



# legislative update

from  
**Voices**  
for Georgia's Children

February 2, 2026

For those of you who don't know me, during almost every legislative session in the last 5 or 6 years, I fall asleep each night reading about shipwrecks and other intense seafaring adventures. I can wax poetic about everything from [Blackbeard](#) to the remains of the [Erebus and Terror](#) in the iceberg-laden waters of the Canadian Arctic. I am fascinated by the unappetizing (at least to me!) [Hawaiian demise of Captain James Cook](#) and the submarine activities leading up to the [torpedoing of the Lusitania](#). My learning has encompassed the horrors of [slave voyages](#) and the [flashy tools of Roman naval warfare](#). I've read of whalers and wars, capes and coral, booty and brigs, and all kinds of scary stuff that reminds me of how little I really know about sharks. With a great deal of thrilling and salty crazy-town tumbling around in my little sailor's knot of a brain, it is easy for me to go adrift while lawmakers debate the placement of a comma, a May versus a Shall, or what pharmaceutical schedule a drug should be on. Instead, I'm thinking about whether or not Varsity Dogs have enough vitamin C to prevent [scurvy](#), or how lucky I am that we no longer [solder food containers together with lead](#). On a cold day, I wonder how ice-locked [whaling crews came up with the idea or desire to play baseball on the ice!](#) To me that is true love of the game!

What does all this have to do with lawmaking or child policy – well, nothing I guess, except that lots of sailors way back in the day started out as kids and most of them couldn't swim or read. And their diets and healthcare were less than great, but at least there was no food coloring in that hardtack, plus they weren't distracted by Instagram. So I, for one, am happy to live now, when we can have meaningful and productive discussions about literacy and nutrition, child safety and family wellbeing, [healthy births](#) and [healthy communications \(HB 1009\)](#). And I am also grateful that you all live now too and that we can advocate together for the good of kids – all from solid, dry land.

So get out your spyglass and your compass and chart your course for committee hearings on bills you care about. If inspired, also feel free to fire a shot across the bow by using our handy action alerts below.

Keep your powder dry and may the wind be at your back!

--Polly (the Pirate, not the parrot!)

Polly McKinney  
Advocacy Director, Voices for Georgia's Children

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## Justice, Public Safety, & School Discipline

Bill Number	Link to Bill	Sponsor	Summary	Status
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 disclosing any information regarding such request.	House Motor Vehicles Committee
HB 994	<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
HB 997	<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	House Judiciary Non-Civil Committee

	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.	
HB 1011 <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 individuals involved, and any disciplinary actions or policy changes resulting from pursuit reviews.	House Public Safety & Homeland Security Committee
HB 1025 <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
HB 1060 <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	House Public Safety & Homeland

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.

HB 1061 <https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72512> (Camp-135th)

"Mandi Ballinger Act"-Establishes a phased approach to changing how 17-year-olds are handled in Georgia's justice system, beginning with the creation of an implementation committee upon the Governor's signature. The 12-member committee, co-chaired by House and Senate Judiciary leaders, is tasked with reviewing national standards, practices in other states, and operational, technological, and fiscal considerations. It must issue a comprehensive implementation report by December 1, 2028, and automatically dissolves on January 1, 2029. If the General Assembly appropriates funding in FY 2029, the bill raises juvenile court jurisdiction to include most 17-year-olds starting January 1, 2029; without funding by January 1, 2034, the reform repeals. Under the change of jurisdiction, most 17-year-olds would be routed to juvenile court and eligible for juvenile services and interventions. The bill also creates special juvenile handling for traffic offenses committed by 17-year-olds, contingent on the jurisdiction change being funded. Serious violent felonies would remain under superior court jurisdiction, with a structured transfer process requiring comprehensive assessments before a case can move from juvenile to superior court.

Security Committee

HB 1075	<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
HB 1076	<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. The bill will be heard in committee this TUESDAY.
HB 1080	<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
SB 29	<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.

