

M.C.L.A. 722.623



Michigan Compiled Laws Annotated [Currentness](#)

Chapter 722. Children

 Child Protection Law ([Refs & Annos](#))

→ **722.623. Required reports of child abuse or neglect; disposition**

Sec. 3. (1) An individual is required to report under this act as follows:

(a) A physician, dentist, physician's assistant, registered dental hygienist, medical examiner, nurse, person licensed to provide emergency medical care, audiologist, psychologist, marriage and family therapist, licensed professional counselor, certified social worker, social worker, social work technician, school administrator, school counselor or teacher, law enforcement officer, member of the clergy, or regulated child care provider who has reasonable cause to suspect child abuse or neglect shall make immediately, by telephone or otherwise, an oral report, or cause an oral report to be made, of the suspected child abuse or neglect to the department. Within 72 hours after making the oral report, the reporting person shall file a written report as required in this act. If the reporting person is a member of the staff of a hospital, agency, or school, the reporting person shall notify the person in charge of the hospital, agency, or school of his or her finding and that the report has been made, and shall make a copy of the written report available to the person in charge. A notification to the person in charge of a hospital, agency, or school does not relieve the member of the staff of the hospital, agency, or school of the obligation of reporting to the department as required by this section. One report from a hospital, agency, or school shall be considered adequate to meet the reporting requirement. A member of the staff of a hospital, agency, or school shall not be dismissed or otherwise penalized for making a report required by this act or for cooperating in an investigation.

(b) A department employee who is 1 of the following and has reasonable cause to suspect child abuse or neglect shall make a report of suspected child abuse or neglect to the department:

(i) Eligibility specialist.

(ii) Family independence manager.

(iii) Family independence specialist.

(iv) Social services specialist.

(v) Social work specialist.

(vi) Social work specialist manager.

(vii) Welfare services specialist.

(2) The written report shall contain the name of the child and a description of the abuse or neglect. If possible, the report shall contain the names and addresses of the child's parents, the child's guardian, the persons with whom the child resides, and the child's age. The report shall contain other information available to the reporting person that might establish the cause of the abuse or neglect, and the manner in which the abuse or neglect occurred.

(3) The department shall inform the reporting person of the required contents of the written report at the time the oral report is made by the reporting person.

(4) The written report required in this section shall be mailed or otherwise transmitted to the county family independence agency of the county in which the child suspected of being abused or neglected is found.

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(5) Upon receipt of a written report of suspected child abuse or neglect, the department may provide copies to the prosecuting attorney and the probate court of the counties in which the child suspected of being abused or neglected resides and is found.

(6) If an allegation, written report, or subsequent investigation of suspected child abuse or child neglect indicates a violation of sections 136b and 145c or sections 520b to 520g of the Michigan penal code, 1931 PA 328, [MCL 750.136b](#), [750.145c](#), and [750.520b](#) to [750.520g](#), has occurred, or if the allegation, written report, or subsequent investigation indicates that the suspected child abuse or child neglect was committed by an individual who is not a person responsible for the child's health or welfare, including, but not limited to, a member of the clergy, a teacher, or a teacher's aide, the department shall transmit a copy of the allegation or written report and the results of any investigation to a law enforcement agency in the county in which the incident occurred. If an allegation, written report, or subsequent investigation indicates that the individual who committed the suspected abuse or neglect is a child care provider and the department believes that the report has basis in fact, the department shall transmit a copy of the written report or the results of the investigation to the child care regulatory agency with authority over the child care provider's child care organization or adult foster care location authorized to care for a child.

(7) If a local law enforcement agency receives an allegation or written report of suspected child abuse or child neglect and the allegation, written report, or subsequent investigation indicates that the child abuse or child neglect was committed by a person responsible for the child's health or welfare, the local law enforcement agency shall refer the allegation or provide a copy of the written report and the results of any investigation to the county family independence agency of the county in which the abused or neglected child is found, as required by subsection (1)(a). If an allegation, written report, or subsequent investigation indicates that the individual who committed the suspected abuse or neglect is a child care provider and the local law enforcement agency believes that the report has basis in fact, the local law enforcement agency shall transmit a copy of the written report or the results of the investigation to the child care regulatory agency with authority over the child care provider's child care organization or adult foster care location authorized to care for a child. Nothing in this subsection or subsection (1) shall be construed to relieve the department of its responsibilities to investigate reports of suspected child abuse or child neglect under this act.

