery or use in any such civil action merely because they were presented during proceedings of such organization, nor should any person who testifies before such organization or who is a member of such organization be prevented from testifying as to matters within such person's knowledge; but such witness cannot be asked about such witness's testimony before such organization or about opinions formed by such witness as a result of the organization hearings. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Department of Human Resources may inspect and copy peer review materials maintained by certain providers when it is determined by the department to be necessary in the performance of the department's licensure and certification responsibilities under Code Section 31-7-15; provided, however, such inspection and copying shall not waive or abrogate the confidentiality of such peer review materials as set forth in this Code section and in Code Section 31-7-15.

(b) This Code section shall not apply to prevent:

(1) The disclosure under Article 4 of Chapter 18 of title 50 of those documents in the department's custody which are records, reports, or recommendations of the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Healthcare Organizations or other national accreditation body and which are provided by an institution to the department for licensure purposes under subsection (b) of Code Section 31-7-3;

(2) The use of peer review documents in any proceeding involving the permitting or licensing of an institution pursuant to this chapter to the extent necessary to challenge the effectiveness of the institution's peer review system; provided, however, such use shall not waive or abrogate the confidentiality of such documents as set forth in this Code section and in Code Section 31-7-15; or

(3) A health care provider from obtaining the specific reasons and the records and proceedings related to such

provider's exclusion or termination as a participating provider in a health maintenance organization, provider network, or other organization which engages in managed care if such provider has brought a civil action against such health maintenance organization, provider network, or other organization for wrongful exclusion or termination.

31-7-143. Medical Review Committee records immune from discovery or use as evidence in civil actions.

The proceedings and records of medical review committees shall not be subject to discovery or introduction into evidence in any civil action against a provider of professional health services arising out of the matters which are the subject of evaluation and review by such committee; and no person who was in attendance at a meeting of such committee shall be permitted or required to testify in any such civil action as to any evidence or other matters produced or presented during the proceedings of such committee or as to any findings, recommendations, evaluations, opinions, or other actions of such committee or any members thereof. However, information, documents, or records otherwise available from original sources shall not be construed as immune from discovery or use in any such civil action merely because they were presented during proceedings of such committee.

31-7-283. Health care provider data.

(a) The department shall compile, direct the compilation of, and disseminate comparative information provided in the annual reports under Code Section 31-7-280 on a health care provider specific basis.

(b) Any data collected by the department may be included in department reports pursuant to this article as deemed appropriate to offer full information to the public. Prior to any release or dissemination of the data, the department shall permit the reporting entity a 30 day opportunity to verify the accuracy of any information pertaining to its data. The reporting entity may submit to the department any corrections of errors in the compilations of the data with any supporting evidence and comments. The department shall correct for the report such data which, in its judgment, are found to be in error. Any information, evidence or comments submitted to the department in writing by the reporting entity shall be included as a part of the department's release or dissemination.

(d) The reporting of any data required by this article by specified types of health care providers shall include health care providers operated by state, county, municipality, public or private entities, or any combination thereof.

31-7-284.

(a) Subject to the procedures specified in subsection (n) of Code Section 31-7-283, the department shall be authorized to disclose nonpatient-specific data required under this article. Dissemination of such data to the public shall be made in clear and understandable language and in such form as to facilitate appropriate planning and choices on the part of consumers, providers, and payers.

(b) The department data base established pursuant to this article shall be updated no less frequently than on an annual basis. Public reports from that data shall be published no less frequently than annually.

31-7-285.

(b) Information provided to the department pursuant to this article or information released by the department shall not identify a patient by name or specific address. Any person, firm, corporation, association, or other entity who violates this subsection shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

(c) A person shall not be civilly liable as a result of the person's acts, omissions, or decisions as an officer or employee or agent in connection with the person's duties for the department under this article.

(d) Unless otherwise provided in this article, the data collected by and furnished to the department pursuant to this article shall not be public records under Article 4 of Chapter 18 of Title 50 or any other law governing the maintenance, inspection, or dissemination of data collected by the state. The reports prepared for release or dissemination from the data collected shall be public records under Article 4 of Chapter 18 of Title 50. The confidentiality of patients shall be protected and no provision of this article shall affect any provision of law relating to patient confidentiality.

(e) No cause of action shall arise against a person, entity, or health care provider for disclosing or reporting information in accordance with this article; provided, however, that this Code section shall not provide immunity for disclosing or furnishing false information with malice or willful intent to injure any person.

31-7-402. Notice of transfer of hospital assets.

(a) Notice to the Attorney General required by this article shall include the name of the seller or lessor; the name of the acquiring entity and other parties to the acquisition; the county in which the main campus of the hospital is located; the terms of the proposed agreement and any related agreements including leases, management contracts, and service contracts; the acquisition price; a copy of the acquisition agreement and any related agreements including leases, management contracts, and service contracts; any valuations of the hospital's assets prepared in the three years immediately preceding the proposed transaction date; a financial and economic analysis and report from any expert or consultant retained by the seller or lessor which addresses each of the criteria set forth in Code Section 31-7-406; articles of incorporation and bylaws of the nonprofit corporation and related entities and foundations; all donative documents reflecting the purposes of prior gifts of more than \$100,000.00 in value by donors to the nonprofit corporation or any related entities or foundations for or on behalf of the hospital; and all documents pertaining to the disposition of assets, including those documents which are included as schedules or exhibits to the acquisition agreement and any related agreements.

(b) The Attorney General may prescribe a form of notice to be utilized by the seller or lessor and the acquiring entity and may require information in addition to that specified in this article if the disclosure of such information is determined by the Attorney General to be in the public interest. The notice to the Attorney General required by this article and all documents related thereto shall be considered public records pursuant to Code Section 50-18-70.

31-7-404. Publication of notice of proposed transfer of hospital assets.

Within ten working days after receipt of notice under this article, the Attorney General shall publish notice of the proposed transaction in a newspaper of general circulation in the county where the main campus of the hospital is located and shall notify in writing the governing authority of such county. The published notice required by this Code section shall state that the Attorney General has received notice of a proposed transaction, the names of the parties to the proposed transaction, the date, time, and place of the public hearing regarding the transaction, and the means by which a person may submit written comments about the proposed transaction to the Attorney General.

31-7-405. Public hearings on proposed transfer of hospital assets.

(a) Within 60 days after receipt of the notice under this article, the Attorney General shall conduct a public hearing regarding the proposed transaction in the county in which the main campus of the hospital is located. At such hearing, the Attorney General shall provide an opportunity for those persons in favor of the transaction, those persons opposed to the transaction, and other interested persons to be heard. The Attorney General shall also receive written comments regarding the transaction from any interested person, and such written comments shall be considered public records pursuant to Code Section 50-18-70.

(b) Any expert or consultant retained by the nonprofit corporation to prepare the financial and economic analysis of the proposed transaction shall be required to appear and testify at the public hearing regarding his or her report if requested to do so by the Attorney General and may be questioned by the Attorney General. Such expert or consultant shall make the same disclosure required by members and officers under paragraphs (1) and (2) of subsection (b) of Code Section 31-7-403. The independent expert or consultant retained by the Attorney General to review the proposed transaction shall also appear and testify at the public hearing regarding his or her findings and analysis.

(c) At least one member of the governing board of the seller or lessor shall be designated by the seller or lessor, and at least one representative of the acquiring entity shall be designated by the acquiring entity, which designees shall appear and testify under oath at the public hearing and shall be subject to questioning by the Attorney General.

31-10-25. Vital Records Access.

(a) To protect the integrity of vital records, to ensure their proper use, and to ensure the efficient and proper

administration of the system of vital records, it shall be unlawful for any person to permit inspection of, or to disclose information contained in vital records or to copy or issue a copy of all or part of any such record except as authorized by this chapter and by regulation or by order of a court of competent jurisdiction. Regulations adopted under this Code section shall provide for adequate standards of security and confidentiality of vital records. The provisions of this subsection shall not apply to court records or indexes of marriage licenses, divorces, and annulments of marriages filed as provided by law.

(b) The department shall authorize by regulation the disclosure of information contained in vital records for research purposes.

(c) Appeals from decisions of custodians of vital records, as designated under authority of Code Section 31-10-6, who refuse to disclose information or to permit inspection or copying of records as prescribed by this Code section and regulations issued under this Code section shall be made to the state registrar whose decisions shall be binding upon such custodians.

(d) Information in vital records indicating that a birth occurred out of wedlock shall not be disclosed except as provided by regulation or upon the order of a court of competent jurisdiction.

(e) When 100 years have elapsed after the date of birth or 75 years have elapsed after the date of death or application for marriage, or divorce, dissolution of marriage, or annulment, the records of these events in the custody of the state registrar shall be transferred to the State Archives and such information shall be made available in accordance with regulations which shall provide for the continued safekeeping of the records.

(f) Official copies of records of deaths, applications for marriages and marriage certificates, divorces, dissolutions of marriages, and annulments located in the counties shall remain accessible to the public. While in the temporary custody of the probate court before transmission to the state registrar or confirmation of transmission or receipt, application supplement-marriage report forms shall not be available for public inspection or copying or admissible in any court of law.

31-10-26. Vital records.

(a) In accordance with Code Section 31-10-25 of this chapter and the regulations adopted pursuant thereto:

(1) The state registrar or local custodian of vital records appointed by the state registrar to issue certified copies upon receipt of a written application shall issue a certified copy of a vital record in that registrar's or custodian's custody or abstract thereof to any applicant having a direct and tangible interest in the vital record, except that certified copies of certificates shall only be issued to:

(A) The person whose record of birth is registered;

(B) Either parent or guardian of the person whose records of birth or death is registered;

(C) The living legal spouse or next of kin or the legal representative or the person who in good faith has applied and produced a record of such application to become the legal representative of the person whose record of birth or death is registered;

(D) The court of competent jurisdiction upon its order or subpoena; or

(E) Any governmental agency, state or federal, provided such certificate shall be needed for official purposes.

(b) No person shall prepare or issue any certificate which purports to be an original, certified copy or copy of a vital record except as authorized in this chapter or regulations adopted under this chapter.

(c) No copies or parts thereof a vital record shall be reproduced or information copies for commercial or speculative purposes. This subsection shall not apply to published results of research.

31-12-2 (a). Diseases or conditions caused by bioterrorism

(a) The department is empowered to declare certain diseases, injuries and conditions to be diseases requiring notice and to require the reporting thereof to the county board of health and the department in a manner and at such times as may be prescribed. The department shall require that such data be supplied as are deemed necessary and appropriate for the prevention of certain diseases, injuries, and conditions as are determined by the department. All such reports and data shall be deemed confidential and shall not be open to inspection by the public provided, however, the department may release such reports and data in statistical form or for valid research purposes.

31-12-3.1(e). Access to vaccination registry confidential.

Except as provided otherwise by this Code section, individually identifiable vaccination registry information shall be treated as confidential and shall not be released to a third party without consent of a child's parent or guardian.

31-33-7(c). Disclosure of mental evaluation of law enforcement officer.

(c) If an employer reasonably determines that disclosure of the evaluation or report to the law enforcement officer will be detrimental to the mental health of the law enforcement officer, would present a risk of harm to other persons, would involve the disclosure of confidential information or would violate the privacy of a third party, then the employer may refuse to furnish the record of evaluation provided; however, that upon such refusal the evaluation or report shall, upon written request by the law enforcement officer, be furnished by the employer to a psychiatrist or psychologist treating the law enforcement officer.

32-2-3(f). DOT comprehensive plan.

(4) (A) The department may satisfy the requirements for a public hearing by holding a public hearing or by publishing two notices of opportunity for public hearing in a newspaper having general circulation in the vicinity of the proposed undertaking and holding a public hearing if any written requests for such a hearing are received. The procedure for requesting a public hearing shall be explained in the notice. The deadline for submission of such a request may not be less than 21 days after the publication of the first notice of opportunity for public hearing and no less than 14 days after the date of publication of the second notice of opportunity for public hearing.

(5) (A) When a public hearing is to be held, two notices of such hearing shall be published in a newspaper having general circulation in the vicinity of the proposed undertaking. The first notice shall be published no less than 30 days prior to the date of the hearing and the second notice shall be published no less than five days prior to the date of the hearing.

32-2-65. Advertising for bids for highway projects.

(a) On all contracts required to be let by public bid, the commissioner shall advertise for competitive bids for at least two weeks; the public advertisement shall be inserted once a week in such newspapers or other publications, or both, as will ensure adequate publicity, the first insertion to be at least two weeks prior to the opening of bids, the second to follow one week after the publication of the first insertions.

(b) Such advertisement shall include but not be limited to the following items:

- (1) A description sufficient to enable the public to know the approximate extent and character of the work to be done;
- (2) The time allowed for performance;
- (3) The terms and times of payment, including a statement that final payment of amounts withheld or deposited in escrow need not be made until the issuance of the state highway engineer's certification of satisfactory completion of work and acceptance thereof, as provided in Code Section 32-2-75 through 32-2-77;
- (4) Where and under what conditions and costs the detailed plans and specifications and proposal forms may be obtained;
- (5) The amount of the required proposal guaranty;
- (6) The time and place for submission and opening of bids;

- (7) The right of the department to reject any one or all bids; and
- (8) Such further notice as the department may deem advisable as in the public interest.

32-2-79(e)(1). Department of Transportation - public notice of unsolicited proposal for a public-private initiative

(e) Within 30 days of receipt of an unsolicited proposal that meets the requirements of subsection (b) of this Code section, the department shall provide public notice of the proposed project. This notice shall:

(1) Be published in a newspaper of general circulation which is a legal organ and upon such electronic website providing for general public access as the department may develop for such purpose or in the same manner as publications providing notice as described in Code Section 32-2-65

32-2-79(k)(1)(A). Department of Transportation - public notice of public comment prior to final contracting

(k) Once the commitment agreement is signed by the parties, prior to final contracting for any public-private initiative from the unsolicited or conforming comparable proposal, the department:

(1) Should provide public notice that the department will receive public comment with respect to such proposal. The notice shall:

(A) Be published in a newspaper of general circulation and which is a legal organ, and upon such electronic website providing for general public access as the department may develop for such specific purpose, or in the same manner as publications providing notice as described in Code Section 32-2-65, or both, allowing at least 14 days and no more than 45 days for public comment to be submitted for consideration;

32-3-5(c). Publication of notice of highway condemnation location.

(c) It shall be the duty of the condemning authority, within 30 days from the date of the original approval and designation of said location as a highway, to cause the location of said highway in said county to be advertised once each week for four consecutive weeks in the newspaper of the county in which the sheriff's advertisements are carried; and said advertisement shall designate the land lots or land districts of said county through which such highway will be located. Said advertisement shall further show the date of the original location of such highway as provided for in this subsection. Said advertisement shall further state that a plat or map of the project showing the exact date of the original location is on file at the office of the Department of Transportation and that any interested party may obtain a copy of same by writing to the Department of Transportation and paying a nominal cost therefor.

32-4-2(a). Official list of the state highway system open for public inspection.

(a)(1) The department shall prepare an official map showing all public roads on the state highway system. Changes to the state highway system shall be recorded on this map as soon as is reasonably possible; and such map, as it is periodically revised, shall be filed with the Secretary of State and shall be open for public inspection. As often as reasonably possible but not less than once every five years, the department shall also prepare and distribute to each county a map showing all the public roads in its county road system including extensions into municipalities.

(2)(A) The department shall prepare an official list of all portions or features of the state highway system, including without limitation public roads, bridges, or interchanges, which have been named by Act or resolution of the General Assembly or by the resolution of the State Transportation Board. The department shall update the list to reflect any additions or changes as soon as is reasonably possible; and such list, as periodically revised, shall be open for public inspection. For each such named portion or feature of the state highway system, the list shall specify without limitation the official name; the state highway system route number, the name of each county and the number of each five-digit postal Zip code area wherein the names portion or feature is located; a citation to the Act or resolution of the General Assembly or the resolution of the State Transportation Board officially naming such portion or feature; and a brief biographical, historical, or other relevant description of the person, place, event, or

thing commemorated by such naming.

32-4-65. Advertising for bids for county projects.

(a) Notwithstanding any provision of Chapter 10 of Title 36 and of any other provision of law to the contrary, on all contracts to be let by public bid a county shall advertise for competitive sealed bids for at least two weeks. The public advertisement shall be inserted once a week for two weeks in such newspaper wherein the county sheriff's sales are advertised or in such other newspapers or publications, or both, as will ensure adequate publicity, the first insertion to be two weeks prior to the opening of the sealed bids, the second to follow one week after the publication of the first insertion.

32-4-115. Advertising for bids for city projects.

(a) Notwithstanding any provision of Code Section 36-39-10 to the contrary, on all contracts to be let by public bid a municipality shall advertise for competitive sealed bids for a least two weeks. The public advertisement shall be inserted once a week in such newspapers wherein the county sheriff's sales are advertised or in such newspapers or other publications, or both, as will ensure adequate publicity, the first insertion to be at least two weeks prior to the opening of the sealed bids, the second to follow one week after the publication of the first insertion.

(b) Such advertisement shall include but not be limited to the following:

- (1) A description sufficient to enable the public to know the approximate extent and character of the work to be done;
- (2) The time allowed for performance;
- (3) The terms and time of payment;
- (4) Where and under what conditions and costs the detailed plans and specifications and proposal forms may be obtained;
- (5) The amount of the proposal guaranty, if one is required;
- (6) The time and place for submission and opening of bids;
- (7) The right of the municipality to reject any one or all bids; and
- (8) Such further notice as the municipality may deem advisable as in the public interest.

32-6-75. Restrictions including nude dance establishments.

(1) No sign authorized by paragraphs (4) through (6) of Code Section 32-6-72 and paragraph (4) of Code Section 32-6-73 shall be erected or maintained which:

(1) Advertises an activity that is illegal under Georgia or federal laws or regulations in effect at the location of such sign or at the location of such activity;

(21) Depicts any material which is obscene as such term is defined in Code Section 16-12-80.

(b)(3) Any outdoor advertising of a commercial establishment where nudity is exhibited shall be limited to the property where such commercial establishment is located, and the size, type, and number of outdoor advertising devices on any such property may be further regulated by rules and regulations promulgated by the commissioner of transportation."

32-6-95. Limits for Judicial Review of Department of Transportation Decisions.

(a) In addition to the procedures and remedies afforded by this part, any person, firm, or corporation who owns, uses, leases, or subleases any outdoor advertising sign which is controlled by this part or who owns property on which a sign is located shall be subject to Chapter 13 of Title 50, the 'Georgia Administrative Procedure Act,' with respect to the erection, maintenance, or use of outdoor advertising signs.

(b) It is specifically declared that the procedures provided in Code Sections 50-13-13 through 50-13-22 may be employed in cases wherein the department believes that a sign has been erected or is being maintained or used in violation of this part. After conducting the hearing required by Code Section 50-13-13, the commissioner or the commissioner's designee, hearing officer, or others are authorized to issue an order requiring the disassembly and removal of any sign which has been administratively determined to be illegal as defined by paragraph (6) of Code Section 32-6-71. In the event that the commissioner or the commissioner's designee, hearing officer, or others find that a sign is illegal and order its disassembly and removal, the party or parties against whom the order is directed shall be given 120 days from the date of the order in which to disassemble and remove the sign. In the event the party or parties against whom the order is directed fail to comply with the order, the department may disassemble and remove the sign in accordance with Code Section 32-6-96.

(c) Notwithstanding any other law to the contrary, when a petition for judicial review of a final decision of the commissioner or the commissioner's designee, hearing officer, or others in any matter arising under this title is filed pursuant to Chapter 13 of Title 50, the 'Georgia Administrative Procedure Act,' if the superior court in which the petition for review is filed does not hear the case within 120 days from the date the petition for review is filed with the court, the final agency decision shall be considered affirmed by operation of law unless a hearing originally scheduled to be heard within 120 days has been continued to a date certain by order of the court. In the event a hearing is held later than 120 days after the date the petition for review is filed with the superior court because a hearing originally scheduled to be heard within the 120 days has been continued to a date certain by order of the court, the final agency decision shall be considered affirmed by operation of law if no order of the court disposing of the issues presented for review has been entered within 60 days after the date of the continued hearing. If a case is heard within 120

days from the date the petition for review is filed, the final agency decision shall be considered affirmed by operation of law if no order of the court dispositive of the issues presented for review has been entered within 60 days of the date of the hearing.

(d) A decision of the agency affirmed by operation of law under subsection (c) of this Code section shall be subject to appellate review in the same manner as a decision of the superior court. The date of entry of judgement for purposes of appeal pursuant to Code Section 5-6-35 of a decision affirmed by operation of law without action of the superior court shall be the last date on which the superior court could have taken action under subsection (c) of this Code section.

32-6-202(3). Railroad grade separation structures contracts.

(3) Each railroad whose track or tracks cross a public road in this state shall identify in writing to the department, by job title and with contact information, the appropriate office responsible for the maintenance of grade separation structures, protective devices, and grade crossings and upon which the notices and orders provided for in this subsection shall be served. Such information shall be kept current by the railroad and shall be made publicly available and accessible by the department.

32-7-2 (b) (1). County Roads; Notice of Determination that one is no longer useful.

"(1) When it is determined that a section of the county road system has for any reason ceased to be used by the public to the extent that no substantial public purpose is served by it, the county, by certification recorded in its minutes, accompanied by a plat or sketch, and, after notice to property owners located thereon, after notice of such determination is published in the newspaper in which the sheriff's advertisements for the county are published once a week for a period of two weeks and after a public hearing on such issue, may declare that section of the county road system abandoned. Thereafter, that section of road shall no longer be part of the county road system and the rights of the public in and to the section of road as a public road shall cease."

32-7-4(b)(1)(A)(B),(b)(2)(B),(b)(3)(B). Disposition of property no longer needed for public road purposes.

(b)(1)(A) Unless a sale of the property is made pursuant to paragraphs (2) or (3) of this subsection, such sale shall be made to the bidder submitting the highest of the sealed bids received after public advertisement for such bids for

two weeks. The department or the county or municipality shall have the right to reject and and all bids, in its discretion, to readvertise, or to abandon the sale.

(B) Such public advertisement shall be inserted once a week in such newspapers or other publication, or both, as will ensure adequate publicity, the first insertion to be at least two weeks prior to the opening of bids, the second to follow one week after the first publication. such advertisement shall include but not be limited to the following items:

- (i) A description sufficient to enable the public to identify the property;
- (ii) The time and place for submission and opening of sealed bids;
- (iii) The right of the department or the county or municipality to reject any one or all of the bids;
- (iv) All the conditions of sale; and

(v) Such further information as the department or the county or municipality may deem advisable as in the public interest

(B) Commencing at the time of the listing of the property as provided in subparagraph (A) of this paragraph, the county or municipality shall provide for a notice to be inserted once a week for two weeks in the legal organ of the county indicating the names of real estate brokers listing the property for the political subdivision. The county or municipality may advertise in magazines relating to the sale of real estate or similar publications.

(3)(B) The county or municipality shall provide for a notice to be inserted once a week for the two weeks immediately preceding the auction in the legal organ of the county including, at a minimum, the following items:

- (i) A description sufficient to enable the public to identify the property;
- (ii) The time and place of the public auction;
- (iii) The right of the department or the county or municipality to reject any one or all of the bids;
- (iv) All the conditions of sale; and

(v) Such further information as the department or the county or municipality may deem advisable as in the public interest.

The county or municipality may advertise in magazines relating to the sale of real estate or similar publications.

33-1-16. Insurance Rate Investigation.

(e) The papers, documents, reports, or evidence relative to the subject of an investigation under this Code section shall not be subject to public inspection for so long as the Commissioner deems reasonably necessary to complete the investigation, to protect the person investigated from unwarranted injury, or to be in the public interest. Further, such papers, documents, reports, or evidence relative to the subject of an investigation under this Code section shall not be subject to subpoena until opened for public inspection by the Commissioner, unless the Commissioner consents, or until, after notice to the Commissioner and a hearing, a superior court determines the Commissioner would not be unnecessarily hindered by such subpoena. The Commissioner or his employees or agents shall not be subject to subpoena in civil actions by any court of this state to testify concerning any matter of which they have knowledge pursuant to pending investigations of fraudulent insurance acts.

33-2-14. Insurance; access to certain reports.

(d) The Commissioner may withhold from public inspection the report of any examination or investigation for so long as he deems it to be in the public interest or necessary to protect the person examined from unwarranted injury.

33-2-19. Notice of hearings by Insurance Commissioner.

Not less than ten days in advance the Commissioner shall give notice of the time and place of the hearing stating the matters to be considered at the hearing. If the persons to be given notice are not specified in the provision pursuant to which the hearing is held, the Commissioner shall give notice to all persons directly affected by such hearing. In the event all persons directly affected are unknown, notice may be perfected by publication in a newspaper of general circulation in this state at least ten days prior to the hearing.

33-3-16. Renewal of insurance company certificates of authority.

(a) All certificates of authority shall expire at 12:00 Midnight on June 30 of the year following date of issuance or renewal. An insurer desiring renewal shall file on March 1 preceding expiration a copy of its annual statement of December 31 of the preceding year in a form approved for current use by the Commissioner. On or before March 1 of each year, each insurer at its expense shall publish in a newspaper of general circulation published in this state a copy of such statement in short form showing income, assets, expenditures, and liabilities in gross as of December 31 of the preceding year to be sworn to by the officer or agent making the same; and such statement so published must be filed with the Commissioner with a copy of the statement as published attached thereto. Notwithstanding the March 1 deadline, the Commissioner may for good cause grant an extension of time for filing such annual statement not to exceed 60 days. If the insurer qualifies, its certificate shall be renewed annually; provided, however, that any certificate of authority shall continue in full force and effect until the new certificate is issued or specifically refused.

