



Georgia House of Representatives

SESSION REPORT

House Budget & Research Office
(404) 656-5050

Bills Effective July 1, 2023

HB 19 General appropriations; State Fiscal Year July 1, 2023 - June 30, 2024 GOVERNOR'S LINE ITEM VETO AND LANGUAGE DISREGARD STATEMENT [HERE](#)

By: Rep. Jon Burns (159th) Through the Appropriations Committee

Final Bill Summary: HB 19, the Fiscal Year 2024 budget, is set by a revenue estimate of \$32.4 billion. This is a 7.4 percent increase, or \$2.2 billion, over the original Fiscal Year 2023 budget. The bill and tracking sheet may be found on the House Budget and Research Office [website](#).

HB 31 Conservation and natural resources; Hazardous Waste Trust Fund; dedicate proceeds of certain hazardous waste fees

By: Rep. Debbie Buckner (137th) Through the Ways & Means Committee

Final Bill Summary: HB 31 amends O.C.G.A. 12-8-95, relating to the Hazardous Waste Trust Fund, by dedicating hazardous waste management and substance reporting fees collected by the state to the Hazardous Waste Trust Fund.

HB 35 Georgia Ports Authority; provide for powers; expand arrest authority of officers

By: Rep. Bill Hitchens (161st) Through the Public Safety & Homeland Security Committee

Final Bill Summary: HB 35 gives authority to Georgia Ports Authority (GPA) employees designated as security personnel and peace officers the responsibility of preserving and protecting GPA properties or projects. Persons designated as peace officers have the power to arrest for traffic offenses committed and to investigate motor vehicle accidents occurring on any property under GPA jurisdiction and upon any private or public property within one mile thereof. Ports peace officers are given additional duties and powers of policing within the jurisdiction of GPA, its property, and its facilities, not including any inland ports.

HB 50 Hagan, City of; change description of council districts

By: Rep. William Werkheiser (157th) Through the Intragovernmental Coordination - Local Committee

Final Bill Summary: A bill to change the City of Hagan council districts.

HB 55 Banking and finance; provide for definitions; provisions

By: Rep. Bruce Williamson (112th) Through the Banks & Banking Committee

Final Bill Summary: HB 55 is the annual revision of Title 7 of the Code, relating to banking and finance, by the Georgia Department of Banking and Finance. Superfluous and redundant language is clarified and removed, terminology is updated, and language is added to conform Title 7 to other parts of the Code.

The bill permits banks, trust companies, and credit unions that do not exercise trust powers to contract with banks, trust companies, or credit unions to provide trust services to their customers or members. With respect to credit unions, the bill aligns how permissive investments are measured in other parts of the Code to create a uniform measure solely on the net worth of the credit union while permitting credit unions to invest in general obligations issued by states and municipalities without any investment limitation.

The bill makes changes to licensing requirements related to money service business representatives by eliminating the licensure requirement if there is a limited possibility of consumer harm, or if there is a federal regulator that would have regulatory oversight.

The bill sets forth standards that licensed money transmitters must maintain and require permissive investments to be maintained by licensees.

With respect to installment lenders, the bill exempts 501(c)(3) non-profit corporations from being licensed as installment lenders as long as they do not impose any interest or fees. The bill permits installment lenders to charge compound interest rather than requiring them to do so. The bill authorizes establishment of a foreign bank branch in Georgia.

HB 77 Dougherty Judicial Circuit; superior court; provide for a fourth judge

By: Rep. Gerald Greene (154th) Through the Judiciary Committee

Final Bill Summary: HB 77 increases the number of superior court judges in the Dougherty Judicial Circuit from three to four. The fourth judge will be appointed for a term beginning January 1, 2024 continuing through December 31, 2026. Their successor will be elected at the nonpartisan judicial election in 2026.

HB 80 Uniform Unsworn Declarations Act; enact

By: Rep. Rob Leverett (123rd) Through the Judiciary Committee

Final Bill Summary: HB 80, the 'Uniform Unsworn Declarations Act', permits unsworn declarations to have the same effect as sworn declarations in circumstances in which a declarant is making an unsworn declaration while being physically located outside U.S. boundaries.