(8) For purposes of this act, the pregnancy of a child less than 12 years of age or the presence of a venereal disease in a child who is over 1 month of age but less than 12 years of age is reasonable cause to suspect child abuse and neglect have occurred.

CREDIT(S)

Amended by P.A.1980, No. 511, § 1, Imd. Eff. Jan. 26, 1981; P.A.1984, No. 418, § 1, Eff. March 29, 1985; [P.A.1988, No. 372, § 1, Eff. March 30, 1989](#); [P.A.1994, No. 177, § 1, Imd. Eff. June 20, 1994](#); [P.A.2002, No. 10, Imd. Eff. Feb. 14, 2002](#); [P.A.2002, No. 661, Imd. Eff. Dec. 23, 2002](#); [P.A.2002, No. 693, Eff. Mar. 1, 2003](#).

HISTORICAL AND STATUTORY NOTES

2005 Electronic Update

2002 Legislation

P.A.2002, No. 661, in subsec. (6), added the second sentence; and, in subsec. (7), inserted the second sentence.

P.A.2002, No. 693, explicitly amended the section as amended by P.A.2002, No. 10, without reference to the amendment by P.A.2002, No. 661.

[M.C.L.A. Const. Art. 4, § 25](#), provides:

"[Sec. 25](#). No law shall be revised, altered or amended by reference to its title only. The section or sections of the act altered or amended shall be re-enacted and published at length."

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P.A.2002, No. 693, in subsec. (3)(a), inserted "member of the clergy,"; rewrote subsecs. (6) and (7); and, made a nonsubstantive change in subsec. (8). Prior to the amendment by P.A.2002, No. 693, subsecs. (6) and (7) read:

"(6) If the report or subsequent investigation indicates a violation of sections 136b and 145c or sections 520b to 520g of the Michigan penal code, 1931 PA 328, [MCL 750.136b](#), [750.145c](#), and [750.520b](#) to [750.520g](#), or if the report or subsequent investigation indicates that the suspected abuse was not committed by a person responsible for the child's health or welfare, and the department believes that the report has basis in fact, the department shall transmit a copy of the written report and the results of any investigation to the prosecuting attorney of the counties in which the child resides and is found. If a written report or subsequent investigation indicates that the individual who committed the suspected abuse or neglect is a child care provider and the department believes that the report has basis in fact, the department shall transmit a copy of the written report or the results of the investigation to the child care regulatory agency with authority over the child care provider's child care organization or adult foster care location authorized to care for a child.

"(7) If a local law enforcement agency receives a written report of suspected **child abuse** or neglect, whether from the **reporting** person or the department, the report or subsequent investigation indicates that the abuse or neglect was committed by a person responsible for the child's health or welfare, and the local law enforcement agency believes that the report has basis in fact, the local law enforcement agency shall provide a copy of the written report and the results of any investigation to the county family independence agency of the county in which the abused or neglected child is found. If a written report or subsequent investigation indicates that the individual who committed the suspected abuse or neglect is a child care provider and the local law enforcement agency believes that the report has basis in fact, the local law enforcement agency shall transmit a copy of the written report or the results of the investigation to the child care regulatory agency with authority over the child care provider's child care organization or adult foster care location authorized to care for a child. Nothing in this subsection or subsection (6) shall be construed to relieve the department of its responsibility to investigate reports of suspected child abuse or neglect under this act."

For effective date provisions of P.A.2002, No. 693, see the Historical and Statutory Notes following [M.C.L.A. § 722.622](#).

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Source:

P.A.1975, No. 238, § 3, Eff. Oct. 1, 1975.

C.L.1970, § 722.623.

P.A.1978, No. 252, § 1, Eff. March 30, 1979.

P.A.1978, No. 573, § 1, Eff. March 30, 1979.

P.A.1978, No. 252, in subsec. (1), in the third sentence substituted "the reporting person" for "he" following "or school staff," and inserted "or her" following "thereof of his", and in the last sentence substituted "considered" for "deemed"; in subsec. (4), inserted "or otherwise transmitted"; and added subsec. (6).

P.A.1978, No. 573, in subsec. (1), in the third sentence deleted "thereof" following "person in charge"; and added subsec. (7).