SB 116	<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.	Senate Public Safety Committee
SB 116	<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.
SB 160	<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 regard 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. The bill will be heard in committee this TUESDAY.
SB 391	<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
HB 57	<a href="https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/69355">https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/69355</a>	(Cameron-1st)	Expands the definition of incest to include step-grandparents and step-grandchildren.	House Judiciary Non-Civil Committee. The bill will be heard in committee this THURSDAY.
HB 256	<a href="https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/69869">https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/69869</a>	(Wiedower-121st)	Adds new rights to the bill of rights for foster parents, including 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, the right to request that a certified volunteer advocate be present at all meetings with the Department of Human Services (DHS) when the foster parent is present, the right to be free from retaliation or discrimination based on a complaint or grievance with the Division of Family and Children Services (DFCS), and the right to seek and obtain independent legal advice and counsel regarding the foster parent's status. Certain references to the Adoptive and Foster Parent Association of Georgia are changed to foster parent advocacy organizations. The bill also changes the date by	TABLED by the House Judiciary Juvenile Committee.

	which DHS must develop a grievance procedure for dealing with grievances of foster parents from 2007 to 2025.		
HB 943	<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 is required to develop and implement a five-year pilot program to provide autism spectrum disorder screenings and clinical evaluations for children in foster care, as well as training, services, and resources related to autism for division staff, healthcare providers, and caregivers, including online options. The pilot program must begin in three regional service areas in its first year and expand to additional regions each year until all regional service areas are included. The program is directed, to the extent possible, to prioritize screenings, evaluations, and services for children in foster care who have been diagnosed with attention deficit hyperactive disorder or reactive attachment disorder, or who have been prescribed psychotropic medications. As part of implementation, the division must plan for incremental expansion, develop communication strategies for caregivers, ensure the availability of medical consultants in regional service areas, and provide technical assistance and dedicated staff to support the pilot. By July 1, 2031, the division must submit a detailed report on the program's implementation and effectiveness, including recommendations for permanent adoption and identification of services to be provided, and is authorized to adopt rules and regulations necessary to carry out the pilot program. This pilot is subject to available appropriations.	House Judiciary Juvenile Committee
HB 965	<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
HB 984	<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	House Judiciary Non-Civil Committee

	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.	
HB 1002 <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. The bill will be heard in committee TODAY (MONDAY)
HB 1041 <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 fees, fines, contempt findings, and potential 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.	House Judiciary Juvenile Committee
HB 1043 <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	House Judiciary Juvenile Committee

		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.	
HR 1023	<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
SB 9	<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 advertisements is not unlawful as long as the proper disclosures are displayed.	PASSED SENATE. PASSED HOUSE. The Senate has disagreed with changes made to the bill by the House & has returned the bill to the House for possible further action.
SB 27	<a href="https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/69508">https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/69508</a> (Albers-56th)	"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	PASSED SENATE. Assigned to the House Judiciary Non-Civil Committee. The bill will be heard in subcommittee this TUESDAY.

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 causes 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.

SB 383	<a href="https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72159">https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72159</a> (Kirkpatrick-32nd)	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.	Recommended DO PASS by the Senate Children & Families Committee. The bill moves to Senate Rules Committee.
SB 398	<a href="https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72204">https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72204</a> (Hatchett-50th)	Establishes criminal offense for virtual peeping: Prohibits the use of generative artificial 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	Senate Judiciary Committee. The bill will be heard in subcommittee TODAY (MONDAY)

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.

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 care who have been diagnosed with attention deficit hyperactivity disorder or reactive attachment disorder, or who have been prescribed psychotropic medications.

Recommended  
DO PASS by  
the Senate  
Children &  
Families  
Committee.  
The bill moves  
to Senate Rules  
Committee.

SB 404 <https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72255> (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

SB 418 <https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72324> (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

SB 431	<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.	Senate Children & Families Committee. The bill will be heard in committee this TUESDAY.
SB 434	<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 caregivers, and youth with lived experience must be appointed to advise the office.	Senate Children & Families Committee
SR 622	<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.	Senate Children & Families Committee. The bill will be heard in committee this TUESDAY.



## Health & Behavioral Health

Bill	Link to Bill	Sponsor	Summary	Status
HB 522	<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.
HB 657	<a href="https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/70936">https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/70936</a>	(Hagan-156th)	Mandates that peer specialists who work for Department of Behavioral Health and Developmental Disabilities (DBHDD) must be certified by DBHDD. The bill further requires that all recovery community organizations for substance use employ certified peer specialists to provide peer services; and creates, subject to funding, a state-wide recovery community organization to act as the coordinator for the statewide recovery community organization network.	House Public & Community Health Committee. The bill will be heard in committee this TUESDAY.
HB 659	<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.	Recommended DO PASS by the House Rural Development Committee. The bill moves to House Rules Committee.
HB 878	<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
HB 897	<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.

