



# legislative update

from  
**Voices**  
for Georgia's Children

**February 17, 2026**

When I was younger, I always imagined the State Capitol as a dynamic place – full of excitement, intensity and purpose – which it is. What I did not factor into the equation, however, is the waiting part. Us “Capital Dogs” wait A LOT. We wait for bills to drop into the hopper; we wait for the Preacher of the Day to finish so the chamber doors will open again; we wait for 4-7 busloads of school children to go through the metal detector; we wait on Morning Orders and free advocacy-event coffee on the second floor. This week, I even waited quite a while to have my picture taken with the [Home Depot bucket](#) – all because I was already waiting on a hearing that had been delayed by more than an hour. I guess you could call that “waiting<sup>2</sup>”. We wait for votes, budgets to go online, and frequently, a bathroom stall. I wait for one of two elevators, Senate pages to deliver notes to lawmakers, and, right now especially, I wait for the completion of Crossover Day (Legislative Day 28, March 6). After Crossover Day, I plan to wait for Sine Die (Legislative Day 40, April 2), in case you were wondering.

Is all this waiting boring? For me, not really. What I have found is that it gives my brain space to relax and reflect. In fact, some days I look forward to a good wait so that my synapses can solve other problems, like how to best ask for money for school social workers ([See the SSW Action Alert Below](#)) or how to bathe my dog without covering my shoes in flea shampoo (I am still working on that last one). It gives me opportunity to reflect on times when I saw bipartisan agreement in committee and on the floors, which – believe it or not – happens the vast majority of the time. I also ponder those times when people or parties disagree. Even though I look totally spaced-out standing in line or languishing in a red chair, I am actually learning a lot about how humans think and feel, and about trust, faith and the dynamics of Power, all of which are part of governing. I recently read some [good research on the pluses of daydreaming](#), and it seems to me that daydreaming is probably how visionaries came up with things like the [theory of relativity](#), the [compass](#) (the first ones actually pointed South!), and awesome wins for kids, like the [Georgia Apex Program](#) – which was thunk-up ten years ago and now is in nearly 900 schools, and the [BOOST afterschool and summer learning program](#), which serves over 50,000 kids with the potential to serve tens of thousands more ([see the OST Action Alert below](#)). Daydreaming also happens to be cost neutral and screen-free! That is a policy win in anyone's book! So put your feet up, scan the below and then *wait* for next week's update while your brain magically solves nuclear fusion, global warming or that flea shampoo problem I mentioned earlier.

Contemplatively Your Lady in Waiting,  
Polly McKinney

## **Jump to Section:**

[Justice, Public Safety, and School Discipline](#)

[Child Welfare and Protection](#)

[Health & Behavioral Health](#)

[Maternal & Infant Care](#)

[Early Childhood Education & Out-of-School Time](#)

[K-12 Education](#)

[Higher Education](#)

[Environmental Safety](#)

[Shelter & Nutrition](#)

[Miscellaneous](#)

[Advocacy Asks](#)

[Resources You May Find Helpful](#)

[Upcoming Events](#)



## Justice, Public Safety, & School Discipline

Bill Number	Link to Bill	Sponsor	Summary	Status
HB 673	<a href="https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/70974">https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/70974</a>	(Lim-98th)	Allows certain minor offenders adjudicated as adults to be permitted first offender treatment. The bill also provides for retroactive first offender treatment under certain circumstances for offenders who were adjudicated as minors previously. (Georgia's First Offender Act allows some first-time offenders to avoid a conviction by completing certain requirements. Note that it is an alternative to a conviction on the offender's record, rather than a substitute for punishment.)	House Judiciary Juvenile Committee
HB 675	<a href="https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/70976">https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/70976</a>	(Cox-28th)	Creates felony offenses for providing material support for terrorism, including assisting in the preparation, commission, or concealment of terrorist acts or aiding designated foreign terrorist organizations. Violations require knowing and intentional conduct and are punishable by up to 20 years in prison, a fine of up to \$100,000, or both.	House Judiciary Non-Civil Committee. The bill will be heard in committee this TUESDAY.
HB 920	<a href="https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72052">https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72052</a>	(Roberts-52nd)	Prohibits any person who voluntarily associates (participation, formal affiliation, financial support, or public endorsement) with a hate group within the past ten years to serve as a peace officer or in a state militia role. Any person who currently serves as a peace officer or in a state militia role to have been a hate group member within the past ten years is subject to immediate investigation and potential removal from his or her position.	House Public Safety & Homeland Security Committee
HB 954	<a href="https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72179">https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72179</a>	(Bell-75th)	"Eric's Law"- Provides that any person with a physical or mental disability that is not immediately obvious or visible may request to have a symbol placed on the front of their driver's license indicating such disability. An applicant may also request the removal of the symbol from their driver's license. Upon receipt of a request for removal, the Department of Driver Services shall delete any records related to the notation and shall be prohibited from	House Motor Vehicles Committee

		disclosing any information regarding such request.	
<b>HB 994</b>	<a href="https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72261">https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72261</a> (Cheokas-151st)	Changes the offense of riot from a misdemeanor to a felony with the resulting penalty being imprisonment of one to 20 years. The bill also adds riot to the list of offenses that are not eligible for bail.	House Judiciary Non-Civil Committee
<b>HB 997</b>	<a href="https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72276">https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72276</a> (Leverett-123rd)	Limits how long the Department of Community Supervision may hold certain offenders in local jails while awaiting transfer, generally capping such holds at 30 days without local approval. The bill significantly increases the minimum per-diem reimbursement paid to counties for housing state inmates—from \$7.50 to at least \$50 per day—and revises when reimbursement begins and ends, tying payments more closely to sentencing, probation revocation, parole warrants, and arrest dates rather than transfer delays. It prohibits most felony offenders, probation violators, and parole violators from serving sentences in county facilities after conviction or revocation, with limited exceptions. The bill also clarifies transportation responsibilities, expands reimbursement eligibility (including potential enhanced payments for certain counties), and updates parole-related reimbursement provisions, including allowing reimbursement for medical costs when funds are appropriated.	House Judiciary Non-Civil Committee
<b>HB 1011</b>	<a href="https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72318">https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72318</a> (Gilliard-162nd)	Prohibits vehicle pursuits by law enforcement in residential areas unless there is an immediate risk to public safety or imminent threat of serious bodily injury or death, and probable cause exists to arrest the operator or an occupant for a serious violent felony. Each state, county, and local law enforcement agency must publish their pursuit policies online and establish a pursuit review committee to examine data, officer statements, and video recordings, and to recommend corrective actions, policy updates, training improvements, or disciplinary measures. Agencies conducting emergency response pursuits must publish an annual report detailing the number of pursuits initiated or terminated in residential areas, outcomes, injuries, fatalities, property damage, demographic information of	House Public Safety & Homeland Security Committee

individuals involved, and any disciplinary actions or policy changes resulting from pursuit reviews.

<b>HB 1025</b>	<a href="https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72355">https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72355</a>	(Davis-87th)	Establishes a formal structure for the Child in Need of Services (CHINS) program, including dedicated funding, management, and accountability to support uniform statewide implementation. It creates a CHINS Support Fund and provides definitions relevant to the program, including CHINS, status offenses, and responsible agencies. Subject to appropriations, the bill establishes a statewide CHINS coordinator within the Council of Juvenile Court Judges and designates a CHINS coordinator in each of Georgia's 16 RESA regions. It also requires the Department of Education to allocate CHINS funds based on poverty and service need indicators and to publish an annual public report detailing fund revenues, expenditures, supported activities, and recommendations.	House Judiciary Juvenile Committee
<b>HB 1060</b>	<a href="https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72511">https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72511</a>	(Jackson-68th)	"Georgia Public Safety Transparency and Citizen Protection Act of 2026"-Requires law enforcement officers to wear visible identification at all times while performing routine operations and to verbally identify themselves by last name when engaging with the public. Provides that a law enforcement officer commits the offense of kidnapping or unlawful arrest when the officer detains a person against their will while wearing a face covering and fails to verbally identify themselves as law enforcement. Defines "deadly force" as any force intended to cause, or that a law enforcement officer knows creates a substantial risk of causing, death or serious bodily injury. Prohibits the use of deadly force to apprehend a person who is fleeing or otherwise attempting to elude a law enforcement officer. The bill also authorizes reports of violations of these provisions to be submitted to, and investigated by, the Georgia Bureau of Investigation. Lastly, any law enforcement officer who fails to comply shall not be entitled to any privileged immunity against civil liability.	House Public Safety & Homeland Security Committee
<b>HB 1061</b>	<a href="https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72512">https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72512</a>	(Camp-135th)	"Mandi Ballinger Act" - Establishes a 12-member organizational committee consisting of the chairpersons of the House Judiciary Juvenile and Senate Judiciary Committees, as well as officials	Recommended DO PASS by the House Judiciary

		from the courts, Prosecuting Attorneys' Council, Georgia Association of Criminal Defense Lawyers, and other related organizations. The committee may confer with any subject matter experts, state agencies, and advisory members in connection to raising the age of juvenile offenders and must provide a report including all necessary changes required to include 17-year-old children in the juvenile justice system no later than December 1, 2027.	Juvenile Committee. The bill rests in House Rules Committee.
<b>HB 1075</b>	<a href="https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72501">https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72501</a>	Amends Georgia's sexual offense penalties to modify sentencing for offenders with prior trafficking convictions. Removes enhanced felony penalties for those previously convicted of human trafficking who commit certain sexual offenses. Thanks to the team at Gold Dome Partners for this summary!	House Judiciary Non-Civil Committee. The bill will be heard in committee this TUESDAY.
<b>HB 1076</b>	<a href="https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72502">https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72502</a> (Ehrhart-36th)	Creates a felony offense for knowingly obstructing, hindering, blocking, or interfering with a federal, state, or local law enforcement officer using a motor vehicle, punishable by up to \$100,000 in fines and one to five years of imprisonment.	House Judiciary Non-Civil Committee
<b>HB 1080</b>	<a href="https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72507">https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72507</a> (Neal-79th)	Creates a separate fund in the state treasury to support and enhance public safety and the administration of justice. Funds may be used for the purchase, lease, and maintenance of equipment, technology, and infrastructure for local law enforcement agencies and courts; to support workforce development; and to fund data-sharing systems and programs that promote public safety, judicial efficiency, and effective administration. The fund may accept voluntary gifts, grants, donations, devises, or contributions of money or property from private individuals, corporations, nonprofit organizations, or foundations, provided that no contributor receives any special privilege, consideration, or benefit not available to the public generally. The fund shall be governed by a nine-member board of trustees appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate.	House Public Safety & Homeland Security Committee

<b>HB 1127</b>	<a href="https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72681">https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72681</a> (Crawford-89th)	Updates the definition of a machine gun to include any combination of gun parts that can be readily converted to fire more than one shot automatically, without manual reloading, by a single function of the trigger. Creates the offense of unlawful possession of machine gun parts, punishable by imprisonment for not less than one year and not more than five years. Licensed manufacturers are exempt from this provision.	House Judiciary Non-Civil Committee
<b>HB 1175</b>	<a href="https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72786">https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72786</a> (Neal-79th)	Creates a specific offense for theft by shoplifting of essential items, defined as food or toiletry goods necessary for daily survival and basic well-being. When the total value of essential items stolen is less than \$100, the offense is classified as a misdemeanor punishable by the local governing authority, may be prosecuted by citation rather than arrest, and may not include a fine; courts may instead order community service, including service with food pantries or nonprofits. Upon a third conviction for shoplifting essential items, the defendant becomes subject to the standard shoplifting penalties applicable under existing law.	House Judiciary Non-Civil Committee
<b>HB 1223</b>	<a href="https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72913">https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72913</a> (Gullett-19th)	Public disclosure of audio and video recordings from devices used by law enforcement is not required when that audio, video, or images includes a deceased person, a person's death, or show a person in distress just prior to death, when there is no pending investigation. Recording shall be disclosed upon the order of a court and shall be further disclosed to the following persons provided that the person seeking the recording submits an affidavit that attests to the facts necessary to establish eligibility. If they are a representative of the estate, parent or guardian, an accused in a criminal case, a party to a civil action, an attorney for any of these people listed, or an attorney for a person who may pursue civil action when such recording is relevant to the potential civil action.	House Judiciary Committee
<b>HB 1226</b>	<a href="https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72917">https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72917</a> (Clark-100th)	Revises Georgia law on the justified use of force by adding a rebuttable presumption that force used to prevent death, great bodily injury, or a forcible felony is reasonable and necessary, while clarifying circumstances in which justification does not apply, including provocation and	House Judiciary Non-Civil Committee. The bill will be heard in

commission of a felony. It expands the types of evidence a defendant may introduce to support a justification claim, including prior family violence, dating violence, or child abuse by the alleged victim. The bill clarifies criminal immunity by specifying procedures and standards for pretrial immunity determinations, revises arrest standards to require probable cause that force was unlawful, and expands civil immunity to bar claims by the person against whom force was used as well as that person's representatives, heirs, and accomplices, while affirming that there is no duty to retreat.

committee this TUESDAY.

**HB 1243** <https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72972> (Holcomb-101st)

"Criminal Justice Researcher Access to Data Act"  
- Creates a legal framework for bona fide researchers to access criminal justice data and records held by state and local agencies, including certain sensitive and personally identifiable information under defined safeguards. The bill requires the Attorney General to issue guidance to criminal justice agencies on sharing data with qualified researchers and clarifies that such disclosures do not constitute public release under open records law. It authorizes agencies to charge reasonable, cost-based fees for fulfilling research requests.

House Judiciary Committee. The bill will be heard in committee this WEDNESDAY.

**HB 1248** <https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/73011> (Jackson-68th)

The Georgia Cannabis Freedom and Integrity Act establishes the Georgia Cannabis Commission as an independent state agency to oversee and regulate cannabis cultivation, manufacturing, testing, and dispensaries. The nine-member commission, appointed by the Governor and legislative leaders by August 1, 2026, would set public health and safety standards, implement a product tracking system, issue patient and caregiver registry cards, and enforce all rules under the law. The bill allows individuals age 21 and older to possess up to two ounces of cannabis, up to 10 grams of concentrates, and to cultivate up to three mature plants for personal use in an enclosed space. It expands existing low THC oil law to include all cannabis products. A 15% state excise tax would be imposed, with revenue allocated to public health programs, administration and enforcement, a social equity fund, and the state general fund. Driving under the influence, public use, and sales targeting

House Judiciary Non-Civil Committee

		children remain prohibited. Possession of two ounces or less is classified as a misdemeanor punishable by up to 12 months' confinement or a fine of up to \$1,000.	
<b>HB 1282</b>	<a href="https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/73131">https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/73131</a> (Smith-18th)	Adds aggravated sexual battery to the list of crimes involving victims under age 16 that are exempt from standard statute of limitation rules. The bill provides that for offenses committed between July 1, 1992, and June 30, 2012, the statute of limitations for aggravated sexual battery would not begin until the victim turns 16 or the offense is reported to law enforcement or another governmental agency, whichever occurs first. For offenses committed on or after July 1, 2012, aggravated sexual battery would be treated the same as other listed offenses, allowing prosecution at any time when the victim was under 16, subject to existing statutory exceptions.	House Judiciary Non-Civil Committee
<b>HB 1288</b>	<a href="https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/73138">https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/73138</a> (Cummings-39th)	Prohibits the withdrawal of blood from an incarcerated person for purposes of DNA testing unless the individual provides written consent or a court order authorizes the withdrawal.	House Judiciary Non-Civil Committee
<b>HB 1311</b>	<a href="https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/73199">https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/73199</a> (Santos-117th)	Prohibits courts from awarding attorney's fees to a defendant who has been found guilty of, or who has pleaded guilty or nolo contendere to, a sexual offense when the plaintiff in the civil action is the victim of that offense.	House Hopper
<b>SB 29</b>	<a href="https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/69545">https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/69545</a> (Williams-25th)	Provides for the collection of DNA samples of individuals arrested for the commission of a serious violent felony by the arresting officer or the processing facility at the time they are received or booked.	PASSED SENATE. Recommended DO PASS by the House Public Safety & Homeland Security Committee. The bill moves on to House Rules Committee.
<b>SB 116</b>	<a href="https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/70013">https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/70013</a> (Bearden-30th)	Requires DNA collection from individuals charged with a misdemeanor or felony who are subject to an immigration detainer notice and expands the	Recommended DO PASS by the Senate Public Safety

		definition of detention facilities to include jails and municipal detention facilities.	Committee. The bill is currently in Senate Rules Committee.	
<b>SB 116</b>	<a href="https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/70013">https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/70013</a>	(Bearden-30th)	Requires DNA collection from individuals charged with a misdemeanor or felony who are subject to an immigration detainer notice and expands the definition of detention facilities to include jails and municipal detention facilities.	Recommended DO PASS by the Senate Public Safety Committee. The bill moves to Senate Rules Committee.
<b>SB 160</b>	<a href="https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/70289">https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/70289</a>	(Kirkpatrick-32nd)	Requires an intelligent speed assistance device to be installed on vehicles belonging to individuals who have a second or subsequent conviction of a violation in regards to reckless driving outlined in O.C.G.A. 40-6-390.1. The maximum speed limit for the device will be no greater than 20 percent above the posted speed limit, and costs related to installation are incurred by the offender. The bill revises Code relating to DUI Alcohol or Drug Use Risk Reduction Programs by allowing the completion credit of any DUI Alcohol or Drug Use Risk Reduction Program to be acceptable in applying for a limited driving permit and requiring written consent to obtain and transfer electronic records in relation to the program. No fees may be charged in the electronic transfer of assessment component results. Additionally, online or remote courses that provide in-person instruction are prohibited. Certified DUI Alcohol or Drug Use Risk Reduction Programs are authorized to charge an assessment component fee of \$100, an intervention component fee of \$275, and a course enrollment fee that includes a materials fee of up to \$25, a state administration fee of \$30, and an additional assessment fee of \$10. Further Code is amended to change driver improvement clinic fees from \$95 to \$125.	PASSED SENATE. Assigned to the House Motor Vehicles Committee
<b>SB 391</b>	<a href="https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72174">https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72174</a>	(Parkes-7th)	Prohibits all government employees, including law enforcement, from conducting immigration enforcement activities without a judicial warrant issued. Prohibits action with the intent to assist in immigration enforcement on or in any school	Senate Judiciary Committee

grounds, college campuses, public places of worship, hospitals, public libraries, and family violence shelters.

**SB 419** <https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72329> (James-28th)

"Eric's ID Law"- Provides that any person with a physical or mental disability that is not immediately obvious or visible may request to have a symbol placed on the front of their driver's license indicating such disability. An applicant may also request the removal of the symbol from their driver's license. Upon receipt of a request for removal, the Department of Driver Services shall delete any records related to the notation and shall be prohibited from disclosing any information regarding such request.

Senate Public Safety Committee



## Child Welfare & Protection

Bill Number	Link to Bill	Sponsor	Summary	Status
<b>HB 57</b>	<a href="https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/69355">https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/69355</a>	(Cameron-1st)	Adds a step-grandparent and step-grandchild to the list of people in O.C.G.A. 16-6-22(a)(4) that are prohibited from having sexual intercourse or sodomy with one another.	PASSED HOUSE. Assigned to Senate Judiciary Committee.
<b>HB 256</b>	<a href="https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/69869">https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/69869</a>	(Wiedower-121st)	Revises the Foster Parents Bill of Rights to be the Foster Placements Bill of Rights, which applies to foster parents, relative caregivers, and fictive kin. The bill adds new rights for foster placements, including: (1) the right to a reasonable and prudent parent standard when determining the ability of a child in foster care to engage in certain extracurricular activities; (2) the right to request that a certified volunteer advocate be present at all meetings with the Department of Human Services (DHS) when the foster placement is present; (3) the right to be free from retaliation or discrimination based on a complaint or grievance with the Division of Family and Children Services (DFCS); (4) and the right to seek and obtain independent legal advice/counsel regarding the foster placement	Recommended DO PASS by the House Judiciary Juvenile Committee. The bill rests in House Rules Committee.

		status. Certain references to the Adoptive and Foster Parent Association of Georgia are changed to foster placement advocacy organizations. The bill changes the date by which DHS must develop a grievance procedure for dealing with grievances of foster parents from 2007 to 2026.	
<b>HB 421</b>	<a href="https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/70265">https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/70265</a> (Taylor-173rd)	Creates a felony offense for traveling to meet a child for indecent purposes, including traveling into the state, or causing another to do so, with intent to contact a child under 16, or a person believed to be under 16, to solicit, entice, or commit indecent acts or to solicit a parent or guardian to permit such conduct. Convictions carry felony prison sentences ranging from one to ten years or two to ten years, along with applicable sentencing provisions and sex offender registration requirements.	House Judiciary Non-Civil Committee. The bill will be heard in committee this TUESDAY.
<b>HB 490</b>	<a href="https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/70414">https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/70414</a> (Bazemore-69th)	Requires for employees at hotels to complete a human trafficking training within six months of being employed by a hotel during a two calendar year period. Any proprietor, owner, operator, or employee of a hotel who is knowledgeable of such premises is being utilized for trafficking of persons for labor or sexual servitude and fails to report such shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.	House Economic Development & Tourism Committee
<b>HB 689</b>	<a href="https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/71024">https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/71024</a> (Carpenter-4th)	Creates a flexible local grant program within the Georgia Department of Community Affairs State Housing Trust Fund for the Homeless to provide short term emergency rental and utility assistance, legal representation in eviction, mediation, and other homelessness prevention supports.	House State Planning & Community Affairs Committee. The bill will be heard in committee this THURSDAY.
<b>HB 943</b>	<a href="https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72141">https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72141</a> (Silcox-53rd)	Requires the Division of Family and Children Services (DFCS) to develop a five-year pilot program for providing screenings and clinical evaluations for autism spectrum disorder to children in foster care, prioritizing those who have been diagnosed with ADHD or reactive attachment disorder, or who have been prescribed psychotropic medication. The bill requires training and resources for DFCS providers and caregivers. The pilot program will begin in three regional service areas and expand	Recommended DO PASS by the House Judiciary Juvenile Committee. The bill rests in House Rules Committee.

		to additional areas each year. DFCS will submit a written report on the implementation and effectiveness of the pilot program upon one year of operation of the pilot program, and annually thereafter until July 1, 2031.	
<b>HB 965</b>	<a href="https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72214">https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72214</a> (Kahaian-81st)	Requires medical providers to provide copies of, and/or access to, an unemancipated minor's medical records upon written request by a parent or legal guardian, except where prohibited by applicable federal or state privacy laws, a court order removes that right, or the parental rights of the parent or legal guardian have been terminated.	House Judiciary Committee
<b>HB 984</b>	<a href="https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72244">https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72244</a> (Camp-135th)	Provides for a court order to locate the guardian of record of an alleged victim of child abuse, elder abuse, or abuse of a disabled adult when such victim is moved from a known address to an unknown location and there is an inquiry of the welfare and safety of such person.	House Judiciary Non-Civil Committee. The bill will be heard in committee this TUESDAY.
<b>HB 1002</b>	<a href="https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72295">https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72295</a> (Camp-135th)	Transfers Medicaid coverage for foster children from managed care to fee-for-service and gives the Dept. of Community Health permission to submit any Medicaid state plan amendments (to CMS) necessary to do so.	House Health Committee
<b>HB 1041</b>	<a href="https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72371">https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72371</a> (Scott-76th)	Establishes expedited court procedures and remedies related to the willful denial of court-ordered visitation or parenting time. It requires the Council of Juvenile Court Judges, in coordination with superior courts, to ensure hearings on visitation-denial motions are scheduled within 30 days of filing and given priority on court calendars. The bill defines "visitation denial" and "just cause," including emergency medical needs or imminent risk of harm, and sets evidentiary standards for court findings. It creates a rebuttable presumption that substantial and meaningful contact with both parents is in a child's best interest, subject to rebuttal based on abuse, neglect, substance abuse, abandonment, or similar factors. The bill authorizes courts to order make-up parenting time and to treat visitation denial as a substantial change in circumstances for modifying custody or parenting time. It permits courts to impose sanctions, including attorney's fees, fines, contempt findings, and potential	House Judiciary Juvenile Committee

reassignment of residential custody in cases of repeated or egregious denial. The bill allows temporary suspension or reduction of child support when a custodial parent willfully and repeatedly denies visitation, with limits on duration and procedural safeguards, including notice, a hearing, and written findings.