The 1980 amendment, in subsec. (1), in the third sentence inserted "of the staff" and "the hospital, agency, or school" following "person in charge of", and deleted "staff" preceding "the reporting person", and added the last sentence; in subsec. (3), inserted "by the reported person"; and, in subsec. (6), deleted the last sentence, which read: "The prosecuting attorney may proceed under sections 135 to 145c of Act No. 328 of the Public Acts of 1931, as amended, being [sections 750.135](#) to [750.145c of the Michigan Compiled Laws](#), when a violation of these sections has occurred."

The 1984 amendment, in subsec. (1), in the first sentence inserted "a person licensed to provide emergency medical care," and "psychologist, family therapist," in the second sentence inserted "after making the oral report," and in

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the third sentence inserted "and" preceding "that" and "shall" preceding "make"; in subsec. (6), inserted "the Michigan penal code," and "being [section 750.145c of the Michigan Compiled Laws](#),"; and, in subsec. (7), inserted ", the pregnancy of a child less than 12 years of age or" and "over 1 month of age but".

The 1988 amendment, in subsec. (1), in the first sentence deleted "duly" preceding "regulated", inserted "shall make", and deleted "shall make" preceding "an oral report", and in the last sentence added "or for cooperating in an investigation"; in subsec. (5), substituted "in which" for "where"; in subsec. (6), inserted "or subsequent investigation", substituted "sections 136b and 145c or sections 520b to 520g" for "section 145c" and "[sections 750.136b](#), [750.145c](#) and [750.520b](#) to [750.520g](#)" for "[section 750.145c](#)", and inserted "or if the report or subsequent investigation indicates that the suspected abuse was not committed by a person responsible for the child's health or welfare," and "and the results of any investigation"; inserted subsec. (7); redesignated former subsec. (7) as subsec. (8); and, in subsec. (8), added "have occurred".

The 1994 amendment, in subsec. (1), in the first sentence inserted "registered dental hygienist,", "marriage and", and "licensed professional counselor,".

P.A.2002, No. 10, rewrote subsec. (1), which previously read:

"Sec. 3. (1) A physician, coroner, dentist, registered dental hygienist, medical examiner, nurse, a person licensed to provide emergency medical care, audiologist, psychologist, marriage and family therapist, licensed professional counselor, certified social worker, social worker, social work technician, school administrator, school counselor or teacher, law enforcement officer, or regulated child care provider who has reasonable cause to suspect child abuse or neglect shall make immediately, by telephone or otherwise, an oral report, or cause an oral report to be made, of the suspected child abuse or neglect to the department. Within 72 hours after making the oral report, the reporting person shall file a written report as required in this act. If the reporting person is a member of the staff of a hospital, agency, or school, the reporting person shall notify the person in charge of the hospital, agency, or school of his or her finding and that the report has been made, and shall make a copy of the written report available to the person in charge. One report from a hospital, agency, or school shall be considered adequate to meet the reporting requirement. A member of the staff of a hospital, agency, or school shall not be dismissed or otherwise penalized for making a report required by this act or for cooperating in an investigation."

P.A.2002, No. 10, also, in subsec. (2), in the last sentence, substituted "that" for "which"; in subsecs. (4) and (7), substituted "family independence agency" for "department of social services"; and, in subsec. (6), made nonsubstantive changes in textual citation styles.

Prior Laws:

C.L.1948, § § 722.571, 722.572, 722.572a.

P.A.1964, No. 98, § § 1, 2, 2a.

P.A.1966, No. 71, § 1.

P.A.1967, No. 219, § 1.

P.A.1970, No. 105, § 1.

C.L.1970, § § 722.571, 722.572, 722.572a.

CROSS REFERENCES

Children's ombudsman, persons entitled to file complaints with office, see [§ 722.925](#).

Construction of references to family independence agency and department of social services as references to department of human services, see [§ 400.226](#)

Minor as outpatient receiving mental health services, **reporting** suspected **child abuse** or neglect, see [§ 330.1707](#).

LAW REVIEW AND JOURNAL COMMENTARIES

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Civil liability for failing to report child abuse. Det.C.L.Rev. 135 (1977).

Civil liability for teachers' negligent failure to report suspected child abuse. 28 Wayne L.Rev. 183 (1981).

LAW REVIEW AND JOURNAL COMMENTARIES

Communications and violence against women: Relevant Michigan law on privilege, confidentiality, and mandatory reporting. Leslie A. Hagen & Kim Morden Rattet, 17 T.M. Cooley L.Rev. 186 (2000).