HB 898	<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
HB 931	<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
HB 950	<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
HB 951	<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

	employees, and members and employees of the Board of Regents, and the retirees of these groups are considered to be state employees.	
HB 958 <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
HB 959 <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
HB 961 <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

HB 968	<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
HB 981	<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
HB 995	<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
HB 1006	<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

HB 1040	<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
HB 1056	<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
HB 1089	<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.)	
HB 1096	<a href="https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72612">https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72612</a>	(Taylor-173rd)	Provides that if certain employees of a county board of health become employees of such department such employees will retain accrued annual and sick leave.	House Hopper
HB 1097	<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 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	House Hopper

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.

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 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

House Hopper

		to be valid consent for the physician or any medical personnel to perform the examination.	
HB 1110	<a href="https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72629">https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72629</a>	(Hilton-48th)	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.
HR 1007	<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.
SB 162	<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. Completed applications will be processed within 30 days and reappointments within two weeks. The system will be created no later than October 1, 2025 and be fully operational by January 1, 2026. The bill also 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. The board and other healthcare professional boards can also create minimum standards for related continuing education credits for clinic providers of psychedelic-assisted treatment. Clinics will be licensed by the board by July 1, PASSED SENATE. Assigned to the House Public & Community Health Committee. The bill will be heard in committee this TUESDAY.

		2026 and be renewed biennially, and licenses are not transferable to different clinic locations. Administration of psychedelic-assisted treatment in a clinic will only be performed by licensed physicians with advanced airway management training, and certified registered nurses and licensed anesthesia assistants that are under a licensed physician. Anyone administering treatment without a medical license is deemed to be engaged in unlawful practice of medicine. The bill will not prohibit the use of psychedelic treatment in hospital settings or clinical trials approved by the Food and Drug Administration.	
SB 195	<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. Recommended DO PASS by the House Health Committee. The bill moves on to House Rules Committee.
SB 366	<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
SB 367	<a href="https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/71840">https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/71840</a>	(Cowser-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
SB 371	<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	Senate Judiciary Committee

		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.	
SB 379	<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 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.	Senate Health & Human Services Committee
SB 380	<a href="https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72154">https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72154</a> (Lucas-26th)	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	Senate Health & Human Services Committee

		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.	
SB 395	<a href="https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72198">https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72198</a> (Kirkpatrick-32nd)	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.	Recommended DO PASS by the Senate Health & Human Services Committee. The bill moves to Senate Rules Committee.
SB 427	<a href="https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72469">https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72469</a> (Watson-1st)	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 employment under supervision at a medical practice or hospital in a rural county. 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.	Senate Health & Human Services Committee
SB 428	<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

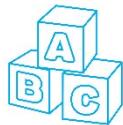
SB 433	<a href="https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72533">https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72533</a> (Strickland-42nd)	"Rio's Law"-Authorizes a special Georgia license plate for individuals with autism spectrum disorder or a developmental disability, as well as for qualifying family members or 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
SB 440	<a href="https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72638">https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72638</a>	Modernizes and update provisions relative to duties or functions of the Department of Public Health	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.	Recommended DO PASS by the House Public Safety & Homeland Security Committee. The bill moves to House Rules 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 Omnibus Act"- Establishes pilot programs to provide prenatal care and postpartum care through telemedicine and mobile health clinics for women residing in	House Public & Community

HB 1069 <a href="https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72520">https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72520</a> (Dunahoo-31st)	limited maternity care counties and maternity care deserts.	Health Committee
	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



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

Bill Number	Link to Bill	Sponsor	Summary	Status
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No bills have been filed in this section as of 1/31/2026.