<b>HB 1043</b> <a href="https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72373">https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72373</a> (Scott-76th)	Creates the Georgia Child and Youth Trafficking Care Coordination Office within the Department of Human Services. The office shall: Operate a statewide hotline and reporting portal for child victims of labor or sexual trafficking, develop and implement a trauma-informed care coordination system, assign regional navigators, maintain a statewide data system, and develop training and protocols for hospitals, schools, DFCS, courts, and law enforcement. The office shall divide the state into regions to respond to referrals through multidisciplinary teams (MDT) composed of DFCS, law enforcement, prosecutors, courts, hospitals, schools, and behavioral health service providers.	House Judiciary Juvenile Committee
<b>HB 1141</b> <a href="https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72700">https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72700</a> (Camp-135th)	Requires medical records from a child's treatment while in temporary protective custody to be made available to the child's parent or legal guardian within five business days of intake. The parent or guardian must be notified of the records' availability using a method that provides proof of delivery. Failure to make the records available on time results in a \$500 per day fine for each day beyond the five-day deadline until the records are provided.	House Judiciary Juvenile Committee
<b>HB 1142</b> <a href="https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72701">https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72701</a> (Hagan-156th)	Conditions eligibility for a Pretrial Intervention and Diversion Program in domestic violence cases on the offender's agreement that any future domestic violence conviction may result in placement on a state registry. The bill creates a Georgia Bureau of Investigation-maintained registry of recidivist domestic violence offenders, requires courts and clerks to transmit conviction information, and authorizes public posting of limited identifying information. It also establishes registration fees, timelines for removal from the registry based on prior convictions, and prospective application for offenses committed on or after January 1, 2027.	House Judiciary Non-Civil Committee. The bill will be heard in committee this TUESDAY.

<b>HB 1154</b> <a href="https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72719">https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72719</a> (Clark-100th)	Adds human trafficking (labor or sexual servitude) to the list of death penalty charges.	House Judiciary Non-Civil Committee. The bill will be heard in committee this TUESDAY.
<b>HB 1187</b> <a href="https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72829">https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72829</a> (Hong-103rd)	Voids any provision of an agreement that has the purpose or effect of concealing the details relating to a claim of childhood sexual abuse as contrary to public policy. A person may agree to keep confidential any other provision of a settlement agreement, including the amount or payment terms of a settlement. The change in law is applicable to agreements entered into before, on, or after the effective date. A person may not enforce an agreement that prevents disclosure unless the person obtains a declaratory judgment that is final and declares that the agreement is enforceable.	Recommended DO PASS by the House Judiciary Committee. The bill rests in House Rules Committee.
<b>HB 1192</b> <a href="https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72841">https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72841</a> (Taylor-173rd)	Requires the Dept. of Human Services and the Dept. of Community Health to segregate state and federal funds that are designated for specific purposes, prohibiting commingling and use for any other purpose. It also directs the Commissioners of each department to conduct annual reviews of departmental operations, contracts, and accounting practices to identify cost savings and efficiency opportunities. Beginning December 31, 2026, the commissioner must report these findings annually to legislative appropriations and health committee leaders.	House Health Committee. The bill will be heard in committee this WEDNESDAY.
<b>HB 1207</b> <a href="https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72883">https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72883</a> (Reese-140th)	Creates a statewide registry of recidivist domestic violence offenders, to be maintained by the Georgia Crime Information Center and made publicly searchable through the Georgia Bureau of Investigation's website. The bill requires courts to order registration for individuals convicted of qualifying domestic violence offenses, establishes information-sharing duties for clerks of court, sets registration fees, and defines timeframes for removal from the registry based on the number of prior convictions. It also authorizes rulemaking, provides immunity for good-faith	House Judiciary Non-Civil Committee

actions, and applies to convictions occurring on or after January 1, 2027.

<p><b>HB 1210</b> <a href="https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72886">https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72886</a> (Kahaian-81st)</p>	<p>Defines “sex” and “affirming” for purposes of child welfare and custody proceedings and provides that a parent or legal guardian’s actions affirming a child’s sex shall not be considered abuse, neglect, or grounds for loss of custody, dependency findings, or child protective investigations. It prohibits courts from requiring parents or guardians to consent to social, hormonal, chemical, or surgical interventions intended to alter a child’s secondary sex characteristics. Provides that foster parents, adoptive parents, kinship caregivers, emergency placements, and contracted providers may not be denied placement or required to act contrary to their religious or sincerely held beliefs related to affirming a child’s sex. Requires state child placement decisions to be based solely on a child’s sex and limits state employees, contractors, and training programs from encouraging a child to adopt an identity different from the child’s sex or from withholding related information from parents or legal guardians. The Department of Human Services and the Department of Juvenile Justice must annually certify that they have no policy or practice requiring caregivers or contracted providers to act in a manner contrary to their religious or sincerely held beliefs.</p>	<p>House Judiciary Juvenile Committee</p>
<p><b>HB 1238</b> <a href="https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72959">https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72959</a> (Dempsey-13th)</p>	<p>Requires the Department of Community Health to submit a waiver request to the federal Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services to authorize the qualification of caregivers of those recipients of medical assistance who are under the age of 21 and at risk conditions for Medicaid reimbursement for the provision of respite care and related services. Upon approval of the waiver, the Department shall take all necessary steps to provide for payment of such care and services with Medicaid funds.</p>	<p>House Human Relations &amp; Aging Committee</p>
<p><b>HB 1283</b> <a href="https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/73132">https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/73132</a> (Panitch-51st)</p>	<p>Creates Family Justice Centers, coordinated with the Criminal Justice Coordinating Council, to provide co-located services for victims of family violence, sexual assault, child abuse, elder abuse, human trafficking, and related crimes.</p>	<p>House Judiciary Juvenile Committee</p>

Authorizes counties, municipalities, district attorneys, or nonprofits to establish centers through collaborative agreements. Centers must operate under a memorandum of understanding, include dedicated law enforcement presence, ensure confidentiality, provide trauma-informed and accessible services, and maintain governance and qualification standards; nonprofit centers must comply with state nonprofit requirements and designate a fiscal agent. The bill authorizes CJCC grant funding, requires annual reporting without personally identifiable victim information unless court ordered, provides certain civil immunities to center personnel, and clarifies that partner agency records are not deemed in law enforcement or prosecutorial possession unless obtained, without changing disclosure obligations or the rights of victims or defendants.

**HB 1303** <https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/73190> (Kelly-16th)

Creates the offense of possession of a controlled substance in the presence of a child, which occurs when a person knowingly possesses a controlled substance while one or more children are present in the same vehicle, structure, or immediate area under that person's control. A first offense is punishable as a misdemeanor of a high and aggravated nature. A second or subsequent offense, or any offense involving a Schedule I or Schedule II controlled substance, is classified as a felony punishable by one to three years of imprisonment, a fine of up to \$5,000, or both. Each child present constitutes a separate offense, and charges under this provision do not merge with other offenses arising from the same conduct and may be punished separately.

House Hopper

**HB 1312** <https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/73200> (Santos-117th)

The Desai Safety Act creates a felony offense for receiving, possessing, transporting, or attempting to obtain a firearm or ammunition while subject to a protective order, punishable by one to five years' imprisonment, a fine of up to \$10,000, or both. Knowingly providing false information to law enforcement under these provisions is a misdemeanor. Individuals subject to a protective order must surrender all firearms and ammunition within 48 hours to a court, law

House Hopper

enforcement, or a federally licensed dealer, or lawfully transfer them; failure to do so authorizes seizure. Individuals may petition for return of surrendered firearms upon showing they are no longer subject to the order and are otherwise eligible to possess them. The Act allows law enforcement to establish surrender protocols and does not create a private right of action.

<b>HR 816</b>	<a href="https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/71802">https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/71802</a> (Hilton-48th)	Creates the House Study Committee on an At-Risk Populations Abuse Registry, which will review the substantiated abuse registries of other states, the feasibility and logistics of implementing such a registry in Georgia, and solicit input from relevant stakeholders. The committee will consist of eight members including five members of the House of Representatives and three non-legislative members to be appointed by the speaker of the House of Representatives.	House Human Relations & Aging Committee
<b>HR 1023</b>	<a href="https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72264">https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72264</a> (Jones-25th)	Constitutional Amendment providing that every parent has a fundamental right to direct the upbringing, education, care, and control of their children.	House Judiciary Committee
<b>SB 9</b>	<a href="https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/69351">https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/69351</a> (Albers-56th)	Defines terms related to artificial intelligence (AI), and establishes the offenses of fraudulent election interference and solicitation of fraudulent election interference by using AI-generated media in campaign advertisements. The bill introduces the terms "materially deceptive media" and "AI generated media," and criminalizes the publication of this type of media within 90 days of an election with intent to deceive voters and influence the outcome of an election. The State Election Board is authorized to investigate complaints regarding fraudulent election interference within 90 days of an election and will publicly release the findings of completed investigations. The attorney general is granted concurrent jurisdiction with local district attorneys to criminally prosecute violations regarding fraudulent election interference upon recommendation from the State Election Board. The bill clarifies that the use of AI-generated content in campaign	PASSED SENATE. PASSED HOUSE. The Senate has disagreed to changes made to the bill by the House & has returned the bill to the House for possible further action.

advertisements is not unlawful as long as the proper disclosures are displayed.

<b>SB 27</b>	<a href="https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/69508">https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/69508</a>	(Albers-56th)	<p>“Georgia Anti-Doxing Act” - Provides definitions for "close relation," "mental anguish," "personally identifiable information," "post," "significant economic injury," "social media platform," and "stalking." The bill creates the crime of doxing, which is committed by a person they, with reckless disregard, post personally identifiable information of another knowing that a third party could read the post and then cause actual fear of stalking, serious injury, or death or suffer a significant economic injury or mental anguish due to the post. The crime of aggravated doxing is also created, which has the same elements as doxing, although it requires that the act intentionally cause harm to the individual. Doxing is a misdemeanor on a first offense, although a second or subsequent offense is a felony offense with punishment of between one and two years, a fine of \$5,000, or both. Aggravated doxing is a felony offense with punishment of between two and five years, a fine of \$5,000, or both, although a second or subsequent offense is punished by imprisonment of between five and 10 years, a fine of \$10,000, or both. A person who commits the crime of aggravated doxing, when the offense results in serious bodily injury or death, will be punished as a party to the crime. The bill also includes a venue provision that determines where a defendant will be tried.</p>	<p>PASSED SENATE. Assigned to the House Judiciary Non-Civil Committee</p>
<b>SB 383</b>	<a href="https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72159">https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72159</a>	(Kirkpatrick-32nd)	<p>Modifies the review to be performed by local child fatality review committees, adding members to such committees and requiring attendance for training. The bill also clarifies the scope of child deaths subject to review and modifies deadlines and requirements for reports relating to child deaths. In addition, it modifies the procedures of the coroner or medical examiner and the review committee in identifying child deaths that meet the statutory criteria for review by the committee.</p>	<p>PASSED SENATE. Assigned to House Judiciary Juvenile Committee.</p>
<b>SB 398</b>	<a href="https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72204">https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72204</a>	(Hatchett-50th)	<p>Establishes criminal offense for virtual peeping: Prohibits the use of generative artificial</p>	<p>Recommended DO PASS by the</p>

intelligence (AI) to generate an image of an adult without that adult's consent; a person who commits such an act will be guilty of a misdemeanor of a high and aggravated nature. If a person commits virtual peeping and causes a generative AI image of obscene material of an adult without consent, the offender shall be guilty of a felony, punishable by imprisonment of 1 to 10 years and a fine of up to \$50,000. If a person causes generative AI without a minor's consent or that of a legal guardian, the offender shall be guilty of a felony, punishable by imprisonment of 1 to 5 years and a fine of up to \$10,000. For obscene minor images produced by generative AI, the offender, upon conviction, will be guilty of a felony and punishable by imprisonment of 5 to 20 years and a fine of up to \$100,000. A person shall be guilty of a misdemeanor rather than a felony if all of the following conditions are met: the minor depicted was at least 14 years old at the time the image was generated; the image was created with the minor's consent; the defendant was 18 years of age or younger at the time of generation; the defendant did not distribute the image to another person; and the court, in its discretion, determines that the image was not intended to harass, intimidate, embarrass, or be used for commercial purposes. Each image generated shall count as a separate offense. This law does not apply to activities by law enforcement or prosecutors in the investigation or prosecution of criminal offenses. If the offender is an immediate family member of the victim, the fines do not apply.

Senate Judiciary Committee. The bill was TABLED on the Senate floor.

**SB 402** <https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72251> (Tillery-19th)

Creates a five-year pilot program to provide autism spectrum disorder screenings and clinical evaluations for children in foster care, along with related training, services, and resources. The program shall be administered by the Division of Family and Children Services within the Department of Human Services. In the first year, the pilot program shall be established in three regional service areas and shall expand to additional regional service areas in each subsequent year of the pilot program. The program shall prioritize screenings, clinical evaluations, and services for children in foster

PASSED SENATE. Assigned to House Judiciary Juvenile Committee.

		care who have been diagnosed with attention deficit hyperactivity disorder or reactive attachment disorder, or who have been prescribed psychotropic medications.	
<b>SB 404</b>	<a href="https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72255">https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72255</a> (Setzler-37th)	Provides for joint legal and physical custody as the default child custody arrangement and for the presumption that joint legal and physical custody is in the best interests of the child.	Senate Judiciary Committee
<b>SB 418</b>	<a href="https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72324">https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72324</a> (Burns-23rd)	Provides a cause of legal action against the knowing and unauthorized use of an individual's photograph or image (irrespective of such person's age) together with representations of nudity or sexually explicit conduct.	Senate Judiciary Committee
<b>SB 431</b>	<a href="https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72486">https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72486</a> (Kirkpatrick-32nd)	Requires a receiving school to enroll a foster care student within two school days of an enrollment request by the student's parent or legal custodian, regardless of whether required records have been received. Enrollment may be permanent or provisional and does not waive existing requirements placed on the parent or legal custodian. The school may not assign a foster care student to remote learning solely because the student's records have not yet been provided.	PASSED SENATE. Assigned to House Education Committee.
<b>SB 434</b>	<a href="https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72532">https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72532</a> (Jackson-41st)	Establishes the Office of Homeless Youth Prevention and Protection within the Georgia Department of Community Affairs, contingent on legislative appropriations. The office is charged with coordinating statewide efforts to prevent and address youth homelessness for individuals up to age 25, including collaboration across state agencies, local governments, and community partners. Its responsibilities include collecting and analyzing statewide data, developing outcome measures, identifying policy and service gaps, and creating programs to reduce youth homelessness and increase family stability and permanent placement. The bill requires the office to publish an annual report detailing data trends, progress toward goals, identified gaps, and recommended legislative and budget actions. An advisory committee composed of legislators, agency representatives, service providers, parents or	Senate Children & Families Committee

		caregivers, and youth with lived experience must be appointed to advise the office.	
<b>SB 468</b>	<a href="https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72902">https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72902</a> (Cowsert-46th)	This bill revises current law governing sexual offender registration, supervision, and housing-related programs by expanding definitions, reporting requirements, monitoring authority, and information sharing, while adding provisions that more explicitly account for offenses involving minors and proximity to minors. It expands definitions to include homelessness and imposes enhanced registration and reporting requirements for homeless sexual offenders, including more frequent in-person reporting and detailed disclosure of where an offender sleeps or stays, and authorizes sheriffs to share relevant information with homeless service providers. The bill broadens authority to place certain sexual offenders on electronic or GPS monitoring, including those experiencing homelessness, establishes review requirements for continued monitoring, and clarifies responsibility for monitoring costs. It revises risk assessment provisions by requiring certain sexual offenses committed on or after July 1, 2026, including specified offenses involving minors, to be assigned designated risk levels that affect supervision and monitoring. The bill also expands reporting requirements related to international travel, foreign residence, employment, and education and directs that this information be transmitted to appropriate federal and interstate databases. In addition, it amends the Stable Housing Accountability Program to require applicants to disclose sexual offender registration status, mandates notification to local sheriffs, and requires consideration of an applicant's proximity to locations where minors commonly congregate, such as schools, parks, playgrounds, and child care facilities, when evaluating housing assistance and placement.	Senate Public Safety Committee
<b>SR 622</b>	<a href="https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72472">https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72472</a> (Kirkpatrick-32nd)	Creates the Joint Study Committee on Evaluating Escalating Costs in Georgia's Foster Care System.	PASSED SENATE. Assigned to House Judiciary Juvenile Committee.