[Confidentiality in mediation: A conflict between two value systems. Perrin Rynders, 72 Mich.B.J. 1016 \(1993\).](#)

Governmental immunity for the child care social worker: Has Michigan gone too far for too little? 5 Cooley L.Rev. 763 (1988).

House of Judah: The problem of child abuse and neglect in communes and cults. Note, 18 U.Mich.J.L.Ref. 1089 (1985).

Physician's liability for failure to diagnose and report child abuse. 23 Wayne L.Rev. 1187 (1977).

Privileges in custody cases: Uses, non-uses and alternatives. Kay A. Schwarzberg, [71 Mich.B.J. 290 \(1992\)](#).

[Tort Law- No duty to protect a minor endangered by a third party or a duty for a former employer to disclose dangerous actions or violent tendencies of a past employee to a prospective employer absent a showing of a strong special relationship. Emily Weinberger, 78 U.Det. Mercy L.Rev. 147 \(2000\).](#)

Your privacy protected: HIPAA and its impact in Michigan's health professionals. Elizabeth Callahan Morris, Patrick J. Haddad and Daniel J. Schulte, [81 Mich.B.J. 28 \(November 2002\)](#).

LIBRARY REFERENCES

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Infants  13.
Westlaw Topic No. 211.
[C.J.S. Infants § § 5, 92 to 93, 95 to 98.](#)

RESEARCH REFERENCES

2002 Main Volume

Encyclopedias

[Mich. Civ. Jur. Licenses § 34](#), Revocation or Suspension -- Grounds.

[Mich. Civ. Jur. Minors § 38](#), Duty to Report Abuse.

Treatises and Practice Aids

[Gillespie MI Crim. Law & Proc. § 53:5](#), **Child Abuse; Reporting** Injuries.

[2 Michigan Court Rules Practice Evidence § 501.11.5](#), Social Worker Privilege-Exceptions to the Privilege.

[Michigan Pleading and Practice § 37:41](#), Who Are "Assigns"; Beneficiaries or Transferees of Rights in Life

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Insurance.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT

Due process, state duty to protect child from parental abuse, see [DeShaney v. Winnebago County Dept. of Social Services, U.S.Wis.1989, 109 S.Ct. 998, 489 U.S. 189, 103 L.Ed.2d 249.](#)

NOTES OF DECISIONS

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[1.](#) Validity

This section requiring psychologists and family therapists to report suspected child abuse was a constitutionally permissible invasion of a family's First Amendment right of privacy since a family did not have a protected First Amendment right to seek treatment for offender. [People v. Cavaiani \(1988\) 432 N.W.2d 409, 172 Mich.App. 706,](#) appeal denied. Constitutional Law [82\(10\)](#); Infants [12\(9\)](#)

This section requiring psychologist to report suspected child abuse did not violate psychologist's asserted Fourth Amendment right to privacy from unreasonable seizure of oral evidence. [People v. Cavaiani \(1988\) 432 N.W.2d 409, 172 Mich.App. 706,](#) appeal denied. Infants [12\(9\)](#)

Words "reasonable cause to suspect" in this section requiring psychologists to report suspected child abuse provided psychologist fair notice of conduct expected and, therefore, were not vague, in light of fact that psychologist was told by his patient that her father was fondling her breasts. [People v. Cavaiani \(1988\) 432 N.W.2d 409, 172 Mich.App. 706,](#) appeal denied. Infants [12\(9\)](#)

Psychologist convicted of violating this section requiring **reporting** of suspected **child abuse** had no standing to assert a Fifth Amendment privilege. [People v. Cavaiani \(1988\) 432 N.W.2d 409, 172 Mich.App. 706,](#) appeal denied. Witnesses [306](#)

Any information a patient chose to divulge to psychologist convicted of violating this section requiring him to report suspected child abuse was not protected by the Fifth Amendment, since psychologist was not agent of government. [People v. Cavaiani \(1988\) 432 N.W.2d 409, 172 Mich.App. 706,](#) appeal denied. Criminal Law [393\(1\)](#)

[2.](#) Reports, generally

Inasmuch as there is no violation of the physician-patient privilege when a hospital provides medical information on children to the department of social services staff conducting a protective services investigation under the Child Protection Act, § 722.621 et seq., a hospital is required to provide such medical information as is encompassed by § 722.623(2) and 722.626(2), even absent a parental release. Op.Atty.Gen.1978, No. 5406, p. 724.