Making an unsworn declaration is not permitted in: cases of depositions, oaths of office, oaths required by statute to be given before a specified official other than a notary public, proceedings when verification is sufficient pursuant to O.C.G.A. 9-10-113, or instruments expressly required to comply with O.C.G.A. 44-2-15 concerning registrable instruments.

An unsworn declaration must be presented in the same medium as a sworn declaration if the law requires it. Knowingly and willfully making a material false statement when executing an unsworn declaration constitutes perjury.

HB 85 Insurance; require health benefit policy coverage for biomarker testing if supported by medical and scientific evidence

By: Rep. Sharon Cooper (45th) Through the Insurance Committee

Final Bill Summary: HB 85 requires health benefit policies to include coverage for biomarker testing for diagnosis, treatment, management, or ongoing monitoring of a disease or condition.

HB 86 Sales and use tax; sales of tangible personal property used for or in the renovation or expansion of certain aquariums; exempt

By: Rep. Trey Rhodes (124th) Through the Ways & Means Committee

Final Bill Summary: HB 86 amends O.C.G.A. 48-8-3, relating to exemptions from sales and use tax, extending the period of time for which qualifying aquariums may be exempt from state sales and use tax associated with renovations and expansions to July 1, 2023 until December 31, 2026.

Relating to sales and use tax exemptions associated with renovations and expansions for zoological institutions, the bill changes the eligible time period to July 1, 2023 until December 31, 2026, or until the aggregate sale and use tax refund amount reached \$800,000, whichever occurs first.

HB 88 Coleman-Baker Act; enact

By: Rep. Houston Gaines (120th) Through the Judiciary Non-Civil Committee

Final Bill Summary: HB 88, the 'Coleman-Baker Act', requires the head of an agency or their designee to review a cold case murder when requested in writing, and to determine if a full reinvestigation would result in the identification of probative investigative leads or a likely perpetrator. The review must: determine what procedures may have been missed initially; whether witnesses should be interviewed or re-interviewed; if forensic evidence was properly tested and analyzed; and perform an update of the case file using the most current investigative standards to the extent it would help develop probative leads.

The agency must conduct a full investigation if, at the agency's sole discretion, the review concludes that a full reinvestigation would result in additional, previously unidentified probative leads or a likely perpetrator. An investigation cannot be fully conducted by a person who previously investigated the case, and only one full reinvestigation can be undertaken at one time with respect to the same victim. If a full reinvestigation is completed and a likely perpetrator is not identified, no additional investigation will occur for a period of five years from the conclusion of the reinvestigation, unless there is newly discovered material evidence.

Each law enforcement agency is required to develop a written application and procedures, and the agency must provide a written notification of receipt of the application as soon as reasonably possible. If a request does not meet the criteria, then the agency must provide the requestor with a letter stating that final review is not necessary. The law enforcement agency has six months from receipt of the application to complete its case file review and conclude whether or not a full reinvestigation is warranted. The agency can extend the time limit once for a maximum of six months if the agency finds that it would be unfeasible to comply with the original time limit.

The Carl Vinson Institute of Government will establish and maintain a case tracking system and searchable public website with information about the applications, extensions, number of reinvestigations, and statistical information on suspects, arrests, etc.

This process applies to any cold case murders that occurred on or after January 1, 1970. The bill allows a coroner or medical examiner to issue a death certificate with a non-specific cause of death.

HB 91 Wills, trusts and administration of estates; notices to beneficiaries regarding issuance of letters testamentary; require

By: Rep. Will Wade (9th)

Through the Judiciary Committee

Final Bill Summary: HB 91 concerns notice requirements for beneficiaries of wills, requiring a personal representative of an estate to send notice to all beneficiaries within 30 days of issuance of letters and requiring filing notices with the probate court within 60 days of issuance. An estate personal representative who fails to comply with these requirements absent sufficient cause may be cited to appear and show cause.