SR 771 <https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/73211> (Robertson-29th) Creates the Senate Study Committee on Adoption and Permanency Affordability. Senate Hopper



## Health & Behavioral Health

Bill Number	Link to Bill	Sponsor	Summary	Status
HB 54	<a href="https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/69352">https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/69352</a>	(Clark-100th)	Authorizes an advanced practice registered nurse or a licensed physician assistant to order home health care under the supervision of a licensed physician. Adds content of SB 30 and SB 39. SB 30 content limits the prescription and administration of puberty-blocking medications or therapies for the purpose of altering the appearance of or affirming a minor's perception of their sex if it is inconsistent with their biological sex. Such medication may be used if a minor has been diagnosed with gender dysphoria by two behavioral health professionals including one psychiatrist or psychologist; authorized parents or legal guardians have given written informed consent; and the minor undergoes quarterly psychological counseling throughout treatment. The licensed prescribing physician must be board certified in pediatrics and either pediatric endocrinology or adolescent medicine. The physician must assess the patient's medical history, mental health, and any underlying conditions as well as submit treatment progress reports to the Georgia Composite Medical Board annually. Minors being treated with puberty-blocking medication before July 1, 2025 may continue treatment without such requirements. A legal guardian or parent with the authority to consent to such treatment may bring civil action against an institution that provided treatment if it is within two years and violates the aforementioned provisions. The bill also provides definitions for "hormone therapy," "puberty-blocking medication," "sex," and "sex reassignment	PASSED HOUSE. PASSED SENATE. Awaits consideration by the House to the changes the Senate made to the bill.

		surgery." SB 39 content excludes expenses for any transition-related intervention for individuals on the state health plan, by a physician or other healthcare provider employed by the state, in a state owned or operated facility, or in a correctional facility. The bill provides for certain exceptions, and does not prohibit an individual from obtaining a secondary policy for such treatment or restrict any non state health benefits provider from offering such care.	
<b>HB 522</b>	<a href="https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/70502">https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/70502</a> (Gullet-19th)	Prohibits health care providers and facilities from discriminating against potential organ transplant recipients due solely to their vaccine status regarding COVID-19.	Recommended DO PASS by the House Health Committee. The bill moves on to House Rules Committee.
<b>HB 629</b>	<a href="https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/70806">https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/70806</a> (Hawkins-27th)	Codifies the usage of bleeding control kits in K-12 schools. The kit can be obtained through the Georgia Trauma Commission Bleeding Control Kit Program, and members of the internal response team are expected to utilize training programs established by the American College of Surgeons.	PASSED HOUSE. Assigned to Senate Education & Youth Committee.
<b>HB 657</b>	<a href="https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/70936">https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/70936</a> (Hagan-156th)	Requires that peer specialists working with the Department of Behavioral Health and Developmental Disabilities be certified by the department. Recovery community organizations for substance use are required to focus on supporting recovery, be a nonprofit organization or established under one, have an operating or advisory board with a majority of members in recovery, provide nonclinical peer support services, and employ certified peer specialists. Recovery organizations must also support all recovery pathways, be accountable to the recovery community, and cooperate with the department. The department will designate a state-wide recovery community organization to coordinate the state's network, subject to appropriations, to which recovery organizations will be accountable.	PASSED HOUSE. Assigned to Senate Health & Human Services Committee
<b>HB 659</b>	<a href="https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/70938">https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/70938</a> (Greene-154th)	Expands medical education funding and the service cancelable loan program to include optometrists.	PASSED HOUSE. Assigned to Senate Health &

			Human Services Committee
<b>HB 662</b>	<a href="https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/70947">https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/70947</a> (O'Steen-169th)	Amends the definition of "rural hospital organization" to include "rural freestanding emergency department." The organization must also have its primary campus in a rural county and be licensed to provide maternal/newborn services or have at least five percent of its annual net revenue categorized as indigent care, charity care, or bad debt.	Recommended DO PASS by the House Health Committee. The bill moves on to House Rules Committee.
<b>HB 717</b>	<a href="https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/71103">https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/71103</a> (Cooper-45th)	Requires the Georgia Composite Medical Board to establish rules and regulations for the administration of psychedelic-assisted treatment and therapy in clinics that provide such services no later than December 31, 2026. All licensed clinics will be subject to such rules and regulations on and after July 1, 2027, and the board will review their license biennially. Such treatment at a clinic can only be administered by a licensed physician with advanced airway management training, a licensed certified registered nurse anesthetist (CRNA) under a licensed physician, and a licensed anesthesiologist assistant under a licensed anesthesiologist. Any person administering treatment without a license is engaged in the unlawful practice of medicine. A clinic is required to be wholly or majority, with a CRNA, owned by licensed physicians who maintain advanced airway management training. This requirement will not apply to clinics that are not wholly or jointly owned by a physician and CRNA by the effective date. These provisions do not apply to use of psychedelic-assisted treatment and therapy in clinical trials approved by the Food and Drug Administration.	Recommended DO PASS by the House Public & Community Health Committee. The bill moves on to House Rules Committee.
<b>HB 878</b>	<a href="https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/71845">https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/71845</a> (Scoggins-14h)	Designates October 9 of each year as "PANDAS Day" in Georgia. (PANDAS stands for Pediatric Autoimmune Neuropsychiatric Disorders Associated with Streptococcal Infections.)	House Health Committee
<b>HB 897</b>	<a href="https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/71970">https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/71970</a> (Au-50th)	Allows pharmacies to dispense a one-time, 30-day emergency supply of insulin to eligible individuals who provide proper identification, a valid insulin prescription, and a completed, signed application form. States that the maximum out-of-pocket cost for the 30-day	House Public & Community Health Committee

supply is \$35. Pharmacies must notify the prescribing healthcare provider within 72 hours of dispensing the insulin. Eligible individuals include those who have applied for medical assistance, Georgia Medicaid, or PeachCare for Kids but have not yet been determined eligible or have not yet received coverage. The Department of Community Health must provide information on applying for medical assistance, details about the program, and guidance on accessing healthcare providers participating in drug discount programs. The bill establishes administrative penalties ranging from \$200,000 to \$600,000 for insulin manufacturers that fail to comply with procedures for making insulin available to eligible pharmacies. Fraudulent activity which may include false statements, failure to disclose information or impersonation, or obtains or attempts to obtain any assistance benefit may be guilty of a misdemeanor unless if the value of assistance exceeds \$1,500 and will therefore be guilty of a felony.

<b>HB 898</b>	<a href="https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/71971">https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/71971</a> (Au-50th)	Mandates that each drug manufacturer to make a patient assistance program that is made available to eligible individuals, provides a 90 day supply of insulin at no charge to an eligible individual or pharmacy and can be recorded for up to one year and is renewable annually if an individual still meets eligibility.	House Public & Community Health Committee
<b>HB 931</b>	<a href="https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72080">https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72080</a> (Lupton-83rd)	Establishes the Prescription Drug Affordability Board to control the high costs of prescription drugs.	House Health Committee
<b>HB 950</b>	<a href="https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72175">https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72175</a> (Kahaian-81st)	Requires schools and facilities to provide parents and guardians with information regarding each required immunization required by the Department of Public Health. Information regarding exemptions shall be provided in the same manner and format as the information regarding immunization requirements. Instructions on exemption shall also be included in the same manner and format.	House Education Committee
<b>HB 951</b>	<a href="https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72176">https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72176</a> (Clark-100th)	Requires state health benefit policies to provide coverage to state employees for medically necessary orthotic devices and prosthetic devices and their materials and components. The bill also notes that public school teachers,	House Health Committee. The bill will be heard in committee

		employees, and members and employees of the Board of Regents, and the retirees of these groups are considered to be state employees.	this WEDNESDAY.
<b>HB 958</b>	<a href="https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72185">https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72185</a> (Au-50th)	Requires manufacturers of consumable vapor products to disclose all ingredients and any chemicals of concern and list each ingredient of such vapor products in descending order of predominance by weight in such products. Also requires a statement regarding the nature and extent of research concerning the effects on human health of such ingredients. Also a statement regarding any evaluation of the availability of possible alternatives and hazards posed by such chemicals. Manufacturers are to publish this information on their website in a manner that is readily accessible to the public and machine readable. Updates should be made when changes are made to the product or as required by law.	House Ways & Means Committee
<b>HB 959</b>	<a href="https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72186">https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72186</a> (Au-50th)	Prohibits the sale of any flavored consumable vaping product.	House Ways & Means Committee
<b>HB 961</b>	<a href="https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72210">https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72210</a> (Powell-33rd)	Requires healthcare plans to treat emergency ambulance transport as a covered service whenever the transport is requested by a first responder or a healthcare practitioner responsible for the patient's care. For out-of-network ambulance providers, it establishes minimum reimbursement standards: plans must pay the rate set by contract or by local government action (such as an ordinance or regulation) in the jurisdiction where the service originates, or, if no such rate exists, the lesser of 400 percent of the applicable Medicare ambulance rate or the provider's billed charges. Any payment made under the bill is deemed payment in full, aside from standard patient cost-sharing, and the bill prohibits balance billing by out-of-network ambulance providers. It further caps patient copayments, coinsurance, and deductibles for out-of-network ambulance services at in-network levels, ensuring patients are not charged more for emergency ambulance care because the provider is out of network.	House Insurance Committee. The bill will be heard in subcommittee this WEDNESDAY.

<b>HB 968</b>	<a href="https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72217">https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72217</a> (Townsend-179th)	Provides that mitragynine and hydroxymitragynine (7-OH) are Schedule I controlled substances and repeals provisions relating to the regulation of kratom.	House Judiciary Non-Civil Committee
<b>HB 981</b>	<a href="https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72241">https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72241</a> (Powell-33rd)	Expands prescriptive authority for advanced practice registered nurses and physician assistants to include stimulants and increases prescription duration from five to 30 days. Removes age restrictions preventing these providers from prescribing controlled substances to minors. Thanks to the team at Gold Dome Partners for this summary!	House Public & Community Health Committee
<b>HB 995</b>	<a href="https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72262">https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72262</a> (Barnes-86th)	This bill establishes the Vape-Free Schools Grant Program and requires the State Board of Education, by December 31, 2026, to create a grant program to help public high schools purchase, install, and maintain vaping detectors. In developing the program, the State Board must coordinate with the Dept. of Public Health, the Dept. of Administrative Services, and other experts to approve vaping detectors and develop guidance on rehabilitative services for students. Before the 2027–2028 school year, local school systems must install vaping detectors and adopt a vaping awareness and prevention policy in their student codes of conduct, including prohibitions on vaping, graduated disciplinary responses, anonymous reporting, and investigation and response procedures. Detectors must provide real-time alerts in bathrooms, locker rooms, and other areas where students may attempt to vape.	House Education Committee
<b>HB 1006</b>	<a href="https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72301">https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72301</a> (Hugley-141st)	Requires that bars and restaurants acquire and maintain a supply of at least three doses of an opioid antagonist in a secure location on the premises. Such supply shall be maintained within at least one first aid kit and in accordance with manufacturer's instructions. Bar and restaurant employers shall establish and implement an internal training and implementation policy for such opioid antagonists. A bar or restaurant employer shall ensure that at least one person on shift has received such trainings when the establishment is open to the public.	House Public & Community Health Committee

<b>HB 1040</b>	<a href="https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72370">https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72370</a> (Au-50th)	Updates the smoke-free air law to ban smoking within 25 feet of certain buildings and places already covered by existing restrictions.	House Public & Community Health Committee
<b>HB 1056</b>	<a href="https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72481">https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72481</a> (Townsend-179th)	Allows students to carry and self-administer prescription epinephrine with a written statement from a licensed practitioner and the parent or guardian of the student. Students authorized to self administer can do so while in school, at school sponsored activity, while under supervision of school employee, or while in before or after school care on school property. Students may be subject to disciplinary action if epinephrine in a manner other than as prescribed. The bill also replaces "auto-injectable epinephrine" with "epinephrine" in all relating parts of code.	House Education Committee
<b>HB 1089</b>	<a href="https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72595">https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72595</a> (Mathiak-82nd)	Permits the medication ivermectin to be sold or purchased as an over-the-counter medication in Georgia. (Ivermectin is an FDA-approved, broad-spectrum antiparasitic medication used in humans to treat specific infections caused by parasitic worms, head lice, and certain skin conditions like rosacea. It is also widely used in veterinary medicine to prevent and treat parasites in a variety of animals.)	House Health Committee
<b>HB 1096</b>	<a href="https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72612">https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72612</a> (Taylor-173rd)	Allows eligible county board of health employees to retain accrued annual and sick leave when they become employed by the Georgia Department of Public Health.	Recommended DO PASS by the House Public & Community Health Committee. The bill moves on to House Rules Committee.
<b>HB 1097</b>	<a href="https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72613">https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72613</a> (Petrea-166th)	Establishes mandatory criminal background, registry, and professional license status checks for owners, license applicants, and employees of certain licensed mental health and residential facilities. The bill requires the Department of Behavioral Health and Developmental Disabilities (DBHDD) to conduct fingerprint-based state and national criminal history checks through the Georgia Crime Information Center and the FBI. It defines disqualifying crimes, criminal records, and "direct access" roles and prohibits facilities	House Public & Community Health Committee

from employing or retaining individuals who receive an ineligible determination or appear on specified registries. The bill requires facilities to maintain personnel files documenting eligibility determinations and authorizes DBHDD to conduct additional checks during investigations or after arrests. It mandates termination of employees and revocation or denial of licenses when required checks result in ineligibility, with civil penalties for facilities that fail to comply. The bill establishes administrative review and appeal procedures for adverse determinations and authorizes DBHDD to adopt rules to implement and enforce these requirements.

**HB 1100** <https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72616> (Bell-75th)

Authorizes counties and certain municipalities in Georgia to levy a new temporary 1 percent special purpose local option sales and use tax dedicated exclusively to defined “healthcare enhancement purposes,” subject to voter approval by referendum. The bill specifies allowable uses of the tax proceeds, including recruiting and retaining healthcare providers, expanding or improving healthcare facilities, equipment, technology, and services, and supporting the direct examination and treatment of physical or mental health conditions. The tax may be imposed for a limited period not to exceed five years, applies broadly to taxable sales (including food and alcoholic beverages, with special rules for motor fuels), and is administered and collected by the state Department of Revenue. Proceeds must be kept in a separate account, may not supplant existing healthcare funding, and must be fully documented and reported through annual local audits. If the state determines that funds are not being used for authorized healthcare purposes, it may withhold distributions, require corrective action, and ultimately suspend collection of the tax if noncompliance is not remedied.

House Ways &  
Means  
Committee

**HB 1104** <https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72620> (Townsend-179th)

Provides that a physician shall not perform a breast, pelvic, prostate, or rectal examination on an unconscious patient or a patient undergoing any anesthesia unless the patient or a person authorized to give consent for the patient gives informed consent prior to such examination, the performance of such examination is within the

House Health  
Committee

scope of care ordered for the patient, such examination is medically necessary for diagnosis or treatment purposes, or it has been ordered by a court. Informed consent to a breast, pelvic, prostate, or rectal examination must be deemed to be valid consent for the physician or any medical personnel to perform the examination.

<b>HB 1110</b> <a href="https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72629">https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72629</a> (Hilton-48th)	<p>Creates a new state income tax credit for small employers with fewer than 50 employees that offer an individual coverage health reimbursement arrangement (ICHRA) to their workers. To qualify, employers must contribute at least \$200 per month per covered Georgia-resident employee and must not reduce health benefit contributions compared to the prior year. The credit is capped per employee and phases down over time, allowing up to \$600 per employee in the first three years, \$400 in the fourth year, and \$200 in the fifth year, with a maximum of five years per employer. The total amount of credits statewide is capped at \$10 million per year and requires advance pre approval from the Department of Revenue. The credit is nonrefundable, cannot be carried forward or backward, sunsets on December 31, 2030, and applies to taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2026.</p>	House Ways & Means Committee
<b>HB 1136</b> <a href="https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72690">https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72690</a> (Glaize-67th)	<p>Prohibits smoking within a 25 foot radius of any playground or sandbox area and a 250 foot radius of any youth sports event. Also prohibits disposal of cigarette butts, cigar butts, or any other tobacco related waste within a 25 foot radius of any playground or sandbox area</p>	House Public & Community Health Committee
<b>HB 1143</b> <a href="https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72702">https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72702</a> (Schofield-63rd)	<p>"Menstrual Product Transparency and Safety Act of 2026" - Restricts harmful chemicals in menstrual products, requires the Department of Public Health to set and periodically update allowable thresholds, and mandates ingredient disclosure and annual third-party testing by manufacturers. Beginning in 2026–2027, manufacturers must publicly post testing results, products must list all ingredients on packaging, the department must conduct a public education campaign, and violations are</p>	House Public & Community Health Committee

		subject to civil penalties equal to 1% of in-state sales.	
<b>HB 1144</b>	<a href="https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72704">https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72704</a> (Schofield-63rd)	"Georgia Hygiene Essentials Tax-Free Period Act" - Requires the state revenue commissioner, beginning December 1, 2026, to designate and publish one tax-free weekend per quarter each year for qualifying hygiene essentials. Retailers may participate without registration if they comply with Department of Revenue accounting requirements, and the commissioner is authorized to issue regulations and guidance to administer the program. Beginning July 1, 2028, the commissioner must submit annual reports to legislative committees detailing sales, transaction volume, fiscal impacts, and the effectiveness of public awareness efforts.	House Ways & Means Committee
<b>HB 1151</b>	<a href="https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72712">https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72712</a> (Park-107th)	Authorizes the Department of Community Health to submit a waiver request for a state plan amendment for the expansion of Medicaid.	House Public & Community Health Committee
<b>HB 1152</b>	<a href="https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72713">https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72713</a> (Park-107th)	"Healthcare Coverage Affordability Act " — Provides an income tax deduction for health insurance premiums paid by single taxpayers earning \$60,000 or less and married taxpayers earning \$120,000 or less filing jointly. The deduction equals 100% of qualifying health insurance premiums paid during the taxable year for employer-sponsored coverage, individual marketplace plans purchased through a state or federal exchange, or COBRA continuation coverage. The deduction does not apply to deductibles, copayments, or other cost-sharing expenses.	House Ways & Means Committee
<b>HB 1214</b>	<a href="https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72898">https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72898</a> (O'Steen-169th)	Allows the governing authority of a municipality or special district to impose a 1% sales tax on gas, food, and alcohol for a period of up to five calendar years to support health care enhancements at local hospitals, subject to voter approval.	House Ways & Means Committee
<b>HB 1236</b>	<a href="https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72957">https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72957</a> (Kelley-16th)	Provides that, in cases where a private review agent or utilization review entity is questioning the medical necessity of a healthcare service, a final determination on medical necessity must	House Health Committee

		be agreed to by a clinical peer licensed in this state.	
<b>HB 1242</b>	<a href="https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72971">https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72971</a> (Byrd-20th)	Prohibits any state or local government entity, or its officials, from requiring an individual to receive a vaccine or provide proof of post-infection recovery as a condition imposed by law, rule, or order. It limits governmental authority to mandate vaccination or immunity documentation.	House Public & Community Health Committee
<b>HB 1262</b>	<a href="https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/73055">https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/73055</a> (Lumsden-12th)	Increases the amount of monetary penalties the Commissioner of Insurance is authorized to impose for violations of the Georgia Insurance Code relative to mental health parity.	House Insurance Committee
<b>HB 1275</b>	<a href="https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/73116">https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/73116</a>	Adds a new Code section regulating stem cell therapies in Georgia. It permits a physician, or a designated physician assistant or nurse practitioner, to perform stem cell therapies not approved by the FDA if the therapy is within the provider's scope of practice and the patient signs a required consent form. The bill also prohibits the use of stem cells derived from aborted fetuses or embryos and requires that stem cells be obtained from Georgia facilities that are FDA registered or accredited or certified by specified organizations. It requires compliance with applicable federal manufacturing standards, mandates specific advertising disclosures for non-FDA-approved therapies, and requires written informed consent. Certain FDA-approved investigational uses and therapies conducted through accredited institutions are exempt. Violations may subject the provider to professional disciplinary action.	House Health Committee
<b>HB 1276</b>	<a href="https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/73117">https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/73117</a>	Requires the Department of Community Health to regularly and systematically verify Medicaid eligibility using data from specified state and federal sources. The bill prohibits acceptance of self-attestation, without verification prior to enrollment, for income, residency, identity, household composition, and citizenship or immigration status, except as required by federal law. As a condition of eligibility, applicants must consent to disclosure of relevant information from state and federal agencies. The department must obtain and	House Health Committee

review data from state agencies including the Departments of Corrections, Labor, and Revenue on specified schedules, and from federal agencies including the Social Security Administration, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, U.S. Postal Service, U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Federal Bureau of Investigation, and Internal Revenue Service. The department may enter data-sharing agreements and contract with third parties to identify changes affecting eligibility. The bill requires eligibility redeterminations at least every six months for nonelderly adults whose eligibility is determined under Modified Adjusted Gross Income standards, and at least annually for other recipients. Individuals determined ineligible are subject to disenrollment in accordance with federal requirements; individuals confirmed deceased must be removed immediately, and those confirmed as fleeing felons or incarcerated must be suspended. The bill limits retroactive Medicaid eligibility for initial applications to no more than two months prior to the month of application, except as required by federal law. Beginning January 31, 2027, and annually thereafter, the department must report to the Governor and specified legislative leaders on implementation, eligibility changes, removals, fraud referrals, data-sharing agreements, costs, improper payments, recoveries, and savings. The department must submit a state plan amendment or waiver request if necessary to implement the Act, which becomes effective upon approval by the Governor or upon becoming law without such approval.

**HB 1295** <https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/73172> (Cooper-45th)

Establishes the Georgia Charter School Facilities Authority as a state instrumentality to provide financial and technical assistance to qualified charter school organizations for constructing, renovating, and rehabilitating educational facilities. The 15-member Authority, composed of state officials and gubernatorial and legislative appointees, may make loans, manage leases, and offer advisory services, with limits on loan amounts and terms and authority to secure loans through designated funds or collateral. The bill authorizes the Georgia State Financing

House Hopper

and Investment Commission to issue general obligation bonds to support charter school facilities, with proceeds managed under specified guidelines. The Authority's actions do not create state debt or personal liability for members, and its operations are exempt from most state and local taxes. The measure outlines governance, financial controls, and oversight provisions for the Authority.

<b>HB 1299</b>	<a href="https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/73176">https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/73176</a>	(Jasperse-11th)	Adds a new power allowing a hospital authority to own at least 51 percent of a freestanding outpatient facility located in the same rural county as a hospital it owns or operates, with up to 49 percent owned by a single group of physicians practicing the same specialty. It defines rural county and rural joint venture outpatient healthcare facility in statute and clarifies that such facilities provide fewer than 24 continuous hours of services and are not hospitals or long-term care facilities. The bill retains the prohibition on hospital authorities operating projects for profit but adds language expressly authorizing rural hospitals or hospital authorities to establish these joint venture outpatient facilities notwithstanding existing limitations. Other provisions regarding revenue use and restrictions on certain large joint hospital authorities remain in place.	House Hopper
<b>HR 592</b>	<a href="https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/71354">https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/71354</a>	(Newton-127th)	Creates the House Study Committee on Non Compete Clauses in Physician Contracts. The committee will be composed of five members of the House of Representatives to be appointed by the speaker of the House, who will also designate a chairperson. This committee will be abolished December 1, 2025.	House Health Committee. The bill will be heard in committee this WEDNESDAY.
<b>HR 948</b>	<a href="https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72055">https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72055</a>	(Stephens-164th)	Creates the House Study Committee on Pharmacy Benefits Managers and Consumer Access to Prescription Medications	House Health Committee. The bill will be heard in committee this WEDNESDAY.
<b>HR 1007</b>	<a href="https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72149">https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72149</a>	(Jones-25th)	Acknowledges the effectiveness of the arts for health initiatives in improving mental health outcomes.	Recommended DO PASS by the House Special Rules Committee. The

			bill moves on to House Rules Committee.
<b>HR 1203</b>	<a href="https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72772">https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72772</a> (Scott-76th)	Constitutional Amendment - Seeks to create a permanent fund to provide free vaccines for children 18 and under and adults 60 and over. The change would be subject to approval by voters through a statewide ballot referendum.	House Judiciary Committee
<b>SB 162</b>	<a href="https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/70301">https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/70301</a> (Hufstetler-52nd)	Requires the Georgia Composite Medical Board to implement an automated licensing data management software system for physicians, physician assistants, and anesthesiologist assistants. The system will allow a single verification process for state-wide authorization, and be accessible to other state medical boards, providers, and facilities. The system will be created no later than and fully operational by January 1, 2027	PASSED SENATE. PASSED HOUSE. Awaits agreement by the Senate to changes made by the House.
<b>SB 195</b>	<a href="https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/70441">https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/70441</a> (Hufstetler-52nd)	Authorizes a pharmacist to dispense and administer pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP) and post-exposure prophylaxis (PEP).	PASSED SENATE. PASSED HOUSE. Awaits consideration by the Senate of changes the House made to the bill.
<b>SB 220</b>	<a href="https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/70559">https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/70559</a> (Brass-6th)	Revises the permitting structure of medical cannabis authorized by the Department of Public Health. It expands the forms of authorized medical cannabis to include vaporization, oils, and raw plant materials for qualified patients. It also removes the five percent cap on THC products used in medical cannabis and sets a 1,200 milligram per-package limit. Lupus, arthritis, insomnia, and cancers of all forms excluding non-metastatic skin cancer, are added to the list of qualifying conditions. It also revises terms to specifically include inflammatory bowel disease and human immunodeficiency virus to align with definitions from the Centers of Disease Control (CDC). It also allows for electronic cards to be issued to patients and expands the expiration of all cards to five years.	PASSED SENATE. Recommended DO PASS by the House Regulated Industries Committee. The bill rests in House Rules Committee.