Other persons and agencies, other than the "reporting person", such as the department of social services, hospital employees, members of social agencies, health care workers and relatives and friends of the allegedly abused or neglected child, will, of necessity, contribute reports, documents and photographs in conjunction with and subsequent to the filing of the initial referral, however, their contribution to the records are afforded the more limited confidentiality applicable to department files described in § 722.727(1), which permits disclosure of records to

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certain specified individuals or agencies. Op.Atty.Gen.1978, No. 5297, p. 430.

3. Reporting person

Statutory abrogation of physician-patient privilege in proceedings under Child Protection Law does not require that proceedings result from report of suspected abuse by someone obligated to make such report; report made by someone not under obligation to report, such as neighbor, is also "report" made pursuant to Child Protection Law. [In re Brock \(1993\) 499 N.W.2d 752, 442 Mich. 101](#). Infants  207

The identity of a "reporting person" is confidential. Op.Atty.Gen.1978, No. 5297, p. 430.

The "**reporting** person" under the Child Protection Law, § 722.621 et seq., is the person or persons who are members of certain professions and occupations identified in § 722.623(1) who are required to file a report based upon reasonable cause to suspect that **child abuse** or neglect has occurred and who make the referral to the Department of Social Services; also included is any person who has reasonable cause to suspect that **child abuse** or neglect has occurred and who makes a referral to the department or a law enforcement agency. Op.Atty.Gen.1978, No. 5297, p. 430.

4. Duty to report

Child Protection Law, relating to duty to report child abuse, was inapplicable in negligence action brought by minor male volunteer at county social services department, who was sexually assaulted by male department employee, against employee's former supervisor, notwithstanding supervisor's awareness of allegations that employee engaged in sexual misconduct with young males; there was no indication that supervisor had information relating to any specific child or knew that employee was engaging in abusive acts, and employee's alleged relationships were not of type covered by Law. [Murdock v. Higgins \(1997\) 559 N.W.2d 639, 454 Mich. 46](#). Infants  17

Director of county social services department was not required under Child Protection Law to report suspected child abuse, in connection with male employee whom director suspected of meeting underage males in park for purposes of sexual activity, and who, following transfer to another county social services department, sexually assaulted 18-year-old department volunteer; director had no names of specific persons with whom employee allegedly met at park, and director was not person responsible for care or welfare of volunteer, since volunteer was unknown to him. [Murdock v. Higgins \(1994\) 527 N.W.2d 1, 208 Mich.App. 210](#), appeal granted [549 N.W.2d 563, 451 Mich. 865](#), affirmed [559 N.W.2d 639, 454 Mich. 46](#). Infants  13

Plain language of Child Protection Law indicates that Law applies to known abuse of specific child and requires that person responsible for the child's health or welfare who has knowledge of such abuse report it. [Murdock v. Higgins \(1994\) 527 N.W.2d 1, 208 Mich.App. 210](#), appeal granted [549 N.W.2d 563, 451 Mich. 865](#), affirmed [559 N.W.2d 639, 454 Mich. 46](#). Infants  13

Physicians were required to file suspected child abuse report, where unable to make positive diagnosis of medical cause of minor child's frequent bone fractures so that only reasonable explanation for child's injuries was child abuse, and thus, physicians did not act in bad faith in filing child abuse reports. [Awkerman by Awkerman v. Tri-County Orthopedic Group, P.C. \(1985\) 373 N.W.2d 204, 143 Mich.App. 722](#). Infants  13.5(2)

Section 722.623 of the Child Protection Law, § 722.621 et seq., does not impose a duty on a community mental health professional to report child abuse when an adult recipient of community mental health services discloses that he or she was abused as a child or when an adult recipient discloses having abused a child, who is now an adult, unless there is reasonable cause to suspect that there is a threat of harm to a child. Op.Atty.Gen.1997, No. 6934.

Neither psychologists nor psychological examiners are required under § 722.621 to report suspected child abuse or child neglect to the department of social services, but may do so if they have reasonable cause to suspect child abuse or neglect. Op.Atty.Gen.1980, No. 5815, p. 1075.