HB 121 Waters, ports and watercraft; wakesurfing and wakeboarding; provide restrictions and requirements

By: Rep. Victor Anderson (10th)

Through the Game, Fish, & Parks Committee

Final Bill Summary: HB 121 amends O.C.G.A. 52-7-1 by adding definitions for the terms "wakeboarding" and "wake surfing", and placing restrictions on these activities. Except in certain circumstances, no person is to engage in either of these two defined activities between sunset and sunrise, within 200 feet of a shoreline or structure located on the water, or without wearing a personal flotation device approved by the U.S. Coast Guard.

Language is added further defining multipurpose off-highway vehicles and regarding license plates for such vehicles. It requires multipurpose off-highway vehicles manufactured after January 1, 2000, to be registered and issued a title.

The bill authorizes the commissioner to issue temporary operating permits and provides equipment requirements for multipurpose off-road vehicles. Such vehicles are permitted to operate on highways that are part of county road systems but are limited to crossing highways that are a part of a municipal street or state highway system.

HB 129 Public assistance; expand temporary assistance for needy families eligibility criteria to pregnant women

By: Rep. Soo Hong (103rd)

Through the Public Health Committee

Final Bill Summary: HB 129 expands the eligibility criteria for temporary assistance for needy families (TANF) to pregnant women.

HB 132 Buildings and housing; amend Georgia state minimum standard codes to authorize certain uses of ungraded lumber; require

By: Rep. David Jenkins (136th)

Through the Agriculture & Consumer Affairs Committee

Final Bill Summary: HB 132 amends O.C.G.A. 8-2-23 to allow the use of ungraded lumber in construction of accessory structures not containing habitable space on property zoned or primarily used for residential or agricultural purposes.

HB 134 Dalton, City of; city council; change description of election wards

By: Rep. Kasey Carpenter (4th) Through the Intragovernmental Coordination - Local Committee

Final Bill Summary: HB 134 changes the city council districts for the City of Dalton.

HB 139 Criminal procedure; restrictions of disclosure of personal information of nonsworn employees; provisions

By: Rep. Clint Crowe (118th) Through the Judiciary Non-Civil Committee

Final Bill Summary: HB 139 restricts disclosure of the home address, date of birth, and home telephone number of a non-sworn employee of a law enforcement agency in criminal cases in which the prosecuting attorney is required to disclose the witnesses who will testify at trial. The prosecuting attorney will instead disclose the employee's current work location/phone number.

The list of witnesses whose testimony led to a criminal charge, which must be presented to a defense attorney prior to a defendant's arraignment, will also disclose the current work location/phone number of both law enforcement officers and non-sworn employees of law enforcement agencies rather than their home address, date of birth, and home telephone number. Any non-sworn employee who has left the agency or retired will use the address and phone number of the last agency where they worked. Non-sworn employees of law enforcement agencies cannot be compelled to reveal their home address when testifying in their official capacity, although courts can require an employee to answer questions regarding their home address if the fact is a material issue in the proceeding.

HB 142 Education; establishment of unified campus police forces through agreements by colleges and universities; provide

By: Rep. Mesha Mainor (56th) Through the Public Safety & Homeland Security Committee

Final Bill Summary: HB 142 provides for the establishment of unified campus police forces through agreements entered into by colleges and universities.

HB 147 Safe Schools Act; enact

By: Rep. Will Wade (9th) Through the Public Safety & Homeland Security Committee

Final Bill Summary: HB 147 is the 'Safe Schools Act'. The bill requires the Professional Standards Commission (PSC) to consult with the Georgia Emergency Management and Homeland Security Agency (GEMA/HS), the Department of Juvenile Justice, and the Georgia Public Safety Training Center to create a school safety and anti-gang endorsement for eligible certificated professional personnel who volunteer to complete a training program approved by the PSC in multidisciplinary best practices for promoting and preserving safe schools, and for identifying and deterring youth gangs.

The legislation adds GEMA/HS to those agencies to which the school must submit their school safety plan. Schools are required to conduct intruder alert drills by October 1 of each school year and report to GEMA/HS when the drill is completed. All students are required to participate, but each system may allow an option for a parent/legal guardian to elect, in writing, that the child is not participating.