33-5-2. Advertising for or on behalf of unauthorized insurers.

(b) No publication published in this state or radio or television broadcaster or any other agency or means for the dissemination of information operated or located in this state shall publish, broadcast, or otherwise disseminate within this state advertising for or on behalf of any insurer not then authorized to transact insurance in this state; provided, however, that this subsection shall not apply as to publications published in this state principally for circulation in other states, wherein advertising by or on behalf of such unauthorized insurers is not expressly directed toward residents or subjects of insurance in this state.

33-6-4. Unfair methods of competition and unfair or deceptive acts or practices.

(b) The following acts or practices are deemed unfair methods of competition and unfair and deceptive acts or practices in the business of insurance:

(1) Making, publishing, disseminating, circulating, or placing before the public or causing directly or indirectly to be made, published, disseminated, circulated, or placed before the public in a newspaper, magazine, or other publication or in the form of a notice, circular, pamphlet, letter, or poster, or over any radio station or in any other way an advertisement, announcement, or statement containing any assertion, representation, or statement with respect to the business of insurance or with respect to any person in the conduct of his insurance business, which statement, assertion, or representation is untrue, deceptive, or misleading;

(2) Making, issuing, circulating, or causing to be made, issued, or circulated any estimate, illustration, circular, or statement misrepresenting the terms of any policy issued or to be issued, the benefits or advantages promised thereby, or the dividends or share the surplus to be received thereon; making any false or misleading statement as to the dividends or share of surplus previously paid on similar policies; making any misleading representation or any misrepresentation as to the financial condition of any insurer, as to the legal reserve system upon which any life insurer operates; using any name or title of any policy or class of policies misrepresenting the true nature thereof; or making any misrepresentation to any policyholder insured in any company for the purpose of inducing or tending to induce the policyholder to lapse, forfeit, or surrender his insurance. A dividend estimate prepared on company forms and clearly indicating, in type equal in size to that used in figures showing amounts of estimated dividends, that the dividends are based on estimates made by the company based upon past experience of the company shall not be considered misrepresentation and false advertising within the meaning of this paragraph;

(3) Making, publishing, disseminating, or circulating directly or indirectly or aiding, abetting or encouraging the making, publishing, disseminating, or circulating of any oral or written statement or any pamphlet, circular, article, or literature which is false or maliciously critical of or substantially misrepresents the financial condition of an insurer and which is calculated to injure any person engaged in the business of insurance.

33-6-4 (B) (v.). Insurance-Disclosure of family violence information.

(v) When necessary for a valid business purpose to transfer information that includes family violence information that cannot reasonably be segregated without undue hardship. Family violence information maybe disclosed pursuant to this division only to the following persons or entities, all of whom shall be bound by this subparagraph:

(I) A reinsurer that seeks to indemnify or indemnifies all or any part of a policy covering a subject of abuse and that cannot underwrite or satisfy its obligations under the reinsurance agreement without that disclosure;

(II) A party to a proposed or consummated sale, transfer, merger, or consolidation of all or part of the business of the person;

(III) Medical or claims personnel contracting with the person, only where necessary to process an application or perform the person's duties under the policy or to protect the safety or privacy of a subject of abuse;

or(IV) With the respect to address and telephone number, to entities with whom the person transacts business when the business cannot be transacted without the address and telephone number;

(vi) To an attorney who needs the information to represent the person effectively, provided the person notifies the attorney of its obligations under this paragraph and requests that the attorney exercise due diligence to protect the confidential abuse information consistent with the attorney's obligation to represent the person;

(vii) To the policy owner or assignee, in the course of delivery of the policy, if the policy contains information about abuse status; or

(viii) To any other entities deemed appropriate by the Commissioner.

33-9-20. Insurance Company Information.

(b) Each insurer shall maintain statistics under statistical plans compatible with the rating plans used. An insurer shall report its statistics through a recognized statistical agency or advisory organization. No insurer shall be required to report its statistics through such agencies or organizations with respect to any unique or unusual risks or with respect to any risks rated in accordance with Code Section 33-9-32 or any lines or sublines of insurance for which such agencies or organizations do not promulgate rates or rating systems. Moreover, the Commissioner shall withhold from public inspection any proprietary information of any insurer, agency, or organization.

33-12-14. Effect of failure to deposit additional securities by insurance company.

Whenever, by means of Code Sections 33-12-11 through 33-12-13, the amount of securities so deposited shall be reduced, the Commissioner shall give notice to the insurer depositing and require more securities to be deposited so as always to maintain the original amount; and if the company so notified by the Commissioner shall fail to comply within 30 days, its certificate of authority to do business in this state shall be revoked, and the Commissioner shall at the same time give notice by publication of display advertising in bold type in a newspaper of general circulation throughout the state of the fact of the failure and revocation of certificate of authority. The cost of this publication shall be paid by the company failing to comply with this Code section.

33-14-5. Filing of application for insurance charter.

(b) Immediately upon receipt of the triplicate copies of the application, with any and all exhibits included with the application, the Secretary of State shall certify one of the copies of the application and deliver the same to the applicants and the same shall be published by the applicants once a week for four weeks in the newspaper in which is published the legal advertisements of the county where the principal office of the company is to be located. When the application with any and all exhibits attached to it shall have been published once a week for four weeks, the applicants may apply to the judge of the probate court of the county to certify the fact of such publication, which certificate shall be filed by the applicants in the office of the Secretary of State.

33-14-8. Procedures for amendment or renewal of charter.

(c) Immediately upon receipt of the triplicate copies of the application, with any and all exhibits included with the

application, the Secretary of State shall certify one of the copies of the application and deliver the same to the applicants and the same shall be published by the applicants once a week for four weeks in the newspaper in which is published the legal advertisements of the county where the principal office of said company is to be located. When the application, with any all exhibits attached to it, shall have been published once a week for four weeks, the applicants may apply to the judge of the probate court of the county to certify the fact of such publication, which certificate shall be filed by the applicants in the office of the Secretary of State.

33-20A-39(e). Health planning agency reports.

(c) The planning agency shall provide upon the request of any interested person a copy of all nonproprietary information filed with it pursuant to this article. The planning agency shall provide at least quarterly a current list of certified independent review organizations to all managed care entities and to any interested persons.

33-20B-5. Confidentiality of health care trade secrets - rural providers.

Any essential rural health care provider which is denied, rejected, or terminated from serving as a participating provider in a health benefit plan shall have the right of hearing and appeal before the Commissioner, or his or her designee, if that provider believes there has been a violation of this chapter and of judicial appeal as provided in chapter 2 of Title 33. To the extent proprietary materials, trade secrets, rate data, or other materials not generally known to the public are presented at a hearing or an appeal, such information shall be admissible but shall be sealed by the Commissioner and held as confidential and shall not be subject to Article 4 of Chapter 18 of Title 50.

33-23-58 (c). Public Insurance Adjuster Advertisements.

A public adjuster shall solicit, advertise for, or otherwise agree to represent only a person who is insured under a policy covering fire, windstorm, water damage, and other physical damage to real and personal property, other than vehicles licensed for the road, and any such representation shall be limited to the settlement of a claim or claims under the policy for damages to real and personal property, including related loss of income and living expense losses, but excluding claims arising out of any motor vehicle accident.

33-35-12. Standards for advertising and solicitation.

All advertising and solicitation concerning prepaid legal services plans shall be conducted in a simple, dignified manner. Every item of advertising or solicitation shall conform with the following standards:

- (1) The form and content of any advertisement or solicitation shall be accurate and shall be sufficiently complete and clear to avoid deception or the capacity or tendency to mislead or deceive. Whether an advertisement has a capacity or tendency to mislead or deceive shall be determined by the Commissioner from the overall impression that the advertisement may be reasonable expected to create upon a person of average education or intelligence within the segment of the public to which it is directed or within a segment of the public to which such advertisement may be reasonable calculated to reach;
- (2) All advertisements and solicitations shall be truthful and not misleading in fact or in implication. Words or phrases, the meaning of which is clear only by implications or by familiarity with insurance terminology, shall not be used;
- (3) Advertising and solicitation which include references to the legal rights or remedies of citizens shall be legally accurate;
- (4) Advertising and solicitation which include references to the particular characteristics of one or more sponsors or prepaid legal services plans or which compare one or more sponsors or prepaid legal services plans shall be truthful and not misleading;
- (5) No advertising or solicitation shall contain the name, address, telephone number, or any other identifying information about any attorney; and no such advertising or solicitation shall extol the alleged virtues or qualifications

or point out the alleged shortcomings of any attorney, whether named or not; provided, however, that communications directed solely to existing subscribers of prepaid legal services plans which restrict their benefits to services rendered by attorneys preselected by the plan may include names, addresses, and telephone numbers of participating attorneys.

33-36-8. Issuance by Commissioner of notice of judicial determination of insolvency of insurer.

Upon the determination of a court of competent jurisdiction of the state of domicile of an insurer that the insurer is insolvent, the Commissioner of this state shall promptly give notice of the insurer's insolvency by first class mail to all persons known or reasonable expected to have or be interested in claims against the insurer at such person's last known address, all insureds of the insolvent insurer known to the Commissioner at such insured's last known address, and all insurers subject to this chapter. The Commissioner may also require each agent of the insolvent insurer to give prompt written notice by first-class mail at the insured's last known address to each insured of the insolvent insurer for whom he was agent of record. Notice shall also be given by publication in a newspaper of general circulation published in the county where the insurer had its principal office not less than once per week for four weeks and by publication elsewhere in this state as the court may direct.

33-37-21 (a). Notice of Insurance Company Liquidation.

Unless the court otherwise directs, the liquidator shall give or cause to be given notice of the liquidation order as soon as possible:

(5) By publication in a newspaper of general circulation in the county in which the insurer has its principal place of business and in such other locations as the liquidator deems appropriate.

33-43-8. Insurance; submission of advertisements to commissioner.

(a) Every insurer, health care service plan, or other entity providing medicare supplement insurance or benefits in this state shall provide a copy of any medicare supplement advertisement intended for use in this state whether through written, radio, or television medium to the Commissioner for review and approval by the Commissioner.

(b) Each copy of an advertisement submitted as required by subsection (1) of this Code section shall be accompanied by a fee or fees as provided in Code Section 33-8-1.

34-1-4. Disclosure of employee job performance.

(2) 'Employer' means a hospital, health care institution, school, public health facility, day care center, or other child care center.

(b) An employer as defined in subsection (a) or any person employed by an employer who discloses information concerning an employee's or former employee's job performance, any act committed by such employee which would constitute a violation of the laws of this state if such act occurred in this state, or ability or lack of ability to carry out the duties of such job to a prospective employer of such employee or former employee upon request of the prospective employer or of the person seeking employment is presumed to be acting in good faith unless lack of good faith is shown by a preponderance of the evidence, unless the information was disclosed in violation of a nondisclosure agreement or the information disclosed was otherwise considered confidential according to applicable federal, state, or local statute, rule, or regulation.

34-8-5 (n). Applicability of Employment Security Law.

(8) Service performed by an individual under the age of 18 years in the delivery or distribution of newspapers or shopping news, not including delivery or distribution to any point for subsequent delivery or distribution.

34-8-35 (n). Unemployment Compensation - Independent Contract Carrier.

(16) Services performed by an independent contract carrier for an employer who is a publisher or distributor of printed materials by an individual, firm, or corporation in transporting, assembling, delivering, or distributing printed materials and in maintaining any facilities or equipment incidental thereto; provided:

- (A) The independent contract carrier has with the employer a written contract as an independent contractor;
- (B) Remuneration for the independent contract carrier is on the basis of the number of deliveries accomplished;
- (C) With exception to providing the area or route which an independent contract carrier may or may not service, or providing materials or direction for the packaging or assembly of printed materials, the employer exercises no general control regarding the method of transporting, assembling, delivering, or distributing the printed materials; and
- (D) The contract entered by the independent contract carrier for such services does not prohibit it from the transportation, delivery, assembly, or distribution of printed materials for more than one employer.

34-8-121. Confidentiality of Department of Labor Information.

(a) Any information or records concerning an individual or employing unit obtained by the department pursuant to the administration of this chapter or other federally funded programs for which the department has responsibility shall be private and confidential, except as otherwise provided in this article or by regulation. This article does not create a rule of evidence. Information or records may be released by the department when the release is required by the federal government in connection with, or as a condition of funding for, a program being administered by the department. The provisions of paragraphs (1) through (3) of subsection (a) of Code Section 34-8-125 shall not apply to such release.

(b) (1) Each employing unit shall keep true and accurate records containing such information as the Commissioner may prescribe. Such records shall be open to inspection and be subject to being copied by the Commissioner or an authorized representative of the Commissioner at any time and as often as may be necessary. In addition to information prescribed by the Commissioner, each employer shall keep records of and report to the Commissioner quarterly the street address of each establishment, branch, outlet, or office of such employer, the nature of the operation, the number of persons employed, and the wages paid at each establishment, branch, outlet, or office.

(2) The Commissioner or an authorized representative of the Commissioner may require from any employing unit any sworn or unsworn reports deemed necessary for the effective administration of this chapter. Any member of the board of review, any administrative hearing officer, or any field representative may require from any employing unit any sworn or unsworn reports, with respect to persons employed by it, which are deemed necessary for the effective administration of this chapter.

(3) Information, statements, transcriptions of proceedings, transcriptions of recordings, electronic recordings, letters, memoranda, and other documents and reports thus obtained or obtained from any individual, claimant, employing unit, or employer pursuant to the administration of this chapter, except to the extent necessary for the effective administration and enforcement of this chapter, shall be held confidential and shall not be subject to subpoena in any civil action or proceeding, published, or open to public inspection, other than to public employees in the performance of their public duties, in any manner revealing the individual's or employing unit's identity; but any claimant, employer, or a duly authorized representative, at a hearing before an administrative hearing officer or the board of review, shall be supplied with information from such records to the extent necessary for the proper presentation of his or her claim. Any person who violates any provision of this paragraph shall upon conviction be guilty of a misdemeanor.

(4) On orders of the Commissioner, any records or documents received or maintained by the Commissioner under the provisions of this chapter or the rules and regulations promulgated under this chapter may be destroyed

under such safeguards as will protect their confidential nature two years after the date on which such records or documents last serve any useful, legal, or administrative purpose in the administration of this chapter or in the protection of the rights of anyone.

34-8-122 (a). Privileges and Libel Immunity for Required Reports, etc. to Department of Labor.

All letters, reports, communications, or any other matters, either oral or written, from the employer or employee to each other or to the department or any of its agents, representatives, or employees, which letters, reports, or other communications shall have been written, sent, delivered, or made in connection with the requirements of the administration of this chapter, shall be absolutely privileged and shall not be made the subject matter or basis for any action for slander or libel in any court of the State of Georgia.

34-8-123. Access to Department of Labor Records - in General.

The Commissioner shall have the authority to adopt, amend, or rescind rules and regulations interpreting and implementing the provisions of this article. In particular, these rules shall specify the procedure to be followed to obtain information or records to which the public has access under this chapter.

34-8-124. Access to Department of Labor Records - Private Parties.

(a) An individual shall have access to all records and information concerning that individual held by the department unless the information is exempt from disclosure. An employing unit shall have access to its own records and to any records and information relating to a benefit claim by an individual if the employing unit is the individual's chargeable employer. An employing unit shall have access to general summaries of benefit claims by individuals whose benefits are chargeable to the employing unit's experience rating or reimbursement account.

(b) Any interested party or authorized representative of such party shall be entitled to examine and, upon the payment of a reasonable fee to the department, to obtain a copy of any materials contained in such records to the extent necessary for proper presentation of the party's position at any hearing on a claim. At the Commissioner's discretion, the fee may be waived for persons for whom such payment would present a hardship.

34-8-125. Access to Department of Labor Records - Government Agencies.

(a) Governmental agencies, including law enforcement agencies, prosecuting agencies, and the executive branch, whether state, local, or federal, shall have access to information or records deemed private and confidential under this article if the information or records are needed by the agency for official purposes and:

(1) The agency submits an application in writing to the department for the records or information containing a statement of the official purposes for which the information or records are needed and specific identification of the records or information sought from the department;

(2) The commissioner, chief executive, or other responsible official of the requesting agency has verified the need for the specific information in writing either on the application or on a separate document; and

(3) The agency requesting access and has served a copy of the application for records or information on the individual or employing unit whose records or information are sought and has provided the department with proof of service. Service shall be made in the same manner as service of process in a civil action. The requesting agency shall include with the copy of the application a statement to the effect that the individual or employing unit may contact the public records officer of the department to state any objections to the release of the records or information. The department shall not act upon the application of the requesting agency until at least five days after service on the concerned individual or employing unit. The department shall consider any objections raised by the individual or employing unit in deciding whether the requesting agency needs the information or records for official purposes.

(b) In cases of emergency the governmental agency requesting access shall not be required to comply formally with the provisions of subsection (a) of this Code section at the time of the request if the procedures required by subsec-

tion (a) of this Code section are complied with by the requesting agency following the receipt of any records or information deemed private and confidential under this article. An emergency is defined as a situation in which irreparable harm or damage could occur if records or information are not released immediately.

(c) The requirements of paragraph (3) of subsection (a) of this Code section shall not apply to governmental agencies where the procedures would frustrate the investigation of possible violations of criminal Laws.

(d) Governmental agencies shall have access to certain records or information, limited to such items as names, addresses, social security numbers, and general information about benefit entitlement or employer information possessed by the department, for comparison purposes with records or information possessed by the requesting agency to detect improper or fraudulent claims, to determine eligibility or entitlement to public programs, or to determine potential tax liability or employer compliance with registration and licensing requirements. In those cases the governmental agency shall not be required to comply with paragraph (3) of subsection (a) of this Code section, but the requirements of the remainder of subsection (a) of this Code section must be satisfied.

(e) Disclosure to governmental agencies of information or records obtained by the department from the federal government shall be governed by any applicable federal law or any agreement between the federal government shall be governed by any applicable federal law or any agreement between the federal government and the department where so required by federal law. State law shall control when federal law does not apply to the records or information.

(f) The disclosure of any records or information by a governmental agency which has obtained the records or information under this Code section is prohibited unless the disclosure is directly connected to the official purpose for which the records or information was obtained. The willful violation of this subsection shall upon conviction constitute a misdemeanor.

34-8-126. Access to Department of Labor Records - Parties to Suit, etc.

Information or records deemed private and confidential under this chapter shall be available to parties to judicial or formal administrative proceedings only upon a finding by the presiding officer that the need for the information or records in the proceeding outweighs any reasons for the privacy and confidentiality of the information or records. Information or records deemed private and confidential under this chapter shall not be available in discovery proceedings unless the court in which the action has been filed has made the finding specified above. A judicial or administrative subpoena or order directed to the department must contain this finding. A subpoena for records or information held by the department may be directed to and served upon any employee of the department, but the department may specify by rule or regulation which employee shall produce the records or information in compliance with the subpoena.

34-8-127. Access to Department of Labor Records - Contractors with Department.

The department shall have the right to disclose information or records deemed private and confidential under this chapter to any private person or organization when such disclosure is necessary to permit private contracting parties to assist in the operation and management of the department in instances where certain departmental functions may be delegated to private parties to increase the department's efficiency or quality of service to the public. The private persons or organizations shall use the information or records solely for the purpose for which the information was disclosed and shall be bound by the same rules of privacy and confidentiality as department employees. The misuse or unauthorized release of records or information deemed private and confidential under this article by any private person or organization to which access is permitted by this Code section shall subject the person or organization to a civil penalty of \$500.00 per violation and shall also subject such person or organization to the criminal provisions specified in Code Section 34-8-125. An action to enforce this Code section shall be brought by the Attorney General. The Attorney General may recover reasonable attorneys' fees for any action brought to enforce this Code section.

34-8-128. Access to Department of Labor Records - Disclosure Under Contract Obligations.

Where the department contracts to provide services to other governmental or private organizations, the department may disclose to those organizations information or records deemed private and confidential which have been acquired in the performance of the department's obligations under the contracts.

34-8-129. Information which May Be Disclosed by Department of Labor.

Nothing in this article shall prevent the disclosure of information or records deemed private and confidential under this article if all details identifying an individual or employing unit are deleted or the individual and employing unit consent to the disclosure.

34-8-277. Advertising Tax Amnesty.

The Commissioner shall promulgate administrative regulations as necessary, issue forms and instructions, and take all actions necessary to implement the provisions of this article. The Commissioner shall publicize the unemployment tax amnesty program in order to maximize the public awareness of and participation in the program. The Commissioner may, for the purpose of publicizing the unemployment tax amnesty program, contract with any advertising agency within or outside this state.

34-9-2. Workers' Compensation Requirements - Independent Contract Carriers.

(d) This chapter shall not apply to persons who perform services pursuant to a written contract stating that the provider is an independent contractor and such person buys a product and resells it, receiving no other compensation; or to independent contract carriers who perform services for an employer who is a publisher or distributor of printed materials in transporting, assembling, delivering, or distributing printed materials and in maintaining any facilities or equipment incidental thereto; provided:

- (A) The independent contract carrier has with the employer a written as an independent contractor;
- (B) Remuneration for the independent contract carrier is on the basis of the number of deliveries accomplished;
- (C) With exception to providing the area or route which an independent contract carrier may or may not service, or providing materials or direction for the packaging or assembly of printed materials, the employer exercises no general control regarding the method of transporting, assembling, delivering, or distributing the printed materials; and
- (D) The contract entered by the independent contract carrier for such services does not prohibit it from the transportation, delivery, assembly, or distribution of printed materials for more than one employer.

34 -9-12 (b). Worker's compensation- board record of injuries and settlements.

(b) The records of the board , insofar as they refer to accidents, injuries and settlements, shall not be open to the public but only to the parties satisfying the board of their interest in such records and their right to inspect them. The board shall provide data contained on Employers' First Report of Injury forms reporting fatalities to the Georgia Department of Labor and the United States Department of Labor for use in the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries Program. The board shall provide data to such other state and federal government entities or departments as required by law. Under such reasonable rules and regulations as the board may adopt, the records of the board as to any employee in any previous case in which such employee was a claimant shall be open to and made available to such claimant, to an employer or its insurance carrier which is called upon to pay compensation, medical expenses, or funeral expenses and to any party at interest, except that the board may make such reasonable charge as it deems proper for furnishing information by mail and for copies of records.

34-9-31;34-9-32. Workers' Compensation Truth in Advertising Act.

34-9-31(a) Any television advertisement, with broadcast originating in this state, which solicits persons to file

workers' compensation claims or to engage or consult an attorney, a medical care provider, or clinic for the purpose of giving consideration to a workers' compensation claim or to market workers' compensation insurance coverage shall contain a notice, which shall be in boldface Roman font 36 point type and appear in a dark background and remain on the screen for a minimum of five seconds as follows:

NOTICE

Willfully making a false or misleading statement or representation to obtain or deny workers' compensation benefits is a crime carrying a penalty of imprisonment and/or a fine of up to \$10,000.00.

34-9-32(a) Any advertiser who violates Code Section 34-9-31 is guilty of a misdemeanor and may be subject to a fine of not less than \$1,000.00 nor more than \$10,000.00 for each violation.

(b) For the purposes of this article, "advertiser" means any person who provides workers' compensation claims services which are described in advertisements; any person to whom persons solicited by advertisements are directed to for injuries or the provision of workers' compensation claims related services; or any person paying for the preparation, broadcast, dissemination, or placement of such advertisement.

34-9-61. Workers' Compensation - board forms and annual reports.

(a) The board shall prepare and cause to be printed and, upon request, shall furnish free of charge to any employee or employer such blank forms and literature as it shall deem necessary to facilitate or promote the efficient administration of this chapter.

(b) The board shall tabulate the accident reports received from employers in accordance with Code Section 34-9-12 and shall publish the same in its annual report and as often as it may deem advisable, in such detailed or aggregate form as it may deem best. The name of the employer or employee shall not appear in such publications, and the employers' reports themselves shall be private records of the board and shall not be open for public inspection except for the inspection of the parties directly involved, and then only to the extent of such interest. These reports shall not be used as evidence against any employer in any action at law brought by any employee for the recovery of damages or in any proceeding under this chapter.

34-9-208. No Access to Workers Compensation Rating Data.

(f) Utilization review, quality assurance, and peer review activities pursuant to this Code section shall be subject to the review of the board or the board's designated representatives. Data generated by or received in connection with these activities, including written reports, notes, or records of any such activities, or of the board's review thereof, shall be confidential and shall not be disclosed by the board except as considered necessary by the board in the administration of this chapter. The board may report professional misconduct to an appropriate licensing authority.

(g) No data generated by utilization review, quality assurance, or peer review activities pursuant to this Code section or the board's review thereof shall be used in any action, suit, or proceeding except to the extent considered necessary by the board in the administration of this chapter.

34-9-388. Worker's Compensation Guaranty Trust Fund.

(c) The board of trustees shall make reports and recommendations to the board upon any matter germane to the solvency, liquidation, or rehabilitation of any participant. The board of trustees shall examine the same documents as required in subsection (b) of this Code section. Such reports and recommendations shall not be considered public documents.

34-9-420. Workers Compensation - Drug Test Results.

(b) Employers, laboratories, medical review officers, employee assistance programs, drug or alcohol rehabilitation programs, and their agents who receive or have access to information concerning test results shall keep all information confidential. Release of such information under any other circumstance shall be solely pursuant to a written consent form signed voluntarily by the person tested, unless such release is compelled by an agency of the state or court of competent jurisdiction or unless deemed appropriate by a professional or occupational licensing board in a related disciplinary proceeding. The consent form must contain at a minimum:

- (1) The name of the person who is authorized to obtain the information;
- (2) The purpose of the disclosure;
- (3) The precise information to be disclosed;
- (4) The duration of the consent; and
- (5) The signature of the person authorizing release of the information.