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5. Production of records

In child neglect proceedings, parent's right to confidentiality as drug abuse patient must give way to best interests of child, and where drug treatment records were found to be "necessary and material" to state's proof of neglect, court of competent jurisdiction may authorize disclosure, and alleged drug or alcohol dependence of mother which caused newborn baby's drug withdrawal symptoms and failure to thrive was sufficient "good cause," as required by federal and state drug treatment statutes protective of confidentiality, to order production of treatment records. [Matter of Baby X \(1980\) 293 N.W.2d 736, 97 Mich.App. 111](#). Records  31

In neglect proceedings concerning newborn baby, who, within 24 hours of birth, began exhibiting symptoms of drug withdrawal, there was no reason to reverse based on lack of proper court order that hospital's records concerning baby's withdrawal symptoms and information regarding mother's drug abuse be produced, in light of probate judge's competent balancing of need for disclosure against injury to mother-drug abuse patient, to physician-patient relationship, and to treatment services, his carefully restrictive admissions and limited, private nature of proceedings. [Matter of Baby X \(1980\) 293 N.W.2d 736, 97 Mich.App. 111](#). Infants  253

6. Venereal disease

Diagnosis of a venereal disease or a vaginal infection based upon smear and culture indicating sexual abuse of a minor child under the age of 12 years would require a report of suspected child abuse or child neglect to be filed with the department of social services. Op.Atty.Gen.1980, No. 5815, p. 1075.

7. Civil liability

Liability, under Child Protection Act, for failure of person required to report suspected **child abuse** to do so is limited to claims for damages by identified abused child about whom no report was made; statutory **reporting** duty, with its attendant civil liability, does not extend to any person other than allegedly abused child. [Marcelletti v. Bathani \(1993\) 500 N.W.2d 124, 198 Mich.App. 655](#), appeal denied [505 N.W.2d 582, 443 Mich. 860](#). Infants  13.5(2)

Even if physician's statutory duty, and its attendant civil liability, to report suspected child abuse extended to third parties, infant's injuries allegedly caused by baby-sitter were not proximately caused by physician's failure to make report concerning another child who was allegedly abused by baby-sitter; even if physician had reported alleged earlier incident, infant would not necessarily have been protected from baby-sitter as suspected abuse reports are confidential, and, even if baby-sitter were licensed child care provider whose license was revoked due to report, no statutory provision requires notification of license revocation to clients of provider or general public. [Marcelletti v. Bathani \(1993\) 500 N.W.2d 124, 198 Mich.App. 655](#), appeal denied [505 N.W.2d 582, 443 Mich. 860](#). Infants  13.5(1)

Child Protection Law abrogated common-law immunity for persons required to report abuse and neglect, including government employees; list of persons required by statute to report suspected abuse and neglect includes persons who could be government employees, and by providing immunity for reporting abuse, legislature, by specific implication, negated other forms of immunity those persons might have. [Williams v. Coleman \(1992\) 488 N.W.2d 464, 194 Mich.App. 606](#). Action  12

8. Administrative remedies

Lack of jurisdiction by Board of Examiners of Social Workers to enforce the Child Protection Law did not prevent it from holding license revocation hearing and penalizing social worker for failing to report suspected child abuse. [Becker-Witt v. Board of Examiners of Social Workers \(2003\) 663 N.W.2d 514, 256 Mich.App. 359](#), appeal denied [668 N.W.2d 146, 469 Mich. 876](#). Licenses  38

Board of Examiners of Social Workers never abandoned claim at license revocation hearing that social worker's purported violation of Child Protection Law by failing to report suspected child abuse constituted incompetence.

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[Becker-Witt v. Board of Examiners of Social Workers \(2003\) 663 N.W.2d 514, 256 Mich.App. 359](#), appeal denied [668 N.W.2d 146, 469 Mich. 876](#). Licenses  38

Substantial evidence supported referee's finding that social worker violated Child Protection Law by failing to report suspected child abuse; social worker had reason to believe that client committed an act of abuse, and two Family Independence Agency employees testified at license revocation hearing that social worker's client's files did not reveal any evidence that social worker ever made an oral or written report of the possible abuse. [Becker-Witt v. Board of Examiners of Social Workers \(2003\) 663 N.W.2d 514, 256 Mich.App. 359](#), appeal denied [668 N.W.2d 146, 469 Mich. 876](#). Licenses  38

"Negative evidence" testimony of agency employees that social worker's client's files did not reveal any evidence that social worker ever made an oral or written report of possible abuse in violation of Child Protection Law was admissible in administrative hearing concerning revocation of her license. [Becker-Witt v. Board of Examiners of Social Workers \(2003\) 663 N.W.2d 514, 256 Mich.App. 359](#), appeal denied [668 N.W.2d 146, 469 Mich. 876](#). Licenses  38

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