## K-12 Education

Bill Number	Link to Bill	Sponsor	Summary	Status
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HB 907 <a href="https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/71990">https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/71990</a> (Jones-47th)	Requires certain local school systems to either be a party to a collaborative operating agreement with a completion special school or provide certain education programs and services to students in grades nine through 12. The bill also requires local school systems to provide to completion special schools the contact information for students who stop attending or withdraw from the local school system.	House Education Committee. The bill will be heard in subcommittee TODAY (MONDAY)
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HB 908	<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
HB 912	<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
HB 917	<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
HB 918	<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
HB 921	<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 made publicly available on the department's website in a clear and accessible format.	House Education Committee
HB 929	<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
HB 970	<a href="https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72219">https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72219</a> (Townsend-179th)	Amends the Quality Basic Education act to require that any mandated physical examinations prior to participation in extracurricular activities are to be	House health committee

completed by a qualified healthcare professional (including medical physicians, doctor of osteopathic medicine, nurse practitioner, or physician's assistant) and such physical examinations should be valid for 12 months. Also, such examinations should include a cardiovascular screening that follows procedures outlined by nationally recognized organizations that follow evidence based recommendations (such as American College of Cardiology, American Heart Association, or other nationally recognized organizations). Any student with positive findings should be referred for further testing. Educational and evidence based materials that provide information regarding sudden cardiac arrest should be provided to parents of students participating in activities that require physical examination, and such information should be provided as a part of completing participation forms and said examination.

HB 971	<a href="https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72220">https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72220</a> (Townsend-179th)	Amends the Quality Basic Education Act to allow home school students and/or private school students to enroll in a local school system's college and career academy course, regardless of the student's residency or associated regional education service agency.	House Education Committee. The bill will be heard in subcommittee TODAY (MONDAY)
HB 972	<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
HB 989	<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

HB 1009 <a href="https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72304">https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72304</a> (Hilton-48th)	Prohibits public school students in grades 9-12 from accessing personal electronic devices during the school day. Each year on January 1, each local school system shall revise policies surrounding personal device use as appropriate. Policies must include clear procedures for device storage for on-site and off-site events (including dual enrollment programs, work based learning, and apprenticeship programs). They must also establish clear communication policies between parents and the school in cases of emergency or parent needs. Exceptions exist for students with IEP or 504 Plans that explicitly mandate the use of a personal electronic device as necessary to fulfill requirements of programs or plans.	House Education Committee. The bill will be heard in subcommittee TODAY (MONDAY)
HB 1018 <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
HB 1023 <a href="https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72353">https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72353</a> (Efstration-104th)	Requires local boards of education and other public school governing bodies to use weapon detection systems to help prevent individuals from unlawfully possessing or carrying weapons in school buildings where students are present during normal operations. At a minimum, weapon detection systems must be installed and used at all main points of entry, consistent with each school's required school safety plan. Entry points that remain locked, are alarmed, and are not intended for regular student use—or are used by students only in emergencies—are exempt from this requirement. The bill applies to buildings owned by or leased to a local board of education or other public school governing body. It authorizes local boards and governing bodies to use available grants and other funding sources to comply with these requirements.	House Education Committee. The bill will be heard in subcommittee TODAY (MONDAY)
HB 1030 <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	House Education Committee

	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.	
HB 1032 <a href="https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72362">https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72362</a>	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
HB 1038 <a href="https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72368">https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72368</a>	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
HB 1045 <a href="https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72375">https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72375</a>	"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
HB 1048 <a href="https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72385">https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72385</a>	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	House Education Committee

	enrolled in state supported kindergarten at the request of his or her parent or guardian.	
HB 1050 <a href="https://www.legis.ga.gov">https://www.legis.ga.gov</a> (Frye-122nd) <a href="#">/legislation/72387</a>	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 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.	House Public Safety & Homeland Security Committee
HB 1051 <a href="https://www.legis.ga.gov">https://www.legis.ga.gov</a> (Berry-56th) <a href="#">/legislation/72388</a>	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.	House Education Committee
HB 1062 <a href="https://www.legis.ga.gov">https://www.legis.ga.gov</a> (Rice-139th) <a href="#">/legislation/72513</a>	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 nonbinding policies, interpretations, and related materials issued by federal education agencies. The Department must publish these materials on a dedicated, searchable webpage 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	House Education Committee

State Board of Education is authorized to adopt rules to implement the law.

HB 1094 <https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72610> (Davis, 87th)

"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 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 Hopper

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 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.

HB 1114 <https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72642> (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)

SB 148 <https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/70241> (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 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 from three days to five days

SB 369	<a href="https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/71940">https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/71940</a>	(Still-48th)	This bill revises the "Charter Schools Act of 1998" by allowing the conversion of existing charter schools into completion charter schools and requiring the State Board of Education to establish rules, regulations, policies, and procedures to govern the content of a charter school petition.	Senate Education & Youth Committee
SB 381	<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
SB 401	<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
SB 412	<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.