34-13-15. Carnival ride variances.

If any person would incur practical difficulties or unnecessary hardships in complying with the standards and regulations adopted pursuant to this chapter, or if any person is aggrieved by any order issued by the department, the person may make a written application to the department stating his grounds and applying for a variance. The department may grant such a variance in the spirit of the provisions of this chapter with due regard to the public safety. The granting or denial of a variance by the department shall be in writing and shall describe the conditions under which the variance is granted or the reasons for denial. A record shall be kept of all variances granted by the department and such record shall be open to inspection by the public.

35-1-9. Access to Law Enforcement Agency Records.

(a) It shall be unlawful for any person to inspect or copy any records of a law enforcement agency to which the public has a right of access under paragraph (4) of subsection (a) of Code Section 50-18-72 for the purpose of obtaining the names and addresses of the victims of crimes or persons charged with crimes or persons involved in motor vehicle accidents or other information contained in such records for any commercial solicitation of such individuals or relatives of such individuals.

(b) The provisions of subsection (a) of this Code section shall not prohibit the publication of such information by any news media or the use of such information for any other lawful data collection or analysis purpose.

(c) Any person who violates any provision of subsection (a) of this Code section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

35-2-50. Purchasing of law enforcement uniforms, supplies, and equipment.

(a) The uniforms, supplies, and equipment authorized by Code Section 35-2-49 shall be purchased by the Department of Administrative Services, with the consent and approval of the Department of Public Safety, by bid let to the lowest and best bidder and in accordance with specifications named in the advertisement of bid.

(b) The advertisement of the letting of contracts for the purchase of uniforms, supplies, or equipment shall be published in at least two issues of some public journal of the state published daily and having a statewide circulation for not less than 15 days before the time bids for the contracts are opened. The Department of Administrative Services shall have the right to reject any and all bids.

35-2-82,83,84,102,103,104. Unauthorized use of certain nomenclature or symbols relating to Dept of Public Safety or G.B.I.

Whoever, except with the written permission of the commissioner, knowingly uses the words 'Georgia Department of Public Safety,' 'State Patrol,' 'State Police,' 'State Highway Patrol,' 'State Trooper,' 'State Patrolman' in connection with any advertisement, circular, book, pamphlet, or other publication, play, motion picture, broadcast, tele-

cast, or other production in a manner reasonably calculated to convey the impression that such advertisement, circular, book, pamphlet, or other publication, play, motion picture, broadcast, telecast, or other production is approved, endorsed, or authorized by or associated with the department shall be in violation of this article.

35-2-83.

Any person who uses or displays any symbol, including any emblem, seal, or badge, current or historical, used by the department without written permission from the commissioner shall be in violation of this article.

35-2-84.

Any person wishing permission to use either department nomenclature or symbols may request such permission in writing to the commissioner. The commissioner shall serve notice on the requesting party within 15 calendar days after receipt of the request of his or her decision on whether the person may use the nomenclature or the symbol. If the commissioner does not respond within the 15 day time period, then the request is presumed to have been denied. The grant of person under Code Section 35-2-82 or 35-2-83 shall be in the discretion of the commissioner under such conditions as the commissioner may impose. If the commissioner denies such request and the person making such request reasonably believes that the commissioner has acted in bad faith or based on an illegal motive, then the person may, within 15 days after the person's request was denied or granted on limited terms, file an appeal with the Board of Public Safety. The matter will then be considered before the board, but the burden will be with the person making the request to show that the request was improperly denied or limited.

35-3-33. Publication of annual statistics by Georgia Crime Information Center.

(a) The center shall:

(9) Periodically publish statistics, no less frequently than annually, that do not identify persons, agencies, corporations, or other legal entities and report such information to the Governor, the General Assembly, state and local criminal justice agencies, and the general public. Such information shall accurately reflect the level and nature of crime in the state and the operations in general of the different types of agencies within the criminal justice system.

35-3-34. Crime Information Center records.

(a) The center shall be authorized to:

(1) Make criminal history records maintained by the center available to private persons and businesses under the following conditions:

(A) Private individuals and businesses requesting criminal history records shall, at the time of the request, provide the fingerprints of the person whose records are requested or provide a signed consent of the person whose records are requested on a form prescribed by the center which shall include such person's full name, address, social security number, and date of birth;

(B) The center may not provide records of arrests, charges, and sentences for crimes relating to first offenders pursuant to Article 3 of Chapter 8 of Title 42 in cases where offenders have been exonerated and discharged without court adjudications of guilt, except as specifically authorized by law; and

(C) When the identifying information provided is sufficient to identify persons whose records are requested electronically, the center may disseminate electronically criminal history records of in-state felony convictions, pleas, and sentences with out:

- (i) Fingerprint comparison;
- (ii) Consent of the person whose records are requested; or

(2) Make criminal history records of the defendant or witnesses in a criminal action available to counsel for the defendant upon receipt of a written request from the defendant's counsel under the following conditions:

(A) Such request shall contain the style of the case and the name and identifying information for each person whose records are requested. Such request shall be submitted to the center;

(B) In cases where the court has determined the defendant to be indigent, any fees authorized by law shall be waived; and

(C) Disclosure of criminal history information to the defendant's counsel as provided in this paragraph shall be solely in such counsel's capacity as an officer of the court. Any use of such information in a manner not authorized by law or the court in which such action is pending where the records were disclosed shall constitute a violation of Code Section 35-3-38; and

(3) Charge fees for disseminating records pursuant to this Code section which will raise an amount of revenue which approximates, as nearly as practicable, the direct and indirect costs to the state for providing such disseminations.

(b) In the event that an employment decision is made adverse to a person whose record was obtained pursuant to this Code section, the person will be informed by the business or person making the adverse employment decision of all information pertinent to that decision. This disclosure shall include information that a record was obtained from the center, the specific contents of the record, and the effect the record had upon the decision. Failure to provide all such information to the person subject to the adverse decision shall be a misdemeanor.

(c) Neither the center, its employees, nor any agency or employee of the state shall be responsible for the accuracy of information nor have any liability for defamation, invasion of privacy, negligence, or any other claim in connection with the dissemination pursuant to this Code section and shall be immune from suit based upon any such claims.

(d) Local criminal justice agencies may disseminate criminal history records, without fingerprint comparison or prior contact with the center, to private individuals and businesses under the same conditions as set forth in paragraph (1) of subsection (a) of this Code section and may charge fees as needed to reimburse such agencies for their direct and indirect costs related to the providing of such disseminations.

(d.1)(1) The center shall be authorized and directed to review its criminal history records and involuntary hospitalization records information and to report to each dealer as provided in Code Section 16-11-173 as to whether a named potential buyer or transferee of a handgun is prohibited from purchasing or possessing a handgun by state or federal law pursuant to the requirements of Part 5 of Article 4 of Chapter 11 of Title 16. The director of the center shall establish with adequate staff and adequate telephone lines a toll-free telephone number as required in Code Section 16-11-177.

(2) The records of the Georgia Crime Information Center shall include information as to whether a person has been involuntarily hospitalized. Notwithstanding any other provisions of law and in order to carry out the provisions of this Code section and Code Sections 16-11-173 and 16-11-174, the Georgia Crime Information Center shall be provided such information and no other mental health information from the involuntary hospitalization records of the probate courts concerning persons involuntarily hospitalized after March 22, 1995, in a manner agreed upon by the Probate Judges Training Council and the Georgia Bureau of Investigation to meet the requirements of this Code section and Code Sections 16-11-173 and 16-11-174 and to preserve the confidentiality of patients' rights in all other respects. Further, notwithstanding any other provisions of law and in order to carry out the provisions of law and in order to carry out the provisions of this Code section and Code Sections 16-11-172 and 16-11-173, the center shall be provided information as to whether a person has been adjudicated mentally incompetent to stand trial or not guilty by reason of insanity at the time of the crime and has been involuntarily hospitalized from the records of the clerks of the superior courts concerning persons involuntarily hospitalized after March 22, 1995, in a manner agreed upon by The Council of Superior Court Clerks of Georgia and the Georgia Bureau of Investigation to meet the requirements

of this Code section and Code Sections 16-11-172 and 16-11-173 and to preserve the confidentiality of patients' rights in all other respects. After five years have elapsed from the date that a person's involuntary hospitalization information has been received by the Georgia Crime Information Center, the center shall purge its records of such information as soon as practicable and in any event purge such records within 30 days after the expiration of such five-year period.

(d.2) When identifying information provided is sufficient to identify persons whose records are requested, local criminal justice agencies may disseminate criminal history records of in-state felony convictions, pleas, and sentences without:

- (1) Fingerprint comparison;
- (2) Prior contact with the center; or
- (3) Consent of the person whose records are requested.

Such information may be disseminated to private individuals and businesses under the conditions specified in subparagraph (a)(1)(B) of this Code section upon payment of the fee for the request and when the request is made upon a form prescribed by the center. Such agencies may charge and retain fees as needed to reimburse such agencies for the direct and indirect costs of providing such information and shall have the same immunity therefore as provided in subsection (c) of this Code section.

(d.3) No fee charged pursuant to this Code section may exceed \$20.00 per person whose criminal history record is requested or be charged to any person or entity authorized prior to January 1, 1995, to obtain information pursuant to this Code section without payment of such fee.

(e) The council is empowered to adopt rules, regulations, and forms necessary to implement this Code section.

35-3-35 (a). Georgia Crime Information Center; records dissemination.

The center shall be authorized to:

(1) Make criminal history records maintained by the center available to public agencies, political subdivisions, authorities, and instrumentalities, including state or federal licensing and regulatory agencies or their designated representatives, under the following conditions:

(A) Public agencies or political subdivisions shall, at the time of the request, provide the fingerprints of the person whose records are requested or provide a signed consent of the person whose records are requested on a form prescribed by the center which shall include such person's full name, address, social security number, and date of birth;

(B) The center may not provide records of arrests, charges, or sentences for crimes relating to first offenders pursuant to Article 3 of Chapter 8 of Title 42 in cases where offenders have been exonerated and discharged without court adjudications of guilt, except as specifically authorized by law; and

(C) When the identifying information provided is sufficient to identify persons whose records are requested electronically, the center may disseminate electronically criminal history records of in-state felony convictions, pleas, and sentences without:

- (i) Fingerprint comparison; or
- (ii) Consent of the person whose records are requested.

35-3-37. Inspection of criminal records.

(a) Nothing in this article shall be construed so as to authorize any person, agency, corporation, or other legal entity to invade the privacy of any citizen as defined by the General Assembly or the courts other than to the extent provided in this article.

(b) The center shall make a person's criminal records available for inspection by such person or his or her attorney

upon written application to the center. Should the person or his or her attorney contest the accuracy of any portion of the records, it shall be mandatory upon the center to make available to the person or such person's attorney a copy of the contested record upon written application identifying the portion of the record contested and showing the reason for the contest of accuracy. Forms, procedures, identification, and other related aspects pertinent to access to records may be prescribed by the center.

(d)(5) It shall be the duty of the agency to notify promptly the center of any records which are expunged pursuant to this subsection. Upon receipt of notice from an agency that a record has been expunged, the center shall, within a reasonable time, restrict access to the criminal history of such person relating to such charge. Records for which access is restricted pursuant to this subsection shall be made available only to criminal justice officials upon written application for official judicial law enforcement or criminal investigative purposes.

(e) Agencies, including the center, at which criminal offender records are sought to be inspected may prescribe reasonable hours and places of inspection and may impose such additional procedures, fees not to exceed \$3.00, or restrictions including fingerprinting as are reasonably necessary to assure the records' security, to verify the identities of those who seek to inspect them, and to maintain an orderly and efficient mechanism for inspection of records.

35-3-102.

Whoever, except with the written permission of the director, knowingly uses the words 'Georgia Bureau of Investigation,' 'GBI', or 'agent of the Georgia Bureau of Investigation' in connection with any advertisement, circular, book, pamphlet, or other publication, play, motion picture, broadcast, telecast, or other production in a manner reasonably calculated to convey the impression that such advertisement, circular, book, pamphlet, or other publication, play, motion picture, broadcast, telecast, or other production is approved, endorsed, or authorized by or associated with the bureau shall be in violation of this article.

35-3-103.

Any person who uses or displays any symbol, including any emblem, seal, or badge, current or historical, used by the bureau without written permission from the director shall be in violation of this article.

35-3-104.

Any person wishing permission to use either bureau nomenclature or symbols may request such permission in writing to the director. The director shall serve notice on the requesting party within 15 calendar days after receipt of the request of his or her decision on whether the person may use the nomenclature or the symbol. If the director does not respond within the 15 day time period, then the request is presumed to have been denied. The grant of permission under Code Section 35-3-102 or 35-3-103 shall be in the discretion of the director under such conditions as the director may impose. If the director denies such request and the person making such request reasonably believes that the director has acted in bad faith or based on an illegal motive, then the person may, within 15 days after the person's request was denied or granted on limited terms, file an appeal with the Board of Public Safety. The matter will then be considered before the board, but the burden will be with the person making the request to show the request was improperly denied or limited.

35-3-34. Dissemination of records by crime information center and local criminal justice agencies to private persons and businesses.

(a) The center shall be authorized to:

(1) Make criminal history records maintained by the center available to private persons and businesses under the following conditions:

(A) Private individuals and businesses requesting criminal history records shall, at the time of the request, provide the fingerprints of the person whose records are requested or provide a signed and notarized consent of the per-

son whose records are requested on a form prescribed by the center which shall include such person's full name, address, social security number, and date of birth; and

(B) The center may not provide records of arrests, charges, and sentences for crimes relating to first offenders pursuant to Article 3 of Chapter 8 of Title 42 in cases where offenders have been exonerated and discharged without court adjudications of guilt, except as specifically authorized by law; and

(2) Charge fees for disseminating records pursuant to this Code section which will raise an amount of revenue which approximates, as nearly as practicable, the direct and indirect costs to the state for providing such disseminations.

(b) In the event that an employment decision is made adverse to a person whose record was obtained pursuant to this Code section, the person will be informed by the business or person making the adverse employment decision of all information pertinent to that decision. This disclosure shall include information that a record was obtained from the center, the specific contents of the record, and the effect the record had upon the decision. Failure to provide all such information to the person subject to the adverse decision shall be a misdemeanor.

(c) Neither the center, its employees, nor any agency or employee of the state shall be responsible for the accuracy of information nor have any liability for the defamation, invasion of privacy, negligence, or any other claim in connection with the dissemination pursuant to this Code section and shall be immune from suit based upon any such claims.

(d) Local criminal justice agencies may disseminate criminal history records, without fingerprint comparison or prior contact with the center, to private individuals and businesses under the same conditions as set forth in paragraph (1) of subsection (a) of this Code section and may charge fees as needed to reimburse such agencies for their direct and indirect costs related to the providing of such disseminations.

(d.1) When identifying information provided is sufficient to identify persons whose records are requested, local criminal justice agencies may disseminate criminal history records of in-state felony convictions, pleas, and sentences without:

- (1) Fingerprint comparison;
- (2) Prior contact with the center; or
- (3) Consent of the person whose records are requested.

Such information may be disseminated to private individuals and businesses under the conditions specified in subparagraph (B) of paragraph (1) of subsection (a) of this Code section upon payment of the fee for the request and when the request is made upon a form prescribed by the center. Such agencies may charge and retain fees as needed to reimburse such agencies for the direct and indirect costs of providing such information and shall have the same immunity therefor as provided in subsection (c) of this Code section.

(d.2) No fee charged pursuant to this Code section may exceed \$20.00 per person whose criminal history record is requested or be charged to any person or entity authorized prior to January 1, 1995, to obtain information pursuant to this Code section without payment of such fee.

35-3-37. Inspection of criminal records.

(a) Nothing in this article shall be construed so as to authorize any person, agency, corporation, or other legal entity to invade the privacy of any citizen as defined by the General Assembly or the courts other than to the extent provided in this article.

(b) The center shall make a person's criminal record available for inspection by him or his attorney upon written application to the center. Should the person or his attorney contest the accuracy of any portion of the records, it shall be mandatory upon the center to make available to the person or his attorney a copy of the contested record upon written application identifying the portion of the record contested and showing the reason for the contest of accuracy. Forms, procedures, identification, and other related aspects pertinent to access to records may be prescribed by the center.

35-3-38. Unauthorized requests, disclosures, etc., of criminal history record information.

(a) Any person who knowingly requests, obtains, or attempts to obtain criminal history record information under false pretenses, or who knowingly communicates or attempts to communicate criminal history record information to any agency or person except in accordance with this article, or any member, officer, employee or agent of the center, the council, or any participating agency who knowingly falsifies criminal history record information or any records relating thereto shall for each such offense, upon conviction thereof, be fined not more than \$5,000.00, or imprisoned for not more than two years, or both.

(b) Any person who communicates or attempts to communicate criminal history record information in a negligent manner not in accordance with this article shall for each such offense, upon conviction thereof, be fined not more than \$100.00, or imprisoned not more than ten days, or both.

(c) Any person who knowingly discloses or attempts to disclose the techniques or methods employed to ensure the security and privacy of information or data contained in criminal justice information systems except in accordance with this article shall for each such offense, upon conviction thereof, be fined not more than \$5,000.00, or imprisoned not more than two years, or both.

(d) Any person who discloses or attempts to disclose the techniques or methods employed to ensure the security and privacy of information or data contained in criminal justice information systems in a manner not permitted by this article shall for each such offense, upon conviction thereof, be fined not more than \$100.00, or imprisoned not more than ten days, or both.

35-10-4. Law Enforcement Symbols in Advertising.

Whoever, except with the express written permission of the local governing authority, knowingly uses words pertaining to a particular municipal or county police department in connection with the planning, conduct, or execution of any solicitation; advertisement, circular, book, pamphlet, or other publication; or play, motion picture, broadcast, telecast, telemarketing, or other production in a manner reasonably calculated to convey the impression that such solicitation; advertisement, circular, book, pamphlet, or other publication; or play, motion picture, broadcast, telecast, telemarketing, or other production approved, endorsed, or authorized by or associated with the department shall be in violation of this chapter.

36-1-6. Publication of annual financial statement of county.

All boards of county commissioners, county commissioners, county managers, or other persons or bodies having charge of receipts and expenditures of county moneys shall publish a financial statement once each calendar year in the paper in which sheriff's advertisements are published in their respective counties. A copy of this statement shall also be posted twice each year for a period of not less than 30 days on the bulletin boards of the various county courthouses. The statement shall set forth the source of all income and a summary of all expenditures in a plain and simple manner that can be easily understood by all taxpaying citizens.

The statement shall also contain a report of all money owed by the county, current bills excepted, of the number of tax delinquents, and the total amount of tax delinquency.

36-3-1. Petition for change of boundary line; publication of notice.

Whenever one or more citizens of any county desire to have the boundary line of the county changed, they shall file in the offices of the judges of the probate courts of the counties to be affected a petition in writing, setting forth the exact character of the change desired to be made, specifying particularly the situation, direction, and existing marks and monuments, if any, of the original line, and describing particularly the direction, location, and length of the proposed new line, and setting forth the reasons for the change. The person or persons applying for the change shall also give notice of the intention to apply for the change by publishing the same for at least 30 days next preceding the term of the superior court or courts to be held in the counties to be affected, which term shall be that next occurring after the filing of the petition with the judges of the probate courts:

(1) By publishing the notice in a public newspaper having general circulation in each of the counties to be affected by the change.

36-4-1. Filing of petition for removal or change of county site.

Whenever two-fifths of the electors of any county who are qualified to vote for members of the General Assembly, as shown by the registration list last made out, shall petition the judge of the probate court for the removal or change of the county site of the county, the judge of the probate court shall at once grant an order directing an election be held at the various election precincts in the county not less than 40 nor more than 60 days thereafter. The petition shall state where the new county site is to be located. Notice of the election shall be published weekly for four weeks previous to the day of the election in the newspaper in which the sheriff publishes his legal notices, All persons qualified to vote for members of the General Assembly shall be qualified to vote at the election. Elections under this Code section shall not occur more often than once in five years.

36-6-14. Duties of county treasurer.

It is the duty of the county treasurer:

(12) To publish at the door of the courthouse and in a public newspaper, if there is one published in the county, a copy of his annual statement to the county governing authority.

36-9-3. Procedure for sale or disposition of county real property generally.

(a) (1) Except as otherwise provided in this Code section, the governing authority of any county disposing of any real property of such county shall make all such sales to the highest responsible bidder, either by sealed bids or by auction after due notice has been given. Any such county shall have the right to reject any and all bids or cancel any proposed sale. The governing authority of the county shall cause notice to be published once in the official legal organ of the county or in a newspaper of general circulation in the community, not less than 15 days nor more than 60 days preceding the day of the auction or, if the sale is by sealed bids, preceding the last day for the receipt of proposals. The legal notice shall include a legal description of the property to be sold. If the sale is by sealed bids, the notice shall also contain an invitation for proposals and shall state the conditions of the proposed sale, the address at which bid blanks and other written materials connected with the proposed sale may be obtained, and the date, time, and place for the opening of bids. If the sale is by auction, the notice shall also contain the conditions of the proposed sale and shall state the date, time, and place of the proposed sale. Bids received in connection with a sale by sealed bidding shall be opened in public at the time and place stated in the legal notice. A tabulation of all bids received shall be available for public inspection following the opening of all bids. All such bids shall be retained and kept available for public inspection for a period of not less than 60 days from the date on which such bids are opened.

(2) This subsection shall not apply to:

(A) Redemption of property held by any county under a tax deed; the granting of easements and rights of way; the sale, conveyance, or transfer of road rights of way; the sale, transfer, or conveyance to any other body politic; and any sale, transfer, or conveyance to a nonprofit corporation in order to effectuate a lease-purchase transaction pursuant to Code Section 36-60-13;

(B) Any option to sell or dispose of any real property belonging to any county of this state if that option was granted by said county prior to March 17, 1959;

(C) The sale of any real property belonging to any county in this state where the proper governing authority of the county advertised the property for ten consecutive days in the newspaper in which the sheriff's advertisements for the county are published, and where the sale was awarded thereafter to the highest and best bidder, in accordance the terms of the advertisement, and an option given in accordance with the sale for the purchaser who had deposited a part of the purchase price to pay the balance within 365 days from the date of the execution of the option, where the sale was awarded and the option granted prior to May 1, 1961; or

(D) The exchange of real property belonging to any county in this state for other real property where property so acquired by exchange shall be of equal or greater value than the property previously belonging to the county; provided, however, that within six weeks preceding the closing of any such proposed exchange of real property, a notice of the proposed exchange of real property shall be published in the official organ of the county once a week for four

weeks. The value of both the property belonging to the county and that to be acquired through the exchange shall be determined by appraisals and the value so determined shall be approved by the proper authorities of said county.

(e) Notwithstanding subsection (a) of this Code section, where the governing authority has prescribed a system of recreational set-asides where developers are required to set aside a certain amount of property in each new subdivision for recreational purposes and where those recreational set-asides have been conveyed to the county governing authority at no cost to the county, the county governing authority shall have the right to negotiate and consummate a private sale of such property to a homeowners' association representing the majority of property owners in the subdivision where the recreational set-aside property is located, provided that the use of the property shall be for recreational purposes for a period of not less than five years from the date of the sale. Notice of intention of the county governing authority to make a private sale shall be published once a week for four weeks in the official organ of the county.

(g) (1) As used in this subsection, the term "lake" means an impoundment of water in which at least 1,000 acres of land were to be submerged.

(2) Notwithstanding any provision of this Code section or any other law to the contrary, whenever any county has acquired property for the creation or development of a lake, including but not limited to property the acquisition of which was reasonably necessary or incidental to the creation or development of that lake, and the governing authority of such county thereafter determines that all or any part of the property or any interest therein is no longer needed for such purposes because of changed conditions that county is authorized to dispose of such property or interest therein as provided in this subsection.

(3) In disposing of property, as authorized under this subsection, the county shall notify the owner of such property at the time of its acquisition or, if the tract from which the county acquired its property has been subsequently sold, shall notify the owner of abutting land holding title through the owner from whom the county acquired its property. The notice shall be in writing delivered to the appropriate owner or by publication if such owner's address is unknown; and such owner shall have the right to acquire, as provided in this subsection, the property with respect to which the notice is given. Publication, if necessary, shall be in a newspaper of general circulation in the county where the property is located.

(4) When an entire parcel acquired by the county or any interest therein is being disposed of, it may be acquired under the right created in paragraph (3) of this subsection at such price as may be agreed upon, but in no event less than the price paid for its acquisition. When only remnants or portions of the original acquisition are being disposed of, they may be acquired for the market value thereof at the time the county decides the property is no longer needed.

(5) If the right of acquisition is not exercised within 60 days after due notice, the county shall proceed to sell such property as provided in subsection (a) of this code section. The county shall thereupon have the right to reject any and all bids, in its discretion, to readvertise, or to abandon the sale.

36-10-3. Contracts for public works- Posting and publication of notice and specifications.

The proper officer shall give notice of the contract to be let, by advertisement in the newspaper wherein the sheriff's sales are advertised, once a week for four weeks, and by posting a written notice at the courthouse door for a like time, which notice and advertisement shall embrace such details and specifications as will enable the public to know the extent and character of the work to be done and the terms and time of payment. Such officer shall make out complete and minute specifications of the proposed public work. Such specifications shall be posted conspicuously in his office and shall be open to the inspection of the public.

36-13-8. Requirement of notice and hearing prior to enactment of county codes, rules, or regulations.

Before enacting any of the codes, rules, or regulations permitted in this chapter, the county governing authority shall hold a public hearing thereon. At least 15 days' notice of the time and place of the hearing shall be published in a newspaper of general circulation in the county.