HB 155 Professions and businesses; issuance of licenses by endorsement for spouses of firefighters, healthcare providers, and law enforcement officers who relocate to Georgia; provide

By: Rep. Chuck Martin (49th) Through the Regulated Industries Committee

Final Bill Summary: HB 155 incorporates the definition of "firefighter" from O.C.G.A. 45-9-81, creates a new definition for "healthcare provider", and incorporates the definition of "law enforcement officer" from O.C.G.A. 45-9-81.

This bill requires professional licensing boards or other boards to issue a license by endorsement to an

individual seeking licensure for a profession other than that of a firefighter, healthcare provider, or a law enforcement officer. To qualify, an individual must have: established residency in Georgia; hold a current license in another state to practice the profession; be in good standing in that state; and pass any examination that may be required to demonstrate knowledge of Georgia's laws.

This bill does not apply to licensing for the practice of law in Georgia, and does not override any licensing compact or permit the issuance of a license without verification under O.C.G.A. 50-36-1.

HB 159 Jesup, City of; Board of Commissioners; reapportion election districts

By: Rep. Steven Meeks (178th) Through the Intragovernmental Coordination - Local Committee

Final Bill Summary: HB 159 changes the board of commissioners districts for the City of Jesup.

HB 163 Georgia Board of Health Care Workforce; student loan repayment for medical examiners employed by the Division of Forensic Sciences of the Georgia Bureau of Investigation; provide

By: Rep. Lauren McDonald (26th) Through the Higher Education Committee

Final Bill Summary: HB 163 establishes a student loan repayment program for full-time medical examiners employed with the Division of Forensic Sciences of the Georgia Bureau of Investigation. The total repayment amount must not exceed \$120,000 or the total student debt amount, whichever is less, and the payments will be paid in annual installments, for a period not exceeding five years. The Georgia Student Finance Authority is authorized to establish rules and regulations to implement the program, and the program is contingent upon the appropriation of funds by the General Assembly.

HB 176 Courts; increase amount of court reporters' monthly contingent expense and travel allowance

By: Rep. Stan Gunter (8th) Through the Judiciary Committee

Final Bill Summary: HB 176 amends O.C.G.A. 15-14-6 to increase the amounts paid per month to superior court reporters as a contingent expense and travel allowance.

HB 182 Property; curing defective deeds and other instruments; revise provisions

By: Rep. Matt Reeves (99th) Through the Judiciary Committee

Final Bill Summary: HB 182 aligns the Georgia recording statute regarding deeds and other instruments with the savings statute in O.C.G.A. 44-2-18, allowing an improperly executed instrument to be corrected by having the savings statute apply to both attestations and acknowledgments.

The bill allows for a procedure for foreclosing on time-share estates through a trustee foreclosure procedure, in addition to judicial and nonjudicial foreclosure procedures provided for in the Code. A mortgage must permit the trustee foreclosure procedure. If it does not, an amendment to the time-share instrument must be adopted and recorded prior to the procedure being used. The trustee must be a member of the State Bar and use good faith, skill, and diligence in discharging the trustee duties.

Before initiating the foreclosure procedure, a claim of lien or mortgage must be recorded in the county in which the time-share estate is located. In any trustee foreclosure proceeding, the trustee must first deliver to the time-share owner a written notice of default. At any time before the trustee foreclosure sale, the time-share estate owner may cure the default, but no right of redemption will exist after consummation of the sale.

In order for a trustee to sell an encumbered time-share estate, the trustee must have provided the written notice of default. The trustee must not have received from the time-share owner a written objection to using the trustee foreclosure procedure, have delivered a notice of sale and recorded that notice in the county records, and have published a notice in the respective legal organ. Requirements are laid out for notices of default, notices of sale, and trustee foreclosure sales.

HB 183 Motor vehicles; temporary license plates and operating permits; revise terminology*By: Rep. Matt Barton (5th)**Through the Motor Vehicles Committee*

Final Bill Summary: HB 183 provides for the issuance of temporary operating permits in lieu of temporary license plates in specified instances. The bill also prohibits a hold on the title of a vehicle for an unpaid citation.