SB 425	<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
SB 426	<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
SB 438	<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 Hopper



## Higher Education

Bill Number	Link to Bill	Sponsor	Summary	Status
HB 962	<a href="https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72211">https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72211</a> (Martin-49th)		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.	House Ways & Means Committee
HB 1052	<a href="https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72389">https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72389</a> (Berry-56th)		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.	House Higher Education Committee
HB 1064	<a href="https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72515">https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72515</a> (Rice-139th)		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,	House Higher Education Committee

		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.	
SB 400	<a href="https://www.legis.ga.gov/v/legislation/72232">https://www.legis.ga.gov/v/legislation/72232</a>	(Burns-23rd)	Updates the regulation of nonpublic postsecondary education by defining distance education and expanding postsecondary activity 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 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.
SB 432	<a href="https://www.legis.ga.gov/v/legislation/72506">https://www.legis.ga.gov/v/legislation/72506</a>	(Walker III- 20th)	Extends the automatic repeal process put in place for USG and TCSG regarding non-lapsing revenue from July 1, 2026 to July 1, 2031. Senate Higher Education Committee. The bill will be heard in committee this TUESDAY.



## Environmental Safety

Bill Number	Link to Bill	Sponsor	Summary	Status
HB 1054	<a href="https://www.legis.ga.gov/">https://www.legis.ga.gov/</a> (Moore-91st legislation/72391)		<p>"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 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.</p>	House Judiciary Committee
SB 204	<a href="https://www.legis.ga.gov/">https://www.legis.ga.gov/</a> (Moore-53rd legislation/70476)		<p>Prohibits counties and municipalities from regulating the storage of firearms in vehicles.</p>	PASSED SENATE. PASSED HOUSE. Awaits transmission to the

governor for his consideration.

SB 374 <https://www.legis.ga.gov/> (Strickland-42nd) [legislation/72065](#)

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.)



## **Shelter & Nutrition**

Bill Number	Link to Bill	Sponsor	Summary	Status
HB 947	<a href="https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72145">https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72145</a>	(Momtahan-17th)	<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 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.</p>	<p>Recommended Do Pass by the House Agriculture &amp; Consumer Affairs Committee. The bill moves to House Rules Committee.</p>

HB 948	<a href="https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72146">https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72146</a> (Camp-135th)	Requires notice to debtors in foreclosure of their right to surplus funds following a foreclosure sale and the deadlines for receiving such funds.	House Judiciary Committee
HB 993	<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
HB 996	<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
HB 1007	<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 notice, the tenant may, after providing 30 days written notice, terminate the lease.	House Judiciary Committee

HB 1013 <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
HB 1014 <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
HB 1017 <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
HB 1031 <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
HB 1035 <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	House Ways & Means Committee

		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.	
HB 1049	<a href="https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72386">https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72386</a>	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
HB 1055	<a href="https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72480">https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72480</a>	"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
HR 1047	<a href="https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72349">https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72349</a>	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
SB 170	<a href="https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/70340">https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/70340</a>	Establishes a grant program to acquire and install backup generators in certain rural hospitals. The Department of Community Health will work with the Georgia Emergency Management and Homeland Security Agency to set the criteria for these grants. Funding for the program will depend on appropriations from the General Assembly, and	PASSED SENATE. PASSED HOUSE. The Senate has disagreed to changes made

	<p>the amount awarded to each recipient will be determined individually. The bill also adds "affected rural hospital," which means an acute care hospital located in a rural county that contains fewer than 100 beds and is located in any region of the state in which the governor declared a state of emergency after July 1, 2024.</p>	<p>to the bill by the House &amp; has returned the bill to the House for possible further action.</p>
SB 365 <a href="https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/71791">https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/71791</a> (Watson-11th)	<p>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 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.</p>	<p>Senate Agriculture &amp; Consumer Affairs Committee</p>
SB 413 <a href="https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72291">https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72291</a> (Jackson-41st)	<p>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</p>	<p>Senate Education &amp; Youth Committee</p>

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.