36-22-5. Notification of Greenspace program development.

Each county becoming eligible to submit a greenspace program under Code Section 36-22-10 may initiate the process of program development by the provision of a written notice from the county to the Georgia Green- space Commission. Such notice shall state the date, time, and place for a public meeting at which designated representatives of all local governing bodies and other interested persons shall assemble for the purpose of commencing deliberations on the greenspace program development. The notice shall be sent not more than 45 days but not less than 15 days prior to the meeting date and published at those times in the legal organ of the county.

36-35-3. Amendment of city charters.

(b) Except as provided in Code Section 36-35-6, a municipal corporation may, as an incident of its home rule power, amend its charter by following either of the following procedures:

(1) Municipal charters may be amended by ordinances duly adopted at two regular consecutive meetings of the municipal governing authority, not less than seven nor more than 60 days apart. A notice containing a synopsis of the proposed amendment shall be published in the official organ of the county of the legal situs of the municipal corporation or in a newspaper of general circulation in the municipal corporation once a week for three weeks within a period of 60 days immediately preceding its final adoption. The notice shall state that a copy of the proposed amendment is on file in the office of the clerk or the recording officer of the municipal governing authority and in the office of the clerk of the superior court of the county of the legal situs of the municipal corporation for the purpose of examination and inspection by the public.

(2)(A) Amendments to charters or amendments to or repeals of ordinances, resolutions, or regulations adopted pursuant to subsection (a) of this Code section may be initiated by a petition. The governing authority shall cause a notice of the date of the election to be published in the official organ of the county of the legal situs of the municipal corporation or in a newspaper of general circulation in the municipal corporation once a week for two weeks immediately preceding such date. The notice shall also contain a synopsis of the proposed amendment or repeal and shall state that a copy thereof is on file in the office of the clerk or the recording officer of the municipal governing authority and in the office of the clerk of the superior court of the county of the legal situs of the municipal corporation, for the purpose of examination and inspection by the public.

36-35-4. Authority to fix compensation and benefits for employees and members of governing authority.

(a) With the exception of the provision of insurance, federal old-age, survivors and disability programs, retirement, hospitalization, and workers' compensation benefits, any action to increase the salary to compensation of the elective members of the municipal governing authority shall be subject to the following conditions and requirements:

(1) Any such increase shall not be effective until after the taking of office of those elected at the next regular municipal election which is held immediately following the date on which the action to increase the compensation was taken;

(2) Such action shall not be taken during the period of time beginning with the date that candidates for election to membership on the municipal governing authority may first qualify as such candidates and ending with the date members of the municipal governing authority take office following their election; and

(3) Such action shall not be taken until notice of intent to take the action has been published in a newspaper of general circulation designated as the legal organ in the county and in the municipal corporation at least once a week for three consecutive weeks immediately preceding the week during which the action is taken.

36-35-5. Filing of city charter amendments or revisions.

No amendment or revision of any charter made pursuant to this chapter shall become effective until a copy of the amendment or revision, a copy of the required notice of publication, and an affidavit of a duly authorized representative of the newspaper in which the notice was published, to the effect that the notice has been published as provided in this chapter, has been filed with the Secretary of State and in the office of the clerk of the superior court of the county of the legal situs of the municipal corporation. The Secretary of State shall provide for the publication and

distribution of all such amendments and revisions at least annually.

36-36-3 (e). Annexation reports

(e) The Department of Community Affairs shall maintain the annexation reports submitted to it pursuant to this Code section for two years. Annexation reports shall be subject to disclosure and inspection under Article 4 of Chapter 18 of Title 50 while maintained in the possession of the Department of Community Affairs. Two years after receipt of an annexation report from a municipality, the Department of Community Affairs shall transfer possession of such report to the Division of Archives and History for permanent retention.

36-36-35 (d). Annexation; prehearing report.

(d) The report required in subsection (a) of this Code section shall be prepared and made available to the public at least 14 days prior to the public hearing required by Code Section 36-36-36.

36-36-36. Annexation hearing.

(a) The municipal governing body shall hold a public hearing on any application which has been determined to meet the requirements of this article. The hearing shall be held not less than 15 nor more 45 days from the time the governing body makes a determination that the petition is valid. Notice of the time and place of the hearing shall be given in writing to the persons presenting the application and shall be advertised once a week for two consecutive weeks immediately preceding the hearing in a newspaper of general circulation in the municipal corporation and in the area proposed for annexation.

(b) At the public hearing all persons resident or owning property in the municipal corporation or in the area proposed for annexation may be heard on the question of the annexation of the area by the municipal corporation.

36-36-47. Conduct of public hearing upon questions of annexation.

(a) Any municipal governing body desiring to annex territory pursuant to this article shall first pass a resolution stating the intent of the municipal corporation to consider annexation. The resolution shall describe the boundaries of the area under consideration and fix a date for a public hearing on the question of annexation. The date for the public hearing shall be not less than 30 days and not more than 60 days following passage of the resolution. The notice of the public hearing shall

(1) fix the date, hour, and place of a public hearing,

(2) describe clearly the boundaries of the area under consideration, and

(3) state that the report required in Code Section 36-36-46 will be available at the office of the municipal clerk at least 14 days prior to the date of the public hearing. The notice shall be given by publication in a newspaper having general circulation in the municipality once a week for three successive weeks prior to the date of the hearing. The date of the last publication shall be not more than seven days preceding the date of public hearing. If there is no such newspaper, the municipal corporation shall post the notice in at least three public places within the municipality and in at least three public places in the area to be annexed for 30 days prior to the date of public hearing.

36-36-57. Annexation hearing.

(a) Any municipal governing body desiring to annex territory pursuant to this article shall first pass a resolution stating the intent of the municipal corporation to consider annexation. The resolution shall describe the boundaries of the area under consideration and fix a date for a public hearing on the question of annexation. The date for the public hearing shall be not less than 30 days and not more than 60 days following passage of the resolution. The notice of the public hearing shall (1) fix the date, hour, and place of a public hearing, (2) describe clearly the boundaries of the area under consideration, and (3) state that the report required in Code Section 36-36-56 will be available at the office of the municipal clerk at least 14 days prior to the date of the public hearing. The notice shall be given by publication in a newspaper having general circulation in the municipality once a week for three successive weeks prior to

the date of the hearing. The date of the last publication shall be not more than seven days preceding the date of public hearing. If there is no such newspaper, the municipal corporation shall post the notice in at least three public places within the municipality and in at least three public places in the area to be annexed for 30 days prior to the date of the public hearing.

(b) At least 14 days before the date of the public hearing, the governing body shall approve the report provided for in code Section 36-36-56 and shall make it available to the public at the office of the municipal clerk. In addition, the municipal corporation may prepare a summary of the full report for public distribution.

36-37-6. Lake property disposal by municipality; publication of notice: Disposition of Property by Municipal Corporations.

(a) Except as otherwise provided in subsections (b) through (i) of this Code section, the governing authority of any municipal corporation disposing of any real or personal property of such municipal corporation shall make all such sales to the highest responsible bidder, either by sealed bids or by auction after due notice has been given. Any such municipal corporation shall have the right to reject any and all bids or to cancel any proposed sale. The governing authority of the municipal corporation shall cause notice to be published once in the official legal organ of the county in which the municipality is located or in a newspaper of general circulation in the community, not less than 15 days nor more than 60 days preceding the day of the auction or, if the sale is by sealed bids, preceding the last day for the receipt of proposals. The legal notice shall include a general description of the property to be sold if the property to sold if the property is personal property or a legal description of the property to be sold if the property is real property. If the sale is by sealed bids, the notice shall also contain an invitation for proposals and shall state the conditions of the proposed sale, the address at which bid blanks and other written materials connected with the proposed sale may be obtained, and the date, time, and place for the opening of bids. If the sale is by auction, the notice shall also contain the conditions of the proposed sale and shall state the date, times, and place of the proposed sale. Bids received in connection with a sale by sealed bidding shall be opened in public at the time and place stated in the legal notice. A tabulation of all bids received shall be available for public inspection following the opening of all bids. All such bids shall be retained and kept available for public inspection for a period of not less than 60 days from the date on which such bids are opened. The provisions of this subsection shall not apply to any transactions authorized in subsections (b) through (i) of this Code section.

(c) Nothing in this Code section shall prevent a municipal corporation from trading or exchanging real property belonging to the municipal corporation for other real property where the property so acquired by exchange shall be of equal or greater value than the property previously belonging to the municipal corporation; provided, however, that within six weeks preceding the closing of any such proposed exchange or real property, a notice of the proposed exchange or real property shall be published in the official organ of the municipal corporation once a week for four weeks. The value of both the property belonging to the municipal corporation and that to be acquired through the exchange shall be determined by appraisals and the value so determined shall be approved by the proper authorities of said municipal corporation.

(i) (1) As used in this subsection, the term "lake" means an impoundment of water in which at least 1,000 acres of land were to be submerged.

(2) Notwithstanding any provision of this Code section or any other law to the contrary, whenever any municipality has acquired property for the creation or development of a lake, including but not limited to property the acquisition of which was reasonably necessary or incidental to the creation or development of that lake, and the governing authority of such municipality thereafter determines that all or any part of the property or any interest therein is no longer needed for such purposes because of changed conditions, that municipality is authorized to dispose of such property or interest therein as provided in this subsection.

(3) In disposing of property, as authorized under this subsection, the municipality shall notify the owner of such property at the time of its acquisition or, if the tract from which the municipality acquired its property has been subsequently sold, shall notify the owner of abutting land holding title through the owner from whom the municipality acquired its property. The notice shall be in writing delivered to the appropriate owner or by publication if such owner's address is unknown; and such owner shall have the right to acquire, as provided in this subsection, the property with respect to which the notice is given. Publication, if necessary, shall be in a newspaper of general cir-

culatation in the municipality where the property is located.

(4) When an entire parcel acquired by the municipality or any interest therein is being disposed of, it may be acquired under the right created in paragraph (3) of this subsection at such price as may be agreed upon, but not less than price paid for its acquisition. When only remnants or portions of the original acquisition are being disposed of, they may be acquired for the market value thereof at the time the municipality decides the property is no longer needed.

(5) If the right of acquisition is not exercised within 60 days after due notice, the municipality shall proceed to sell such property as provided in subsection (a) of this Code section. The municipality shall thereupon have the right to reject any and all bids in its discretion, to readvertise, or to abandon the sale written materials connected with the proposed sale may be obtained, and the date, time, and place for the opening of bids. If the sale is by auction, the notice shall also contain the conditions of the proposed sale and shall state the date, time, and place of the proposed sale. Bids received in connection with a sale by sealed bidding shall be opened in public at the time and place stated in the legal notice. A tabulation of all bids received shall be available for public inspection following the opening of all bids. All such bids shall be retained and kept available for public inspection for a period of not less than 60 days from the date on which such bids are opened.

36-37-8. Sale, lease, or other disposition of city public utility plants or properties.

Notice of intention to make such sale, lease, or other disposition of a municipal waterworks or electric or gas plant, setting out the price and other general terms and conditions of the proposed sale, lease, or disposition, shall be given by publication once a week for three consecutive weeks in some newspaper published in the municipality and, if no newspaper is published in the municipality, then in some newspaper published in the county in which the municipality is located and, if there is no such newspaper, then in some newspaper having a general circulation in the municipality.

36-39-3. Procedure for making of city improvements generally.

(a) Whenever the governing body deems it necessary to improve any street or part thereof within the limits of the municipal corporation, whether in length or in width, it shall, by resolution, declare such improvement necessary to be done and shall publish such resolution once a week for at least three consecutive weeks in the newspaper in which the sheriff's advertisements of the county in which the municipal corporation is located are published.

36-39-9. Contents of resolution where work to be performed by municipal corporation.

As an alternative to contracting for the improvement, the governing body shall have the right, at its option and in its discretion, to provide that the work necessary in making the improvement shall be done by the municipal corporation itself. In such event, the municipal corporation shall procure all materials, provide the machinery and equipment, and do all of the work necessary in making such improvement. If the governing body determines that the municipal corporation shall itself do the work necessary in making the improvement, the resolution expressing the determination of the governing body to proceed with the improvement shall so state; and such resolution shall fix a time and place at which the owners of the property affected by the proposed improvement shall have the right to file objections thereto. Notice of the resolution and of the intention of the governing body to cause the work to be done by the municipal corporation shall be published in at least six consecutive issues of a daily paper having a general circulation in the municipal corporation or once a week for two weeks in the newspaper in which the sheriff's advertisements for the county in which the municipal corporation is situated are published. The notice shall set out the time and place at which objections may be filed, which time shall be not less than ten days following the last publication of the notice.

36-39-10. Publication and contents of notice of city contract proposals.

The notice of the proposals specified in code Section 36-39-8 shall be published in at least six consecutive issues of a daily paper or at least two issues of a weekly paper having a general circulation in the municipal corporation. The notice shall state the street or streets to be improved, the kinds of improvements proposed, what bond or bonds will be required to be executed by the contractor, the time when and the place where the sealed proposals shall be filed, and when and where the same will be considered by the governing body.

36-39-14. Notice and conduct of hearing upon board of appraisers' report.

When the report of the appraisers has been returned and filed, the governing body shall appoint a time for the holding of a session or shall designate a regular meeting of its body for the hearing of any complaints or objections that may be made by any interested person concerning the appraisal, apportionment, and assessment. Notice of such session for the hearing shall be published by the clerk of the governing body once a week for two weeks in a newspaper having a general circulation in the municipal corporation. The notice shall provide for an inspection of the return by any property owner or other party interested in such return.

36-39-19. Publication and contents of notice of due date of city assessment; effect of failure to publish notice.

It shall be the duty of the treasurer, not less than 30 days and not more than 50 days before the maturity of any installment of the assessments, to publish at least one time, in a newspaper having a general circulation in the municipal corporation, a notice advising the owner of the property affected by the assessment of the date when such installment and interest will be due, designating the street or streets or other public places for the improvement of which such assessments have been levied and stating that, unless the installment and interest are promptly paid, proceedings will be taken to collect such installment and interest. In lieu of the publication, the treasurer may mail the notice within the time limits aforesaid to the owners of record of the property affected, at their last known address. The failure of the treasurer or clerk to publish or mail the notice of maturity of any installment of the assessment and interest shall in no wise affect the validity of the assessment and interest and the execution issued therefore.

36-43-5. Manner of adoption of city district plan.

(3) The governing authority shall hold a public hearing on the issue of whether such district should be created, provided that notice of the hearing shall be placed in a newspaper of general circulation in the community at least ten days prior to the date of the hearing. The governing authority may approve, with modifications, or disapprove the plan.

36-44-7. Redevelopment plan proposals by agency.

(b) When a proposed redevelopment plan is prepared, it shall be submitted by the redevelopment agency to the local legislative body. Within the 60 day period after the plan is submitted, the local legislative body shall hold at least one public hearing on the proposed redevelopment plan once each week for two consecutive weeks. The local legislative body shall cause the time, date, place and purpose of each such public hearing to be advertised in one or more newspapers of general circulation within the area of operation of the political subdivision at least once during a period of five days immediately preceding the date of each public hearing.

(d) Once approved by the local legislative body, a redevelopment plan may be amended only by the local legislative body of the political subdivision. The local legislative body shall cause the date, time, place, and purpose of any meeting of the local legislative body at which an amendment to a redevelopment plan is to be considered to be advertised in the same manner as prescribed by subsection (c) of this Code section for a meeting to consider the adoption of a redevelopment plan.

36-60-13(g). Advertisement of multi-year contracts.

(g) No contract developed and executed pursuant to this Code section with respect to the acquisition of real property may be delivered unless a public hearing has been held by the county or municipality after two weeks' notice published in a newspaper of general circulation within the county or municipality.

36-61-7. Preparation of urban redevelopment plan.

(c) The local governing body of the municipality or county shall hold or shall cause some agency of the municipality

or county to hold a public hearing on an urban redevelopment plan or a substantial modification of an approved urban redevelopment plan, after public notice thereof by publication in a newspaper having a general circulation in the area of operation of the municipality or county. The notice shall describe the time, date, place, and purpose of the hearing, shall generally identify the urban redevelopment area covered by the plan, and shall outline the general scope of the urban redevelopment project under consideration.

36-61-18. Urban redevelopment agency.

(e) The mayor or the board of commissioners or other governing body of the county shall designate a chairman and vice-chairman from among the commissioners. An agency may employ an executive director, technical experts, and such other agents and employees, permanent and temporary, as it may require and may determine their qualifications, duties, and compensation. For such legal service as it may require, an agency may employ or retain its own counsel and legal staff. An agency authorized to transact business and exercise powers under this chapter shall file with the local governing body, on or before March 31 of each year, a report of its activities for the preceding calendar year, which report shall include a complete financial statement setting forth its assets, liabilities, income, and operating expense as of the end of such calendar year. At the time of filing the report, the agency shall publish in a newspaper of general circulation in the community a notice to the effect that such report has been filed with the municipality or county and that the report is available for inspection during business hours in the office of the city or county clerk and in the office of the agency.

36-66-4. Hearings on proposed local government zoning decisions.

(a) A local government taking action resulting in a zoning decision shall provide for a hearing on the proposed action. At least 15 but not more than 45 days prior to the date of the hearing, the local government shall cause to be published within a newspaper of general circulation within the territorial boundaries of the local government a notice of the hearing. The notice shall state the time, place, and purpose of the hearing.

36-66-4(d)(3). Advertisement of zoning hearing - annexed property.

(3) In addition to the other notice requirements of this code section, the municipality shall cause to be published within a newspaper of general circulation within the territorial boundaries of the county wherein the property to be annexed is located a notice of the hearing as required under the provisions of subsection 9(a) or (b), as applicable, of this Code section and shall place a sign on the property when required by subsection (b) of this Code section.

36-66-4(f). Advertisement of zoning hearing - rehabilitation centers and halfway houses.

(f) When a proposed zoning decision relates to or will allow the location or relocation of a halfway house, drug rehabilitation center, or other facility for treatment of drug dependency, a public hearing shall be held on the proposed action. Such public hearing shall be held at least six months and not more than nine months prior to the date of final action on the zoning decision. The hearing required by this subsection shall be in addition to any hearing required under subsection (a) of this Code section. The local government shall give notice of such hearing by:

- (1) Posting notice on the affected premises in the manner prescribed by subsection (b) of this Code section; and
- (2) Publishing in a newspaper of general circulation within the territorial boundaries of the local government a notice of the hearing at least 15 days and not more than 45 days prior to the date of the hearing.

Both the posted notice and the published notice shall include a prominent statement that the proposed zoning decision relates to or will allow the location or relocation of a halfway house, drug rehabilitation center, or other facility for treatment of drug dependency. The published notice shall be at least six column inches in size and shall not be located in the classified advertising section of the newspaper.

36-66-6 (a) Land development near military installation - zoning hearings.

(a) In any local government which has established a planning department or other similar agency charged with the duty of reviewing zoning proposals, such planning department or other agency shall with respect to each proposed zoning decision involving land that is adjacent to or within 3,000 feet of any military base or military installation or

within the 3,000 foot Clear zone and Accident Prevention Zones Numbers I and II as prescribed in the definition of an Air Installation Compatible Use Zone of a military airport investigate and make a recommendation with respect to each of the matters enumerated in subsection (b) of this Code section, in addition to any other duties with which the planning department or agency is charged by the local government. The planning department or other agency shall request from the commander of such military base, military installation, or military airport a written recommendation and supporting facts relating to the use of the land being considered in the proposed zoning decision at least 30 days prior to the hearing required by subsection (a) of Code Section 36-66-4. If the base commander does not submit a response to such request by the date of the public hearing, there shall be a presumption that the proposed zoning decision will not have any adverse effect relative to the matters specified in subsection (b) of this Code section. Any such information provided shall become a part of the public record.

36-67-4. Zoning, planning commission hearing.

(a) In any local government which has established a planning commission or other similar body charged with the duty of making recommendations with respect to zoning proposals, such planning commission or other body shall with respect to each zoning proposal investigate and make a recommendation with respect to each of the matters enumerated in code Section 36-67-3, as well as carrying out any other duties with which such planning commission or other body is charged by the local government. The planning commission or other body shall make a written record of its investigation and recommendations, and this record shall be a public record.

36-70-25.1(c). Service Delivery Strategies-public record of unsuccessful dispute resolution.

(c) If a county and the affected municipalities in the county are unable to reach an agreement on the strategy prior to the imposition of the sanctions provided in Code Section 36-70-27, a means for facilitating an agreement through some form of alternative dispute resolution shall be employed. Where the alternative dispute resolution action is unsuccessful, the neutral party or parties shall prepare a report which shall be provided to each governing authority and made a public record. The cost of alternative dispute resolution authorized by this subsection shall be shared by the parties to the dispute pro rata based on each party's population according to the most recent United States decennial census. The county's share shall be based upon the unincorporated population of the county.

36-72-7 (a). Notice from Local Government to Disturb Burial Grounds.

Within 15 days after it is satisfied that all reasonable effort has been made to notify descendants, as provided in Code Section 36-72-6, and following receipt of the recommendations of a board or commission created pursuant to Code Section 36-72-9, and following receipt of the recommendations of a board or commission created pursuant to Code Section 36-72-9, the governing authority shall schedule a public hearing at which any interested party or citizen may appear and be given an opportunity to be heard. In addition to the notice required in Code Section 36-72-6, notice of the public hearing shall be advertised in the legal organ of the jurisdiction once a week for the two consecutive weeks immediately preceding the week in which any such hearing is held.

36-73-2. Notice and hearing for regional contracts by local governments.

A county or municipality which proposes to enter into a contract under Article IX, Section IV, Paragraph IV of the Constitution shall, prior to entering into such contract, conduct at least one public hearing with respect to such proposed contract. Notice of such public hearing shall be given by a prominent advertisement in a newspaper of general circulation within the county or municipality. The parties proposing to enter into a contract may agree to conduct a joint public hearing in lieu of separate public hearings by each party. The notice of public hearing required in the case of a municipality may be combined with a notice of public hearing for the county within which the municipality is located.

36-74-7(a). Local Government code enforcement boards-proceeding open to the public.

(a) Upon request of the code inspector, or at such times as may be necessary, the chairperson of an enforcement board may call a hearing of an enforcement board; a hearing also may be called by written notice signed by at least

three members of a seven-member enforcement board or signed by at least two members of a five-member enforcement board. Minutes shall be kept of all hearings by each enforcement board, and all hearings and proceedings shall be open to the public. The local governing body may provide or assign clerical and administrative personnel to assist the enforcement board in the proper performance of its duties.

36-74-7(d). Local government code enforcement boards-public records.

(d) At the conclusion of the hearing, the enforcement board shall issue findings of fact, based on evidence of record and conclusions of law, and shall issue an order affording the proper relief consistent with powers granted in this chapter. The findings and conclusions shall be motion approved by a majority of those members present and voting, except that at least four members of a seven-member enforcement board, or three members of a five-member enforcement board, or two members of a three-member enforcement board, must vote in order for the action to be official. The order may include a notice that it must be compiled with by a specified date and that a fine may be imposed if the order is not compiled with by said date. A certified copy of such order may be recorded in the public records of the county and shall constitute notice to any subsequent purchasers, successors in interest, or assigns if the violation concerns real property, and the findings therein shall be binding upon the violator and, if the violation concerns real property, any subsequent purchasers, successors in interest, or assigns. If an order is recorded in the public records pursuant to this subsection and the order is compiled with by the date specified in the order, the enforcement board shall issue an order acknowledging compliance that shall be recorded in the public records. A hearing is not required to issue such an order acknowledging compliance.

36-74-11(b). Enforcement Board-notice of alleged violation.

(b) In addition to providing notice as set forth in subsection (a) of this Code section, at the option of the code enforcement board, notice may also be served by publication or posting, as follows:

(1) Notice may be published once during each week for four consecutive weeks (four publications being sufficient) in the newspaper in which the sheriff's advertisements are printed in the county where the code enforcement board is located. Proof of publication shall be made by affidavit of a duly authorized representative of the newspaper;

(2) If there is no newspaper of general circulation in the county where the code enforcement board is located, three copies of such notice shall be posted for at least 28 days in three different and conspicuous places in such county, one of which shall be at the front door of the courthouse in said county. Proof of posting shall be by affidavit of the person posting the notice, which affidavit shall include a copy of the notice posted and the date and places of its posting; or

(3) Notice by publication or posting may run concurrently with, or may follow, an attempt or attempts to provide notice by hand delivery or by mail as required under subsection (a) of this Code section. Evidence that an attempt has been made to hand deliver or mail notice as provided in subsection (a) of this Code section, together with proof of publication or posting as provided in subsection

(b) of this Code section, shall be sufficient to show that the notice requirements of this Code section have been met, without regard to whether or not the alleged violator actually received such notice.

36-74-29(b) (1-2) Zoning Enforcement Boards - notice requirements; form of notice

(b) In addition to providing notice as set forth in subsection (a) of this Code section, at the option of the code enforcement board, notice may also be served by publication or posting, as follows:

(1) Notice may be published once during each week for four consecutive weeks (four publications being sufficient) in the newspaper in which the sheriff's advertisements are printed in the county where the code enforcement board is located. Proof of publication shall be made by affidavit of a duly authorized representative of the newspaper;

(2) If there is no newspaper of general circulation in the county where the code enforcement board is located, three copies of such notice shall be posted for at least 28 days in three different and conspicuous places in such coun-

ty, one of which shall be at the front door of the courthouse in said county.

36-74-44 Enforcement Board Hearings - open meetings

Upon request of the code inspector, or at such other times as may be necessary, the chairperson of an enforcement board may call a hearing of an enforcement board; a hearing also may be called by written notice signed by at least three members of a seven-member enforcement board, and all hearings and proceedings shall be open to the public.