HB 186 Appeal and error; filing of petitions for review in reviewing courts from lower judicatories; revise an exception*By: Rep. Rob Leverett (123rd)**Through the Judiciary Committee*

Final Bill Summary: HB 186 amends sections of the Code from utilizing the "certiorari" process to instead using the "petition for review" appellate procedure when appealing from a lower judicatory (any government body exercising judicial or quasi-judicial authority) to a superior or state court.

HB 203 Health; restrictions on sale and dispensing of contact lenses with respect to physicians; revise provisions*By: Rep. Mark Newton (127th)**Through the Health Committee*

Final Bill Summary: HB 203 prohibits the writing of a contact lens prescription by any prescriber unless that state-licensed optometrist or ophthalmologist has completed all measurements, tests, and examinations necessary to satisfy their professional judgment that the patient is a viable candidate to wear contact lenses, and has evaluated and fitted the contact lenses to the patient's eyes.

The bill creates an assessment mechanism for conducting an eye assessment or generating a contact lens or spectacle prescription, and sets regulations for use of an assessment mechanism. The bill requires a prescriber using electronic prescriptions be held to the same standards of care as those used in traditional in-person clinical settings.

HB 207 Waters, ports, and watercraft; carrying of night visual distress signals upon coastal waters during certain hours; provide*By: Rep. Trey Rhodes (124th)**Through the Game, Fish, & Parks Committee*

Final Bill Summary: HB 207 amends O.C.G.A. 52-7-1. This bill outlines the requirement for all vessels to carry U.S. Coast Guard-approved nighttime and daytime visual distress signals when operating in state coastal waters. The bill specifies the type of signals that should be carried during different hours of the day, the minimum number of signals required, and the size of vessels exempt from carrying such signals.

In the event of an accident or collision, the operator of each vessel involved is required to stop, remain at the scene, and provide their name, address, and registration to the operator of the vessel struck. Upon request, the operator must exhibit their government-issued identification. At the scene of an accident, vessel operators involved are responsible for rendering assistance to any injured person as well as notifying emergency medical services and law enforcement if necessary. Vessel operators are required to stay at the scene of the accident until these requirements are fulfilled unless the operator is unable to notify the appropriate services, in which case they may leave the scene to make such notification.

If an incident results in death, disappearance, or injury that requires medical treatment and the operator knowingly fails to stop and comply with these requirements, they will be guilty of a felony and upon conviction, may be sentenced to no less than one year nor more than five years.

HB 219 Banking and finance; venue for offense of money laundering; provide*By: Rep. Scott Hilton (48th)**Through the Judiciary Non-Civil Committee*

Final Bill Summary: HB 219 adds venue for any prosecution under Title 7 (Banking and Finance), Chapter 1 (Financial Institutions), Article 11 (Records and Reports of Currency Transactions) when it involves the transfer or movement of digital money or currency to be in any county where the accused exercises control over the money or currency, any county in which any act was performed in furtherance of the transaction, or any county in which an alleged victim lives.

The bill adds venue for any prosecution dealing with the applicable crimes of theft to be in any county where an act was performed in furthering the violation or in any county in which an alleged victim resides.

HB 221 Insurance; filing review process for private passenger motor vehicle liability coverage providing the minimum limits offered by the carrier; revise

By: Rep. Eddie Lumsden (12th) Through the Insurance Committee

Final Bill Summary: HB 221 relates to personal private passenger motor vehicle insurance policies with limits above the mandatory minimum. The bill requires that rates, rating plans, rating systems, or underwriting rules be effective 60 days after filing unless the commissioner of insurance authorizes an earlier effective date or the insurer specifies a later effective date.

HB 227 Crimes and offenses; offense of criminal interference with critical infrastructure; provide

By: Rep. Rob Leverett (123rd) Through the Judiciary Non-Civil Committee

Final Bill Summary: HB 227 clarifies that the offense of criminal damage to property in the first degree can be committed through electronic means against critical infrastructure or any vital public service. The penalty for this crime is increased to imprisonment of between two to 20 years.

The bill revises the misdemeanor crime of interfering with property of public utility companies, municipalities, or political subdivisions owning critical infrastructure, by prohibiting a person from altering or interfering with critical infrastructure. The definition for "critical infrastructure" in O.C.G.A. 16-11-220 is amended to include other vital public services.