SB 414	<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
SB 415	<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



## 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)		Provides for high school student athletes and prospective student athletes to receive name, image, or likeness compensation and for the automatic expiration of such contracts after the student athlete graduates or is no longer enrolled. The bill also provides for application to certain	House Education Committee. The bill will be heard in subcommittee

		athletic associations and allows for professional representation of student athletes and prospective student athletes.	TODAY (MONDAY)
HB 902	<a href="https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/71975">https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/71975</a>	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>	Provides a tax credit to offset the cost of groceries, transportation, and utilities: \$1,000 for single taxpayers, \$2,000 for married couples filing jointly, and an additional \$1,000 for each dependent. Also provides a tax credit of up to \$1,000 for tuition or fees related to participation in an approved workforce training program. Requires the State Workforce Development Board to publish a High-Demand Workforce Training List to identify training programs aligned with the state's most critical current and future workforce needs. Additionally, allows a tax credit of up to \$5,000 for attorneys practicing wills and estates law or landlord-tenant law in rural areas for each 12-month period of employment. This credit may be claimed for up to five years, provided the attorney continues to practice in a qualifying rural area. In addition, it amends existing low-income housing tax credit law to allow certain Georgia housing projects that do not receive a federal allocation to qualify for a state credit equal to the full amount of the federal credit they would have received under an expanded allocation formula. Finally, the bill imposes an additional 0.20 percent state excise tax on taxable sales of tangible personal property made or facilitated by marketplace facilitators, to be collected and administered in the same manner as existing sales and use taxes, with most provisions applying to taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2026.	House Ways & Means Committee
HB 946	<a href="https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72144">https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/72144</a>	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	Recommended DO PASS by the House Game, Fish & Parks Committee.

		vehicles, and unmanned aircraft systems may be used to locate feral hogs.	The bill moves on to House Rules 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.	House Ways & Means 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 Legislative Oversight Commission on Georgia United Investment to oversee the program.	House Hopper
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)	Provides an affirmative defense to prosecution if the charged person is employed to work in a public library or any library operated as a part of any school, college, or university, and such individual can demonstrate that he or she has made a good faith attempt to identify and remove from access to minors all physical or electronic material harmful to minors.	PASSED SENATE. Assigned to House Judiciary Non-Civil Committee. The bill will be heard in subcommittee this TUESDAY.
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.	Recommended DO PASS by the Senate Finance Committee. The bill moves to Senate Rules 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	Senate Appropriations Committee

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.

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 Asks

### Advocacy Ask #1: Out-of-School Time Funding

### Advocacy Ask #2: Cell Phones in Schools

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

##### The Ask:

Ask members of the House Appropriations Education Subcommittee to **increase funding for BOOST afterschool and summer learning grants in the FY27 budget by \$8 Million (to reach a total of \$20 Million for grants!)**

##### The Why:

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.

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](tel:(404)463-2246), [matt.dubnik@house.ga.gov](mailto:matt.dubnik@house.ga.gov)

Rep. Will Wade, Vice Chair, [\(404\) 651-7737](tel:(404)651-7737), [will.wade@house.ga.gov](mailto:will.wade@house.ga.gov)

Rep. Kimberly Alexander, [\(404\) 656-7859](tel:(404)656-7859), [Kimberly.alexander@house.ga.gov](mailto:Kimberly.alexander@house.ga.gov)

Rep. Robert Dickey, [\(404\) 656-5099](tel:(404)656-5099), [Robert.dickey@house.ga.gov](mailto:Robert.dickey@house.ga.gov)

Rep. Chris Erwin, [\(404\) 656-7850](tel:(404)656-7850), [chris.erwin@house.ga.gov](mailto:chris.erwin@house.ga.gov)

Rep. Leesa Hagan, [\(404\) 656-0177](tel:(404)656-0177), [leesa.hagan@house.ga.gov](mailto:leesa.hagan@house.ga.gov)

Rep. Edna Jackson, [\(404\) 656-0265](tel:(404)656-0265), [edna.jackson@house.ga.gov](mailto:edna.jackson@house.ga.gov)

Rep. Jan Jones, [\(404\) 656-5072](tel:(404)656-5072), [jan.jones@house.ga.gov](mailto:jan.jones@house.ga.gov)

Rep. Todd Jones, [\(404\) 656-9210](tel:(404)656-9210), [todd.jones@house.ga.gov](mailto:todd.jones@house.ga.gov)

### Ask #2: Cell Phones in Schools

#### The Ask:

Contact members of the **House Education Subcommittee on Curriculum and Academic Achievement** and urge them to VOTE YES ON **House Bill 1009** when it comes before them in committee today. This bill establishes clear limits on student cell phone use during the school day.