36-74-49(b)(1-3) Code Enforcement Boards - notice/ form of notice

(b) In addition to providing notice as set forth in subsection (a) of this Code section, at the option of the code enforcement board, notice may also be served by publication or posting, as follows:

(1) Notice may be published once during each week for four consecutive weeks (four publications being sufficient) in the newspaper in which the sheriff's advertisements are printed in the county where the code enforcement board is located. Proof of publication shall be made by affidavit of a duly authorized representative of the newspaper;

(2) If there is no newspaper of general circulation in the county where the code enforcement board is located, three copies of such notice shall be posted for at least 28 days in three different and conspicuous places in such county, one of which shall be at the front door of the courthouse in said county. Proof of posting shall be by affidavit of the person posting the notice, which affidavit shall include a copy of the notice posted and the date and places of its posting; or

(3) Notice by publication or posting may run concurrently with, or may follow, and attempt or attempts to provide notice by hand delivery, mail, or statutory overnight delivery as required under subsection (a) of the Code section.

36-80-11. Notice of election for authorization of unbonded debt.

The officers charged with levying taxes, contracting debts, and the like for the county, municipality, or political subdivision shall give notice, for a period of 30 days next preceding the day of the election, in the newspaper in which sheriff's advertisements for the county are published, notifying the qualified voters that on the day named an election will be held to determine whether the debt desired or proposed to be incurred shall be incurred by the county, municipality, or political subdivision. The notice shall specify the amount of the debt to be incurred, the purpose for which it is to be incurred, the amount of the debt to be paid annually or at shorter periods, the terms of the contract under which the debt is to be incurred, and the wording of the ballots to be used in the election for or against incurring the debt.

36-81-5. Preparation of proposed budget.

(d) On the day that the proposed budget is submitted to the governing authority for consideration, a copy of the budget shall be placed in a public location which is convenient to the residents of the unit of local government. The governing authority shall make every effort to provide convenient access to the residents during reasonable business hours so as to accord every opportunity to the public to review the budget prior to adoption by the governing authority. A copy of the budget shall also be made available, upon request, to the news media.

(e) A statement advising the residents of the local unit of government of the availability of the proposed budget shall be published in a newspaper of general circulation within the jurisdiction of the governing authority. The notice shall be published during the week in which the proposed budget is submitted to the governing authority. In addition, the statement shall also advise the residents that a public hearing will be held at which time any persons wishing to be heard on the budget may appear. The statement shall be a prominently displayed advertisement or news article and shall not be placed in that section of the newspaper where legal notices appear.

(f) At least one week prior to the meeting of the governing authority at which adoption of the budget ordinance or resolution will be considered, the governing authority shall conduct a public hearing, at which time any persons wishing to be heard on the budget may appear.

(g)(1) The governing authority shall give notice of the time and place of the budget hearing required by subsection (f) of this Code section at least one week before the budget hearing is held. The notice shall be published in a newspaper of general circulation within the jurisdiction of the governing authority. The statement shall be a prominently displayed advertisement or news article and shall not be placed in that section of the newspaper where legal notices appear.

(2) The notice required by paragraph (1) of this subsection may be included in the statement published pursuant to subsection (e) of this Code section in lieu of separate publication of the notice.

(h) Nothing in this Code section shall be deemed to preclude the conduct of further budget hearings if the governing body deems such hearings necessary and complies with the requirements of subsection (e) of this Code section.

36-81-6. Preparation of proposed budget.

(a) On a date after the conclusion of the hearing required in subsection (f) of Code Section 36-81-5, the governing authority shall adopt a budget ordinance or resolution making appropriations in such sums as the governing authority may deem sufficient, whether greater or less than the sums presented in the proposed budget. The budget ordinance or resolution shall be adopted at a public meeting which shall be advertised in accordance with the procedures set forth in subsection 9e) of Code Section 36-81-5 at least one week prior to the meeting.

(b) The budget may be prepared in any form that the governing authority deems most efficient in enabling it to make the fiscal policy decisions embodied in the budget, but such budget shall be subject to the provisions of this article.

36-81-7. Requirement of audits.

(e) A copy of the report and of any comments made by the state auditor pursuant to paragraph (2) of subsection (d) of this Code section shall be maintained as a public record for public inspection during the regular working hours at the principal office of the local government. Those units of local government not having a principal office shall provide a notification to the public as to the location of and times during which the public may inspect the report.

(f) Upon a failure, refusal, or neglect to have an annual audit made, or a failure to file a copy of the annual audit report with the state auditor, or a failure to correct auditing deficiencies noted by the state auditor, the state auditor shall cause a prominent notice to be published in the legal organ of, and any other newspapers of general circulation within, the unit of local government. Such notice shall be a prominently displayed advertisement or news article and shall not be placed in that section of the newspaper where legal notices appear. Such notice shall be published twice and shall state that the governing authority of the unit of local government has failed or refused, as the case may be, to file an audit report or to correct auditing deficiencies, as the case may be, for the fiscal year or years in question. Such notice shall further state that such failure or refusal is in violation of state law.

36-82-1. Procedure for authorization of bonded debts.

(b) The officers charged with levying taxes, contracting debts, and the like for the county, municipal corporation, or political subdivision shall give notice for not less than 30 days immediately preceding the day of the election in the newspaper in which sheriff's advertisements for the county are published, notifying the qualified voters that on the day named an election will be held to determine the question of whether bonds shall be issued by the county, municipal corporation, or political subdivision. The notice shall specify the principal amount of the bonds to be issued, the purpose for which the bonds are issued, the interest rate or rates which such bonds are to bear, and the amount of principal to be paid in each year during the life of the bonds.

(d) Every legal advertisement of a bond election shall contain a reference that any brochures, listings, or other advertisements issued by the governing body of any county, municipality, or other political subdivision of this state or by any other person, firm, corporation, or association with the knowledge and consent of the governing body of such county, municipality, or other political subdivision of this state shall be deemed to be a statement of intention of the governing body of such county, municipality, or other political subdivision of this state in the expenditure of any

such bond funds or interest received from such bond funds which have been invested, unless the governing body of such county, municipality, or other political subdivision of this state uses such bond funds for the retirement of bonded indebtedness, in the manner provided for in this Code section. Any meetings of any governing bodies at which any bond fund allocation is made shall be open to the public. Such meetings shall be announced to the news media in advance and shall be open to the news media.

36-82-4.1. Counties having population of 250,000 to 400,000 - Advertisement of bond elections.

(a) In addition to the requirements of Code Section 36-82-1 through 36-82-4 governing elections for the issuance of bonds, in all counties of this state having a population of not less than 250,000 nor more than 400,000 according to the United States decennial census of 1980 or any future such census, every legal advertisement of a bond election shall contain a reference that any brochures, listings, or other advertisements issued by the governing body in such counties, or by any other person, firm, corporation, or association with the knowledge and consent of the governing body, shall be deemed to be a statement of intention of the governing body concerning the use of the bond funds; and such statement of intention shall be binding on the governing body and shall limit the expenditure of any such bond funds to the purpose specified in such statement of intention, unless the governing body uses such bond funds for the retirement of bonded indebtedness in the manner provided by subsection (b) of this Code section. Such statement of intention shall also be set forth in the resolution pursuant to which such bonds are issued.

36-82-6. Destruction of unsold bonds.

(a) The governing authorities of the county, municipal corporation, or political subdivision shall publish a notice, once a week for four consecutive weeks, in the newspaper in which county advertisements are usually published in the county or in the county in which the municipal corporation or political subdivision is located. The notice shall indicate that the unsold bonds will be destroyed at the time and at the place in the county, municipal corporation, or political subdivision stated in the notice.

36-82-22. Notice of superior court hearing on bond validation.

Prior to the hearing provided for in Code Section 36-82-21, the clerk of the superior court of the county in which the hearing is to be held shall publish in a newspaper, once during each of the two successive weeks immediately preceding the week in which the hearing is to be held, a notice to the public that on the day specified in the order providing for the hearing the same will be heard. Such newspaper shall be the official organ of the county in which the sheriff's advertisements appear.

36-82-76. Proceedings for validation of revenue bonds.

Prior to the hearing of the case, the clerk of the superior court of the county in which it is to be heard shall publish, once during each of the two successive weeks immediately preceding the week in which the hearing is to be held, a notice to the public that on the day specified in the order providing for the hearing of the case the same will be heard. Such publication shall be in the newspaper which is the official organ of the county in which the sheriff's advertisements appear.

36-82-185. (Effective January 1, 1988) Application for notice of bond allocation.

(b) Applicants shall be filed on such forms as the commissioner shall require. Each application shall be accompanied by the following:

(2) An affidavit, or copy thereof, of the publisher of the newspaper or newspapers in which the notice of the public hearing required by Section 147(f) of the Federal Code was published, demonstrating that notice of such public hearing was published, and a copy of the approval of the governmental unit or governmental units required by Section 147(f) of the Federal Code, certified by a public official with the authority to certify such approval. This requirement shall not apply to any bonds:

(A) For which Section 147(f) of the Federal Code does not require such a public hearing and approval of a governmental unit or governmental units; (B) Projects requiring the approval of the Georgia State Financing and Investment

Commission.

36-89-1. Identification of vehicles owned or leased by government entities-exceptions, public hearing.

Every motor vehicle which is owned or leased by any county, municipality, regional development center, county or independent school system, commission, board, or public authority or which has been purchased or leased by any public official or public employee with public funds shall have affixed to the front door on each side of such vehicle a clearly visible decal or seal containing the name of or otherwise identifying such governmental entity. The requirements of this Code section shall not apply to: (1) any vehicle used for law enforcement or prosecution purposes; or (2) any vehicle owned or leased by a county or municipality expressly excepted from the provisions of this Code section by a resolution or ordinance adopted by the governing authority of a county or municipality following a public hearing on the subject held no more than 14 days prior to the adoption of the ordinance or resolution.

36-89-3. Cable service public hearings and records; cable provider records.

(a) Prior to the authorization to deliver service, a public provider must prepare reasonable projections of at least a three-year cost-benefit analysis which identifies and discloses the total projected direct costs and indirect costs of and revenues to be derived from providing the service. Such costs shall be determined by using generally accepted governmental accounting principles.

(b) Prior to the authorization to deliver service, a public provider shall conduct at least one public hearing. A notice of the time, place, and date of the hearing shall be published in a newspaper of general circulation within the jurisdiction of the public provider once a week for the two weeks preceding the week in which the hearing is to be held.

36-89-4.

On and after January 1, 2000, each public provider shall prepare and maintain records in accordance with generally accepted governmental accounting principles which record the full cost accounting of providing service. Such records shall show the amount and source of capital, including working capital, utilized in providing service. Nothing contained in this chapter shall preclude a public provider, utilizing capital from any lawful source, including the public provider's general funds, provided that the reasonable cost of such capital is accounted for as a cost of providing the service. A public provider shall impute into its indirect costs of providing service an amount for franchise fees, regulatory fees, occupation taxes, pole attachment fees, and ad valorem property taxes, calculated in the same manner as such amounts are calculated for any private provider paying such costs to the public provider in the same service area.

36-89-7.

All meetings and records of public providers of a service shall be subject to the Georgia public records and public meetings laws contained, respectively, in Article 4 of Chapter 18 of Title 50 and Chapter 14 of Title 50.

36-91-20. Public works construction contracts.

(a) All public works construction contracts subject to this chapter entered into by a government entity with private persons or entities shall be in writing and on file and available for public inspection at a place designated by such governmental entity. Municipalities and consolidated governments shall execute and enter into contracts in the manner provided in applicable local legislation or by ordinance.

36-91-20(b). Advertisement of public works construction contracts.

(b) Prior to entering into a public works construction contract other than those exempted by Code Section 36-91-22, a government entity shall publically advertise the contract opportunity. Such notice shall be posted conspicuously in

the governing authority's office and shall be advertised in the legal organ of the county or by electronic means on an Internet website of the governmental entity or an Internet website identified by the governmental entity. Contract opportunities shall be advertised a minimum of two times, with the first occurring at least four weeks prior to the opening of the sealed bids or proposals. The second advertisement shall follow no earlier than two weeks from the first day of advertisement. Plans and specifications shall be available on the first day of advertisement and shall be open to inspection by the public. The advertisement shall include such details and specifications as will enable the public to know the extent and character of the work to be done. All required notices of advertisement shall also advise any mandatory prequalification requirements or pre-bid conferences as well as any federal requirements pursuant to subsection (d) of Code Section 36-91-22.

36-91-21 (a)-(c). Public bidding and advertisements.

(a) It shall be unlawful to let out any public works construction contracts subject to the requirements of this chapter without complying with the competitive award requirements contained in this Code section. Any contractor who performs any work of the kind in any other manner and who knows that the public works construction contract was let out without complying with the notice and competitive award requirements of this chapter shall not be entitled to receive any payment for such work.

(b) Any competitive sealed bidding process shall comply with the following requirements:

(1) The governmental entity shall publicly advertise an invitation for bids;

(2) Bidders shall submit sealed bids based on the criteria set forth in such invitation;

(3) The government entity shall open the bids publicly and evaluate such bids without discussions with the bidders; and

(4) The contract shall be awarded to the lowest responsible and responsive bidder whose bid meets the requirements and criteria set forth in the invitation for bids; provided, however, that if the bid from the lowest responsible and responsive bidder exceeds the funds budgeted for the public works construction contract, the governmental entity may negotiate with such apparent low bidder to obtain a contract price within the budgeted amount. Such negotiations may include changes in the scope of work and other bid requirements.

(c) (1) In making any competitive sealed proposal, a governmental entity shall:

(A) Publicly advertise a request for proposals, which request shall include conceptual program information in the request for proposal describing the requested services in a level of detail appropriate to the project delivery method selected for the project, as well as the relative importance of the evaluation factors;

(B) Open all proposals received at the time and place designated in the request for proposals so as to avoid disclosure of contents to competing offerors during the process of negotiations; and

(C) Make an award to the responsible and responsive offeror whose proposal is determined in writing to be the most advantageous to the governmental entity, taking into consideration the evaluation factors set forth in the request for proposal. The evaluation factors shall be the basis on which the award decision is made. The contract file shall indicate the basis on which the award is made.

(C) Make an award to the responsible and responsive offeror whose proposal is determined in writing to be the most advantageous to the governmental entity, taking into consideration the evaluation factors set forth in the request for proposal. The evaluation factors shall be the basis on which the award decision is made. The contract file shall indicate the basis on which the award is made.

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(C) Make an award to the responsible and responsive offeror whose proposal is determined in writing to be the most advantageous to the governmental entity, taking into consideration the evaluation factors set forth in the request for proposal. The evaluation factors shall be the basis on which the award decision is made. The contract file shall indicate the basis on which the award is made.

36-92-4 (c). Claims adjuster reports.

(c) Notwithstanding any law to the contrary, any document or information which pertains to the requesting or giving of legal advice or the disclosure of reports or evaluations of persons, including adjusters, assigned to evaluate and adjust claims concerning or pertaining to pending or potential litigation, settlement, claims, administrative proceedings, or other judicial actions brought or to be brought by or against a local government entity under this chapter shall be considered privileged and confidential and shall not be subject to disclosure until final disposition of a claim. Notwithstanding the provisions of this subsection, upon filing a lawsuit pursuant to this chapter, Chapter 11 of Title 9 and any other law applicable to cases in litigation shall apply.

37-1-50. Hearings to revoke or suspend mental health license.

(a) No license, permit, or certificate or other similar right shall be revoked or suspended without opportunity for a hearing as provided in this Code section. A hearing shall also be required with respect to any and all quasi-judicial action and in any other proceeding required by this title or the Constitution of Georgia.

(b) Where a hearing is required or afforded, notice thereof as provided in this Code section shall be given in person or by registered or certified mail to all interested parties; provided, however, in proceedings in which the number of interested parties is so numerous as to make individual notice impracticable, notice shall be given by publication or by such other means reasonably calculated to afford actual notice as may be prescribed by the agency or person conducting such hearing. All notices shall state: (1) the time and place of hearing and nature thereof, and (2) the matters of fact and law asserted, and must be given at least five days before the day set for hearing unless the agency determines that an imminent threat to the public health exists which requires shorter notice.

37-1-53. Department of Human Resources - Information Obtained.

Notwithstanding any other provision of law to the contrary, the department is authorized by regulation to classify as confidential and privileged documents, reports, and other information and data obtained by them from persons, firms, corporations, municipalities, counties, and other public authorities and political subdivisions where such matters relate to secret processes, formulas, and methods or where such matters were obtained or furnished on a confidential basis. All matters so classified shall not be subject to public inspection or discovery and shall not be subject to production or disclosure in any court of law or elsewhere until and unless the judge of the court of competent jurisdiction, after in camera inspection, determines that the public interest requires such production and disclosure or that such production and disclosure may be necessary in the interest of justice. This subsection shall not apply to clinical records maintained pursuant to Code sections 37-3-166, 37-3-167, 37-4-125, 37-4-126, 37-7-166, and 37-7-167.

37-2-9.1. Mental disability regional planning board

(a) Each regional planning board and community service board shall comply with the provisions of Chapter 14 of Title 50, relating to open and public meetings, and Article 4 of Chapter 18 of title 50, relating to inspection of public records, except where records or proceedings are expressly made confidential pursuant to other provisions of law.

(b) Each regional office and community service board and other public and private provides are authorized to establish one or more advisory boards for the purpose of ensuring coordination with various agencies and organizations and providing professional and other expert guidance.

37-2-11.2. Access to Mental Health Records.

(a) Notwithstanding any other law to the contrary, to ensure the quality and integrity of patient and client care, any program receiving any public funds from, or subject to licensing, certification, or facility approval by, the Department of Human Resources or a county of health shall be required to provide the department or the appropriate county board of health or both, upon request, complete access to, including but not limited to authorization to examine and reproduce, any records required to be maintained in accordance with contracts, standards, or rules and regulations of the Department of Human Resources or pursuant to the provisions of this title.

(b) Records obtained pursuant to subsection (a) of this Code section shall not be considered public records and shall not be released by the department or any county board of health unless otherwise specifically authorized by law.

37-2-33 (6). Mental health ombudsman reports.

(6) Make an annual written report, documenting the types of complaints and problems reported by service recipients and others on their behalf and include recommendations concerning needed policy, regulatory, and legislative changes. The annual report shall be submitted to the Governor and General Assembly and other appropriate agencies and organizations and made available to the public.

37-2-36 (c). Mental health service provider under investigation by state ombudsman.

(c) A community ombudsman shall not disclose to the public, either directly or indirectly, the identity of any services provider which is the subject of an investigation unless and until the matter has been reviewed by the office of the state ombudsman and the matter has been referred to the appropriate regional office and any other appropriate governmental agency for action.

37-2-38. Mental health complainant or service recipient.

The identity of any complainant, service recipient on whose behalf a complaint is made, or individual providing information on behalf of the service recipient or complainant relevant to the investigation of a complaint shall be confidential and may be disclosed only with the express permission of such person. The information produced by an investigation may be disclosed by the state ombudsman or community ombudsman only if the identity of any such person is disclosed by name or inference. If the identity of any such person is disclosed by name or inference in such information, the information may be disclosed only with his or her express permission. If the complaint becomes the subject of a judicial proceeding, such investigative information may be disclosed for the purpose of the proceeding.

37-3-166. Mental Health Records.

(a) A clinical record for each patient shall be maintained. Authorized release of the record shall include but not be limited to examination of the original record, copies of all or any portion of the record, or disclosure of information from the record, except for matters privileged under the laws of this state. Such examination shall be conducted on hospital premises at reasonable times determined by the facility. The clinical record shall not be a public record and no part of it shall be released except:

(1) When the chief medical officer of the facility where the record is kept deems it essential for continued treatment, a copy of the record or parts thereof may be released to physicians or psychologists when and as necessary for the treatment of the patient;

(2) A copy of the record may be released to any person or entity designated in writing by the patient or, if appropriate, the parent of a minor, the legal guardian of a minor patient has been given by order of a court;

(2.1) A copy of the record of a deceased patient or deceased former patient may be released to or in response to a valid subpoena of a coroner or medical examiner under Chapter 16 of Title 45, except for matters privileged under the laws of this state;

(3) When a patient is admitted to a facility, a copy of the record or information contained in the record from another facility, community mental health center, or private practitioner may be released to the admitting facility. When the service plan of a patient involves transfer of that patient to another facility, community mental health center, or private practitioner, a copy of the record or information contained in the record may be released to that facility, community mental health center, or private practitioner;

(4) A copy of the record or any part thereof may be disclosed to any employee or staff member of the facility when it is necessary for the proper treatment of the patient;

(5) A copy of the record shall be released to the patient's attorney if the attorney so requests and the patient, or the patient's legal guardian, consents to the release;

(6) In a bona fide medical emergency, as determined by a physician treating the patient, the chief medical officer may release a copy of the record to the treating physician or to the patient's psychologist;

(7) At the request of the patient, the patient's legal guardian, or the patient's attorney, the record shall be produced by the entity having custody thereof at any hearing held under this chapter;

(8) A copy of the record shall be produced in response to a valid subpoena or order of any court of competent jurisdiction, except for matters privileged under the laws of this state;

(8.1) A copy of the record may be released to the legal representative of a deceased patient's estate, except for matters privileged under the laws of this state;

(9) Notwithstanding any other provision of law to the contrary, a law enforcement officer in the course of a criminal investigation may be informed as to whether a person is or has been a patient in a state facility, as well as the patient's current address, if known, and

(10) Notwithstanding any other provision of law to the contrary, a law enforcement officer in the course of investigating the commission of a crime on the premises of a facility covered by this chapter or against facility personnel or a threat to commit such a crime may be informed as to the circumstances of the incident, including whether the individual allegedly committing or threatening to commit a crime is or has been a patient in the facility, and the name, address, and last known whereabouts of any alleged patient perpetrator.

37-3-167(d). Access to court records relating to treatment for mental illness.

(d)(1) Notwithstanding paragraphs (7) and (8) of Code Section 15-9-37 or any provisions of Article 4 of Chapter 18 of Title 50, all files and records of a court in a proceeding under this chapter since September 1, 1978, shall remain sealed and shall be open to inspection only upon order of the court issued after petition by, or notice to, the patient and subject to the provisions of Code Section 37-3-166 pertaining to the medical portions of the record.

(2) If any official or employee of any court or archival facility assists a person who is not an official or employee of that court or facility in attempting to gain access to any court record which the official or employee knows concerns examination, evaluation, treatment, or commitment for mental illness, such record was created prior to September 1, 1978, and such record contains no information concerning the patient which is ordinarily public, such as the fact that a guardianship was created, such official or employee shall seal the record if it is in the possession of the court or facility and shall inform the person seeking access that if such a record exists it is open to inspection only upon order of the court issued after petition by, or notice to, the patient and subject to the provisions of Code Section 37-3-166 pertaining to the medical portions of the record.

(3) Upon a petition for access to such files or records referred to in paragraphs (1) and (2) of this subsection, the court should allow inspection by the person who is the subject of a record unless there are compelling reasons why it should not but should require anyone other than the person who is the subject of a court record to show compelling reasons why the record should be opened. If access is granted, the court order shall restrict dissemination of the information to certain persons or for certain purposes or both.

(4) The court may refer to such files and records referred to in paragraphs (1) and (2) of this subsection in any subsequent proceeding under this chapter concerning the same patient on condition that the files and records of such subsequent proceeding will then be sealed in accordance with this subsection. The court may permit authorized representatives of recognized organizations compiling statistics for proper purposes to inspect and make abstracts from official records, but without personal identifying information and under whatever conditions upon their use and distribution the court may deem proper. The court may punish by contempt any violations of any such conditions.

37-4-125. Mental Health Records.

(a) A clinical record for each client shall be maintained. Authorized release of the record shall include but not be limited to examination of the original record, copies of all or any portion of the record, or disclosure of information from the record, except for matters privileged under the laws of this state. Such examination shall be conducted on hospital premises at reasonable times determined by the facility. The clinical record shall not be a public record and no part of it shall be released except:

(1) When the superintendent of the facility where the record is kept deems it essential for continued habilitation, a copy of the record or parts thereof may be released to persons in charge of a client's habilitation when and as necessary for the habilitation of the client;

(2) A copy of the record may be released to any person or entity designated in writing by the client or, if appropriate, the parent of a minor, the legal guardian of an adult or minor, or a person to whom legal custody of a minor client has been given by order of a court;

(2.1) A copy of the record of a deceased client or deceased former client may be released to or in response to a valid subpoena of a coroner or medical examiner under Chapter 16 of Title 45, except for matters privileged under the laws of this state;

(3) When the habilitation plan of the client involves transfer of that client to another facility or involves the receipt of community services by the client, a copy of the record may be released to that facility or to that entity rendering such community services;

(4) A copy of the record or any part thereof may be disclosed to any employee or staff member of the facility

when it is necessary for the proper habilitation of the client;

(5) A copy of the record shall be released to the client's attorney if the attorney so requests and the client, or the client's legal guardian, consents to the release;

(6) In a bona fide medical emergency, as determined by a physician treating the client, the superintendent may release a copy of the record to the treating physician;

(7) At the request of the client, the client's legal guardian, or the client's attorney, the record shall be produced by the entity having custody thereof at any hearing held under this chapter;

(8) A copy of the record shall be produced in response to a valid subpoena or order of any court of competent jurisdiction, except for matters privileged under the laws of this state;

(8.1) A copy of the record may be released to the legal representative of a deceased client's estate, except for matters privileged under the laws of this state;

(9) Notwithstanding any other provision of law to the contrary, a law enforcement officer in the course of a criminal investigation may be informed as to whether a person is or has been a client in a state facility, as well as the client's current address, if known;

(10) A copy of the client's clinical record may be released under the conditions and for the uses and purposes set forth in Code Section 31-7-6; and

(11) Notwithstanding any other provision of law to the contrary, a law enforcement officer in the course of investigating the commission of a crime on the premises of a facility covered by this chapter or against facility personnel or a threat to commit such a crime may be informed as to the circumstances of the incident, including whether the individual allegedly committing or threatening to commit a crime is or has been a client in the facility, and the name, address, and last known whereabouts of any alleged client perpetrator.