<b>SB 366</b>	<a href="https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/71823">https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/71823</a> (Moore-53rd)	Permits the medication ivermectin to be sold or purchased as an over-the-counter medication in Georgia. (Ivermectin is an FDA-approved, broad-spectrum antiparasitic medication used in humans to treat specific infections caused by parasitic worms, head lice, and certain skin conditions like rosacea. It is also widely used in veterinary medicine to prevent and treat parasites in a variety of animals.)	Senate Agriculture & Consumer Affairs Committee
<b>SB 367</b>	<a href="https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/71840">https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/71840</a> (Cowsert-46th)	Provides an exemption from Certificate of Need for health care facilities, services, and equipment dedicated exclusively to the treatment of cancer.	Senate Regulated Industries & Utilities Committee
<b>SB 371</b>	<a href="https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/71979">https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/71979</a> (Strickland-42nd)	Establishes a grant program for Certified Peer Support Specialists (CPS), including Certified Peer Specialist–Mental Health (CPS-MH), Certified Peer Specialist–Addictive Disease (CPS-AD), and Certified Peer Specialist–Youth (CPS-Y). The Department of Behavioral Health and Developmental Disabilities (DBHDD) will set the criteria for these grants. Funding for the program will depend on appropriations and the amount awarded to each recipient will be determined individually by DBHDD for hospitals or local addiction recovery centers. DBHDD will distribute the funds to grantees with adequate geographic diversity. The department is required to partner with an independent consultant to establish program policies and evaluate grant applications. The evaluation will assess the effectiveness of peer support programs in reducing criminal justice interactions, the cost-effectiveness of such programs, differences in program implementation, the impact on the behavioral health system, and the perceptions of peer support programs and their effectiveness by individuals, behavioral health care providers, and program staff.	Senate Judiciary Committee
<b>SB 379</b>	<a href="https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72150">https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72150</a> (McLaurin-14th)	Requires the state to develop a health insurance affordability program to reduce the cost of coverage for Georgians purchasing plans through the state-based marketplace, Georgia Access. It directs the Department of Insurance to design the program to include state premium subsidies for individuals earning up to 400% of	Senate Health & Human Services Committee

the federal poverty level, additional cost-sharing reductions for those below 250% of the federal poverty level, and a state-funded, no-premium plan for individuals below 200% of the federal poverty level. The bill requires the department to convene a stakeholder working group to help design the program and to submit a plan and recommendations to the Governor and General Assembly. It also requires a fiscal impact analysis and identification of sustainable funding sources, followed by rulemaking for program implementation. The bill mandates annual reporting beginning in 2028 on participation, enrollment impacts, and outcomes, as well as consumer education and outreach efforts. A comprehensive evaluation of the program is required in 2030, with a report due in 2031. The affordability program would take effect only if enhanced federal premium tax credits are not reestablished after December 31, 2025.

<b>SB 380</b>	<a href="https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72154">https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72154</a> (Lucas-26th)	<p>Authorizes the Department of Community Health to seek and use appropriations to obtain federal matching funds for Medicaid medical assistance payments and to fund the state's share of costs associated with expanding the Medicaid program under the federal Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act. It conditions this authorization on the availability of federal financial participation. The bill specifies that the appropriations authorization does not apply if the federal government provides less than 90% of the funding for the Medicaid expansion.</p>	Senate Health & Human Services Committee
<b>SB 395</b>	<a href="https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72198">https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72198</a> (Kirkpatrick-32nd)	<p>Reduces the reporting requirement for physicians participating in the Low THC Oil Registry to the Board of Physicians from semiannual to annual. Requires physicians to submit sufficient information annually for the Board to confirm that a valid doctor-patient relationship exists and that the Low THC oil is being recommended for the condition the physician is treating or that the patient is receiving hospice care.</p>	Recommended DO PASS by the Senate Health & Human Services Committee. The bill moves to Senate Rules Committee.
<b>SB 427</b>	<a href="https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72469">https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72469</a> (Watson-1st)	<p>The bill creates a provisional medical license and establishes a pathway to full licensure for internationally trained physicians. To qualify, an applicant must have an offer of full-time</p>	Recommended DO PASS by the Senate Health & Human Services

		employment under supervision at a medical practice, hospital in a rural county or, an accredited medical school. The physician must hold a current or recently expired medical license in good standing from a foreign jurisdiction, meet medical education requirements, and have no disqualifying criminal or disciplinary history. Applicants must also demonstrate English proficiency, be legally authorized to work in the United States, and pass required examinations or competency assessments approved by the medical board. The bill allows multiple methods for demonstrating clinical competence, including recognized licensing exams, specialty board certification, or a comprehensive assessment program.	Committee. The bill moves to Senate Rules Committee.
<b>SB 428</b>	<a href="https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72468">https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72468</a> (Kirkpatrick-32nd)	Directs the Department of Community Health to submit a waiver request to the federal Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services to authorize Medicaid reimbursement of home and community based services for recipients of medical assistance who are over the age of 21 and in need of acute mental health services.	Senate Health & Human Services Committee
<b>SB 433</b>	<a href="https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72533">https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72533</a> (Strickland-42nd)	“Rio’s Law”-Authorizes a special Georgia license plate for individuals with autism spectrum disorder or a developmental disability, as well as for qualifying family members or legal guardians. The bill sets eligibility requirements, an application process supported by a medical affidavit, and penalties for false representations, and requires cancellation of the plate when eligibility ends. It also adds training on interactions with individuals with autism or developmental disabilities to basic peace officer training starting January 1, 2027. The required training includes communication strategies, behavioral recognition, investigative practices, alternatives to physical restraints, and emergency caregiver notification. The Peace Officer Standards and Training Council must develop the training in collaboration with the Department of Community Health and relevant nonprofit organizations.	Senate Public Safety Committee

<b>SB 440</b>	<a href="https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72638">https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72638</a> (Kirkpatrick-32nd)	Modernizes and update provisions relative to duties or functions of the Department of Public Health	Recommended DO PASS by the Senate Health & Human Services Committee. The bill moves to Senate Rules Committee.
<b>SB 444</b>	<a href="https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72666">https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72666</a> (Kirkpatrick-32nd)	Authorizes the use of artificial intelligence systems in health insurance operations to automate tasks, reduce administrative burdens, support decision-making, and perform other lawful functions related to coverage for health care services, provided that AI is not the sole basis for a utilization review or coverage determination.	PASSED SENATE. Assigned to House Technology & Infrastructure Innovation Committee.
<b>SB 450</b>	<a href="https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72714">https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72714</a> (Wicks-34th)	Authorizes public library personnel to possess a supply of, and may administer in good faith, opioid antagonists (like naloxone or hydrochloride) if an individual is experiencing an opioid overdose. Any public library personnel who administers or chooses not to administer an opioid antagonist according to the related Code section is immune from civil liability or professional discipline. Upon administration, the public library shall activate the emergency medical services system and notify the visitor's parent, guardian, or emergency contact (if known).	Senate State & Local Operations Committee
<b>SB 460</b>	<a href="https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72832">https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72832</a> (Tillery-19th)	Shifts responsibility for Medicaid eligibility determination, verification, enrollment management, and related fund administration from the Department of Human Services to the Department of Community Health, making DCH the single state agency for these functions beginning July 1, 2027. It amends multiple code sections to authorize DCH to verify eligibility using data analytics, audits, and information sharing with state and federal agencies, to disenroll ineligible recipients with notice, and to refer suspected fraud, waste, or abuse for prosecution, while requiring DHS cooperation to ensure continuity of care. The bill also reassigns Medicaid-related funding authority to DCH, excludes Medicaid from the definition of "public assistance" after the transfer, authorizes	Senate Health & Human Services Committee

		contracts and data-sharing agreements, and permits submission of any necessary state plan amendments or waivers.	
<b>SB 461</b>	<a href="https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72831">https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72831</a> (Tillery-19th)	Amends current law to transfer full responsibility for administration of the Georgia Medicaid program from the Department of Community Health to the Department of Human Services, designating DHS as the single state Medicaid agency beginning July 1, 2027, with DCH retaining authority only until that date. It revises multiple provisions of Titles 31 and 49 to reassign authority for administering the state Medicaid plan, supervising program operations, paying or denying claims, and overseeing eligibility and provider standards, and makes conforming changes to definitions and governance references to reflect DHS's role. The bill also establishes transition requirements, including cooperation between agencies, transfer of rules, records, and personnel, and authorizes DHS to submit any necessary Medicaid state plan amendments or federal waivers.	Senate Health & Human Services Committee
<b>SB 462</b>	<a href="https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72848">https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72848</a> (Still-48th)	Requires healthcare plans to cover emergency transport services when requested by a first responder or the patient's healthcare practitioner. Minimum reimbursement rates are set at the municipal or county level, or, if none are set, the lesser of 325% of the Medicare Part A or B rate or the ambulance provider's billed charges. Payments made to the ambulance provider relieve the patient of any further financial responsibility, except for copayments, coinsurance, or deductibles.	Recommended DO PASS by the Senate Health & Human Services Committee. The bill moves to Senate Rules Committee.
<b>SB 481</b>	<a href="https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/73035">https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/73035</a> (Parent-44th)	Requires Medicaid coverage for heart and lung transplants, including the transplant procedure, related pre- and post-transplant health care services, and immunosuppressant drugs, when a licensed physician determines the care is medically necessary.	Senate Health & Human Services Committee
<b>SB 500</b>	<a href="https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/73166">https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/73166</a> (Hodges-3rd)	Expands the Behavioral Health Care Workforce Data Base to include data from health care professionals and revises the definition of "behavioral health care providers" to instead reference "health care professionals."	Senate Hopper



## Maternal & Infant Care

Bill Number	Link to Bill	Sponsor	Summary	Status
HB 350	<a href="https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/70112">https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/70112</a>	(Cameron-1st)	Authorizes ambulance services to accept physical custody of a newborn. The legislation allows placement of newborn safety devices, which are enclosed, locked, monitored receptacles in which a newborn can safely be placed, at medical facilities, fire stations, police stations, and ambulance services. These devices must be in a conspicuous place, visible to employees, agents, or staff members of the facility or station. The facility or station must have an emergency medical services provider on staff 24 hours a day, seven days a week.	PASSED HOUSE. Assigned to Senate Health & Human Services Committee.
HB 925	<a href="https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72074">https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72074</a>	(Cannon-58th)	"Georgia Maternal Health Momnibus Act"- Establishes pilot programs to provide prenatal care and postpartum care through telemedicine and mobile health clinics for women residing in limited maternity care counties and maternity care deserts.	House Public & Community Health Committee
HB 1069	<a href="https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72520">https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72520</a>	(Dunahoo-31st)	Requires the Dept. of Public Health to publish information containing statistics and indicators relating to induced terminations of pregnancy on the department's website either directly or via a hyperlink. Such information shall include, but not be limited to, number of induced terminations of pregnancy starting from the year 1994, which shall be broken down by year, county, age, race, and ethnicity provided that the posted information shall comply with the provisions of the federal Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996. The department shall ensure that none of the information posted could reasonably lead to the identification of any individual or guardian of any individual.	House Judiciary Committee
HB 1118	<a href="https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72672">https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72672</a>	(Donatucci-105th)	Provides 120 hours of paid maternal leave for eligible state employees. A person must be employed with the state entity for at least six continuous months and leave must be used within three weeks after delivery. Employers are	Recommended DO PASS by the House Public & Community Health

	prohibited from interfering with leave or discriminating against an eligible employee for exercising maternal leave.	Committee. The bill moves on to House Rules Committee.
<b>HB 1138</b> <a href="https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72697">https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72697</a> (Camp-135th)	"Increasing Access to Contraceptive Act" - Allows licensed pharmacists, acting in good faith, to dispense self-administered or administer injectable hormonal contraceptives to adults, and to minors with proof of a prior prescription, without requiring pharmacist participation. The Georgia Composite Medical Board and State Board of Pharmacy must issue a joint protocol by January 1, 2027 authorizing dispensing without a patient-specific order and setting training, documentation, notification, and review requirements. Pharmacists must complete approved training, conduct patient assessments, provide counseling and written information, ensure privacy, and refer patients as appropriate, while health insurance plans covering prescription drugs must cover FDA-approved contraceptives with minimum three-month initial and twelve-month refill supplies.	House Health Committee
<b>HB 1149</b> <a href="https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72710">https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72710</a> (Cooper-45th)	Allows health insurers to require notice of a child's birth or adoption and payment of any required premium or fee within 31 days in order for coverage to continue beyond the initial 31-day period. Beginning January 1, 2027, it requires health insurers to offer insureds and subscribers an optional pre enrollment period for an anticipated child, with coverage taking effect at birth or adoption. To pre enroll, individuals must submit documentation verifying pregnancy or an anticipated adoption, within three months of the expected birth or placement. Upon receiving documentation, insurers must, within ten business days, disclose potential coverage changes and notify the insured of the 31-day post-birth or adoption enrollment deadline. The pre enrollment option is subject to the same cost-sharing requirements as other covered benefits and may not include special or additional limitations. Insurers must assign identifying policy information to the anticipated child before birth or adoption. The provisions do not apply to adult adoptions and do not prohibit insurers from	House Insurance Committee

		offering benefits more favorable than those required.	
<b>HB 1250</b>	<a href="https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/73017">https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/73017</a>	(Santos-117th)	Requires public elementary and secondary schools to display a framed copy of the U.S. Bill of Rights at the main entrance of the main building, the main entrance of the school library or media center, and the main entrance of the cafeteria. GA Department of Education is required to publish free resources on its website that identifies how to comply with these requirements.
			House Public & Community Health Committee
<b>HB 1264</b>	<a href="https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/73057">https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/73057</a>	(Bazemore-69th)	Requires the Department of Community Health to establish a pilot program providing Medicaid coverage for doula services for pregnant Medicaid recipients. The program may reimburse up to five visits per participant, including prepartum, labor and delivery, and postpartum care. Participating doulas must complete training as determined by the department. By December 31, 2028, the department must report to the Governor and specified legislative leaders and committee chairs on the program's implementation, effectiveness, participant health outcomes, reimbursement processes to support perinatal workforce retention, and recommendations for statewide expansion. The pilot program terminates on January 1, 2029, and the Code section is repealed on that date. The Act takes effect only upon specific appropriation of funds.
			House Public & Community Health Committee
<b>HB 1313</b>	<a href="https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/73201">https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/73201</a>	(Evans-57th)	Provides certain legal protections for healthcare professionals performing, assisting with, or providing medical treatment which may result in an abortion or pregnancy outcome, including miscarriage, stillbirth, ectopic pregnancy, or perinatal death in a situation which could seriously harm the pregnant woman's health or cause the death of the unborn child.
			House Hopper



## Early Childhood Education & Out-of-School Time

Bill Number	Link to Bill	Sponsor	Summary	Status
HB 1123	<a href="https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72677">https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72677</a>	(Jones-47th)	Requires certain schools that offer after-school programs to make such programs available to pre-kindergarten students on the same basis as the school's other students; to provide for yearly limited waivers from the Department of Early Care and Learning.	House Education Committee. The bill will be heard in subcommittee this TUESDAY.
HB 1146	<a href="https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72706">https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72706</a>	(Olaleye-59th)	"Georgia Ready to Learn Act" - Establishes a pilot to expand Georgia's Pre-K Program to three-year-old children by July 1, 2027.	House Education Committee
HB 1147	<a href="https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72703">https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72703</a>	(Olaleye-59th)	"Georgia Childcare for Economic Well-Being Act"- Establishes a grant program to supplement the reimbursement rates paid by the Department of Early Care Learning (DECAL) to child care providers participating in the Childcare and Parent Services (CAPS) program. For each child in the CAPS program, the department would provide a grant that covers the gap between what the provider charges and what the program reimburses, plus the fee the family pays. The family's fee is set by the department based on income and family size and is taken out of the reimbursement amount. The grant will be paid to the child care provider in the same manner in which they received CAPS payments. If appropriated funds aren't sufficient, grants will be awarded based on financial need.	House Appropriations Committee
HB 1281	<a href="https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/73130">https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/73130</a>	(Momtahan-17th)	Requires child care learning centers to carry state-approved liability insurance with at least \$50,000 per person and \$1 million per incident. Programs must provide proof of coverage to the state and parents, and if the program operates without it, the owner can be fined \$1,000 per day.	House Education Committee



## K-12 Education

Bill Number	Link to Bill	Sponsor	Summary	Status
HB 310	<a href="https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/70021">https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/70021</a>	(Olaleye-59th)	Establishes a program to support recruitment of teachers by providing grant funds to be paid by public schools to student teachers participating in the required student teaching component of their teacher education programs. The bill requires the Georgia Board of Education to establish rules and regulations to implement the program. This legislation is subject to appropriations.	Recommended DO PASS by the House Education Committee. The bill rests in House Rules Committee.
HB 372	<a href="https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/70134">https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/70134</a>	(Ballard-147th)	Extends the sunset for retired educators to return to work from June 30, 2026 to June 30, 2030. The bill requires educators who return to work in the area of English, language arts, or writing to hold a current dyslexia or reading endorsement approved by the Professional Standards Commission (PSC). The bill is certified by the Georgia Department of Audits and Accounts as a fiscal retirement bill.	Recommended DO PASS by the House Retirement Committee. The bill rests in House Rules Committee.
HB 634	<a href="https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/70812">https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/70812</a>	(Barrett-24th)	Revises the Georgia Special Needs Scholarship to allow exceptions for expedited completion of a student's first Individualized Education Program. Allows for direct deposit payments that have been restrictively endorsed by parents into the account of such school, and also adds more requirements for the reporting of certain data by the GaDOE on the scholarship program.	House Education Committee. The bill will be heard in subcommittee this TUESDAY.
HB 907	<a href="https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/71990">https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/71990</a>	(Jones-47th)	Requires completion special schools to twice annually submit a list of current program offerings to the resident school system, and for that school system to post these programs in a prominent place in the school. The bill also amends O.C.G.A. 20-2-2096.7 dealing with new completion special schools being opened in an area where there was not one, but another completion school operated a program there, to ensure the state board provides for a transition period for students to move to the new school. Also, the bill creates O.C.G.A. 20-2-2096.9, which requires local school systems within the territory of a completion special school to either partner	PASSED HOUSE. Assigned to Senate Education & Youth Committee.

		with a completion special school through a collaborative agreement or directly provide alternative education programs and services for students in grades 9-12 at risk of not completing school. Local school districts must share with the local completion special school any contact information for students who stop attending or withdraw within 10 school days after attendance stops or withdrawal occurs.	
<b>HB 908</b>	<a href="https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/71991">https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/71991</a> (Smith-41st)	Prohibits public schools, private schools, or home school program from requiring a child who has successfully completed all requirements for a high school diploma to take or attend classes for any additional courses in their final semester of high school.	House Education Committee
<b>HB 912</b>	<a href="https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/71999">https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/71999</a> (Wilkerson-38th)	Provides matching grant funding from the State Board of Education to an eligible home reading program for students in kindergarten through fourth grade.	House Education Committee
<b>HB 917</b>	<a href="https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72008">https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72008</a> (Jones-25th)	Provides generally for open enrollment processes for students to transfer between local school systems and between schools within local school systems and prohibits charging tuition for transfers between local school systems, with some exception. The bill also provides for appeals of denials of transfer requests and revises the calculations for equalization grants, among other provisions.	House Education Committee
<b>HB 918</b>	<a href="https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72021">https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72021</a> (Hilton-48th)	Permits private school students, home study students, and nonresident public school students to enroll as part-time students in any public school in this state, subject only to enrolling school capacity and academic and grade level prerequisites.	House Education Committee
<b>HB 921</b>	<a href="https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72053">https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72053</a> (Park-107th)	Requires the Georgia Department of Education to conduct an impact study within 90 days of any federal action that reduces the scope, workforce, or budget of the U.S. Department of Education by more than 20%. The study will assess the effects on public primary and secondary education in Georgia, including academic performance, program access, staffing resources, and school operations. A report of the findings must be provided to each local education agency and	House Education Committee

		made publicly available on the department's website in a clear and accessible format.	
<b>HB 929</b>	<a href="https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72078">https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72078</a> (Lupton-83rd)	Provides for a three-year pilot program for dietetics services for public elementary and secondary school students and patients at federally qualified health centers.	House Public & Community Health Committee
<b>HB 970</b>	<a href="https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72219">https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72219</a> (Townsend-179th)	Requires the person conducting physical exams for students participating in extracurricular activities to be a licensed medical physician, doctor of osteopathic medicine, nurse practitioner, or physician's assistant. The bill requires the examination to contain a cardiovascular prescreening.	Recommended DO PASS by the House Health Committee. The bill rests in House Rules Committee.
<b>HB 971</b>	<a href="https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72220">https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72220</a> (Townsend-179th)	Expands access to college and career academies by allowing home study and private school students to enroll in eligible career technical and agriculture education (CTAE) courses, as long as space is available. Students could enroll in academies located within their home district, within the same regional educational service agency (RESA) service area, or in an adjacent school system, even if it is in a different RESA.	Recommended DO PASS by the House Education Committee. The bill moves on to House Rules Committee.
<b>HB 972</b>	<a href="https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72230">https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72230</a> (Berry-56th)	Mandates each local board of education and public school governing body, beginning in the 2026-2027 school year, to develop and implement a policy of a written notice to the parent or legal guardian of each student in grades 4–8, indicating whether the student is reading proficiently at grade level. Such notice must be provided at least twice per year.	House Education Committee
<b>HB 989</b>	<a href="https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72256">https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72256</a> (Wilkerson-38th)	Requires local boards of education to provide public comment periods at meetings, broadcast meetings and public comment, and record or broadcast public comment to the same extent as other public portions of meetings. It also limits boards from requiring more than 24 hours' advance notice for individuals wishing to speak during public comment.	House Education Committee
<b>HB 1009</b>	<a href="https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72304">https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72304</a> (Hilton-48th)	Requires Georgia public schools to adopt and enforce distraction free education policies restricting student access to personal electronic devices during the school day. Beginning July 1, 2026, students in grades K-8 are prohibited from	Recommended DO PASS by the House Education Committee.