HB 242 Georgia Driver's Education Commission; violation of traffic laws or ordinances under Joshua's Law; provide additional penalty

By: Rep. Bill Hitchens (161st) Through the Motor Vehicles Committee

Final Bill Summary: HB 242 reinstates the additional penalty for a traffic violation under 'Joshua's Law', setting it at three percent of the original fine.

HB 243 Coweta Judicial Circuit; superior court; provide eighth judge

By: Rep. Lynn Smith (70th) Through the Judiciary Committee

Final Bill Summary: HB 243 increases the number of superior court judges in the Coweta Judicial Circuit from seven to eight. The eighth judge will be appointed for a term beginning January 1, 2024 continuing through December 31, 2026. Their successor will be elected at the nonpartisan judicial election in 2026.

HB 254 Civil practices; alternative procedure for designation of official legal organ; provide

By: Rep. David Jenkins (136th) Through the Judiciary Committee

Final Bill Summary: HB 254 amends O.C.G.A. 9-13-142 concerning official legal organs (publications containing official legal notices). If no otherwise qualified publication has a paid circulation of at least 100 copies per issue in the county, the bill permits the probate court judge, sheriff, superior court clerk, or a majority of those officers to designate a newspaper as an interim legal organ. That designation will terminate once another newspaper meets the qualifications and is designated as the county's legal organ pursuant to the Code section.

The bill allows counties or municipalities required to publish a legal notice to also meet publishing requirements by posting the notice in a conspicuous place on the county or municipality's website as well as on a common statewide website. Corrections to errors made in the published legal notice will be made within two business days on the publishing website, the Georgia Public Notice website, and in the next edition of the legal organ or newspaper of general circulation. Postings will remain in place until the event or action being advertised has concluded, and will not exceed one year.

The bill amends legal advertisement rates by increasing the rate by \$5 for each 100 words and \$5 for each subsequent insertion.

HB 265 Rockdale Judicial Circuit; Superior Court judges; change amount of salary supplement*By: Rep. Doreen Carter (93rd)**Through the Intragovernmental Coordination - Local Committee*

Final Bill Summary: HB 265 revises the compensation of the judges of the Superior Court of the Rockdale Judicial Circuit.

HB 268 Criminal Justice Coordinating Council; motor vehicle related crime prevention initiatives; establish grant program*By: Rep. John Corbett (174th)**Through the Public Safety & Homeland Security Committee*

Final Bill Summary: HB 268 establishes a grant program to provide funds from the criminal justice coordinating council to local law enforcement agencies and multi-jurisdictional task forces for the prevention, reduction, investigation, and prosecution of motor vehicle crimes. The bill establishes the Georgia Motor Vehicle Crime Prevention Advisory Board and the required membership. The board will solicit and review applications for the grants, and make recommendations to the council for awards. The new Code section created by the bill is repealed on December 31, 2030.

HB 295 Insurance; consumer protections against surprise billing; revise certain procedures*By: Rep. Lee Hawkins (27th)**Through the Insurance Committee*

Final Bill Summary: HB 295 relates to surprise billing and clarifies provisions relating to arbitration. The bill requires the designation of plans that are subject to the exclusive jurisdiction of the 'Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974'. The bill extends the time insurers have to submit data after an arbitration request is made from 30 to 60 days.

HB 302 Crimes and offenses; issuance of a temporary or permanent protective order by the court; provide*By: Rep. Lehman Franklin (160th)**Through the Judiciary Non-Civil Committee*

Final Bill Summary: HB 302 allows courts to issue either temporary or permanent protective orders to protect against conduct that constitutes stalking.

HB 309 Health; financial stability requirements for applicants and licensees of personal care homes and assisted living communities; revise provisions*By: Rep. Sharon Cooper (45th)**Through the Human Relations & Aging Committee*

Final Bill Summary: HB 309 requires assisted living communities and personal care homes to provide a financial stability affidavit to the Department of Community Health upon initial application and change of ownership. The department is directed to create a financial stability affidavit form to determine the applicant's financial viability.