37-7-166. Alcohol and Drug Abuse Records.

(a) A clinical record for each patient shall be maintained. Authorized release of the record shall include but not be limited to examination of the original record, copies of all or any portion of the record, or disclosure of information from the record, except for matters privileged under the laws of this state. Such examination shall be conducted on hospital premises as determined by the facility. The clinical record shall not be a public record and no part of it shall be released except:

(1) A copy of the record may be released to any person or entity designated in writing by the patient or, if appropriate, the parent of a minor, the legal guardian of an adult or minor, or a person to whom legal custody of a minor patient has been given by order of a court;

(1.1) A copy of the record of a deceased patient or deceased former patient may be released to or in response to a valid subpoena of a coroner or medical examiner under Chapter 16 of Title 45, except for matters privileged under the laws of this state;

(2) When a patient is admitted to a facility, a copy of the record or information contained in the record from another facility, community mental health center, or private practitioner may be released to the admitting facility. When the treatment plan of a patient involves transfer of that patient to another facility, community mental health center, or private practitioner, a copy of the record or information contained in the record may be released to that facility, community mental health center, or private practitioner;

(3) A copy of the record or any part thereof may be disclosed to any employee or staff member of the facility when it is necessary for the proper treatment of the patient;

(4) A copy of the record shall be released to the patient's attorney if the attorney so requests and the patient, or the patient's legal guardian, consents to the release;

(5) In a bona fide medical emergency, as determined by a physician treating the patient, the chief medical officer may release a copy of the record to the treating physician or to the patient's psychologist;

(6) At the request of the patient, the patient's legal guardian, or the patient's attorney, the record shall be produced by the entity having custody thereof at any hearing held under this chapter;

(7) Except for matters privileged under the response to a court order issued by a court of competent jurisdiction pursuant to a full and fair show cause hearing;

(8) A copy of the patient's clinical record may be released under the conditions and for the uses and purposes set forth in Code Section 31-7-6;

(9) A copy of the record may be released to the legal representative of a deceased patient's estate, except for matters privileged under the laws of this state; and

(10) Notwithstanding any other provision of law to the contrary, a law enforcement officer in the course of investigating the commission of a crime on the premises of a facility covered by this chapter or against facility personnel or a threat to commit such a crime may be informed as to the circumstances of the incident, including whether the individual allegedly committing or threatening to commit a crime is or has been a patient in the facility, and the name, address, and last known whereabouts of any alleged patient perpetrator.

38-5-25 (e). Law enforcement training materials.

(e) Any other provision of law to the contrary notwithstanding, any records, books, or documents, as such terms are defined by subsection (e) of Code Section 45-11-1, which are prepared for use in any training program conducted pursuant to the provisions of this Code section and any rules or regulations relating to such training which contain or may disclose techniques and procedures for the manufacture or rendering safe of any destructive device, as such term is defined by Code Section 16-7-80, or would disclose guidelines for law enforcement investigations or prosecutions of violations of the laws of this state or of the United States relating to destructive devices, explosives, or chemical, biological, or nuclear materials shall not be subject to public disclosure pursuant to Article 5 of Chapter 11 of Title 9 or Chapter 16 of Title 17 or Article 4 of Chapter 18 of Title 50 unless the request for disclosure is served on the Attorney General as provided by Code Section 9-10-2 and a judge of the superior court finds that such disclosure is required to prevent a manifest injustice and that the information is not available from any other source. Any such order requiring disclosure shall impose such restrictions on access or copying of the material as will ensure that such material is not disclosed beyond that required to preserve the rights of the parties. Any order requiring disclosure of such material may be appealed by the district attorney of the circuit in which such order is entered or by the Attorney General.

38-43-5. City district improvement plan.

(3) The petition shall be presented to the governing authority of the municipality, which shall refer it to the appropriate municipal departments for review of its sufficiency, reasonableness of assessments, and financial feasibility of the plan. These departments shall submit to the governing authority reports which shall approve of, disapprove of, or give qualified approval with modifications to the district plan, with reasons therefor. The governing authority shall hold a public hearing on the issue of whether such district should be created, provided that notice of the hearing shall be placed in a newspaper of general circulation in the community at least ten days prior to the date of the hearing. The governing authority may approve, with modifications, or disapprove the plan.

39-2-6. Sale or delivery of newspaper by minors.

Minors under 16 years of age may be employed to sell or deliver newspapers in residential areas between the hours of 5:00 A.M. and 9:00 P.M. but shall not be employed to sell or deliver newspaper between the hours of 9:00 P.M. and 5:00 A.M., provided that such employment shall not be for a longer time than is provided in Code Section 39-2-7 and shall not be performed during school hours.

40-2-130. Automobile Registrations.

(a) The commissioner shall maintain a record of all certificates of registration issued:

- (1) Under a distinctive tag registration number assigned to the vehicle;
- (2) Under the identifying number of the vehicle;
- (3) Alphabetically, under the name of the owner;
- (4) Under the vehicle title number; and
- (5) In the discretion of the commissioner, in any other method he determines.

(b) The commissioner is authorized and empowered to provide for photographic and photostatic recording of certificate of registration records in such manner as he may deem expedient. The photographic or photostatic copies authorized in this subsection shall be admitted in evidence in all actions and proceedings to the same extent that the originals would have been admitted.

(c) The motor vehicle registration records which the commissioner is required to maintain under this Code section or any other provision are exempt from the provisions of any law of this state requiring that such records be open for public inspection; provided, however, that the records of any particular motor vehicle may be available for inspection by the following:

(1) Any law enforcement officer for official law enforcement investigations as certified by the commanding officer of the law enforcement agency making such request;

(2) The owner of the vehicle. When the title or registration records of the Motor Vehicle Division of the Department of Revenue have not been changed to reflect a new owner of the vehicle, proof of proprietary interest must be submitted prior to release of the information;

(3) Any judgment creditor of the owner of the vehicle upon the presentation of a fi.fa.;

(4) Any individual or an authorized agent or representative of such individual involved in a motor vehicle accident either as an operator of a motor vehicle, a passenger in a motor vehicle, or a pedestrian;

(5) Any licensed dealer of new or used motor vehicles;

(6) Any person for the purposes of a manufacturer's recall; and

(7) Any tax collector, tax receiver, or tax commissioner.

(9) Any private person who has met the requirements of Code Section 40-2-25, provided that the information shall be used for the sole purpose of effectuating the registration or renewal of motor vehicles by electronic or similar means and that the private person requesting the information has entered into an agreement to provide electronic services to the commissioner or a county tag agent; provided further, that the information made available pursuant to this subsection for such purpose shall be limited to the vehicle identification number, the license tag number, the date of expiration of registration, and the amount of tax owed.

(d) The commissioner may, if necessary, promulgate reasonable rules and regulations outlining additional circumstances under which such records shall be open for public inspection.

40-3-23 (d) (e). Motor vehicle records generally not open for public inspection.

(d) The motor vehicle records which the commissioner or the commissioner's duly authorized county tag agent is required to maintain under this Code section or any other provision are exempt from the provisions of any law of this state requiring that such records be open for public inspection; provided, however, that the records of any particular motor vehicle may be available for inspection by the following:

(1) Any law enforcement officer for official law enforcement investigations as certified by the commanding officer of the law enforcement agency making such request;

(2) The owner of the vehicle. When the title or registration records of the Motor Vehicle Division of the Department of Revenue have not been changed to reflect a new owner of the vehicle, proof of proprietary interest must be submitted prior to release of the information;

(3) Any judgment creditor of the owner of the vehicle upon the presentation of a fi. fa.;

(4) Any individual or an authorized agent or representative of such individual involved in a motor vehicle accident either as an operator of a motor vehicle, a passenger in a motor vehicle, or a pedestrian;

(5) Any licensed dealer of new or used motor vehicles;

(6) Any person for the purposes of a manufacturer's recall; and

(7) Any tax collector, tax receiver, or tax commissioner.

(e) The commissioner may, if necessary, promulgate reasonable rules and regulations outlining additional circumstances under which such records shall be open for public inspection.

40-5-2. Driving records to be kept by department; access; confidentiality.

(a) The Department of Public Safety shall maintain records regarding the drivers' licenses and permits issued by the department under this chapter. The drivers' records maintained by the department shall include:

(1) A record of every application for a license received by it and suitable indexes containing:

(A) All applications granted; and

(B) The name of every licensee whose license has been canceled, suspended, or revoked by the department and after each such name shall note the reasons for such action;

(2) Drivers' records received from other jurisdictions. Upon receipt of such driver's record, it shall become a part of such driver's record in this state and shall have the same force and effect as though entered on the driver's record in this state in the original instances; and

(3) Records of all accident reports and abstracts of court records of convictions of any offense listed in subsection (a) of Code Section 40-5-54, Code Section 40-6-10, driving on a suspended license in violation of Code Section 40-5-121, administrative license suspension pursuant to Code Sections 40-5-67 through 40-5-67.2, Code Section 40-5-75, Chapter 9 of this title, the 'Motor Vehicle Safety Responsibility Act,' and Chapter 34 of Title 33, the 'Georgia Motor Vehicle Accident Reparations Act,' any felony offense under this title, any offense committed while operating a commercial motor vehicle, serious traffic offenses, or other offenses requiring the assessment of points on the driving record that are received by it under the laws of this state and in connection therewith maintain convenient records or make suitable notations in order that an individual record of each licensee showing the convictions of such licensee and the traffic accidents in which such licensee has been involved shall be readily ascertainable and available for the consideration of the department upon any application for renewal of license and at other suitable times. For purposes of issuing a driver's operating record to the public as provided in this Code section, the period of calculation for compilation of such report shall be determined by the date of arrest.

(b) The records maintained by the department on individual drivers are exempt from any law of this state requiring that such records be open for public inspection; provided, however, that initial arrest reports, accident reports, incident reports, and the records pertaining to investigations or prosecutions of criminal or unlawful activity shall be subject to disclosure pursuant to paragraph (4) of subsection (a) of Code Section 50-18-72 and related provisions. The department shall not make records or personal information available on any driver except as otherwise provided in this Code section or as otherwise specifically required by 18 U.S.C. Section 2721.

(c)(1) The driver's record provided by the department shall include an enumeration of any accidents in which the individual was convicted of a moving traffic violation, such moving traffic violation convictions, and information pertaining to financial responsibility. The department shall furnish a driver's operating record or personal information from a driver's record under the following circumstances:

(A) With the written instructions and consent of the driver upon whom the operating record has been made and compiled;

(B) Pursuant to a written request, for use by any insurer or insurance support organization, or by a self-insured entity, or its agents, employees, or contractors, in connection with claims investigation activities, antifraud activities, rating, or underwriting involving the driver; provided, however, that notwithstanding the definition of personal information under Code Section 40-5-1, personal information furnished under this subparagraph shall be limited to name, address, driver identification number, and medical or disability information. The person who makes a written request for a driver's operating record shall identify himself or herself and shall have certified that the information contained in the record will be used only for the purpose specified in the request. Further, the person making the request shall certify that he or she has on file an application for insurance or for the renewal or amendment thereof involving the driver or drivers;

(C) In accordance with Article 7 of this chapter, the 'Georgia Uniform Commercial Driver's License Act';

(D) To a judge, prosecuting official, or law enforcement agency for use in investigations or prosecutions of alleged criminal or unlawful activity, or to the driver's licensing agency of another state; provided, however, that notwithstanding the definition of person information under Code Section 40-5-1, personal information furnished to the driver's licensing agency of another state shall be limited to name, address, driver identification number, and medical or disability information;

(E) Pursuant to a request from a public or private school system concerning any person currently employed or an applicant for employment as a school bus driver who agrees in writing to allow the department to release the information;

(F) With the written release of the driver, to a rental car company for use in the normal course of its business; provided, however, that notwithstanding the definition of personal information under Code Section 40-5-1, personal information furnished under this subparagraph shall be limited to name, address, driver identification number, and medical or disability information. Such access shall be provided and funded through the GeorgiaNet Authority, and the department shall bear no costs associated with such access; and

(G) For use in the normal course of business by a legitimate business or its agents, employees, or contractors, but only:

(i) To verify the accuracy of personal information submitted by the individual to the business or its agents, employees, or contractors; and

(ii) If such information as so submitted is not correct or is no longer correct, to obtain the correct information, but only for the purposes of preventing fraud by, pursuing legal remedies against, or recovering on a debt or security interest against, the individual; provided, however, that notwithstanding the definition of personal information under Code Section 40-5-1, personal information furnished under this subparagraph shall be limited to name, address, and driver identification number and shall not include photographs, fingerprints, computer images, or medical or disability information. The personal information obtained by a business under this subparagraph shall not be resold or redisclosed for any other purpose without the written consent of the individual. Furnishing of information to a business under this subparagraph shall be pursuant to a contract entered into by such business and the state which specifies, without limitation, the consideration to be paid by such business to the state for such information and the frequency of updates.

(2) Nothing in this Code section shall preclude the department from confirming or verifying the status of a driver's license or permit.

(d)(1) The commissioner shall designate members of the department to be the official custodians of the records of the departments. No disclosure or release of operating records or personal information shall be made without the signed written approval of a designated custodian; except that such approval shall not be required for any release or disclosure through the GeorgiaNet Authority pursuant to the signed written consent of the driver, provided that any such signed written consent shall be retained for a period of not less than four years by the party requesting the information. The custodians may certify copies or compilations, including extracts thereof, of the records of the department. When so certified, such records shall be admissible as evidence in any civil or criminal proceeding as proof of the contents thereof.

(2) In response to a subpoena or upon the request of any judicial official, the department shall provide a duly authenticated copy of any record or other document. This authenticated copy may consist of a photocopy or computer printout of the requested document certified by the commissioner or the commissioner's duly authorized representative.

(e) Upon written request, the department may provide copies of any record or personal information from any driver's record for use by any appropriate governmental official, entity, or agency for the purposes of carrying out official governmental functions or legitimate governmental duties; provided, however, that notwithstanding the definition of personal information under Code Section 40-5-1, personal information furnished under this subsection shall be limited to name, address, driver identification number, and medical or disability information.

(f) The department is specifically authorized to disseminate the following records and information:

(1) To the United States Selective Service System and the Georgia Crime Information Center, compilations of the names, most current addresses, license numbers, and dates of birth of licensees or applicants for licenses. Such information shall only be used in the fulfillment of the legitimate governmental duties of the United States Selective Service System and the Georgia Crime Information Center and shall not be further disseminated to any person;

(2) To the military branches of the United States Department of Defense, compilations of the names, dates of birth, sex, and most current addresses of licensees between the ages of 16 and 24 for the sole purpose of mailing recruiting and job opportunity information, provided that the department shall not be required to provide such a compilation more than once every two months.

(3) to the Department of Human Resources, compilations of the names, dates of birth, and most current addresses of licensees or applicants for licenses. Any information provided pursuant to this subsection shall only be used by the Department of Human Resources in connection with the recovery of delinquent child support payments under Article 1 of Chapter 11 of Title 19, known as the 'Child Support Recovery Act';

(4) To a local fire or law enforcement department, a copy of the abstract of the driving record of any applicant for employment or any current employee. It shall be unlawful for any person who receives an abstract of the driving record of an individual under this subsection to disclose any information pertaining to such abstract or to make any use thereof except in the performance of official duties with the local fire or law enforcement department;

(5) the information required to be made available to organ procurement organizations pursuant to subsection (d) of Code Section 40-5-25 and for the purposes set forth in such Code section; and

(6) The information required to be made available regarding voter registration pursuant to Code Section 21-2-221 and for the purposes set forth in such Code section.

(g) The drivers' records and personal information disseminated by the department pursuant to this Code section may be used only by the authorized recipient and only for the authorized purpose. It shall be unlawful to disclose, distribute, or sell such records or information to an unauthorized recipient or for an unauthorized purpose. It shall be a violation of this Code section to make a misrepresentation or false statement in order to obtain access to or information from the department's records. Any person who knowingly and willfully violates the provisions of this Code section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor of a high and aggravated nature and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished as provided in Code Section 17-10-4.

(h) The department shall maintain for four years a record of each release of a driver's operating record or personal information, including the name and address of the requesting party, the date of the release, and the provision of law authorizing the release. Such record of releases shall be reported to the affected driver upon written application by the driver, except that the department shall not report any information about the existence of a release made in connection with a criminal investigation which is ongoing and which involves, though not necessarily focuses upon, such driver. Upon receipt of an application from a driver for such record of releases, the department shall have three business days to determine whether an ongoing criminal investigation is involved, and such determination shall be in the discretion of the commissioner. Where a release is not reported to the driver because the underlying release involved an ongoing criminal investigation, the records concerning the underlying release shall be maintained for four years after the criminal investigation is closed and such records shall during such period after closure of the investigation be subject to disclosure upon application by the driver.

(i) The provisions of this Code section shall apply, where relevant, to the maintenance and disclosure of the department's records regarding state identification cards issued under Article 5 of this chapter.

(j) The commissioner is authorized to promulgate any rules, regulations, or policies as are necessary to carry out the provisions of the Code section. The department is further authorized to charge a reasonable fee to defray its costs incurred in affording access to or disseminating information from its records; provided, however, that the fee for furnishing an abstract of a driver's record shall not exceed \$10.00.

(k) The department, pursuant to rules and regulations promulgated by the commissioner, may periodically review all

records maintained pursuant to this Code section and shall correct those records which contain known improper, false, fraudulent, or invalid information.

40-5-2 (d) (1). Information technology and distribution-records.

(d)(1) The commissioner shall designate members of the department to be official custodians of the records of the department. No disclosure or release of operating records or personal information shall be made without the signed written approval of a designated custodian; except that such approval shall not be required for any release or disclosure through the GeorgiaNet Division of the Georgia Technology Authority pursuant to the signed written consent of the driver, provided that any such signed written consent shall be retained for a period of not less than four years by the party requesting the information. The custodians may certify copies or compilations, including extracts thereof, of the records of the department. When so certified, such records shall be admissible as evidence in any civil or criminal proceeding as proof of the contents thereof.

40-5-81. DUI alcohol or drug use risk reduction program: solicitation and advertisement.

(c) It shall be unlawful for the owner, agent, servant, or employee of any driver improvement clinic or DUI Alcohol or Drug Use Risk Reduction Program licensed by the Department of Public Safety or the Department of Human Resources to directly or indirectly solicit business by personal solicitation on public property, by phone or mail. A violation of this subsection shall be a misdemeanor. Advertising in any mass media, including, but not limited to, newspapers, radio, television, magazines, or telephone directories by a driver improvement clinic or DUI Alcohol or Drug Use Risk Reduction Program shall not be considered a violation of this subsection.

40-6-3. Traffic laws on private roads.

(E) At least 30 days' prior notice shall be given to users of said private roads, streets, and common areas by publication in the newspapers of general circulation in the area and by posting signs along the private roads and streets specifying that state and local law enforcement agencies will be enforcing the uniform rules of the road on said private roads, streets, and common areas.

40-6-391 (j). Publication of D.U.I. Offenders.

(1) The clerk of the court in which a person is convicted a second or subsequent time under subsection (c) of this code section within five years, as measured from the dates of previous arrests for which convictions were obtained or pleas of nolo contendere were accepted to the date of the current arrest for which a conviction is obtained or a plea of nolo contendere is accepted, shall cause to be published a notice of conviction for each such person convicted. Such notices of conviction shall be published in the manner of legal notices in the legal organ of the county in which such person resides or, in the case of nonresidents, in the legal organ of the county in which the person was convicted. Such notice of conviction shall be one column wide by two inches long and shall contain the photograph taken by the arresting law enforcement agency at the time of arrest, name, and address of the convicted person and the date, time, place of arrest, and disposition of the case and shall be published once in the legal organ of the appropriate county in the second week following such conviction or as soon thereafter as publication may be made.

(2) The convicted person for which a notice of conviction is published pursuant to this subsection shall be assessed \$25.00 for the cost of publication of such notice and such assessment shall be imposed at the time of conviction in addition to any other fine imposed pursuant to this Code section.

(3) The clerk of the court, the publisher of any legal organ which publishes a notice of conviction, and any other person involved in the publication of an erroneous notice of conviction shall be immune from civil or criminal liability for such erroneous publication, provided such publication was made in good faith.

40-6-391.1 (c) Notice of Vehicle Condemnation for Habitual DUI Violators.

For purposes of this subsection, where forfeiture of a motor vehicle titled or registered in Georgia is sought, notice to the titleholder shall be deemed adequate if a copy of the complaint and summons is mailed by certified mail to the title holder at the address set out in the title and an additional copy is mailed by certified mail to the firm, person, or corporation which holds the current registration for said motor vehicle, who shall be deemed agent for service for said titleholder, and said complaint is advertised once a week for two weeks as set out in this subsection. If the

owner, lessee, or person having a duly recorded security interest in or lien on the contraband motor vehicle is unknown or resides out of the state or departs the state or cannot after due diligence be found within the state or conceals himself so as to avoid notice, notice of the proceedings shall be published once a week for two weeks in the newspaper in which the sheriff's advertisements are published. Such publication shall be deemed notice to any and all persons having an interest in or right affected by such proceeding an any sale of the motor vehicle resulting therefrom, but shall not constitute notice to any person having a duly recorded security interest in or lien upon such motor vehicle and required to be served under this Code section unless that person is unknown or resides out of the state or departs the state or cannot after due diligence be found within the state or conceals himself to avoid notice.

40-8-5. Alteration of odometer; advertisement, sale.

(e) It shall be unlawful for any person to advertise for sale, to sell, to use, to install, or to have installed any device which causes an odometer to register any mileage other than the actual mileage driven. For the purposes of this subsection, the actual mileage driven is that mileage driven by the vehicle as registered by the odometer with the manufacturer's designed tolerance.

40-9-30. Fees for accident reports.

The department shall charge a fee of \$5.00 for each copy of any accident report received and maintained by the department pursuant to Code Section 40-6-273.

40-9-49. Custody, disposition, and return of automobile damage security deposit.

(c) In any case where, after the expiration of one year from the date of any deposit of security, the commissioner is unable to contact the depositor by mail or receives no response from the depositor, the commissioner shall have a notice printed in the local newspaper in which legal notices are usually printed, in the county of the last know address of the depositor, once each week for four consecutive weeks. Such notice shall specify that the depositor is eligible for the return of the security subject to the provisions of this Code section and shall further specify that, if no response is received from the notice within one year from the date on which the last notice is printed, the security will be deposited in the general fund of the state treasury.

40-11-2 (g). Abandoned motor vehicles.

(g) If the identity of the owners of such motor vehicle cannot be ascertained, the person removing or storing such vehicle shall place an advertisement in a newspaper of general circulation in the county where such vehicle was obtained or, if there is no newspaper in such county, shall post such advertisement at the county courthouse in such place where other public notices are posted. Such advertisement shall run in the newspaper once a week for two consecutive weeks or shall remain posted at the courthouse for two consecutive weeks. The advertisement shall contain a complete description of the motor vehicle, its license and manufacturer's vehicle identification numbers, the location from where such vehicle was initially removed, the present location of such vehicle, and the fact that such vehicle is deemed abandoned and shall be disposed of if not redeemed.

42-1-7(c). Access to Information Regarding Communicable Diseases of Inmates

Information released or obtained pursuant to this Code section shall be privileged and confidential and shall only be released or obtained by the institutions, facilities, or agencies who are parties to the transportation of the patient or inmate. Any person making an unauthorized disclosure of such information shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

42-1-11. Crime victim notification.

(e) All identifying information regarding the victim, including the victim's request and the notice provided by the custodial authority, shall be confidential and accessible only to the victim. It is the responsibility of the victim to provide the custodial authority with a current address.

42-1-12 (b)(1)(B). Sexual offender registry

(B) A person who is a sexually violent predator shall register within ten days after his or her release from prison or placement on parole, supervised release, or probation the information required under subparagraph (A) of this paragraph with the appropriate sheriff's office as specified in subsection (c) of this Code section in the county where the person will reside. The sheriff may prepare a list of such sexual predators providing each person's name, address, and photograph. The sheriff shall update the list periodically and may post such a list in a prominent and visible location in the sheriff's office and each city hall or primary administration building of every incorporated municipality within the county. Such list shall also be made available upon request to any public or private elementary, secondary, or postsecondary school or educational institution located in the county.

42-1-12(i). Registry of sexual offenders.

- (i) The information collected under the state registration program shall be treated as private data except that:
- (1) Such information may be disclosed to law enforcement agencies for law enforcement purposes;
 - (2) Such information may be disclosed to government agencies conducting confidential background checks;
 - (3) The Georgia Bureau of Investigation or any sheriff maintaining records required under this Code section shall release relevant information collected under this Code section that is necessary to protect the public concerning those persons required to register under this Code section, except that the identity of a victim of an offense that requires registration under this Code section shall not be released. In addition to any other notice that may be necessary to protect the public, nothing in this Code section shall prevent any sheriff from posting this information in any public building in addition to those locations enumerated in subparagraph (b)(1)(B) of this Code section; and
 - (4) It shall be the responsibility of the sheriff maintaining records required under this Code section to enforce the criminal provisions of this Code section. The sheriff may request the assistance of the Georgia Bureau of Investigation upon his or her discretion.

42-4-7(a). Penal Institutions- Sheriff's record of prisoners, inspection of public records.