		accessing personal devices bell-to-bell, with the restriction expanding to grades 9-12 by July 1, 2027, subject to limited legal, medical, and IEP/504 exceptions. The bill mandates clear storage procedures, enforcement mechanisms, parent communication protocols, progressive discipline, and off-campus guidance, while allowing continued use of school-provided technology and making the policy non-waivable across school system types.	The bill moves on to House Rules Committee.
<b>HB 1018</b>	<a href="https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72346">https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72346</a> (Kendrick-95th)	Exempts sales of clothing and school related supplies from sales and use taxation during the month of August each year.	House Ways & Means Committee
<b>HB 1023</b>	<a href="https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72353">https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72353</a> (Efstration-104th)	Requires Georgia public schools to use weapon detection systems at main entrances of permanent school buildings to prevent individuals from unlawfully bringing weapons onto campus. The requirement applies to buildings owned or leased by school systems during normal school operations, with exceptions for entrances that are locked and alarmed, or only used in emergencies. School systems are authorized to use existing grants and other funding to pay for the required security measures.	Recommended DO PASS by the House Education Committee. The bill moves on to House Rules Committee.
<b>HB 1030</b>	<a href="https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72360">https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72360</a> (Donatucci-105th)	Adds the “Math Matters Act” to the Quality Basic Education Act, requiring the State Board of Education to adopt evidence-based advanced math standards. The bill mandates advanced math course options beginning in middle school, including an 8th-grade algebra-integrated course for high school credit and accelerated courses for 9th and 10th grades. Beginning in the 2027–28 school year, districts must provide at least 60 minutes per day of core math instruction for 4th and 5th graders and automatically enroll eligible students into advanced math courses in 8th grade and high school, with opt-out and opt-in procedures for families. The bill requires additional instructional supports for advanced math students, parent and student information on course benefits, annual reporting by the Department of Education, and establishes teacher qualification requirements.	House Education Committee. The bill will be heard in subcommittee this TUESDAY.

<b>HB 1032</b> <a href="https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72362">https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72362</a> (Scott, 76th)	Allows children to enroll in public school kindergarten or first grade early if they have completed pre-K or kindergarten at a private school and show readiness, but do not meet the public school age requirements. Requires (by January 1, 2027) the State Board of Education to establish guidelines for a student to demonstrate readiness for kindergarten including grades, scores on assessments, teacher recommendations, and other factors. First grade readiness shall be determined by existing guidelines. Requires local boards of education to establish a process for a parent or guardian to request early enrollment for their child and the appeal process for denials of such requests.	House Education Committee
<b>HB 1038</b> <a href="https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72368">https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72368</a> (Griffin-149th)	Repeals the Georgia Promise Scholarship Act (which, during the 2025-2026 school year, provided up to \$6,500.00 in state funds to students to be used for qualified education expenses, including private school tuition) by virtue of a ballot initiative.	House Education Committee
<b>HB 1045</b> <a href="https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72375">https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72375</a> (Herring-145th)	"You Are Not Alone Awareness Act" - Requires schools that issue student ID's for grades 6th-12th to print on the badge, "9-8-8 - You are not alone. Right now, anyone experiencing a suicidal crisis or emotional distress should call or text 9-8-8. The hotline is available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, and 365 days a year."	House Education Committee
<b>HB 1048</b> <a href="https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72385">https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72385</a> (Hilton-48th)	Requires state boards of education to adopt criteria for assessment and placement of students in first grade based on both age and readiness. Local school boards are to assess students for first grade readiness using instruments, procedures, and policies established by the State Board of Education. Nevertheless, if a student demonstrates first grade readiness, they can be enrolled in state supported kindergarten at the request of his or her parent or guardian.	House Education Committee
<b>HB 1050</b> <a href="https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72387">https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72387</a> (Frye-122nd)	Provides for the protection of student data from immigration officials under certain circumstances by requiring that "government employees who are employees, administrators, or officials of public schools in this state shall send, receive, and maintain information relating to the immigration status of any student to any	House Public Safety & Homeland Security Committee

immigration or public safety official if and only if the information is proven necessary for public safety purposes." The bill also mandates the designation of a school administrator in each school district to be responsible for and adequately prepared for interactions with immigration enforcement personnel and restricts the access to student records, with the exception of medical emergencies, unless a valid judicial warrant, order, or parental consent has been provided.

<p><b>HB 1051</b> <a href="https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72388">https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72388</a> (Berry-56th)</p>	<p>Requires collaborative written agreements for local school systems that assign or employ law enforcement officers in schools, and prohibits law enforcement officers from engaging in school disciplinary matters unless such matter involves criminal conduct or an immediate threat to the safety of a person or the school. The bill also requires local boards of education for such local school systems to establish policies for student complaints against law enforcement officers.</p>	<p>House Education Committee</p>
<p><b>HB 1062</b> <a href="https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72513">https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72513</a> (Rice-139th)</p>	<p>Requires the Georgia Department of Education to publicly post relevant federal guidance documents that relate to its responsibilities. The bill broadly defines federal guidance to include non binding policies, interpretations, and related materials issued by federal education agencies. The Department must publish these materials on a dedicated, searchable web page and provide a written explanation of how the guidance will be addressed or implemented. If guidance is later withdrawn, the Department must clearly mark it as rescinded and maintain a record of withdrawn documents. The bill also requires annual notice from the State School Superintendent to designated legislative committees and budget offices summarizing the posted guidance. The State Board of Education is authorized to adopt rules to implement the law.</p>	<p>House Education Committee</p>
<p><b>HB 1094</b> <a href="https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72610">https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72610</a> (Davis, 87th)</p>	<p>"Georgia School Bus Safety and Modernization Act"-Updates state law to use the term "school vehicles" and requires the State Board of Education to calculate and distribute projected student transportation costs twice each year, with schedules updated by March 1 and November 1. Transportation funds may be used to refurbish</p>	<p>House Education Committee</p>

existing vehicles, which must meet safety and maintenance standards, and driver salaries must be updated annually with a minimum of \$2,000 per month. The bill expands student eligibility for transportation to include those facing unsafe walking or travel conditions. It directs the State Board to create a statewide school vehicle database and establish a replacement schedule for vehicles over 12 years old or with more than 200,000 miles. Subject to appropriations, the bill authorizes grants to local districts for vehicle purchases or leases, safety and accessibility upgrades, and clean fuel conversions, with priority given to older fleets, higher special-needs populations, and longer travel distances.

**HB 1099** <https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72615> (Flournoy-74th)

“Blind Persons’ Braille Literacy Rights and Education Act”-Requires public schools to evaluate blind or visually impaired students to determine their need for Braille instruction and to include Braille instruction in a student’s Individualized Education Program (IEP) unless the IEP team determines it is not appropriate. It specifies required components of the IEP related to Braille instruction, including instructional goals, methods, timelines, and assessment measures. For students who do not receive Braille instruction, the IEP must document the basis for that decision and supporting evidence. The bill requires public schools to purchase textbooks and instructional materials only if they include accessible electronic formats suitable for Braille conversion or synthesized speech. It also establishes Braille training and competency requirements for educators seeking or renewing a special education visual impairment endorsement.

House  
Education  
Committee

**HB 1107** <https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72626> (Rice-139th)

"Excellent Teacher Preparation Act"-Establishes an educator preparation provider or EPP which is a teacher education program or educator leadership program. It requires the GADOE to collaborate with the State Board of Education, USG, and the Office of Student Achievement to develop performance measures and evaluations for each EPP and which shall be based on the preparedness and performance of EPP graduates. This includes total number of graduates who complete the EPP, enrollment

House  
Education  
Committee.  
The bill will be  
heard in  
subcommittee  
this TUESDAY.

requirements, first and best attempt passage rates by EPP graduates on Georgia certification exams, job placement rates of EPP graduates, 1 and 3 year retention rates of EPP graduates, EPP satisfaction rates, annual evaluations of EPP graduates, and student performance data for EPP graduates. Performance measures for each EPP shall be reported by the commission no later than January 1, 2028 and each year thereafter. EPP participants shall be surveyed each year by the Office of Student Achievement to assess satisfaction with preparedness. A summary of these measures shall be a part of the annual report regarding the Georgia education workforce.

<b>HB 1114</b> <a href="https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72642">https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72642</a> (Yearta-152nd)	Allows students in grades 9 and 10 to take the financial literacy class required for high school graduation. (Currently the class is offered in grades 11 and 12)	House Education Committee
<b>HB 1135</b> <a href="https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72689">https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72689</a> (Hilton-48th)	Includes the State of Georgia in the federal tax credit program for scholarship granting organizations. The bill also designates the state revenue commissioner to oversee the program and sets requirements for qualifying organizations.	House Ways & Means Committee
<b>HB 1164</b> <a href="https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72768">https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72768</a> (Wade-9th)	Expands state oversight of the financial management, auditing, and fiscal accountability of local school systems and state charter schools as follows: It creates a required State Board of Education audit committee with authority to review audit findings, financial risk indicators, and corrective actions, and it adds new annual audit readiness, payment compliance, and financial reporting certifications for school systems and charters. The bill establishes clearer standards and processes for identifying moderate-risk and high-risk fiscal conditions, requires corrective action and remediation plans, mandates enhanced and more frequent financial reporting, and imposes restrictions on superintendent contract extensions during periods of elevated fiscal risk. The bill authorizes the Department of Audits and Accounts to conduct expanded audits, investigations, and ongoing fiscal monitoring through a new tiered intervention framework, including authority to require corrective measures	House Education Committee. The bill will be heard in subcommittee this TUESDAY.

and increased transparency. It allows for modification or termination of flexibility and charter contracts in cases of severe financial distress, expands the Office of Student Achievement's role in reviewing fiscal efficiency and waiver use, revises audit and accounting standards, and strengthens investigatory authority related to financial mismanagement or misconduct.

**HB 1190** <https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72839> (Sanchez-42nd)

"Student and Teachers SPEAK Act" - Authorizes public school students and teachers to serve as ex officio advisors to the State Board of Education. One 11th- or 12th-grade student (at least age 16) is selected annually by the Governor through a statewide application, essay, and interview process and may participate in public meetings and hearings, subject to restrictions on confidential, legal, and disciplinary matters. Student advisors may receive expense reimbursement but may not attend closed meetings or access confidential information. Also encourages local boards of education to appoint student ex officio advisors to serve as liaisons to the student body, with similar limitations on participation and voting. In addition, the Georgia Teacher of the Year is invited to serve as an ex officio advisor to the State Board and is eligible for reimbursement of meeting-related expenses.

House  
Education  
Committee

**HB 1193** <https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72842> (Irwin-32nd)

Expands statewide literacy infrastructure, funding, and accountability across grades K-3. Section 2 creates new state leadership roles, including a director of literacy within the Office of Student Achievement. Section 5 requires local school systems to offer a full-day kindergarten program. The bill outlines early grade entry and readiness expectations by requiring children to attend kindergarten before entering first grade (with a readiness-based exception), encouraging school/home study beginning at age five, and requiring first grade readiness assessments and reporting. This section revises placement/promotion/retention rules, and strengthens intervention and parent notification processes when students are significantly at risk of not reaching reading proficiency. Section 6 amends the 'Georgia Early Literacy and Dyslexia Act' by requiring unified literacy plans for districts

Recommended  
DO PASS by  
the House  
Education  
Committee.  
The bill rests in  
House Rules  
Committee.

and charter schools, mandating high-quality grades K-3 instructional materials aligned to the science of reading (with increasing requirements tied to state funding by 2029-2030), and restructuring how universal reading screeners are selected and updated. Section 7 provides QBE funding for school-based literacy coaches in each public school with students in grades K-3. Section 8 requires the Georgia Professional Standards Commission to establish a literacy coaching endorsement for teachers and other certificated professional personnel. Section 9 provides regional literacy coaches and leadership literacy coaches in Georgia's 16 regional education services agencies (RESAs) to work with school-based literacy coaches throughout the state. Section 16 establishes the Georgia Literacy Task Force within the Office of Student Achievement. This standing task force, under the leadership of the new Georgia director of literacy, will be integral in selecting high-quality instructional materials, comprehensive professional learning, and universal reading screeners.

**HB 1206** <https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72882> (Jones-25th)

Requires local boards of education to take into consideration long term cost of ownership, cost of repairs, flexibility for innovation, and the anticipated resale or salvage value compared to the initial cost, when purchasing school technology devices. Beginning in 2027, no later than Aug 15 of each year, each local board of education and other public school governing body shall submit a report to the Dept of Ed including the total number of school technology devices in operation, the break/fix rate of such devices, the total number of school technology which require repair and the number of devices that underwent repair or were out of service, and the total amount spent on repairs or replacements. Beginning in 2027, no later than Dec 31 each year, the Dept of Ed shall submit a report to certain state leadership on such data.

House  
Education  
Committee

**HB 1218** <https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72908> (Flournoy-74th)

“Georgia Virtual Public School Student Athletic Participation Act” - Allows students in grades 6th-12th participating in virtual school to join extracurricular activities (e.g., sports, clubs, theatre, etc.) at their resident public school.

House  
Education  
Committee.  
The bill will be  
heard in

			subcommittee this TUESDAY.
<b>HB 1220</b>	<a href="https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72910">https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72910</a> (Ballard-147th)	Waives the attendance requirements for scholarship eligibility for students whose parent is an active duty military service member stationed in GA in the past year, students who have IEP or 504 Plans, or has been diagnosed with dyslexia, autism spectrum disorder, speech-language delay, hearing loss, or other intellectual or developmental disabilities designated by the Department of Education. Limits the amount awarded by scholarship organizations to students with IEP or 504 Plans, dyslexia, autism, speech language delays, hearing loss or other IDD, to no more than the average state and local expenditures per student in fall enrollment in public elementary and secondary education for this state.	House Education Committee. The bill will be heard in subcommittee this TUESDAY.
<b>HB 1231</b>	<a href="https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72952">https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72952</a> (Corbett-174th)	Provides that teachers in K-12 public schools shall not be required to supervise students during their duty-free lunch period or planning period except in cases of extreme emergency, and requires that teachers who supervise students during their duty-free lunch period or planning period are compensated in cases other than an extreme emergency.	House Education Committee
<b>HB 1232</b>	<a href="https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72953">https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72953</a> (Cheokas-151st)	Requires schools to count students as present when they participate in an official, Girl Scout-sanctioned visit to the Georgia State Capitol. Such participation must be treated the same as an educational field trip and may not be recorded as an excused or unexcused absence.	House Education Committee
<b>HB 1239</b>	<a href="https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72960">https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72960</a> (Berry-56th)	Requires the local governing body for each school system and public school to adopt a policy providing that students shall be granted not less than two excused absences per school year for attending or participating in a civic or political event, and requires the State Board of Education to develop a model policy.	House Education Committee
<b>HB 1244</b>	<a href="https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72974">https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72974</a> (Ali-106th)	Provides that duty-free lunch period or planning period, except in cases of extreme emergency, cannot be waived by charter schools, completino schools or strategic waiver school systems.	House Education Committee

<b>HB 1249</b> <a href="https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/73016">https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/73016</a> (Santos-117th)	Requires each public elementary and secondary school to display the Bill of Rights in the main entrance of the main building, the main entrance of the school library or media center, and the main entrance of the cafeteria.	House Education Committee
<b>HB 1253</b> <a href="https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/73020">https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/73020</a> (Carpenter-4th)	Establishes a Georgia Charter School Facilities Authority to allow for charter schools to obtain revolving loan funds and other financial assistance for construction, renovations, and rehabilitation of facilities.	House Education Committee
<b>HB 1256</b> <a href="https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/73026">https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/73026</a> (Berry-56th)	Provides student loan repayment for current public-school teachers who graduated from eligible Georgia postsecondary institutes and have taught for at least five years in Georgia.	House Higher Education Committee
<b>HB 1257</b> <a href="https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/73027">https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/73027</a> (Rice-139th)	Updates the financial incentive grant program that rewards local school boards for approving new charter schools, with total grants not to exceed \$2.25 million per fiscal year. Additionally, it shortens the amount of time a closed charter school must maintain records and reporting responsibilities from one year to 180 days.	House Education Committee
<b>HB 1259</b> <a href="https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/73029">https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/73029</a> (Dubnik-29th)	requires a formal agreement between the local school system operating a virtual school and the local school system where an out-of-system student resides before the student may enroll. It prohibits a local school system from providing virtual instruction to out-of-system students in a given academic year if the system's College and Career Ready Performance Index score was below the state average in the prior year. The same restriction applies if the specific virtual school's score was below the state average. It also provides that out-of-system students enrolled in a virtual school may not be counted in the enrolling system's total enrollment for purposes of calculating eligibility for equalization funding.	House Education Committee. The bill will be heard in subcommittee this TUESDAY.
<b>HB 1269</b> <a href="https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/73074">https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/73074</a> (Wade-9th)	Requires the State Board of Education to develop grade-level digital literacy standards for kindergarten through grade 12 addressing digital citizenship, online safety, responsible technology use, evaluation of digital information, communication and collaboration, foundational technology skills, productivity tools, and basic data management. Beginning in the 2027–2028	House Education Committee

		school year, public schools must provide instruction aligned with these standards, which may be integrated into existing courses and supported by Department of Education model programs.	
<b>HB 1271</b>	<a href="https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/73076">https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/73076</a> (Erwin-32nd)	Updates and clarifies the definition of “education record” to expand parental access to records as reflected in O.C.G.A. 20-2-670. The bill also prohibits local school boards from implementing policies that deny or prevent parents and legal custodians from inspecting student education records.	House Education Committee
<b>HB 1284</b>	<a href="https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/73133">https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/73133</a> (Silcox-53rd)	Requires local school boards to issue a high school diploma to a student with a terminal medical diagnosis who is receiving end-of-life care, upon written request from the parent or guardian. Within 14 days of the request, the board must petition the State Board of Education to waive graduation credit requirements. The diploma should be awarded before the student’s death when possible, but may be awarded posthumously.	House Education Committee
<b>HB 1294</b>	<a href="https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/73171">https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/73171</a> (Lupton-83rd)	Allows a transfer student entering a Georgia public school to temporarily satisfy required medical documentation requirements for up to 180 days after the student’s initial enrollment, by submitting a medical form completed by an out-of-state physician. Note, this temporary acceptance does not override or fulfill any separate requirements imposed by state law, State Board of Education rules, Department of Public Health regulations, or athletic participation rules.	House Hopper
<b>HB 1302</b>	<a href="https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/73189">https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/73189</a> (Gambill-15th)	Reconstitute the Office of Student Achievement as the Office of Education and Workforce Strategy (OEWS). Reassigns the Council on Literacy to the OEWS. Removes sunset for the Technical College System of Georgia's report to the Georgia Student Finance Commission on student enrollment data, HOPE and Dual Enrollment funding, credits, and number of students. The Dept of Ed, Technical College System of Georgia, and the OEWS shall appropriate funds and create a Perkins State Plan which shall include data from local needs assessments, guidance from the US Dept of	House Education Committee