#### What the Bill Does:

House Bill 1009 establishes statewide standards for restricting student cell phone use during instructional time, including support for bell-to-bell limits and secure phone storage during the school day. The bill allows schools to reduce classroom distractions while maintaining clear protocols that ensure parents and guardians can still reach their children through the school during both emergency and non-emergency situations.

#### The Why:

- Research links excessive cell phone and social media use among youth to increased anxiety, depression, sleep disruption, cyberbullying, and academic challenges.

- School staff report that unauthorized phone use negatively affects student learning, peer relationships, student mental health, and teacher morale, with 40% of public schools citing negative instructional impacts.
- Evidence from other states and Georgia districts shows that cell phone restrictions are associated with improved school climate, reduced cyberbullying, better attendance, and stronger student engagement—particularly when bell-to-bell policies are used.
- Importantly, these policies do **not** prevent parent-child communication: families can continue to contact students through established school communication channels, including front offices, administrators, and classroom staff - including in emergency situations.

### The Message:

#### What to Say (Calling Works Best!):

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

Please vote YES on House Bill 1009 as it comes before the House Education Subcommittee on Curriculum and Academic Achievement. Research and on-the-ground experience from Georgia schools show that unrestricted cell phone use during the school day undermines learning, student mental health, peer relationships, and teacher morale. Clear, bell-to-bell limits on cell phone use are associated with improved school climate, reduced cyberbullying, and increased student engagement—while still allowing parents and guardians to reach their children through the school channels, such as the front office, when needed, including during emergencies. HB 1009 gives schools the tools they need to create focused learning environments without cutting families out of communication. Thank you for your consideration and for your commitment to Georgia's students.

### The How:

Contact members of the House Education Subcommittee to Curriculum and Academic Achievement:

Rep. Bethany Ballard, Chair, (404) 656-0325, [bethany.ballard@house.ga.gov](mailto:bethany.ballard@house.ga.gov)  
 Rep. Mike Cheokas, Vice Chair, (404) 463-7853, [mike.cheokas@house.ga.gov](mailto:mike.cheokas@house.ga.gov)  
 Rep. Segun Adeyina, (404) 656-6372, [segun.adeyina@house.ga.gov](mailto:segun.adeyina@house.ga.gov)  
 Rep. Doreen Carter, (404) 656-0220, [doreen.carter@house.ga.gov](mailto:doreen.carter@house.ga.gov)  
 Rep. David Clark, (404) 656-0188, [david.clark@house.ga.gov](mailto:david.clark@house.ga.gov)  
 Rep. Sandy Donatucci, (404) 656-0177, [sandy.donatucci@house.ga.gov](mailto:sandy.donatucci@house.ga.gov)  
 Rep. Matt Dubnik, (404) 463-2246, [matt.dubnik@house.ga.gov](mailto:matt.dubnik@house.ga.gov)  
 Rep. Karlton Howard, (404) 656-6372, [karlton.howard@house.ga.gov](mailto:karlton.howard@house.ga.gov)  
 Rep. Jan Jones, (404) 656-5072, [jan.jones@house.ga.gov](mailto:jan.jones@house.ga.gov)  
 Rep. Karen Lupton, (404) 656-0314, [karen.lupton@house.ga.gov](mailto:karen.lupton@house.ga.gov)  
 Rep. Chris Erwin (Ex-Officio), (404) 656-7850, [chris.erwin@house.ga.gov](mailto:chris.erwin@house.ga.gov)  
 Rep. Scott Hilton (Ex-Officio), (404) 656-0188, [scott.hilton@house.ga.gov](mailto:scott.hilton@house.ga.gov)  
 Rep. Carmen Rice (Ex-Officio), (404) 656-0188, [carmen.rice@house.ga.gov](mailto:carmen.rice@house.ga.gov)

## Upcoming Events

### February

#### 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

### **Georgia Housing Day at the Capitol**

Date: Wednesday, February 25th, 2026

Time: 8:00 AM-2:00 PM

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

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

Organization: Georgia ACT

### **GMHPP Mental Health Day at the Capitol**

Date: February 18, 2026

Time: 1:00 p.m. to 5 p.m.

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

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

### **Georgia Community Health Worker Awareness Day**

Date: February 19, 2026

Time: 1:00 p.m. to 5:00 p.m.

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

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

## **March**

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

Date: March 3rd, 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](#)