(a) The sheriff shall keep a record of all persons committed to the jail of the county of which he or she is sheriff. This record shall contain the name of the person committed, such person's age, sex, race, under what process such person was committed and from what court the process issued, the crime with which the person was charged, the date of such person's commitment to jail, the day of such person's discharge, under what order such person was discharged, and the court from which the order issued. This record shall be subject to examination by any person in accordance with the provisions of Article 4 of Chapter 18 of Title 50, relating to the inspection of public records.

42-8-40. Confidentiality of papers; exemption from subpoena; declassification.

All reports, files, records, and papers of whatever kind relative to the state-wide probation system are declared to be confidential and shall be available only to the probation system officials and to the judge handling a particular case. They shall not be subject to process of subpoena. However, these records may be declassified by a majority vote of the board whenever the board deems it advisable.

42-8-62. First Offender Records.

(a) Upon fulfillment of the terms of probation, upon release by the court prior to the termination of the period thereof, or upon release from confinement, the defendant shall be discharged without court adjudication of guilt. The discharge shall completely exonerate the defendant of any criminal purpose and shall not affect any of his civil rights or liberties; and the defendant shall not be considered to have a criminal conviction. It shall be the duty of the clerk of court to enter on the criminal docket and all other records of the court pertaining thereto the following:

"Discharge filed completely exonerates the defendant of any criminal purpose and shall not affect any of his civil rights or liberties; and the defendant shall not be considered to have a criminal conviction. O.C.G.A. 42-8-62."

Such entry shall be written or stamped in red ink, dated, and signed by the person making such entry or, if the docket or record is maintained using computer print-outs, microfilm, or similar means, such entry shall be underscored, boldface, or made in a similar conspicuous manner and shall be dated and include the name of the person making such entry. The criminal file, docket books, criminal minutes and final record, and all other records of the court relating

to the offense of a defendant who has been discharged without court adjudication of guilt pursuant to this subsection shall not be altered as a result of that discharge, except for the entry of discharge thereon required by this subsection, nor shall the contents thereof be expunged or destroyed as a result of that discharge.

42-8-65. First Offender Records.

(a) If otherwise allowable by law in any subsequent prosecution of the defendant for any other offense, a prior finding of guilt may be pleaded and proven as if an adjudication of guilt had been entered and relief had not been granted pursuant to this article.

(b) The records of the Georgia Crime Information Center shall be modified, without a court order, to show a conviction in lieu of treatment as a first offender under this article whenever the conviction of a person for another crime during the term of probation is reported to the Georgia crime Information Center. If a report is made showing that such person has been afforded first offender treatment under this article on more than one occasion, the Georgia Crime Information Center may report information on first offender treatment as if they were convictions. Such records may be disseminated by the Georgia Crime Information Center in the same manner and subject to the same restrictions as any other records of convictions.

(c) Notwithstanding any other provision of this article, any person who is sentenced to a term of confinement pursuant to paragraph (2) of subsection (a) of Code Section 42-8-60 shall be deemed to have been convicted of the offense during such term of confinement for all purposes except that records there of shall be treated as any other records of first offenders under this article and except that such presumption shall not continue after completion of such person's confinement sentence. Upon completion of the confinement sentence such person shall be treated in the same manner and the procedures to be followed by the court shall be the same as in the case of a person placed on probation under this article.

All laws and parts of laws in conflict with this Act are repealed.

42-8-106(a) Probation contractor records.

(a) All reports, files, records, and papers of whatever kind relative to the supervision of probationers by a private corporation, enterprise, or agency contracting under the provisions of this article are declared to be confidential and shall be available only to the affected county, municipality, or consolidated government, the judge handling a particular case, the Department of Audits and Accounts, or the County and Municipal Probation Advisory Council.

42-9-20.1 Access to information regarding paroled felons.

Notwithstanding the provisions of Article 4 of Chapter 18 of Title 50 or any provisions of this chapter relating to the confidentiality of records, the State Board of Pardons and Paroles shall develop and implement a system whereby any interested citizen of this state shall be permitted to contact the board through an electronic calling system or by other means and receive information relating to persons who have been convicted of a felony, who have been paroled, and whose current addresses are within the State of Georgia. With respect to each parolee, the board shall provide the parolee's name, sex, date of birth, current address, crime or crimes for which the parolee was convicted, and the beginning and ending dates of such person's parole. The board shall not release any information regarding a person who has previously been paroled and whose civil rights have been restored. The board shall be authorized to charge a reasonable fee to cover the costs of providing such information. The board shall be authorized to promulgate rules and regulations to carry out the provisions of this Code section.

42-9-44.1. Sex offenders.

(e) It shall be the duty of the sheriff of each county within this state to maintain a register of the names and addresses of all offenders providing information to the sheriff under this Code section. Such register shall be open to public inspection.

42-9-53. Pardon and Paroles divulgence of confidential state secrets; conduct of hearings.

(b) All information, both oral and written, received by the members of the board in the performance of their duties under this chapter and all records, papers, and documents coming into their possession by reason of the performance of their duties under this chapter shall be classified as confidential state secrets until declassified by a resolution of the board passed at a duly constituted session of the board; provided, however, that the board shall be authorized to disclose to an alleged violator of parole or conditional release the evidence introduced against him at a final hearing on the matter of revocation of parole or conditional release.

(c) No person shall divulge or cause to be divulged in any manner any confidential state secret. Any person violating this Code section or any person who causes or procures a violation of this Code section or conspires to violate this Code section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

(d) All hearings required to be held by this chapter shall be public, and the transcript thereof shall be exempt from subsection (b) of this Code section. All records and documents which were public records at the time they were received by the board are exempt from subsection (b) of this Code section. All information, reports, and documents required by law to be made available to the General Assembly, the Governor, or the state auditor are exempt from subsection (b) of this Code section.

42-9-81. Article VII. Interstate commission on adult offender supervision.

Activities Of The Interstate Commission

The Interstate Commission shall meet and take such actions as are consistent with the provisions of this Compact. Except as otherwise provided in this Compact and unless a greater percentage is required by the By-laws, in order to constitute an act of the Interstate Commission, such act shall have been taken at a meeting of the Interstate Commission and shall have received an affirmative vote of the majority of the members present. Each Member of the Interstate Commission shall have the right and power to cast a vote to which that Compacting State is entitled and to participate in the business and affairs of the interstate Commission. A Member shall vote in person on behalf of the state and shall not delegate a vote to another member state. However, a State Council shall appoint another authorized representative, in the absence of the commissioner from that state, to cast a vote on behalf of the member state at specified meeting. The By-laws may provide for Members' participation in meetings by telephone or other means of telecommunication or electronic communication. Any voting conducted by telephone, or other means of telecommunication or electronic communication shall be subject to the same quorum requirements of meetings where members are present in person. The Interstate Commission shall meet at least once during each calendar year. The chairperson of the Interstate Commission may call additional meetings at any time and, upon the request of a majority of the Members, shall call additional meetings. The Interstate Commission's By-laws shall establish condition and procedures under which the Interstate Commission shall make its information and official records available to the public for inspection or copying. The Interstate Commission may exempt from disclosure any information or official records to the extent they would adversely affect personal privacy rights or proprietary interests. In promulgating such Rules, the Interstate Commission may make available to law enforcement agencies records and information otherwise exempt for disclosure, and may enter into agreements with law enforcement agencies to receive or exchange information or records subject to nondisclosure and confidentiality provisions. Public notice shall be given of all meetings and all meetings shall be open to the public, except as set forth in the Rules or as otherwise provided in the Compact. The Interstate Commission shall promulgate Rules consistent with the principles contained in the 'Government in Sunshine Act,' 5 U.S.C. Section 552(b), as may be amended. The Interstate Commission and any of its committee may close a meeting to the public where it determines by two-thirds vote that an open meeting would be likely to:

- (1) Relate solely to the Interstate Commission's internal personnel practices and procedures;
- (2) Disclose matters specifically exempted from disclosure by statute;
- (3) Disclose trade secrets or commercial or financial information which is privileged or confidential;
- (4) Involve accusing any person of a crime, or formally censuring any person;
- (5) Disclose information of a personal nature where disclosure would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of

personal privacy;

(6) Disclose investigatory records compiled for law enforcement purposes;

(7) Disclose information contained in or related to examination, operating or condition reports prepared by, or on behalf of or for the use of, the Interstate Commission with respect to a regulated entity for the purpose of regulation or supervision of such entity;

(8) Disclose information, the premature disclosure of which would significantly endanger the life of a person or the stability of a regulated entity;

(9) Specifically relate to the Interstate Commission's issuance of a subpoena, or its participation in a civil action or proceeding.

For every meeting closed pursuant to this provision, the interstate Commission's chief legal officer shall publicly certify that, in his or her opinion, the meeting may be closed to the public, and shall reference each relevant exemptive provision. The Interstate Commission shall keep minutes which shall fully and clearly describe all matters discussed in any meeting and shall provide a full and accurate summary of actions taken, and the reasons therefor, including a description of each of the views expressed on any item and the record of any rollcall vote (reflected in the vote of each Member on the question). All documents considered in connection with any action shall be identified in such minutes.

The Interstate Commission shall collect standardized data concerning the interstate movement of offenders as directed through its By-laws and Rules which shall specify the data to be collected, the means of collection and date exchange and reporting requirements.

43-1-2. Examining Board Records.

(k)The joint-secretary shall prepare and maintain a roster containing the names and addresses of all current licensees for each of the various state examining boards. A copy of this roster shall be available to any person upon request at a fee prescribed by the joint-secretary sufficient to cover the cost of printing and distribution. The following shall be treated as confidential and need not be disclosed without the approval of the state examining board to which application is made:

(1) Applications and other personal information submitted by applicants, except to the applicant, staff, and the board;

(2) Information, favorable or unfavorable, submitted by a reference source concerning an applicant, except to the staff and the board;

(3) Examination questions and other examination materials, except to the staff and the board; and

(4) The deliberations of the board with respect to an application, an examination, a complaint, an investigation, or a disciplinary proceeding, except as may be contained in official board minutes.

43-1-19(h)(3). Professional licensing boards-documentary evidence shall not be disclosed to the public.

(3) If a licensee is the subject of a board inquiry, all records relating to any person who receives services rendered by that licensee in his or her capacity as licensee shall be admissible at any hearing held to determine whether a violation of this chapter has taken place, regardless of any statutory privilege; provided, however, that any documentary evidence relating to a person who received those services shall be reviewed in camera and shall not be disclosed to the public.

43-1-21. Right of joint-secretary of examining board to disclose information.

The joint-secretary of the state examining boards is authorized to provide to any lawful licensing authority of this or any other state, upon inquiry by such authority, information regarding a past or pending investigation of or disciplinary sanction against any applicant for licensure by that board or licensee of that board notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (h) of Code Section 43-1-19 or any other law to the contrary regarding the confidentiality of that

information. Nothing in this Code section or chapter shall be construed to prohibit or limit the authority of the joint-secretary to disclose to any person or entity information concerning the existence of any investigation for unlicensed practice being conducted against any person who is neither licensed nor an applicant for licensure by a state examining board.

43-3-14. Written examinations for registered public accountants.

(b) The board shall publish notice of the time and place of all examinations provided for in this Code section at least three consecutive days in daily newspapers of general circulation published in the three cities in this state with the largest population according to the United States decennial census of 1970 or any future such census. Any such notice shall be published at least 90 days prior to the examination to which it refers.

43-11-12. Dentistry Board - minutes of meetings.

It shall be the duty of the joint-secretary to keep at his or her office the minutes of the board, together with all the books and records of the board, which books and records shall, except as provided in subsection (k) of Code Section 43-1-2, be public records open to inspection by the public except on Sundays and legal holidays.

43-11-18. Listing of All Practicing Dentists Not Required.

All signs, cards, announcements, advertisements, or methods used to state or imply that dentistry may or will be done by anyone at any place in this state shall be required to list the full name of at least one individual practicing dentistry in such place.

43-14-12.1 (d)(2) Publication of notice of seizure of contractor or vehicle.

(2) The district attorney whose circuit includes the county in which the seizure is made, within 60 days after the seizure of any illegal commercial vehicle, shall institute proceedings by petition in the superior court of any county where the seizure was made against the commercial vehicle so seized and against any and all persons known to have an interest in or right affected by the seizure upon the owner or lessee of such property. A copy of such petition shall be served upon the owner or lessee of such property, if known, and upon the person or persons having custody or possession of such property at the time of the confiscation or seizure. If the owner or lessee, or person or persons having custody or possession of such property at the time of seizure, is unknown, notice of such proceedings shall be published once a week for two consecutive weeks in the newspaper in which sheriff's advertisements of the county are published.

43-30-5.1. Optometry Advertisements.

Any truthful written or broadcast advertising for eye exam services whether regional or national by any optical firm with more than seven locations in the State of Georgia shall not be required to list the name of the optometrist in the advertisement provided those optometrists practicing under a trade name at a specific location shall be identified to any person inquiring by telephone.

43-33-18(a)(2)(C). Mental and physical exams required for physical therapist licensing.

(C) If any licensee or applicant could, in the absence of this paragraph, invoke a privilege to prevent the disclosure of the results of the examination provided for in subparagraph (A) of this paragraph or the records relating to the mental or physical condition of such licensee or applicant obtained pursuant to subparagraph (B) of this paragraph, all

such information shall be received by the board in camera and shall not be disclosed to the public, nor shall any part of the record containing such information be used against any licensee or applicant in any other type of proceeding.

43-34-37. Records of Investigation of Physician.

(d) The joint-secretary is vested with the power and authority to make, or cause to be made through employees or agents of the board, such investigations as he, or the board, or any district attorney may deem necessary or advisable in the enforcement of this chapter. Any person properly conducting an investigation on behalf of the board shall have access to and may examine any writing, document, or other material, except that as to which privilege has not been denied or deemed waived by this chapter, and which is deemed by the president of the board, or vice-president if the president is not available, to be related to the fitness of any licensee or applicant to practice medicine. The joint-secretary or the president of the board, or vice-president the president is not available, may issue subpoenas to compel such access. When a subpoena is disobeyed, the board may apply to the superior court of the county where the person to whom the subpoena is issued resides for an order requiring obedience. Failure to comply with such order shall be punishable as for contempt of court. The results of any investigations whatsoever shall be reported only to the board, and the records of such investigations shall be kept by the board; no part of any such record shall be released for any purpose other than a hearing before the board; nor shall such records be subject to subpoena.

43-39A-7 (b). Real Estate appraisers- confidentiality of applications.

(b) Notwithstanding any provision of Article 4 of Chapter 18 of Title 50 to the contrary, all applications, including supporting documents and other personal information submitted by applicants and classified appraisers as part of an application filed with the board, shall be confidential. The board shall deem as public records the following information and shall make such information reasonably available for inspection by the general public: an appraiser's name, classification number and status, business name, business address, business telephone number, type of classification held, and term of classification; the fact that an appraiser has or has not received a disciplinary sanction; and such other information pertaining to the classification of an appraiser or approval of a school, course, or instructor as the board may determine by rule.

43-39-16. Privileged communications.

The confidential relations and communications between a licensed psychologist and client are placed upon the same basis as those provided by law between attorney and client; and nothing in this chapter shall be construed to require any such privileged communication to be disclosed.

43-39A-22.1(b). Real Estate appraisers-conviction data confidential.

(b) After the board has opened an investigation by Code Section 43-39A-22, the board shall be authorized to obtain conviction data with respect to an applicant or appraiser who is the subject of such investigation. The board may require any applicant or appraiser who is the subject of an investigation conducted pursuant to Code Section 43-39A-22 and who has been convicted of, pled nolo contendere to, or been granted first offender treatment upon being charged with any criminal offense other than a traffic violation or any traffic violation driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs, homicide or feticide by vehicle, fleeing the scene of an accident, attempting to elude a police officer, or impersonating a law enforcement officer to submit to the board two complete sets of classifiable fingerprints of the applicant or appraiser. Upon receipt thereof, the board shall submit both sets of fingerprints to the Georgia Crime Information Center which shall promptly transmit one set of fingerprints to the Federal Bureau of Investigation for a search of bureau records and an appropriate report. The Georgia Crime Information Center shall retain the other set of fingerprints and promptly conduct a search of its own records and records to which it has access. The Georgia Crime Information Center shall notify the board in writing of any derogatory finding, including, but not limited to, any conviction data regarding the fingerprint records check or if there is no such finding. All conviction data received by the board shall be used by it for the exclusive purpose of carrying out its responsibilities under this chapter, shall not be a public record, shall be privileged, and shall not be disclosed to any other person or agency except as provided in Code Section 43-39A-22.

43-40-7(b). Real estate brokers and salespersons-personal information on application confiden-

tial.

(b) Notwithstanding any provision of Article 4 of Chapter 18 of Title 50 to the contrary, all applications, including supporting documents and other personal information submitted by applicants and licensees as part of an application filed with the commission, shall be confidential. The commission shall deem as public records the following information and shall make such information reasonably available for inspection by the general public; A licensee's name, license number and status, business name, business address, business telephone number, type of license held, and term of license; the fact that a licensee has or has not received a disciplinary sanction; and such other information pertaining to the license of a licensee or approval of a school, course, or instructor as the commission may determine by rule.

43-40-9(e)(1)(E). Property advertisement shall list Georgia broker.

(E) That any advertisement by any means of Georgia real property shall identify the listing Georgia broker.

43-40-27(d), (f). Real estate misconduct investigations.

(d) The results of all investigations shall be reported only to the commission or to the commissioner, and the records of such investigations shall not be subject to subpoena in civil actions. Records of investigations shall be kept by the commission and no part of any investigative record shall be released for any purpose other than a hearing before the commission or its designated hearing officer, review by another law enforcement agency or lawful licensing authority upon issuance of a subpoena from such agency or authority or at the discretion of the commission upon an affirmative vote of all members of the commission, review by the respondent after the service of a notice of hearing, review by the commission's legal counsel, or an appeal of a decision by the commission to a court of competent jurisdiction.

(f) The commission shall have the authority to exclude all persons during the commission's or the staff of the commission's:

- (1) Deliberations on disciplinary proceedings;
- (2) Meetings with a licensee or an applicant or the legal counsel of that licensee or applicant in which the licensee or applicant seeks to settle a contested case.
- (3) Review of the results of investigations initiated under this Code section.

44-2-67. Process and notice for land registration action.

(a)(3) The clerk of the superior court shall also cause to be published for four separate weeks in the newspaper in which the advertisements of sheriff's sales in the county are advertised a notice addressed "to whom it may concern" and to each person named in the petition as a defendant who resides outside of the state or whose place of residence is unknown. The notice shall give notice of the filing of the petition by the petitioner and a description of the land which the petitioner seeks to register and shall warn such defendants to show cause why the petition should not be granted before the court on the date named in the process.

44-2-131. Petition by heirs at law for declaration of title by descent.

(c) Upon the petition being filed, the judge shall grant an order setting the petition down to be heard at the courthouse in the county where the land is located, on some day not less than 30 days from the date of the petition, and calling on all persons to show cause before the court on that day why the persons named as heirs at law in the petition should not be so declared to be by the judgment and decree of the court. A copy of the petition and the order of the court thereon shall be published in the newspaper in which the sheriff's sales of the county are advertised in like manner as sheriff's sales are advertised.

44-2-132. Compelling production of owner's certification for registration of involuntary transfer; cancellation of certificate upon failure to produce it; notice of cancellation.

Whenever an involuntary transfer is sought to be registered under this article and the owner's certificate is not pro-

duced so that it can be attached to the order directing a transfer, the court shall have the power to issue a subpoena for the production of documentary evidence or any other process designed to compel the production of the owner's certificate, including attachment for contempt. If, after the process issues, the owner's certificate is not produced or if it appears to the court that there is no practical means of compelling its production, the court may nevertheless grant the order of transfer but shall cause the clerk to enter a cancellation of the certificate of title on the title register and to give notice once a week for four weeks in the newspaper in which the sheriff's sales of the county are advertised that such certificate has been canceled; the cost of making the advertisement shall be deposited with the clerk before the judge shall grant the order of transfer without the production of the certificate.

44-2-133. Procedure for obtaining duplicate of lost owner's certificate.

Whenever an owner's certificate of title is lost or destroyed, the owner or his personal representative may petition the court for the issuance of a duplicate. Notice of the petition shall be published once a week for four successive weeks in the newspaper in which the sheriff's sales of the county are published.

44-2-134. Filing of caveat in order to object to entry, registration, etc., in title register; show cause hearing upon caveat.

(b) After the filing of the caveat has been noted, the matter shall be presented to the judge who shall order all persons at interest to show cause on a day named why the relief prayed for in the caveat should not be granted. Upon proof being made that due notice has been given to all parties at interest, the judge shall proceed to hear the matter and shall render a judgment of the court giving direction to the matter and may thereupon require such entry, registration, or notation to be canceled or modified and may require that outstanding certificate of title and owner's certificate to be modified accordingly. To that end the court may require the outstanding owner's certificate of title to be brought into court by subpoena for the production of documentary evidence or other process, including attachment for contempt; and, if the court finds that production of the certificate cannot be compelled, it shall provide for publication of notice of the court's action thereon for a period of time not less than once a week for four weeks in the newspaper in which the sheriff's sales of the county are advertised, the expense of making the publication to be provided for in such manner as the court shall order.

44-2-173. Petition for involuntary transfer of real estate.

Whenever it is desired to have involuntary transfer registered, petition therefor shall be made to the judge of the court. The judge may hear the facts or, in his discretion, may refer the petition to an examiner of titles to hear and report the facts. The judge shall see to it that all parties at interest are given reasonable notice before any order of transfer is made. Whenever, in his judgment, the interests of justice so require, the judge shall cause notice of the petition to be published in the newspaper in which the sheriff's sales of the county are advertised for not less than four times in four separate weeks.

44-2-223. Advertisement for land registration.

The advertisement to be inserted in the newspaper in which sheriff's sales of the county are advertised for four insertions in separate weeks should be substantially in the following form:

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF _____ COUNTY STATE OF GEORGIA
In repetition _____ Civil action
of _____ File no. _____

To whom it may concern, and to (here insert the names of all respondents, if any, who reside beyond the limits of the state, or whose place of residence is unknown):

Take notice that _____ has filed in said court a petition seeking to register the following lands under the provisions of the Land Registration Law: (Here describe lands). You are warned to show cause to the contrary, if any you have, before said court on the ___day of _____, 19__.

This _____ day of _____, 19_____.

Clerk

44-3-8(f). Liability of media for subdivision advertisements.

(f) The owner, publisher, licensee, or operator of any newspaper, magazine, visual or sound radio broadcasting station or network of stations, or the agents or employees of any such owner, publisher, licensee, or operator of such a newspaper, magazine, station or network of stations shall not be liable under this article for any advertising of any subdivision, lot, parcel, or unit in subdivision carried in any such newspaper or magazine or by any such visual or sound radio broadcasting station or network of stations, nor shall any of them be liable under this article for the contents of any such advertisement, unless the owner, publisher, licensee, or operator has actual knowledge of the falsity thereof.

44-3-11. Subdivision Advertising.

The owner, publisher, licensee, or operator of any newspaper, magazine, visual or sound radio broadcasting station or network of stations, or the agents or employees of any such owner, publisher, licensee, or operator of such a newspaper, magazine, station or network of stations shall not be liable under this article for any advertising of any subdivision, lot, parcel, or unit in any subdivision carried in any such newspaper or magazine or by any such visual or sound radio broadcasting station or network of stations, nor shall any of them be liable under this article for the contents of any such advertisement, unless the owner, publisher, licensee, or operator has actual knowledge of the falsity thereof.

44-3-49. Liability of media for subdivision advertisements.

The owner, publisher, licensee, or operator of any newspaper, magazine, visual or sound broadcasting station or network of stations or the agents or employees of any owner, publisher, licensee, or operator of a newspaper, magazine, visual or sound broadcasting station or network of stations shall not be liable under this article for any advertising of any subdivision or any lot, parcel, unit, or interest in any subdivision which is carried in a newspaper or magazine or by any visual or sound broadcasting station or network of stations nor shall any of those persons be liable under this article for the contents of the advertisement.

44-5-151. Anatomical gift; confidentiality of HIV test result.

(2) If the donor is deceased, provide confidential notification of such determination to any known physician of the donor, which physician shall have the sole discretion whether the person who executed the gift of the body part or any person at risk of being infected with HIV by the donor should be notified by that physician of such determination.

44-3-185. False advertising prohibited time-share units

(a) It shall be unlawful for any person, directly or indirectly, to sell or offer for sale time-share intervals in this state by authorizing, using, directing, or aiding in the dissemination, publication, distribution, or circulation of any statement, advertisement, radio broadcast, or telecast concerning the time-share project in which the time-share intervals are offered, which contains any statement, or sketch which is false or misleading or contains any representation or pictorial representation of proposed improvements or nonexistent scenes without clearly indicating that the improvements are proposed and the scenes do not exist.

(b) Nothing in this Code section shall be construed to hold the publisher or employee of any newspaper, or any job printer, or any broadcaster or telecaster, or any magazine publisher, or any of the employees thereof, liable for any publication referred to in subsection (a) of this Code section unless the publisher, employee, or printer has actual

knowledge of the falsity thereof or has an interest either as an owner or agent in the time-share project so advertised.

44-5-211. Forfeiture of abandoned cemetery lots.

(e) (1) Notice of the hearing shall be given by the owner, the governing board, or other officials by posting copies of the notice in three conspicuous places in the cemetery which is owned or operated by the owner, the governing board, or other officials and by mailing a copy of the notice by registered or certified mail to the last known owner of the lot; and a notice of the hearing shall be published once each week for three successive weeks in some newspaper of general circulation in the county, the first publication being made not less than 30 days before the date of the hearing.