		<p>Labor and the US Dept of Education, and an incorporation of efforts to keep the state eligible for federal funding. Incorporates the duties of the Alliance of Education Agency Heads to the OEWS. Requires annual reports of students who create GAfutures.org accounts. Replaces work force with workforce in various code sections. Establishes a pre-apprenticeship and apprenticeship program through the Technical College of Georgia, outlines minimum numbers for program enrollment, and requirements for reporting on program effectiveness. Establishes a Education Data Governance Board for data sharing and governance of education agencies. OEWS must develop a comprehensive workforce plan, and publish high-demand career lists. Evaluation of programs should include return-on-investment reports.</p>	
<b>HB 1308</b>	<a href="https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/73196">https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/73196</a> (Silcox-53rd)	Allows local and state charter schools to lease, use, or purchase school buildings or facilities from a local board of education if those buildings have been used less than 60% for student instruction over the past two years.	House Hopper
<b>HR 145</b>	<a href="https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/69875">https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/69875</a> (Erwin-32nd)	Urges the Department of Education and the Department of Public Health to collaborate to prioritize the expansion of vision and hearing screenings at various grade levels to identify students with undiagnosed and untreated vision or hearing problems.	Recommended DO PASS by the House Education Committee. The bill rests in House Rules Committee.
<b>HR 1299</b>	<a href="https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/73072">https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/73072</a> (Wade-9th)	Expresses support for dissolving the United States Department of Education and restoring educational authority to the states	House Special Rules Committee
<b>HR 1348</b>	<a href="https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/73202">https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/73202</a> (Powell-33rd)	Constitutional Amendment – Seeks to allow local boards of education to set superintendent qualifications, duties, and salary, and give the General Assembly the option to allow voters to elect superintendents if approved by local referendum. The change would be subject to approval by voters through a statewide ballot referendum.	House Hopper
<b>SB 148</b>	<a href="https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/70241">https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/70241</a> (Hatchett-50th)	Allows local school boards to offer hunting safety instruction for students in grades six through 12. Each local board of education is also authorized	PASSED SENATE. PASSED

		to establish a curriculum for hunter safety instruction based on the hunter education courses offered by the Department of Natural Resources. The State Board of Education will adopt instructional standards no later than April 1, 2026. Section 2 creates O.C.G.A. 20-2-590, which establishes an outdoor learning spaces pilot program beginning in the 2025-2026 school year. Private, nonprofit, and local school system funding may be utilized for design and construction costs. Section 3 removes the requirement of involvement from a licensed physician or other person authorized by the Georgia Composite Medical Board in automated external defibrillator programs. Section 4 increases the number of personal days school personnel may utilize accumulated sick leave for from three days to five days	HOUSE. The Senate agreed to changes made by the House & the bill now awaits transmission to the governor for his consideration.
<b>SB 150</b>	<a href="https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/70242">https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/70242</a> (Hickman-4th)	Lowers the required years of creditable service for public school beneficiaries from 30 to 25 and shortens the retirement election period from one year to 60 days. The program is now extended through June 30, 2034.	PASSED SENATE. Assigned to House Retirement Committee.
<b>SB 171</b>	<a href="https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/70343">https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/70343</a> (Anavitarte-31st)	Requires the State Board of Education to establish an advanced mathematics pathway for local school systems, allowing students in grades three through eight to take high school-level mathematics. Annual reports on the program's implementation and outcomes must be submitted to the Senate Education and Youth Committee.	Recommended DO PASS by the Senate Education & Youth Committee. The bill moves to Senate Rules Committee.
<b>SB 369</b>	<a href="https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/71940">https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/71940</a> (Still-48th)	SB 369 amends the Charter Schools Act to create a new category of dropout recovery charter schools serving grades 6–12 that provide special education, remedial education, and nontraditional programs such as dropout prevention, credit recovery, and flexible scheduling. Elementary schools serving grades K–5 are excluded. The bill requires the State Board of Education to establish separate petition requirements, performance standards, and authorizing principles for these schools, including measurable objectives for academic achievement, student growth, and	Recommended DO PASS by the Senate Education & Youth Committee. The bill will be on the Senate floor for a vote this TUESDAY.

		retention. It allows existing charter schools to convert to this model and requires the Office of Student Achievement to report their performance separately, without including their ratings in a local school system's overall rating.	
<b>SB 381</b>	<a href="https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72153">https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72153</a> (Kemp-38th)	Amends the Quality Basic Education Act to create a new state grant program targeted to students living in poverty. Students are defined as living in poverty if they are enrolled in SNAP, TANF, or foster care, or if they lack stable housing as defined by the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act. The State Board of Education is required to award grants to supplement services for these students, and at least 90% of grant funds must be used for direct program expenditures.	Senate Education & Youth Committee
<b>SB 401</b>	<a href="https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72249">https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72249</a> (Williams-25th)	Requires each local board of education to provide age-appropriate instruction on firearm safety in grades K-12. Such instruction can be incorporated into the health and physical education course. Implementation will begin in the 2028-2029 school year, and the State Board of Education shall adopt content standards for such firearm safety instruction. Each local board of education are authorized to establish a curriculum for instruction in firearm safety based on courses offered by the Department of Natural Resources and shall include the following topics: 1) safe storage of a firearm, 2) school safety relating to firearms, and 3) how to avoid injury if the student finds a firearm. Such instruction is not to include the use or presence of live ammunition, live fire, or live firearms. Instruction is to be viewpoint neutral, and shall not espouse personal political beliefs relating to firearms.	Senate Education & Youth Committee
<b>SB 412</b>	<a href="https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72289">https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72289</a> (Hickman-4th)	Increase from three to five the number of accumulated sick leave days teachers and other school personnel may take each school year for personal or professional reasons.	Recommended DO PASS by the Senate Education & Youth Committee. The bill moves to Senate Rules Committee.

<b>SB 425</b>	<a href="https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72466">https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72466</a> (Harbin-16th)	Requires all schools that receive state funding with students in any of grades three through five to provide instruction in cursive handwriting to all students by no later than third grade.	Senate Education & Youth Committee
<b>SB 426</b>	<a href="https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72470">https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72470</a> (Harbin-16th)	Requires all students to take and receive a 70% on the United States Citizenship Civics Test in order to receive a high school diploma or HSE diploma. It can be taken as many times as needed to earn the minimum required score, and can be taken at any time grades 9-12.	Senate Education & Youth Committee
<b>SB 438</b>	<a href="https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72584">https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72584</a> (Payne-54th)	Makes full-day kindergarten mandatory for public school students.	Senate Education & Youth Committee
<b>SB 445</b>	<a href="https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72665">https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72665</a> (Dolezal-27th)	Provide for the State of Georgia to participate in the federal tax credit program for contributions of individuals to scholarship-granting organizations.	Senate Education & Youth Committee
<b>SB 446</b>	<a href="https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72695">https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72695</a> (Dixon- 45th)	Includes the State of Georgia in the federal tax credit program for scholarship granting organizations. The bill also designates the state revenue commissioner to oversee the program and sets requirements for qualifying organizations.	Recommended DO PASS by the Senate Finance Committee. The bill moves on to Senate Rules Committee.
<b>SB 459</b>	<a href="https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72833">https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72833</a> (Hickman-4th)	Lowers the age at which children become subject to compulsory attendance provisions from seven to five once enrolled and establishes a statewide policy requiring children to attend kindergarten before enrolling in first grade, subject to readiness-based exceptions. It adds first grade to Georgia's placement and promotion framework and creates mandatory first-grade readiness assessments, including defined procedures for screening, intervention, parental notice, appeals, and placement committee decisions when students are identified as at risk of not attaining grade-level reading proficiency. The bill substantially revises the Georgia Early Literacy and Dyslexia Act to align literacy instruction with the science of reading. It updates requirements for universal reading screeners, including approval timelines, reporting	Senate Education & Youth Committee

requirements, and the availability of at least one free screener for school systems. Local school systems are required to implement tiered reading interventions for at-risk students, provide written notification to parents, document placement decisions, and participate in expanded state reporting on literacy outcomes. Annual statewide reports on reading readiness and early-grade literacy performance are revised and expanded. It limits literacy instruction in kindergarten through third grade to high-quality instructional materials aligned with the science of reading and prohibits the use of state funds for unapproved materials beginning with the 2029–2030 school year. Local boards of education are required to approve such materials, and the State Board of Education must annually determine and present to the General Assembly a recommended funding level to support their adoption. The bill adds Quality Basic Education funding for school-based literacy coaches in every public school serving kindergarten through third grade, with proportional funding for smaller schools. It establishes minimum qualifications and duties for school-based, regional, and regional leadership literacy coaches, restricts these roles to instructional support functions, and prohibits assignment of administrative or evaluative duties. The Professional Standards Commission is required to create a literacy coaching endorsement and to revise educator preparation program standards to align reading instruction with the science of reading, with ongoing compliance reviews and reporting. It also restructures state-level literacy governance by replacing the Georgia Literacy Coach with a Georgia Director of Literacy and a Georgia Literacy Coach Coordinator housed within the Office of Student Achievement. It establishes the Georgia Literacy Coordinating Committee to align literacy initiatives across agencies and to review local unified literacy plans. Beginning in 2027, adoption of a unified literacy plan becomes a condition for local systems seeking waivers, charter approvals, or charter renewals. The bill also creates a standing Georgia Literacy Task Force responsible for recommending universal reading screeners, instructional materials, and professional learning programs, with required

action by the State Board of Education on those recommendations. The bill authorizes regional educational service agencies to employ regional literacy coaches, integrates literacy requirements into statewide promotion and retention policies for grades one, three, five, and eight, and directs the Office of Student Achievement to coordinate a comprehensive statewide literacy awareness campaign in collaboration with multiple state agencies.

<b>SB 466</b>	<a href="https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72914">https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72914</a>	(Bearden-30th)	Require public and private schools to install secure key boxes at school buildings (as funding allows). The boxes, placed with input from local law enforcement and emergency officials, would help in case of emergencies.	Senate Education & Youth Committee
<b>SB 471</b>	<a href="https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72949">https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72949</a>	(Dolezal-27th)	Makes permanent the provision providing that no local board of education, local school superintendent, or school administrator, teacher, or other school personnel shall make or enforce any rule that requires a student to wear a face mask or face covering while present on school property unless such rule provides that a parent or guardian of such student may elect for his or her child to be exempt from such rule.	Senate Education & Youth Committee
<b>SB 472</b>	<a href="https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72966">https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72966</a>	(Hickman-4th)	Expand state oversight and intervention authority when a local school system is found to pose significant financial risk or has engaged in financial mismanagement or misconduct. For audit findings issued on or after July 1, 2026, such determinations trigger the hearing and potential suspension process for eligible local board members and authorize enhanced state involvement in financial operations. The bill limits advance distributions of state education funds to no more than 50 percent of the prior year's state allotment, unless the State Board of Education receives a written recommendation from the state auditor. Advance distributions above that limit are permitted only if the state auditor determines they are necessary, imposes a mandatory intervention plan, and the local board formally agrees to comply with that plan. It also establishes a formal intervention framework, allowing the state auditor to develop, modify, and conclude an intervention plan governing financial	Senate Education & Youth Committee

		operations, with advance funding contingent on compliance.	
<b>SB 475</b>	<a href="https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72969">https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72969</a> (Kemp-38th)	Requires local boards of education to treat local charter schools no less favorably than other local schools with respect to the expenditure of the proceeds of a special purpose local option sales tax for education.	Senate Education & Youth Committee
<b>SB 479</b>	<a href="https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/73002">https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/73002</a> (Kemp-85th)	Allows elementary and secondary school students to be excused from school for at least one day to participate in a civic or political event. Requires the State Board of Education to develop a model policy mandating that each local school system and public school provide at least one excused absence per school year for civic or political participation.	Senate Education & Youth Committee
<b>SB 484</b>	<a href="https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/73052">https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/73052</a> (Setzler-37th)	Creates an alternative certification pathway through the Professional Standards Commission for experienced teachers. Eligible candidates must hold at least a bachelor's degree and have specified K-12 or postsecondary teaching experience, complete an experience-based preparation program, pass required ethics and content assessments, and receive a public school job offer. The bill also prohibits discrimination against teachers holding a professional certificate, including exclusion from job fairs or recruitment activities.	Senate Education & Youth Committee
<b>SB 487</b>	<a href="https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/73064">https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/73064</a> (Hickman-4th)	Establishes the Education Workforce Data Governance Advisory Committee within the Office of Student Achievement for the purpose of setting policies and standards for collecting and using education workforce data, aligning and integrating data from multiple agencies and school systems, reducing duplication, standardizing definitions, and developing a public dashboard with available data on educator recruitment and retention. Committee membership would include one representative from the Department of Education, Department of Early Care and Learning, the University System of Georgia, and the Technical College System of Georgia.	Senate Education & Youth Committee
<b>SB 490</b>	<a href="https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/73068">https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/73068</a> (Wicks-34th)	"Georgia Student Mental Health Days Act" - Requires local governing body's of each school system to adopt a policy providing students with	Senate Education &

	<p>at least 3 excused absences for mental health days. Such policy shall include systems the parents to notify the school that the student is taking a mental health day, and documentation of absences used in this Code section. No local school system shall require a student to disclose his or her mental health in order to receive an excused absence. At the beginning of the school year, or upon enrollment, schools shall notify the parent or guardian of each student of all mental health resources available through the school, if any. The State Board of Education shall develop a model policy for use by local school systems.</p>	<p>Youth Committee</p>
<p><b>SB 493</b> <a href="https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/73111">https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/73111</a> (Kemp-38th)</p>	<p>Amends Georgia's promise scholarship law to establish additional accountability requirements for participating private schools. It requires the education savings authority to adopt rules governing program administration, prioritize economically disadvantaged students when funds are limited, set eligibility standards for schools and service providers, and conduct annual random audits of student accounts. The authority may take corrective action for misuse of funds, make students or parents ineligible for violations, and refer substantial misuse to the Attorney General. By December 31, 2026, in coordination with the Office of Student Achievement, the authority must establish an academic performance standard requiring that at least half of participating students at a school are performing at or above grade level or demonstrating academic growth, based on specified assessment data and enrollment duration. Beginning that same date and annually thereafter, the authority must review participating schools for compliance and apply escalating consequences for repeated failure, including improvement plans, probation, enrollment limits, and a three-year prohibition on enrolling new participating students after a fourth finding. The authority must also conduct annual eligibility reviews of participating schools, may deduct up to 5 percent of account funds for administrative costs, and may contract with a qualified organization to administer the program. Conflicting laws are repealed.</p>	<p>Senate Education &amp; Youth Committee</p>

<b>SB 497</b> <a href="https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/73140">https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/73140</a> (Dixon-45th)	Requires that each time a student receives medical, nursing, or therapeutic counseling services from a school employee that are not part of instruction, a record must be created and included in the student's education records. It also requires written notification to the parent within 48 hours of such services being provided. Limited exceptions allow a school employee to withhold parental notification if the employee reasonably believes that notifying the parent would exacerbate imminent danger to the student or another person, or in cases involving suspected child abuse. In such cases, the employee must notify the principal within 12 hours and provide an explanation. The bill requires local education agencies to adopt policies by July 1, 2026, to implement these requirements and specifies that these provisions are not subject to waiver for certain school systems.	Senate Education & Youth Committee
<b>SB 498</b> <a href="https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/73137">https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/73137</a> (Dixon-45th)	Establishes the Georgia Charter School Facilities Authority, a public corporation designed to help charter schools secure financing for constructing, renovating, and rehabilitating their educational facilities. The Authority will be composed of 15 members, including state education officials and appointees from the Governor, Senate President, and House Speaker. It will have powers to make loans, enter into contracts, acquire and dispose of property, and provide technical assistance to qualified charter school organizations. The bill also amends the Georgia State Financing and Investment Commission Act to allow for the issuance of general obligation bonds by the state to provide educational facilities for charter schools, similar to how it currently supports traditional public school systems.	Senate Finance Committee



## Higher Education

Bill Number	Link to Bill	Sponsor	Summary	Status
HB 385	<a href="https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/70185">https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/70185</a>	(Holcomb-101st)	Allows students concurrently seeking a baccalaureate degree and a first professional degree, and students who meet achievement standards and commence a graduate program at an eligible institution within 18 months of earning a baccalaureate degree, to use the full number of hours of HOPE scholarship eligibility.	Recommended DO PASS by the House Higher Education Committee. The bill rests in House Rules Committee.
HB 419	<a href="https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/70261">https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/70261</a>	(Hawkins-27th)	Prevents the prohibition of possession of an opioid antagonist on university system or technical college system property or at university system or technical college system sponsored activities. The bill requires institutions and units to acquire and maintain a supply of opioid antagonists in a secure location, subject to available funding from community funding sources. For institutions or units that maintain an automated external defibrillator, the bill requires such institutions or units to maintain an opioid antagonist storage compartment within three feet of said automated external defibrillator, subject to available funding from community funding sources. The bill authorizes university system and technical college system personnel to administer opioid antagonists when necessary in specified situations.	Recommended DO PASS by the House Higher Education Committee. The bill rests in House Rules Committee.
HB 541		(Dempsey-13th)	Expands tuition equalization grant eligibility to include higher education institutions that offer baccalaureate programs in nursing, have a current physical presence in Georgia for at least 10 years, have received accreditation from the Commission on Collegiate Nursing Education, and have accreditation from either the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools or a regional accrediting agency recognized by the U.S. Department of Education. These institutions must also have a four-year average passage rate of at least 80 percent for the National Council	Recommended DO PASS by the House Higher Education Committee. The bill rests in House Rules Committee.

Licensure Examination, and admit students who have a high school diploma or equivalency or a degree from an accredited postsecondary institution. Such institutions are only considered as approved institutions for the tuition equalization grant program, not the Dual Enrollment program or HOPE scholarships/grants.

<p><b>HB 962</b> <a href="https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72211">https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72211</a> (Martin-49th)</p>	<p>Allows beneficiaries of the Georgia Higher Education Savings Plan to contribute an amount that is determined reasonable by the board based on current and anticipated costs of education, and removes the \$235,000 maximum for beneficiaries to contribute. Also, contributions to a qualified tuition program established by a state or agency, is exempt from taxes pursuant to section 529 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986.</p>	<p>House Ways &amp; Means Committee</p>
<p><b>HB 1052</b> <a href="https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72389">https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72389</a> (Berry-56th)</p>	<p>Establishes grants to assist eligible students with off-campus housing expenses. The maximum award per student shall not exceed the difference between the cost of on-campus housing and the cost of off-campus housing. Students must apply for the grant. If the student is offered a grant and they are not enrolled as a student at the eligible postsecondary institution they shall refund the money awarded to the commission.</p>	<p>House Higher Education Committee</p>
<p><b>HB 1064</b> <a href="https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72515">https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72515</a> (Rice-139th)</p>	<p>Adds the Classic Learning Test (CLT) to be included with tests such as the SAT and ACT. Amends Quality Basic Education act to include improved scores on the CLT to the primary goals. Also adds the CLT prep courses to possible elective courses offered by local school boards, and removes SAT specific language. Expands dual enrollment requirements to include the CLT. Included the CLT for schools to apply to certain waivers. Includes the CLT and CLT10 in home study requirements. Includes CLT in Zell Miller Scholarship requirements and establishes a score of 86 on the CLT as an equivalent Zell Miller Scholarship requirement. Also adds receiving above 75th percentile on the CLT to HOPE Scholarship requirements.</p>	<p>House Higher Education Committee</p>
<p><b>HB 1113</b> <a href="https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72637">https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72637</a> (Barrett-24th)</p>	<p>Updates the Georgia Defined Contribution Plan to clarify that individuals performing services for an institution in which they are enrolled in either</p>	<p>Recommended DO PASS by the House Retirement</p>

		part-time or full-time are excluded from being considered employees.	Committee. The bill rests in House Rules Committee.	
<b>HB 1293</b>	<a href="https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/73170">https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/73170</a>	(Jones-47th)	Revises the Dual Achievement Program by converting it from a limited pilot program into an ongoing program and updating eligibility, funding, and administrative provisions. The bill removes references to the program as a ten-year pilot, eliminates automatic expiration in 2031, and repeals provisions allowing broad waivers of law and rules tied to pilot status. It updates eligibility requirements in phases: through June 30, 2026, students must be withdrawn from high school; beginning July 1, 2026, students must be enrolled in a public secondary school and under age 21; and beginning July 1, 2029, eligibility is limited to students ages 18 to 22 who have not earned a diploma, meet admission requirements, and participate in required wraparound services. Students enrolled prior to the transition dates remain eligible under their original terms. The bill removes the prior structure requiring participation agreements for accountability purposes and repeals detailed QBE formula earnings definitions and certain accountability provisions. Instead, it requires development of a formal funding formula by the State Board of the Technical College System in coordination with the Office of Planning and Budget, beginning in Fiscal Year 2029, to determine annual program funding. It also requires publication of approved technical college courses that count toward diploma requirements, mandates policies to allow students to re-enroll in resident school systems to participate in the program, and clarifies that students who complete program requirements are deemed to have met state graduation requirements without additional assessments.	House Hopper
<b>HB 1300</b>	<a href="https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/73177">https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/73177</a>	(Seabaugh-34th)	Amends the Georgia Higher Education Savings Plan Act to raise the maximum account balance from \$235,000 to \$550,000.	House Hopper
<b>SB 400</b>	<a href="https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72232">https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72232</a>	(Burns-23rd)	Updates the regulation of nonpublic postsecondary education by defining distance education and expanding postsecondary activity	PASSED SENATE. Assigned to

	to include distance education provided to individuals in the state or delivered from within the state. It limits degree-granting authority to institutions that are accredited or actively pursuing accreditation by a U.S. Department of Education-recognized accreditor. The bill removes the requirement for Title 43-regulated institutions to participate in the Tuition Guaranty Trust Fund, allows institutions to use an irrevocable letter of credit in place of a surety bond, and authorizes denial of applications based on prior regulatory noncompliance or harm to students. It clarifies that formal hearing and appeal rights do not apply to denials of additional course offerings. To protect students in the event of closure or potential closure, the executive director may require submission or seizure of academic records and maintain permanent custody of those records. The bill also revises Tuition Guaranty Trust Fund provisions by no longer exempting long-participating institutions from continued payments, limiting student reimbursement eligibility under specified conditions, and granting the fund an independent right to recover reimbursements from defaulting institutions.	House Education Committee.	
<b>SB 432</b>	<a href="https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72506">https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72506</a> (Walker III- 20th)	Extends the automatic repeal process put in place for USG and TCSG regarding nonlapsing revenue from July 1, 2026 to July 1, 2031.	Recommended DO PASS by the Senate Finance Committee. The bill moves on to Senate Rules Committee.
<b>SB 485</b>	<a href="https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/73054">https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/73054</a> (Payne-54th)	Allows students in accredited master's in social work programs to sit for the master's in social work licensing examination in such applicant's final semester of the program.	Senate Regulated Industries & Utilities Committee