(2) The notice shall identify the lot and shall state:

(A) The name and address of the last known owner of the lot;

(B) That a hearing will be held to determine whether or not the present owner of the lot shall have his rights and interests therein terminated and forfeited by a declaration of abandonment of the lot; and

(C) The time and place of the hearing.

(d) Within 30 days after the date on which the court order is entered, the cemetery owner, the governing board, or other officials shall publish notice of the order once in a newspaper of general circulation in the county in which the cemetery is located and shall mail a copy of the order by registered or certified mail to the last known owner of the lot or to the last known owner of the right of interment in the lot.

44-6-167. When sale of lands ordered partition.

Whenever an application is made for the partition of lands and tenements and any of the parties interest convinces the court that a fair and equitable division of the lands and tenements cannot be made by means of metes and bounds because of improvements made thereon, because the premises are valuable for mining purposes or for the erection of mills or other machinery, or because the value of the entire lands and tenements will be depreciated by the partition applied for, the court shall order a sale of such lands and tenements. The court shall appoint three discreet persons as commissioners to conduct such sale under such regulations and upon such just and equitable terms as it may prescribe. The sale shall take place on the first Tuesday in the month, shall be at the place of public sales in the county in which the land is located, and shall be advertised in some public newspaper once a week for four weeks.

44-7-79. Execution and levy of distress warrant.

Whenever a distress warrant is granted pursuant to this article, the distress warrant may be levied by the marshal, the sheriff, or the deputy on any property belonging to said tenant whether found on the premises or elsewhere; and the marshal, the sheriff, or the deputy shall advertise and sell the property in the same manner as in the case of levy and sale under execution.

44-9-41. Contents of petition for private easement.

(5) In all cases, the matter shall be advertised once a week for four consecutive weeks in the county newspaper which carries the sheriff advertisements. The advertisement shall describe the easement to be condemned as set forth in the petition and the owner or owners of the property so far as the same are known

44-10-26. Designation by ordinance of historic properties or districts.

(2) The commission and the local governing body shall hold a public hearing on the proposed ordinance. Notice of the hearing shall be published at least three times in the principal newspaper of general circulation within the municipality or county in which the property or properties to be designated or acquired are located; and written notice of the hearing shall be mailed by the commission to all owners and occupants of such properties. All the notices shall be published or mailed not less than ten nor more than 20 days prior to the date set for the public hearing.

44-12-204. Notice and publication of lists of abandoned property.

(a) Within 120 days from the filing of the report required by Code Section 44-12-202 or 44-12-203, the state revenue commissioner shall cause notice to be published at least once each week for two successive weeks in an English language newspaper of general circulation in the county in this state in which is located the last known address of any person to be named in the notice.

(b) The published notice shall be entitled "Notice of Names of Persons Appearing to be Owners of Abandoned Property" and shall contain:

(1) The names, in alphabetical order, and last known addresses, if any, of persons listed in the report and entitled to notice within the county;

(2) A statement that information concerning the amount or description of the property and the name and address of the holder may be obtained by any persons possessing an interest in the property by addressing an inquiry to the state revenue commissioner; and

(3) A statement that, if proof of claim is not presented by the owner to the holder and if the owner's right to receive the property is not established to the holder's satisfaction within 65 days from the date of the second published notice, the abandoned property will be placed, not later than 85 days after such publication date, in the custody of the state revenue commissioner, to whom all further claims must thereafter be directed.

44-12-321(b). Die, form or pattern molder's intent to sell unclaimed item.

(b) If there is no return of the receipt of the mailing or if the postal service returns the notice as being undeliverable, or the molder shall publish notice of the molder's intention to sell the die, mold, form, or pattern in a newspaper of general circulation in the county of the customer's last known place of business. The notice shall include a description of the die, mold, form, or pattern.

44-13-7. Publication of notice of application for homestead exemption.

When the schedule has been filed and the application has been made, the judge of the probate court, in order that all persons may know when action will be taken on the petition, shall publish in the newspaper in which the legal advertisements of the county are published, not more than twice, a notice as follows:

"A.B. has applied for exemption of personalty, and setting apart and valuation of realty exempt from levy and sale under Article 1 of Chapter 13 of Title 44 of the Official Code of Georgia Annotated, and I will pass upon the same at _____, on the ___ day of _____, 19_____, at my office. C.D. , Judge of the Probate Court."

44-13-82. Sale of realty and distribution of proceeds by receiver.

When a receiver is appointed as provided in Code Section 44-13-80, he shall proceed to advertise the real estate once a week for four weeks in the public newspaper in which the sheriff's sales of the county are advertised. On the first Tuesday of the month immediately following the last advertisement, the receiver shall expose the same for sale at public auction and the money arising from the sale of the property shall be delivered to the judge of the probate court for distribution among the several creditors of the applicant, such distribution to be made according to the dignity of the claims of the several creditors.

44-13-83. Procedure for sale of personalty.

Personal property shall be disposed of in the manner provided in Code Section 44-13-82, except that the receiver shall advertise the same in three of the most public places of the county for 30 days and shall not be required to advertise the same in a public newspaper.

44-14-120. Enforcement of rights under trust deed.

(2) Upon the petition being filed, the court shall grant an order directing the sums demanded in the petition, together with interest and costs, to be paid into the court on or before the first day of the next term immediately succeeding

the one at which the order is granted, which order shall be published once a week for four weeks in some newspaper generally circulated in the county or shall be served on the maker of the deed or his special agent or attorney at least 20 days prior to the time at which the money is directed to be paid into the court.

44-14-162. Foreclosure of mortgages under power of sale.

No sale of real estate under powers contained in mortgages, deeds, or other lien contracts shall be valid unless the sale shall be advertised and conducted at the time and place and in the usual manner of the sheriff's sales in the county in which such real estate or a part thereof is located and unless notice of the sale shall have been given as required by Code Section

44-14-162-2. Notice for sale under power in a mortgage.

(B) The notice required by subsection (a) of this Code section shall be given by mailing to the debtor a copy of the published legal advertisement or a copy of the notice of sale submitted to the publisher.

44-14-180. Manner of foreclosing on mortgages.

(2) Upon the filing of the petition, the court shall grant a rule directing that the principal, the interest, and the costs be paid into court. The rule shall be published twice a month for two months or served on the mortgagor or his special agent or attorney at least 30 days prior to the time at which the money is directed to be paid into the court.

44-14-302. Levy and sale of property.

When the execution provided for by Code Section 44-14-300 is delivered to a constable, he shall levy on the property wherever it may be found; and, after advertising the same for ten days preceding the sale by giving a full description of the property to be sold and the process under which he is proceeding in a written advertisement at three or more public places in the district in which the property may be found, he shall put up and expose the property for sale as provided in this Code section.

44-14-411. Sale of property at public auction by involuntary depository.

The depositories shall publish a notice containing a general description of the property and the time and place of sale once a week for two successive weeks prior to the date of the sale in a newspaper of general circulation in the place of the sale or the nearest place thereto.

45-11-6. Demanding more than legal fees for advertising.

Any judge of the probate court, sheriff, coroner, clerk, marshal, or other officer who shall receive, collect, or demand other and greater fees for any legal advertising than are provided by law shall be guilty of extortion as defined in Code Section 45-11-5, and shall be punished as provided in that Code section.

45-11-7. Retaining compensation for legal advertisements.

If any officer shall directly or indirectly demand or retain as a commission any part of the compensation allowed by law to publishers for publishing legal advertisements, he shall be guilty of extortion as defined in Code Section 45-11-5 and shall be punished as provided in that Code section.

45-13-27. Publication of official state directory.

It shall be the duty of the Secretary of State to publish in each odd-numbered year an official directory of state and county officials and officers. Such directory shall also contain the names of the members of the Georgia delegation to the Congress of the United States. The directory shall contain the name, political party affiliation, independent status, or nonpartisan status of each person elected to a state or county office or to the Congress of the United States from this state. The directory shall contain such additional information as the Secretary of State shall prescribe in order to make the directory a useful and convenient reference work.

45-13-28. Public information services and materials; user fees.

The Secretary of State shall be authorized to prescribe by rule or regulation user fees to be charged and collected for public information services and materials, including, but not limited to, the state directory and the mail reference service; and for electrostatic copies, photostatic copies, microfilm, microfiche, and photographs of information, documents, or records which the Secretary of State is statutorily required to accept, maintain, or compile. Such rules and regulations shall be promulgated in accordance with Chapter 13 of Title 50, the "Georgia Administrative Procedure Act." The fees shall be in such amounts which are reasonably estimated to cover the cost of the services, materials, or copies provided.

45-13-46. State archives documents.

Any state, county, or other official is authorized, in his or her discretion, to turn over for permanent preservation in the Division of Archives and History any official books, records, documents, original papers, manuscript files, newspaper files, portraits, and printed volumes not in current use in his or her office. The Secretary of State shall provide for the preservation of said materials; and, when so surrendered, copies thereof shall be made and certified by the director upon the application of any person interested, which certification shall have the same force and effect as if made by the officers originally in custody of them and for which the same fees shall be charged.

45-13-50. State archives access.

The Division of Archives and History shall make accessible to the general public for not less than the hours of 9:30 A.M. to 3:30 P.M. on every Saturday, except legal holidays and such days as may be required to relocate the division and the records therein, such records and facilities as are ordinarily available to the public during regular office hours on weekdays.

45-16-34 (b). Documents subpoenaed by coroners.

Any books, records, or papers received by the coroner or medical examiner pursuant to the subpoena must be regarded as confidential information and privileged and not subject to disclosure under Article 4 of Chapter 18 of Title 50.

45-16-27 (c). Medical examiner and coroner documents and autopsy photographs confidential.

(c). When a coroner or a medical examiner or a medical examiner from the office of the chief medical examiner, as established in Code Section 35-3-153, conducts an investigation into the death of an individual, the coroner, medical examiner or medical examiner from the office of chief medical examiner shall be authorized to issue subpoenas to compel the production of any books, records, including but not limited to medical records from hospitals, medical clinics, psychiatric hospitals, physicians' offices, chiropractors' offices, and any other health care delivery facility, or papers relevant to the cause of death including without limitation AIDS confidential information as defined by Code section 31-22-9.1. Any books, records, or papers received by the coroner, medical examiner, or medical examiner from the office of the chief medical examiner pursuant to the subpoena must be regarded as confidential information and privileged and not subject to disclosure under Article 4 of Chapter 18 of Title 50. The actual costs of copying any books, records, or papers for the purposes of responding to a subpoena under this subsection shall be paid out of county funds to the person or entity required to respond to that subpoena, and the governing authority of the county which that coroner or county medical examiner is a public officer shall pay those costs within 30 days after a bill therefor is submitted to the county. A medical examiner from the office of chief medical examiner shall pay the costs of copying from state funds within 30 days after a bill therefor is submitted to the state.

(d)Autopsy photographs shall not be subject to disclosure pursuant to Article 4 of Chapter 18 of title 50; provided, however, that this subsection shall have no application to the disclosure of such photographs to law enforcement agencies and prosecutors for law enforcement purposes or, in closed criminal investigations, to medical schools, medical facilities, and physicians for medical purposes; to individuals who have secured a written release from the

deceased's next of kin; or to the next of kin. It shall be the responsibility of the next of kin to show proof of the familial relationship. For purposes of securing a written release or when access to the photographs is requested by the next of kin, the deceased's next of kin shall be:

- (1) The spouse of the deceased if living;
- (2) If there is no living spouse of the deceased, an adult child of the deceased;
- (3) If there is no living spouse or adult child, a parent of the deceased;
- (4) If there is no living spouse, adult child, or parent, a sibling of the deceased;
- (5) If there is no living spouse, adult child, parent, or sibling of the deceased, a grandparent of the deceased;
- (6) If none of the above are living, an uncle of the deceased;
- (7) If none of the above are living, an aunt of the deceased;
- (8) If none of the above are living, a first cousin of the deceased.

45-17-8.2 (b). Notary public advertising.

(b) A notary who is not an attorney licensed to practice law in this state who advertises the person's services as a notary public in English or any other language, by radio, television, signs, pamphlets, newspapers, other written communication, or in any other manner, shall post or otherwise include with the advertisement the notice set forth in this subsection in English and in every other language used for the advertisement. The notice shall be of a conspicuous size, if in writing, and shall state: 'I AM NOT AN ATTORNEY LICENSED TO PRACTICE LAW IN THE STATE OF GEORGIA, AND I MAY NOT GIVE LEGAL ADVICE OR ACCEPT FEES FOR LEAGAL ADVICE.' If the advertisement is made by radio or television, the statement may be modified but must include substantially the same message.

45-18-36. State Employee Payroll Records.

(a) The salary reduction or deductions referred to in this article shall be instituted at the request of the participating employees by the payroll departments applicable to the respective employees.

(b) Records of participation agreements, payroll deductions, investment options, and other individual account information shall be maintained as confidential by the administrator. The records shall not be disclosed except as necessary to accomplish the purposes of this article or in cases where a subpoena has been issued for the purpose of discovery or as otherwise authorized in writing by the employee. This prohibition shall not bar federal, state, or local tax authorities from such access to the records as may be necessary to establish the tax status or liability of a participating employee.

45-19-31. Unlawful practices in advertisement of employment.

It is an unlawful practice for any employer to print or publish or cause to be printed or published a notice or advertisement relating to employment by such an employer indicating any preference, limitation, specification, or discrimination based on race, color, religion, national origin, sex, handicap, or age, except that such a notice or advertisement may indicate a preference, limitation, or specification based on race, color, religion, national origin, sex, handicap, or age when religion, national origin, sex, handicap, or age is a bona fide occupational qualification for employment.

45-20-1(d)(11). Access to registry of employment opportunities.

(11) Maintain and make available to the public at large a state-wide central registry of employment vacancies and job announcements in state government as provided to the state merit system by agencies seeking assistance in filling job vacancies.

45-20-91. State Employee Drug Tests.

Any applicant for state employment who refuses to submit to an established test for the use of illegal drugs or who shows a positive result from such test shall be disqualified from employment by the state or any public school system. Such disqualification shall not be removed for a period of two years from the date that such test was adminis-

tered or offered, whichever is later. The State Personnel Board shall provide by rule and regulation for the administration of the test and any verification procedure. The results of such tests as to person deemed disqualified as a result shall be confidential and shall not be a public record.

45-22-9. Hazardous Chemicals.

On and after July 1, 1989, each employer shall publish in January and July of each year a list of hazardous chemicals that its employees use or are exposed to in the workplace. Such list shall be available for public inspection at the office of such employer.

46-2-23.1 (b). Gas company notice of application for alternative form of regulation.

(b) A gas company may from time to time file an application with the commission to have its rates, charges, classifications, and services regulated under an alternative form of regulation. Within ten days of the filing, the gas company shall publish a notice generally describing the application in a newspaper or newspapers with general circulation in its service territory.

46-2-94. Advertising for unauthorized household goods carrier.

(a) Whenever the commission, after a hearing conducted in accordance with the provisions of subsection (b) of the Code Section 46-2-91, finds that any person, firm, or corporation is operating as a household goods carrier for hire without a valid certificate of public convenience and necessity issued by the commission or is holding itself out as such a carrier without such a certificate in violation of subsection (b) of this Code section, the commission may impose a fine of not more than \$5,000.00 for each violation. The commission may assess the person, firm, or corporation an amount sufficient to cover the reasonable expense of investigation incurred by commission. The commission may also assess interest at the rate specified in paragraph (1) of subsection (b) of Code Section 46-91 on any fine or assessment imposed, to commence on the day the fine or assessment becomes delinquent. All fines, assessments, and interest collected by the commission shall be paid into the general fund of the state treasury. Any party aggrieved by a decision of the commission under this subsection may seek judicial review as provided in subsection (c) of Code Section 46-2-91.

(b) Any person, firm, or corporation who knowingly and willfully issues, publishes, or affixes or causes or permits the issuance, publishing, or affixing of any oral written advertisement, broadcast or other holding out to the public, or any portion thereof, that the person, firm, or corporation is in operation as a household goods carrier for hire without having a valid certificate of public convenience and necessity issued by the commission is guilty of a misdemeanor. Any fine or assessment imposed by the commission pursuant to the provisions of subsection (a) of this Code section shall not bar criminal prosecution pursuant to the provisions of this subsection.

46-3-131. Revenue bonds, bond anticipation notes by public utility or transportation authority.

(l) Prior to the hearing of the cause, the clerk of the Superior Court of Fulton County shall publish in the official organ of Fulton County once during each of the two weeks immediately preceding the week in which the hearing is to be held a notice to the public that, on the day specified in the order providing for the hearing of the cause, the same will be heard.

46-3-132. Validation of contracts for payments pledged as security for bonds.

(c) Notice of such proceeding shall be included in the notice of validation hearing required by Code Section 46-3-131 to be issued and published by the clerk of the Superior Court of Fulton County. In addition to such notice required to be published by the clerk of the Superior Court of Fulton County. In addition to such notice required to be published in Fulton County, such notice shall also be published in the newspaper in which sheriff's advertisements are published, once a week during each of the two weeks immediately preceding the week of the hearing, in each county in which any portion of any of the defendant political subdivisions lie.

46-3-322. Incorporation of electric membership corporation.

(c) Together with the articles of incorporation, the incorporator or incorporators or his or their representative shall deliver to the Secretary of State:

(4) A letter addressed to the publisher of a newspaper which is the official organ of the county where the initial registered office of the electric membership corporation is to be located or which is a newspaper of general circulation published within that county whose most recently published annual statement of ownership and circulation reflects a minimum of 60 percent paid circulation. This letter shall contain a notice to be published four times in the newspaper and shall be in substantially the following form:

(name and address of the newspaper designated by the incorporator or incorporators or his or their representative)

Dear Sirs:

You are requested to publish, four times, a notice in the following form:

“_____ (name of electric membership corporation) has been duly incorporated on _____ (month, day, and year

to be inserted by the Secretary of State), by the issuance of a certificate of incorporation by the Secretary of State in accordance with the applicable provisions of Article 4 or Chapter 3 of Title 46, the ‘Georgia Electric Membership Corporation Act.’ The initial registered office of the electric membership corporation is located at _____ (address of registered office) and its initial registered agent at such address is (name of agent).”

(5) A check, draft, or money order in the amount of \$60.00, payable to the designated newspaper.

(h) The notice provided for in paragraph (4) of subsection (c) of this Code section shall be published within ten days after receipt of the notice by the newspaper. Failure on the part of the Secretary of State to mail the notice or failure on the part of the newspaper to comply with this subsection shall not invalidate the issuance of the certificate of incorporation by the Secretary of State.

46-3-363. Obtaining of certificate from Secretary of State upon amendment of name of electric membership corporation.

(c) Together with the articles of amendment, the electric membership corporation shall cause to be delivered to the Secretary of State:

(4) A letter addressed to the publisher of a newspaper which is the official organ of the county where the registered office of the electric membership corporation is located or which is a newspaper of general circulation published within that county whose most recently published annual statement of ownership and circulation reflects a minimum of 60 percent paid circulation. This letter shall contain a notice to be published four times in the newspaper and shall be in substantially the following form:

(Name and address of the newspaper designated by the electric membership corporation)

Dear Sirs:

You are requested to publish, four times, a notice in the following form:

“The Articles of Incorporation of _____ (name of electric membership corporation) have been duly amended on _____, _____ (month, day, and year to be inserted by the Secretary of State), by the issuance of a certificate of amendment by the Secretary of State, in accordance with the applicable provisions of Article 4 of Chapter 3 of Title 46, the ‘Georgia Electric Membership Corporation Act.’ “

Enclosed is a (check, draft, or money order) in the amount of \$60.00 in payment of the cost publishing this notice.

Very truly yours,

(Name and address of the electric membership corporation or its representative)

(5) A check, draft, or money order in the amount of \$60.00, payable to the designated newspaper.

(h) The notice provided for in paragraph (4) of subsection (c) of this Code section shall be published within ten days

after receipt of the notice by the newspaper. Failure on the part of the Secretary of State to mail the notice or failure on the part of the newspaper to comply with this subsection shall not invalidate the issuance of the certificate of incorporation by the Secretary of State.

46-3-382. Approval of merger or consolidation plan by members.

If an electric membership corporation which is a party to any such plan provides retail service, notice that the merger is proposed and of the times and places of the proposed meetings of members for the purpose of voting on the merger shall be delivered not less than 30 days nor more than 90 days before such meeting to the publisher of each newspaper which is the official organ of each county in which each electric membership corporation provides service or to the publisher of one or more newspapers of general circulation published within each such county whose most recently published annual statement of ownership and circulation reflect a minimum of 60 percent paid circulation, together with a check, draft, or money order in the amount of \$15.00 in payment of the cost of publishing such notice and a request that such notice be published one time as soon as practicable, but in any event within ten days after receipt of the notice by the newspaper.

46-3-383. Articles of Merger or articles of consolidation.

(d) Together with the articles of merger or articles of consolidation, the merging or consolidating electric membership corporations shall cause to be delivered to the Secretary of State:

(4) A letter addressed to the publisher of a newspaper which is the official organ of the county where the registered office of the surviving or new electric membership corporation is to be located or which is a newspaper of general circulation published within that county whose most recently published annual statement of ownership and circulation reflects a minimum of 60 percent paid circulation. This letter shall contain a notice to be published four times in the newspaper and shall be in substantially the following form:

(name and address of the newspaper designated by the merging or consolidating electric membership corporations)

Dear Sirs:

You are requested to publish, four times, a notice in the following form:

“A (merger) (consolidation) (has been) (will be) effected by and between _____(name and state of incorporation of each of the constituent electric membership corporations) on _____(month, day, and year to be inserted by the Secretary of State) by the issuance of a certificate of (merger) (consolidation) by the Secretary of State, in accordance with the applicable provisions of Article 4 of Chapter 3 of Title 46, the ‘Georgia Electric Membership Corporation Act.’ The name of the (surviving electric membership corporation in the merger) (new electric membership corporation resulting from the consolidation) (is) (will be) _____ (set forth the name and state of incorporation of the surviving electric membership corporation or new electric membership corporation, as the case may be), the registered office of which (is) (will be) located at _____ (address of registered office).”

Enclosed is a (check, draft, or money order) in the amount of \$60.00 in payment of the cost of publishing this notice.

Very truly yours,

(Name and address of merging or consolidating electric membership corporations or their representative)

(5) A check, draft, or money order in the amount of \$60.00 payable to the designated newspaper.

(i) The notice provided for in paragraph (4) of subsection (d) of this Code section and in subsection (b) of Code Section 46-3-382 shall be published within ten days after receipt of the notice by the newspaper. Failure on the part of the Secretary of State to mail the notice provided for in paragraph (4) of subsection (d) of this Code section or failure on the part of the newspaper to comply with this subsection shall not affect the validity of the meeting of members at which the merger or consolidation is approved or the validity of the certificate of merger or certificate

of consolidation issued by the Secretary of State.

46-3-401. Sale, lease, exchange, or other disposition of corporate assets requiring member approval.

(2) If the electric membership corporation provides retail service, notice that the sale, lease, exchange, or other disposition is proposed and of the time and place of the proposed meeting of members for the purpose of voting on such disposition shall be delivered not less than 30 days nor more than 90 days before such meeting to the publisher of each newspaper which is the official organ of each county in which the electric membership corporation provides service or to the publisher of each newspaper which is the official organ of each county in which the electric membership corporation provides service or to the publisher of one or more newspapers of general circulation published within each such county whose most recently published annual statement of ownership and circulation reflects a minimum of 60 percent paid circulation, together with a check, draft, or money order in the amount of \$15.00 in payment of the cost of publishing such notice and a request that such notice be published one time as soon as practicable but, in any event, within ten days after receipt of the notice by the newspaper. Such notice shall be published by each newspaper within ten days of its receipt of the notice; but failure of any newspaper to comply with such publication requirement shall not affect the validity of the meeting of members at which the disposition is approved and shall not affect the validity of the disposition.

46-3-420. Commencement of proceedings for voluntary dissolution of an electric membership corporation generally.

(2) If the electric membership corporation provides retail service, notice that dissolution is proposed and of the time and place of the proposed meeting of members for the purpose of voting on dissolution shall be delivered not less than 30 days nor more than 90 days before such meeting to the publisher of each newspaper which is the official organ of each county in which the electric membership corporation provides service or to the publisher of one or more newspapers of general circulation published within each such county whose most recently published annual statement of ownership and circulation reflects a minimum of 60 percent paid circulation, together with a check, draft, or money order in the amount of \$15.00 in payment of the cost of publishing such notice and a request that such notice be published one time as soon as practicable but, in any event, within ten days after receipt of the notice by the newspaper. Such notice shall be published by each newspaper within ten days of its receipt of the notice; but failure of any newspaper to comply with such publication requirement shall not affect the validity of the meeting at which dissolution is approved.

46-3-423. Procedure after filing statements of intent to dissolve.

(a) The electric membership corporation shall immediately cause notice of its intent to dissolve to be published in a newspaper which is the official organ of the county where the registered office of the electric membership corporation is located or which is a newspaper of general circulation published within that county whose most recently published annual statement of ownership and circulation reflects a minimum of 60 percent paid circulation. This notice shall be published four times in the newspaper and shall be in substantially the following form:

A Statement of Intent to Dissolve_____ (name of electric membership corporation), a Georgia electric membership corporation with registered office at _____ (address of registered office), has been delivered to the Secretary of State by said electric membership corporation and filed by him on _____, 19____ (month, day, and year), in accordance with the applicable provisions of Article 4 of Chapter 3 of Title 46, the "Georgia Electric Membership Corporation Act."

46-3-503. Fees for advertising.

The fee to be allowed to publishers for publishing any notice required under this article shall be \$15.00 for each