## Environmental Safety

Bill Number	Link to Bill	Sponsor	Summary	Status
HB 79	<a href="https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/69411">https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/69411</a>	(Newton-127th)	Provides a tax credit for firearm safe handling instructional courses and firearm secure storage devices of up to \$300. This tax credit must be pre-approved and can only be applied once in a taxpayer's lifetime. The aggregate limit of tax credits is capped at \$10 million per year. Creates sales tax exemptions for the purchases of firearms, ammunition, gun safes, and related accessories will be for four days beginning on the second Friday of October of each year.	PASSED HOUSE. Recommended DO PASS by the Senate Finance Committee. The bill moves on to Senate Rules Committee.
HB 1054	<a href="https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72391">https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72391</a>	(Moore-91st)	"Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 2026"-Prohibits businesses from knowingly exposing individuals to chemicals known to cause cancer or reproductive toxicity without providing clear and reasonable warnings and from discharging such chemicals into sources of drinking water, subject to specified exceptions. The bill directs the Governor to publish and annually update lists of chemicals known or suspected to cause cancer or reproductive toxicity based on scientific and regulatory standards. It authorizes enforcement by the Attorney General, district attorneys, and, under defined conditions, private individuals, and allows courts to issue injunctions and assess civil penalties of up to \$2,500 per day per violation. The bill establishes notice, reporting, settlement, and certificate-of-merit requirements for private enforcement actions. It creates the Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Fund to receive most penalties collected and to support administration and enforcement of the Act. The Act takes effect January 1, 2027, only if voters approve a related constitutional amendment in the 2026 general election. The bill also requires that a business operating in Georgia not expose individuals, without clear warnings, to chemicals that cause cancers or reproductive harm and prohibits the release of these chemicals into drinking water. Penalties for violations range on	House Judiciary Committee

		number and extent of offenses. By January 1, 2027, the Governor will provide a list of the chemicals, and at least once a year on-going, the Attorney General will republish and update that list.	
<b>HB 1217</b>	<a href="https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72907">https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72907</a> (Berry-56th)	"Bryce Brooks Act" - Requires a lifeguard to be positioned every 150 yards on each public beach in this state at periods of high occupancy. The Department of Economic Development shall develop and implement a pilot program to encourage high school students to become lifeguards. No later than Dec 31, 2028 the department shall submit a detailed written report on the development, implementation, and effectiveness of the pilot program to the Governor, President of the Senate, Speaker of the House, and the chairpersons of the House Committee on Health, the Senate Health and Human Services Committee, the House and Senate Appropriations Committee. The pilot program shall terminate on January 1, 2029.	House Economic Development & Tourism Committee
<b>SB 204</b>	<a href="https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/70476">https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/70476</a> (Moore-53rd)	Prohibits counties and municipalities from regulating the storage of firearms in vehicles.	PASSED SENATE. PASSED HOUSE. Awaits transmission to the governor for his consideration.
<b>SB 374</b>	<a href="https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72065">https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72065</a> (Strickland-42nd)	Allows local governments to adopt ordinances that require fire sprinklers to be installed in residential buildings with two or more units. (Currently, code does not require such residential buildings to have fire sprinklers, but this bill would allow city or county governments to ordain these requirements.)	Senate Public Safety Committee
<b>SB 454</b>	<a href="https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72763">https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72763</a> (Williams-25th)	Allows temporary door locking devices to be used in public buildings. Such devices should be able to be removed or engaged without opening the door and removed with a single operation. Can be used with a key from the inside, but should be engaged or removed without key from the outside. They cannot be permanently mounted to the door unless they do not prevent normal function of the door. Permits devices to be used to secure a door to a room or to a	Senate Public Safety Committee

secure fire exit, hallway, or entrance way leading to a fire exit so long as the device is only used during an active threat, is installed no higher than 48 inches off the ground, and is integrated into building safety plans and emergency drills and trainings. If used in a fire exit or hallway, devices must be approved by local fire department or safety agencies.

**SB 488** <https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/73067> (Setzler-37th)

Treats generative artificial intelligence systems like a physical product for purposes of certain lawsuits involving injuries to minors. If a child is harmed after using or being affected by a generative AI system, the bill allows the child (or their representative) to bring a product liability claim, arguing that the system was defective or not reasonably safe for its intended use. It also allows lawsuits not only against the manufacturer, but against companies that sell or distribute the AI system. The bill creates a legal presumption that the manufacturer and seller had a duty to warn about the risk of harm, unless they can prove otherwise.

Senate  
Judiciary  
Committee

**SB 495** <https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/73129> (Harrell-40th)

"Age-Appropriate Design Code Act" - Regulates certain for-profit online services that are reasonably likely to be accessed by minors and that collect or process personal data. Covered entities are prohibited from specified high-risk data practices and design features for minors unless the consumer explicitly requests the feature and the entity uses a commercially reasonable, technically feasible age-assurance method to determine the consumer is not a minor. Prohibited practices include collecting or using personal data beyond what is necessary for the service requested, using data for new purposes, enabling undisclosed monitoring or location tracking, using personal data to power algorithmic feeds except in limited cases, sending push notifications between midnight and 6:00 a.m., and using features such as autoplay, infinite scroll, variable reward systems, or other designs that may promote compulsive use. Before deploying new or materially changed designs, covered entities must assess the risk of compulsive use in minors, provide lower-risk alternatives by default when feasible, document and retain assessments for ten years, and submit

Senate  
Children &  
Families  
Committee

records annually to an independent auditor; small businesses meeting specified revenue and data thresholds are exempt from these assessment requirements. The Attorney General must adopt and periodically update rules identifying additional prohibited practices and acceptable age-assurance methods. The bill requires highest-privacy default settings for minors, including limits on adult-minor recommendations and direct messaging, disabling public display of friends and interaction counts, disabling search indexing and location sharing by default, and restricting push notifications. It requires tools for minors to block users, manage algorithmic feed preferences, and request deletion of accounts and personal data, with deletion requests honored within 15 days. Covered entities must also provide detailed public disclosures about privacy practices, algorithmic feeds, and data use. Violations constitute unfair or deceptive acts under the Fair Business Practices Act and may be enforced by the Attorney General or through private actions, with statutory damages of \$5,000 per violation or actual damages, plus additional remedies. The Act includes specified exclusions and construction provisions and becomes fully effective January 1, 2027, with earlier effectiveness for rulemaking.



Bill Number	Link to Bill	Sponsor	Summary	Status
HB 61	<a href="https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/69373">https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/69373</a>	(Seabaugh-34th)	The bill refines the definition of “resides” to explicitly include the unauthorized occupation of property, thereby broadening how squatting is defined under Georgia law. It expands the jurisdiction of magistrate courts to hear cases involving alleged squatters and establishes a removal process allowing property owners to file a verified complaint that authorizes law enforcement to remove individuals deemed to be unlawfully occupying the property. The bill also creates potential criminal penalties for individuals who fraudulently claim a legal right to occupy property and provides liability protections for	Recommended DO PASS by the Senate Public Safety Committee. The bill moves to Senate Rules Committee.

property owners who act pursuant to the bill's removal procedures. At the same time, it establishes a civil cause of action for wrongful removal, permitting individuals who are improperly removed to recover damages, including up to three times the fair market monthly rental rate. In the lodging context, the bill clarifies the authority of innkeepers to remove guests and alters the legal treatment of long-term residents of extended-stay hotels by treating nonpayment as potential criminal trespass, effectively reversing certain protections previously recognized for those residents.

<p><b>HB 779</b> <a href="https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/71401">https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/71401</a> (Neal-79th)</p>	<p>Requires landlords and managers of apartment buildings or complexes to provide local police and fire department with after hours maintenance telephone numbers and afterhours management telephone numbers. Landlords or managers out of compliance will be fined \$2,000 per violation.</p>	<p>House Governmental Affairs Committee. The bill was introduced late and did not cross over.</p>
<p><b>HB 947</b> <a href="https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72145">https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72145</a> (Momtahan-17th)</p>	<p>Directs Georgia to seek federal approval to implement new restrictions and administrative changes to the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) and sets out requirements that would apply only if that approval is granted. It requires the state to apply to the U.S. Department of Agriculture for a waiver, report regularly to legislative committees on the status of that request, and delay implementation of any SNAP purchase restrictions until federal authorization is received. If approved, the bill requires updates to SNAP systems, retailer guidance, recipient notifications, and monitoring of impacts on purchasing patterns and public health, with multiple reports to the General Assembly. The bill mandates new EBT card design requirements, including the participant's name, photograph, and fraud-prevention information, while preserving use by legally authorized individuals. It conditions SNAP participation on verification of U.S. citizenship consistent with federal law, compliance with federal work requirements, and annual recertification beginning in 2027. The bill also expands state efforts to increase SNAP use at farmers markets and prohibits SNAP benefits</p>	<p>Recommended Do Pass by the House Agriculture &amp; Consumer Affairs Committee. The bill moves to House Rules Committee.</p>

		from being used for made-to-order foods and beverages intended for immediate consumption within retail stores, requiring point-of-sale controls to enforce those restrictions.	
<b>HB 993</b>	<a href="https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72260">https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72260</a> (Barnes - 86th)	Requires public to schools schedule a lunch period of 30 consecutive minutes of seated time for each class. Requires each board of education or school governing body to set policies including the following matters to ensure that all students have sufficient time to eat lunch during the lunch period: (1) Scheduling strategies for lunch periods; (2) Staffing patterns for school lunch personnel; and (3) Strategies and methods to minimize the time students spend waiting in line to receive meals. Schools will report on such to GaDOE annually. Additionally, and subject to appropriations, the State Board of Education shall be authorized to provide grants to local school systems or other public schools for the purpose of implementing the provisions.	House Education Committee
<b>HB 996</b>	<a href="https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72263">https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72263</a> (Berry - 56th)	This bill requires the Department of Agriculture, beginning October 31, 2026, and annually thereafter, to work in coordination with the Division of Family and Children Services within the Department of Human Services to submit a report to the General Assembly identifying food deserts in the state, describing associated health issues, and recommending strategies to reduce the number and size of food deserts. The bill allows the department to satisfy any of these reporting requirements by incorporating relevant information from federal government materials that address the same topics.	House Agriculture & Consumer Affairs Committee
<b>HB 1007</b>	<a href="https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72302">https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72302</a> (Berry-56th)	Provides residential tenants with the right to complete necessary repairs within their unit if the landlord fails to address the issue within 14 days after receiving written notice. The tenant may hire a pre-approved licensed professional—either named in the lease agreement or previously identified by the landlord in writing—to complete the repair. Once the repair is completed, the tenant may deduct the cost from the next rent payment, provided the repair cost does not exceed the rent amount. If the landlord fails to complete the repair within 60 days of	House Judiciary Committee

	notice, the tenant may, after providing 30 days written notice, terminate the lease.	
<b>HB 1013</b> <a href="https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72320">https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72320</a> (Bell-75th)	Designates lemon pepper wings as the official Georgia state chicken wing flavor.	House Special Rules Committee
<b>HB 1014</b> <a href="https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72321">https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72321</a> (Bell-75th)	Prohibits private and public primary and secondary schools from serving, selling (or allowing a third party to serve or sell) food or beverages that contain certain synthetic dyes, and prohibits the addition of specific ingredients in food and the selling any food under an invented name when it does not contain some ingredient suggested by such name or contains only an inconsiderable quantity.	House Education Committee
<b>HB 1017</b> <a href="https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72345">https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72345</a> (Kendrick-95th)	Defines “business enterprises” as private entities (excluding nonprofits) that own interests in at least 100 single-family residential properties in Georgia and broadly defines what qualifies as single-family residential property. Beginning January 1, 2027, it prohibits such business enterprises, including their affiliates, from purchasing or otherwise acquiring interests in single-family residential properties, with limited exceptions for secured lending and temporary ownership through foreclosure if the property is sold within three years. The bill also creates a new tax classification for “business enterprise property,” requiring these properties to be assessed and taxed at 100% of fair market value. It establishes mandatory ownership certification requirements, penalties for noncompliance, lien enforcement, and administrative procedures for assessment, classification, and release when property no longer qualifies. In order to define and establish a separate class of property that includes only tangible real property qualifying as business enterprise property and to establish a program by which certain properties within such class may be assessed for taxes at different rates or valuations, a Constitutional Amendment is required.	House Ways & Means Committee
<b>HB 1031</b> <a href="https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72361">https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72361</a> (Holly-116th)	Prohibits landlords from increasing rent for a renewing tenant by more than 5 percent.	House Judiciary Committee

<b>HB 1035</b> <a href="https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72365">https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72365</a> (Scott-76th)	Prohibits local governments from adding unpaid service charges—such as water, sewer, or solid waste fees—to the ad valorem tax roll for the purpose of tax execution or tax sale. Prohibits foreclosure sales based on liens from condominiums or homeowners' associations for unpaid assessments treated as debts. Additionally, prohibits utilities from foreclosing on owner-occupied homes for unpaid service fees and prevents tax sales based on these non-tax service charges.	House Ways & Means Committee
<b>HB 1049</b> <a href="https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72386">https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72386</a> (Frye-122nd)	Limits criminal penalties and civil damages of donors and gleaners (A gleaner is a person who harvests for use or distribution an agricultural crop that has been donated by the owner) that donate food and organizations that accept food.	House Judiciary Committee
<b>HB 1055</b> <a href="https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72480">https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72480</a> (Holly-116th)	"Neighborhood Ownership, Transparency, and Accountability (NOTA) Act"-Prohibits a person and affiliates of a person from purchasing a single-family home in a qualifying county if such person owns 25 or more single-family homes that are being used for rental purposes. Requires such landlord and/or affiliates to provide annually to the Secretary of State. any equity or debt financing from any business, the number of properties owned in the state, the U.S., and internationally, the number of evictions for the previous year, and identifying information of all properties owned in this state. Authorizes the Attorney General and private parties, municipalities, and county governments to bring civil actions to enforce the cap on ownership of more than 25 single-family homes in a qualified county. (Note that "qualified county" is defined as a county with a population greater than 150,000 as of the most recent United States decennial census.)	House Judiciary Committee
<b>HB 1132</b> <a href="https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72686">https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72686</a> (Franklin-160th)	Exempts nonprofit public charities classified as 501(c)(3) from state and local sales taxes on materials used for the construction, renovation, or rehabilitation of affordable housing. The exemption applies only if the charity is properly registered as a 501(c)(3) and the property consists of single-family homes financed for first-time homebuyers through non-interest-bearing loans with a minimum 30-year mortgage	House Ways & Means Committee

		term. Eligible buyers must have household incomes at or below 80% of the area median income, as determined annually by HUD based on county limits.	
<b>HB 1159</b>	<a href="https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72731">https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72731</a> (Gambill-15th)	Exempts taxation of all income received by individuals, corporations, and partnerships under the United States Department of Agriculture's Farmer Bridge Assistance Program . Starting with the 2025 tax year, they may subtract from their taxable income any payments they received from the USDA's Farmer Bridge Assistance Program, as long as those payments were received by March 31, 2026, and were included in federal income.	House Ways & Means Committee
<b>HB 1162</b>	<a href="https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72737">https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72737</a> (Holly-116th)	Requires corporations, limited liability companies, and their subsidiaries that hold an interest in three or more multifamily residential properties to disclose those properties and their addresses to the Georgia Secretary of State as part of their annual filings. The bill directs the Secretary of State to publish this ownership information on the Georgia Corporations Division website, including linking subsidiary holdings to parent or controlling entities. The requirements apply to both corporations and LLCs and take effect for annual filings made on or after July 1, 2026.	House Judiciary Committee
<b>HB 1165</b>	<a href="https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72769">https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72769</a> (Scott-76th)	Requires the Department of Community Affairs to create a list of state-owned unused land by December 31, 2026, that could be used for community gardens. Additionally, requires by December 31, 2027, each city with a population of 25,000 or more to set up and maintain at least one community garden within the city limits, as long as suitable state-owned land is available and approved by the State Properties Commission. Allows the State Properties Commission to lease or provide state-owned land to a city for community gardens.	House State Planning & Community Affairs Committee
<b>HB 1171</b>	<a href="https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72782">https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72782</a> (Frye-122nd)	Requires all lease agreements to include a nonwaivable warranty of habitability, obligating landlords to maintain rental premises in a condition fit for human habitation by complying with housing codes, making necessary repairs, keeping common areas safe and clean, maintaining essential systems and appliances,	House Judiciary Committee

providing waste removal, and ensuring running water, hot water, and heat. If a landlord fails to meet these requirements, a tenant may terminate the lease or continue it and pursue specified remedies, including rent withholding, damages, injunctive relief, repair and deduction, or substitute housing, while preserving the tenant's duty to maintain the unit in a reasonably clean and safe condition and avoid damage beyond ordinary wear and tear.

<p><b>HB 1177</b> <a href="https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72789">https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72789</a> (Williams-168th)</p>	<p>Finds that Georgia has a significant shortage of housing affordable to households earning below the area median income and that this shortage is limiting economic development and employment growth. The bill amends state law to expand the authority of development authorities to acquire, construct, improve, lease, or finance single-family, two-family, and multifamily residential housing as an eligible development project. This authority applies when the housing is intended to be primarily occupied by households below specified income levels and is determined to support trade, commerce, industry, or employment opportunities.</p>	<p>House Governmental Affairs Committee</p>
<p><b>HB 1188</b> <a href="https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72837">https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72837</a> (Sanchez-42nd)</p>	<p>Prohibits landlords from entering into a rental agreement with, or accepting payment from, a consumer unless the landlord has first clearly and conspicuously disclosed the total rental price for the residential property. It further prohibits landlords from charging or collecting hidden or improper fees, including fees that are excessive; charged for services not actually performed or received; related to services the landlord is already required to provide under federal, state, or local law or under the rental agreement; used to force a tenant to use a specific vendor or service provider chosen by the landlord; or charged without being clearly and explicitly authorized in the rental agreement.</p>	<p>House Judiciary Committee</p>
<p><b>HB 1252</b> <a href="https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/73019">https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/73019</a> (Olaleye-59th)</p>	<p>"Homes for Georgians First Act" - Defines an institutional real estate investor based on ownership scale, fiduciary status, pooled investor funds, and asset thresholds. It prohibits such investors from purchasing a single-family home unless the property has been on the market for at least 30 days and a prospective owner-</p>	<p>House Judiciary Committee</p>

	occupant buyer has not acquired the home by matching an offer.	
<b>HR 1047</b> <a href="https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72349">https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72349</a> (Kendrick-95th)	Constitutional Amendment - Sets the rate of the ad valorem tax assessment of a single-family residential property to 100% of its fair market value when such property is owned by a business enterprise with an interest in at least 100 single-family residential properties within this state which are used primarily for the purpose of generating rental income.	House Ways & Means Committee
<b>SB 170</b> <a href="https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/70340">https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/70340</a> (Jackson-41st)	Defines an affected rural hospital as an acute care hospital with fewer than 100 beds located in a rural county within a region where the Governor declared a state of emergency after July 1, 2024. A rural county is defined as one with a population under 50,000 based on the 2020 census, excluding military personnel and dependents. Subject to appropriations, the department must establish a grant program to fund the acquisition and installation of backup generators for affected rural hospitals to ensure operations during emergencies. Grant criteria and awards will be set in consultation with the director of emergency management and homeland security, with priority given to hospitals lacking backup generators or the means to install them. Grant amounts may be determined on a case-by-case basis.	PASSED SENATE. PASSED HOUSE. The Senate has disagreed to changes made to the bill by the House & has returned the bill to the House for possible further action.
<b>SB 365</b> <a href="https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/71791">https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/71791</a> (Watson-11th)	Amends Georgia law relating to agriculture and animals to establish new transparency, testing, and disclosure requirements for certain large-scale organic produce, meat, and poultry producers. It requires large-scale organic produce producers to conduct routine monthly testing for prohibited substances, maintain testing records, and notify state and federal authorities and halt sales if violations are detected. The bill imposes recordkeeping, source verification, and detailed disclosure requirements on large-scale grass fed meat producers, including disclosures about livestock management history, use of livestock markets, deviations from advertised production claims, and whether cattle were over five years old at slaughter. It adds specific labeling, testing, disposal, notification, and sales suspension	Senate Agriculture & Consumer Affairs Committee

requirements for beef produced from older cattle, including testing of specified risk materials for transmissible spongiform encephalopathies. The bill also requires large-scale pasture-raised poultry producers to conduct routine avian influenza testing, maintain records, notify authorities of positive cases, suspend sales, and implement biosecurity measures when necessary. It mandates separate tracking of different meat species, sourcing verification for direct-to-consumer sales, and authorizes civil penalties and suspension or revocation of marketing claims for noncompliance.

**SB 406** <https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72253> (Brass-6th)

Enacts the Georgia Property Owners' Bill of Rights Act and establishes a new regulatory framework for property owners' associations. The bill requires property owners' associations to register annually with the Secretary of State and prohibits unregistered associations from collecting dues, issuing assessments or fines, placing liens, or initiating foreclosures. It sets registration, renewal, amendment, recordkeeping, inspection, and fee requirements and authorizes the Secretary of State to deny, suspend, or revoke registrations and limit association enforcement actions for specified violations. The bill creates procedures for notices, hearings, subpoenas, orders, and appeals related to enforcement actions. It establishes a State Board for Review of Complaints Regarding Property Owners' Associations to investigate complaints and refer potential violations to law enforcement or prosecutors. The bill codifies a set of rights for owners within community associations, including access to records, notice and participation in meetings, voting rights, access to common areas, protections in foreclosure proceedings, and rights related to flags, signs, household composition, and nondiscrimination. It amends lien foreclosure law to increase the minimum lien amount required for foreclosure from \$2,000 to \$4,000, restricts the use of fees and fines to fund foreclosures, and prohibits associations and related parties from bidding at foreclosure sales. The bill also clarifies limits on lien duration and repeals conflicting laws.

Senate Judiciary  
Committee

<b>SB 413</b> <a href="https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72291">https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72291</a> (Jackson-41st)	Permits the termination of a residential rental or lease agreement if a tenant or legal occupant of a residence has experienced residential firearm violence or reasonably fears such violence will occur at the residence. The legislation defines “residential firearm violence” as an act committed against a tenant or legal occupant at, or in the immediate vicinity of, the residence that includes a felony committed with a firearm, a misdemeanor committed with a firearm, any action involving a firearm that creates a serious risk of injury, or any action involving a firearm that results in injury. To exercise this termination right, the tenant or legal occupant must provide the landlord with documentation, which may include: documentation from a victim services provider verifying that the tenant or legal occupant has experienced residential firearm violence; a record from a federal, state, or local law enforcement agency verifying the act of residential firearm violence; a record from a health care provider; or a sworn affidavit from a qualified third party.	Senate Judiciary Committee
<b>SB 414</b> <a href="https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72290">https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72290</a> (Jackson-41st)	Prohibits landlords from entering into a rental agreement with, or accepting payment from, a consumer unless the landlord has first clearly and conspicuously disclosed the total rental price for the residential property. It further prohibits landlords from charging or collecting hidden or improper fees, including fees that are excessive; charged for services not actually performed or received; related to services the landlord is already required to provide under federal, state, or local law or under the rental agreement; used to force a tenant to use a specific vendor or service provider chosen by the landlord; or charged without being clearly and explicitly authorized in the rental agreement.	Senate Judiciary Committee
<b>SB 415</b> <a href="https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72292">https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72292</a> (Dickerson-21st)	Prohibits any person from producing, selling, trading, distributing, or offering to produce, sell, trade, or distribute any lab-grown meat (“Lab-grown meat” means any food product that is produced, wholly or in part, by artificially growing the cell cultures of animal muscle or organ tissues) for human consumption.	Senate Agriculture & Consumer Affairs Committee

**SB 463** <https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72849> (Dolezal-27th)

Prohibits any business enterprise, including foreign investors, from owning more than 500 single-family residential properties, directly or indirectly. A claimant may file a civil action against violators to recover the greater of actual damages or \$100,000 per violation, plus costs and reasonable attorney's fees. Claims must be brought within four years.

Senate  
Economic  
Development &  
Tourism



## Miscellaneous

Bill Number	Link to Bill	Sponsor	Summary	Status
HB 383	<a href="https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/70183">https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/70183</a>	(Cox-28th)	Amends the 'Georgia High School NIL Protection Act,' to provide for high school student athletes and prospective student athletes to receive name, image, or likeness compensation. The bill provides for the automatic expiration of contracts that provide name, image, and likeness compensation to student athletes after the student athlete graduates or is no longer enrolled, and allows for professional representation of student athletes and prospective student athletes. The bill requires written notice to high school student athletes outlining the effects of receiving money or other items of value on the student's future eligibility to participate in intercollegiate athletics.	PASSED HOUSE. Assigned to Senate Interstate Cooperation Committee.
HB 902	<a href="https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/71975">https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/71975</a>	(Jones-25th)	Provides for transparency and accountability in insurance rates and rate regulation after the enactment of tort reform law and for the publication of certain information. The bill also extends the time for data collection and analysis related to tort reform law and provides for findings on savings from tort reform law.	House Insurance Committee
HB 930	<a href="https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72079">https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72079</a>	(Lupton-83rd)	Provides refundable tax credits for household essentials and workforce participation, including up to \$1,000 for single filers, \$2,000 for joint filers, plus \$1,000 per dependent, and up to \$1,000 for approved workforce training expenses, with the State Workforce Development Board required to identify high-demand training programs. It also offers up to \$5,000 annually for up to five years to attorneys practicing wills and	House Ways & Means Committee

		estates or landlord-tenant law in rural areas, expands state low-income housing tax credits to certain non-federally funded projects, and imposes an additional 0.20 percent excise tax on marketplace-facilitated retail sales beginning in 2026.	
HB 946	<a href="https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72144">https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72144</a> (Clifton-131st)	Allows hunters to trap feral hogs without a hunting or trapping license, as long as the hogs are killed upon capture. The bill repeals provisions related to a wildlife control permit for feral hogs. Feral hogs may be hunted on private property from motor vehicles, and unmanned aircraft systems may be used to locate feral hogs.	PASSED HOUSE. Assigned to Senate Natural Resources & the Environment Committee.
HB 1000	<a href="https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72293">https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72293</a> (Gambill-15th)	Provides a one-time tax credit for individual qualified taxpayers who filed income tax returns for the 2024 and 2025 taxable years for an equal to the lesser amount of \$250 for a single taxpayer, \$375 for head of household, or \$500 for a couple filing together.	House Ways & Means Committee
HB 1001	<a href="https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72294">https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72294</a> (Wade-9th)	Reduces the income tax rate from 5.19% to 4.99% beginning January 1, 2026.	Recommended DO PASS by the House Ways & Means Committee. The bill rests in House Rules Committee.
HB 1098	<a href="https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72614">https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72614</a> (Davis-87th)	Establishes the Georgia Investment Act Pilot Fund as a trust in the state treasury to support economic development in impoverished communities, funded through legislative appropriations and public or private contributions. The State Treasurer is required to invest fund assets in the same manner as other state funds, with interest credited back to the fund. The administering authority must create a distribution framework based on economic indicators such as income, unemployment, poverty levels, and documented infrastructure or service gaps. Counties meeting at least three of the specified criteria are eligible for funding regardless of rural or non-rural status. Annual accounting of fund expenditures must be submitted to state budget offices by January 1. The bill also creates a 14-member Joint	House Economic Development & Tourism Committee

		Legislative Oversight Commission on Georgia United Investment to oversee the program.	
HB 1124	<a href="https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72678">https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72678</a> (Panitch-51st)	Requires certain agencies to consider the definition of hinduphobia provided for in this Act to apply to laws and regulations prohibiting discrimination on the basis of race, color, religion, or national origin. Hinduphobia is defined as "a set of antagonistic, destructive, and derogatory attitudes and behaviors towards Hinduism". The bill also authorizes fact finders in certain criminal cases to consider hinduphobia when determining whether a defendant intentionally selected any victim or group of victims or any property as the object of the offense.	House Judiciary Committee
HB 1173	<a href="https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72784">https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72784</a> (Scott-76th)	"DeAndre Thompson Parental Bereavement Protection Act " - Entitles school teachers and school personnel to up to three paid workdays and ten unpaid workdays of bereavement leave per calendar year following the death of an immediate family member, unless granting the leave would unduly disrupt the employer's operations. Leave must be taken within 60 days of the employer receiving notice of the death. It also provides up to four workweeks of unpaid extended compassionate leave per calendar year related to the death or disappearance of an immediate family member, subject to reasonable documentation requirements, unless the leave would cause undue disruption. Employees denied leave may seek civil liability or injunctive relief.	House Industry & Labor Committee
HB 1189	<a href="https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72838">https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72838</a> (Moore-53rd)	Prohibits prosecution for the offense of sodomy when the conduct involves consenting adults.	House Judiciary Non-Civil Committee
HB 1196	<a href="https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72845">https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72845</a> (Smith-18th)	Creates the crime of criminal trespass involving a wild animal in the third degree, which shall be a misdemeanor and punished by imprisonment for not more than 12 months.	House Judiciary Non-Civil Committee. The bill will be heard in committee this TUESDAY.
HB 1197	<a href="https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72873">https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72873</a> (Powell-33rd)	Amends the Georgia Lottery for Education Act to authorize licensed location owners and operators to conduct billiards and darts tournaments on premises with bona fide coin-operated	House Regulated Industries Committee

		amusement machines and to award noncash prizes, such as gift cards.	
HB 1247	<a href="https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/73010">https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/73010</a> (Reeves-99th)	Georgia Bureaucratic Deference Elimination Act" - Prohibits the courts and administrative officers from deferring to a state agency for an interpretation of Georgia's laws or regulations.	House Governmental Affairs Committee
HR 1032	<a href="https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72296">https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72296</a> (Jones-60th)	Creates the House Study Committee on Raising the Minimum Wage in Georgia.	House Industry & Labor Committee
HR 1048	<a href="https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72376">https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72376</a> (Schofield-63rd)	"Georgia Bereaved Parents and Family Support Act of 2026" - Provides job-protected bereavement leave for up to six weeks for parents who experience the death of a child.	House Industry & Labor Committee
HR 1054	<a href="https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72382">https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72382</a> (Berry-56th)	Creates the House Study Committee on the Effects of the One Big Beautiful Bill Act (H.R. 1).	House Appropriations Committee
SB 74	<a href="https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/69803">https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/69803</a> (Burns-23rd)	Revises the exception for librarians from the crime of unlawfully furnishing obscene material to not apply if a librarian or a library staff member fails to comply with a decision by the library's governing authority as to a request or complaint regarding material harmful to minors. The bill requires public library boards of trustees to establish training procedures for members reviewing reconsideration requests regarding materials harmful to minors.	PASSED SENATE. Recommended DO PASS by the House Judiciary Non-Civil Committee.
SB 375	<a href="https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72067">https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72067</a> (Still-48th)	Requires certain agencies to consider the definition of hinduphobia provided for in this Act to apply to laws and regulations prohibiting discrimination on the basis of race, color, religion, or national origin. Hinduphobia is defined as "a set of antagonistic, destructive, and derogatory attitudes and behaviors towards Hinduism". The bill also authorizes fact finders in certain criminal cases to consider hinduphobia when determining whether a defendant intentionally selected any victim or group of victims or any property as the object of the offense.	Senate Judiciary Committee
SB 382	<a href="https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72161">https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72161</a> (Hufstetler-52nd)	Makes the state-wide base year homestead exemption mandatory for all political subdivisions.	PASSED SENATE. Assigned to House Ways &

		Means Committee
SB 392 <a href="https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72187">https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72187</a> (Albers-56th)	Requires the use of zero-base budgeting in the preparation of the Governor's budget and agency budget requests beginning with the January 2027 budget. It directs legislative budget offices, in coordination with the Office of Planning and Budget, to determine which agencies and programs will submit zero-based budgets each year, ensuring each agency does so at least once every ten years and no more than once every eight years. The bill establishes required components of zero-base budget submissions, including spending analyses, program purposes, performance measures, and alternative funding levels. It assigns the Governor and the Office of Planning and Budget responsibility for coordinating and formatting zero-based budgets. The bill expressly applies to the Board of Regents and requires the Department of Education to submit a zero-base budget in 2027, encourages judicial branch participation, and authorizes legislative review of zero-base budget requests.	Senate Appropriations Committee
SB 455 <a href="https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72792">https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72792</a> (Merritt-9th)	Establishes the Georgia Artificial Intelligence Commission to advise state leaders on the use, risks, and governance of artificial intelligence across Georgia government. The commission is tasked with developing statewide principles and guidelines, inventorying AI systems used by state agencies, identifying high-risk applications, and recommending legislative or administrative actions. It is administratively housed within the Georgia Technology Authority, composed of executive, legislative, academic, and private-sector members, and required to issue annual reports beginning in 2027.	Senate Science & Technology Committee
SB 467 <a href="https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72920">https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72920</a> (Cowsert-46th)	Creates a new statutory framework regulating how mobile app stores and app developers verify user age and manage minor access to apps. The bill requires app store providers to determine each account holder's age category using commercially reasonable verification methods and, for minors, to affiliate the account with a verified parent account. For minor accounts, app stores must obtain affirmative parental consent before permitting app downloads, app purchases,	Senate Children & Families Committee. The bill will be heard in committee this WEDNESDAY.

or in-app purchases, and must obtain renewed consent following any significant change to an app's content, data practices, or monetization. It also requires app store providers to share limited age-category data and parental consent status with developers so developers can enforce age-appropriate restrictions, safety features, and legal requirements, while restricting further data sharing and requiring encryption and data minimization. Developers must rely on this shared data to verify consent, notify app stores of significant app changes, and apply the most protective age category when implementing age-based settings. Enforcement authority is granted to the Attorney General, violations are treated as deceptive business practices, and the bill includes safe-harbor protections for app stores and developers acting in good faith, along with specified exceptions and limitations on data collection and liability.

SB 502 <https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/73183> (Jones II-22nd)

Eliminates sales tax on child and adult diapers, menstrual products, baby formula, breast pumps and milk storage supplies, and baby wipes; child safety equipment including car seats, booster seats, strollers, cribs and mattresses, baby gates, and electrical outlet covers; basic health supplies such as over-the-counter medicines, bandages, gauze, antiseptics, blood pressure cuffs, thermometers, and glucose strips; workforce training materials including tools, books, apprenticeship supplies, and licensing exam materials; home efficiency items such as insulation and smart thermostats; firearm safety storage devices including gun safes and lock boxes; and emergency preparedness supplies such as backup generators, fire extinguishers, batteries, flashlights, radios, and tarps.

Senate Hopper

SR 560 <https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72168> (Moore-53rd)

Reaffirms the 35th parallel as Georgia's northern border and urges Congress, the federal Department of the Interior, and all other relevant federal, state, and local authorities to recognize and correct the boundary line dividing Georgia from Tennessee and North Carolina.

Senate  
Interstate  
Cooperation  
Committee



## Advocacy Ask

### Ask #1: Out-of-School Time Funds

Ask members of the House Appropriations Education Subcommittee to **increase funding for BOOST afterschool and summer learning grants in the FY27 budget by \$7.5 Million (to reach a total of \$20 Million for grants!)**

#### The Details (What is BOOST?):

The Building Opportunities in Out-of-School Time grants program, or BOOST, is a state-funded, competitive initiative administered through a partnership between the Georgia Department of Education and the Georgia Statewide Afterschool Network (GSAN). BOOST supports more than 50,000 youth through high-quality afterschool and summer learning programs that are evidence-based and designed to strengthen academic achievement and promote whole child development.

#### The Why Behind This Ask:

Additional State funding for BOOST will:

- Expand access to essential out-of-school time learning across Georgia.

BECAUSE...

- Only 44% of top-scoring applicants\* received funding last year due to limited funding.
- This means that MANY high-quality programs are going unfunded across the state.

#### The Message:

Dear Representative \_\_\_\_\_,

Please **increase funding for BOOST afterschool and summer learning grants in the FY27 budget by \$7.5 Million** to reach the necessary capacity needed to help fund quality afterschool and summer learning programs across the state which are critical to student success. These dollars enhance student literacy, mental health, and career-ready skills, all while encouraging school attendance and supporting working parents.

*Last year Georgia Legislators kindly and wisely appropriated initial funding (\$12.5 Million) for Georgia's nationally acclaimed BOOST grant program. These dollars are supporting afterschool and summer learning in 117 of Georgia's 159 counties and expect to serve over 50,000 kids this school year. Unfortunately, with over \$30 million in grants requested this first round of funding was only able to support a fraction (44%) of qualified applications, leaving many high-quality programs struggling to serve to their full potential. Hence our request for increased funding.*

Thank you for your consideration of these requests and thank you for all you do every day on behalf of Georgia's children and families.

#### The How:

Contact members of the House Appropriations Education Subcommittee:

Rep. Matt Dubnik, Chair, (404) 463-2246, [matt.dubnik@house.ga.gov](mailto:matt.dubnik@house.ga.gov)  
 Rep. Will Wade, Vice Chair, (404) 651-7737, [will.wade@house.ga.gov](mailto:will.wade@house.ga.gov)  
 Rep. Kimberly Alexander, (404) 656-7859, [Kimberly.alexander@house.ga.gov](mailto:Kimberly.alexander@house.ga.gov)  
 Rep. Robert Dickey, (404) 656-5099, [Robert.dickey@house.ga.gov](mailto:Robert.dickey@house.ga.gov)  
 Rep. Chris Erwin, (404) 656-7850, [chris.erwin@house.ga.gov](mailto:chris.erwin@house.ga.gov)  
 Rep. Leesa Hagan, (404) 656-0177, [leesa.hagan@house.ga.gov](mailto:leesa.hagan@house.ga.gov)  
 Rep. Edna Jackson, (404) 656-0265, [edna.jackson@house.ga.gov](mailto:edna.jackson@house.ga.gov)  
 Rep. Jan Jones, (404) 656-5072, [jan.jones@house.ga.gov](mailto:jan.jones@house.ga.gov)  
 Rep. Todd Jones, (404) 656-9210, [todd.jones@house.ga.gov](mailto:todd.jones@house.ga.gov)

## Ask #2: Out-of-School Time Funds

Ask the members of the House Appropriations Subcommittee on Education to ensure \$2.5 Million are appropriated in the FY27 budget in order to hire school social workers for the school districts with the highest social worker-to-student ratios.

### The Details (What do school social workers do?):

School Social Workers (SSWs) are essential in addressing student mental health needs, chronic absenteeism, and barriers to literacy. They help manage issues such as truancy, bullying, and family instability—all of which directly impact students' ability to attend school consistently and engage in learning. School Social Workers play a vital role in supporting literacy efforts by addressing the non-academic barriers that prevent students from being present, focused, and ready to learn.

### The Why Behind This Ask:

- Georgia continues to average **one School Social Worker per 1,911 students**, far above the nationally recommended ratio of **1:250**, limiting social workers' ability to engage meaningfully with students and address the root causes of chronic absenteeism and learning challenges that directly affect literacy outcomes.
- Ask the House to add to the governor's (FY 2027) \$1.55 Million SSW recommendation, increasing the amount to \$2.5 Million.

### What is the *long-term goal*?

- The long-term goal is to build toward staffing levels that move Georgia closer to the nationally recommended ratio of one School Social Worker per 250 students, scaling staffing based on student need, school complexity, and the intensity of services required.

### The Message:

Dear Representative \_\_\_\_\_,

Thank you for your leadership last session in including \$2.38 million for School Social Workers in the final FY 2026 budget. That investment has helped strengthen student supports across the state. As the House continues its strong focus on improving literacy and reducing chronic absenteeism, I respectfully ask that the House adds to the

governor's (FY 2027) \$1.55 Million recommendation, increasing the FY27 amount to \$2.5 Million to fund more School Social Workers.

School Social Workers play a critical role in improving literacy outcomes by addressing the mental health, attendance, and family challenges that keep students from being present and ready to learn. While recent investments have made progress, Georgia still averages only one School Social Worker per 1,911 students—far below the recommended ratio of 1:250. Additional funding would allow social workers to better support students and families and help advance the House's literacy priorities.

### The How:

Contact members of the House Appropriations Education Subcommittee:

Rep. Matt Dubnik, Chair, (404) 463-2246, [matt.dubnik@house.ga.gov](mailto:matt.dubnik@house.ga.gov)  
 Rep. Will Wade, Vice Chair, (404) 651-7737, [will.wade@house.ga.gov](mailto:will.wade@house.ga.gov)  
 Rep. Kimberly Alexander, (404) 656-7859, [Kimberly.alexander@house.ga.gov](mailto:Kimberly.alexander@house.ga.gov)  
 Rep. Robert Dickey, (404) 656-5099, [Robert.dickey@house.ga.gov](mailto:Robert.dickey@house.ga.gov)  
 Rep. Chris Erwin, (404) 656-7850, [chris.erwin@house.ga.gov](mailto:chris.erwin@house.ga.gov)  
 Rep. Leesa Hagan, (404) 656-0177, [leesa.hagan@house.ga.gov](mailto:leesa.hagan@house.ga.gov)  
 Rep. Edna Jackson, (404) 656-0265, [edna.jackson@house.ga.gov](mailto:edna.jackson@house.ga.gov)  
 Rep. Jan Jones, (404) 656-5072, [jan.jones@house.ga.gov](mailto:jan.jones@house.ga.gov)  
 Rep. Todd Jones, (404) 656-9210, [todd.jones@house.ga.gov](mailto:todd.jones@house.ga.gov)

## Upcoming Events

### February

#### ICM's 15th Annual Day at the Capitol

Date: Tuesday, February 10, 2026

Time: 9am-2pm

Link: [ICM's 15th Annual Day at the Capitol · Interfaith Children's Movement](#)

Organization: Interfaith Children's Movement

#### Georgia Child Care Association Day at the Capitol 2026

Date: Wednesday, February 18, 2026

Time: 8:30 AM-12:00 PM

Link: [2026 GCCA Day at the Capitol - Georgia Child Care Association](#)

Address: 206 Washington Street, Atlanta, GA, 30334

#### GMHPP Mental Health Day at the Capitol

Date: Wednesday, February 18, 2026

Time: 1:00pm-5:00pm

Address: 201 Washington St. SW, Atlanta, Ga, 30303

Link: [Meeting Registration - Zoom](#), [SMARTS for Advocacy - NAMI Georgia](#)

#### Georgia Community Health Worker Awareness Day 2026

Date: Thursday, February 19, 2026

Time: 1:00pm-4:00pm

Link: [Georgia Community Health Worker Awareness Day 2026](#)

**Georgia Community Health Worker Awareness Day**

Date: Thursday, February 19, 2026

Time: 1:00pm-5:00pm

Address: 201 Washington St. SW, Atlanta, Ga, 30303

More Info: Georgia Watch, [ntaylor@georgiawatch.org](mailto:ntaylor@georgiawatch.org)

**Georgia Housing Day at the Capitol**

Date: Wednesday, February 25, 2026

Time: 8:00 AM-2:00 PM

Link: <https://lp.constantcontactpages.com/ev/reg/rz9uj3y>

Address: 201 Washington St. SW, Atlanta, Ga, 30303

Organization: Georgia ACT

**March****Peanut Butter and Jelly Day at the Capitol**

Date: Monday, March 3, 2026

Time: 8am-12pm

Address: 201 Washington St. SW, Atlanta, GA, 30303

More info: [josephine.lamar@house.ga.gov](mailto:josephine.lamar@house.ga.gov)



## Resources You May Find Helpful

- [Find Your Legislator](#)
- [House and Senate Leadership](#)
- [Georgia House of Representatives](#)
- [Georgia Senate](#)