HB 340 Education; daily duty-free planning periods for teachers in grades six through twelve; provide*By: Rep. John Corbett (174th)**Through the Education Committee*

Final Bill Summary: HB 340 amends O.C.G.A. 20-2-218 to protect planning periods for teachers. Teachers who are in the classroom more than 50 percent of a regular school day are required to have a duty-free planning period, with some exceptions related to safety.

The bill amends O.C.G.A. 48-7-29.21, relating to tax credits for qualified education donations for the purpose of awarding grants to public schools by extending the repeal date to December 31, 2026.

Local school board members are prohibited from discussing personnel matters with superintendents or other school personnel other than a referral of a personnel matter to the superintendent.

HB 373 State holidays; September 11 as First Responders Appreciation Day; designate
By: Rep. Sheila Jones (60th) Through the Special Rules Committee
Final Bill Summary: HB 373 designates September 11 of each year as "First Responders Appreciation Day".

HB 402 Education; water safety education information to parents of students under 18 years of age and to students 18 years of age and older; provide
By: Rep. Scott Hilton (48th) Through the Education Committee
Final Bill Summary: HB 402, the 'Edna Mae McGovern Act', amends O.C.G.A. 20-2-779.3 to require each public school to provide parents or students over 18 years of age with information on water safety education. At the beginning of each school year, the school will provide information to promote safety in, on, and around bodies of water. This may include information on local water safety courses and swim lessons.

HB 408 Sales and use tax; exemption for competitive projects of regional significance; change sunset provision
By: Rep. Bruce Williamson (112th) Through the Ways & Means Committee
Final Bill Summary: HB 408 amends O.C.G.A. 48-8-3, relating to sales and use tax exemptions, to extend the sunset date for an exemption on sales of tangible personal property used for construction of a competitive project of regional significant to December 31, 2026.

HB 412 Income tax; repeal a limitation on types of partnerships that may elect to pay income taxes at the entity level
By: Rep. Bruce Williamson (112th) Through the Ways & Means Committee
Final Bill Summary: HB 412 amends O.C.G.A. 48-7-23, relating to taxation of partnerships, by removing a limitation stipulating that the associated subsection only applies to a partnership that is 100 percent directly owned and controlled by eligible shareholders of an "S" corporation.

HB 412 Professions and businesses; licensure of individuals in the practice of applied behavior analysis; provide (Note: Passed 2022 Session – Effective July 1, 2023)
Rep. Katie Dempsey (13th) Through the Regulated Industries Committee
Final Bill Summary: House Bill 412 creates the Georgia Behavior Analyst Licensing Board, which is composed of five members appointed by the governor. Eight new terms are defined, including: "applied behavior analysis," "behavior technician," "board," "board certified," "certifying entity," "licensed assistant behavior analyst," "licensed behavior analyst," and "practice of applied behavior analysis." The board is composed of three members who are eligible for licensure and either a board-certified behavior analyst or a board-certified behavior analyst-doctoral; one member who is eligible for licensure and a board-certified assistant behavior analyst; and one member of the public. Board terms are three years, although initial terms can be staggered, and the board regulates matters related to licensing.

An applicant for a behavior analyst license shall provide proof of successful passage of the behavior analyst examination, attainment of a master's degree based on applied behavior analysis, and active status as a board-certified behavior analyst. An applicant for an assistant behavior analyst license shall provide proof of successful passage of the assistant behavior analyst exam, attainment of a bachelor's degree based on applied behavior analysis, active status as a board-certified assistant behavior analyst, and will have ongoing supervision by a licensed behavior analyst. Violations of the unlicensed practice as either a behavior analyst or an assistant behavior analyst are subject to \$1,000 fines.

These provisions do not apply to: 1) licensed psychologists, so long as the applied behavior analysis services are within that psychologist's training; 2) a behavior technician who delivers applied behavior analysis services under the authority of a licensed behavior analyst or licensed assistant behavior analyst; 3) a caregiver of a recipient of applied behavior analyst services who delivers the services under the authority of a licensed behavioral analyst or licensed assistant behavior analyst; 4) a behavior analyst who practices with non-human or non-patient clients or consumers; 5) a licensed professional authorized to practice in the state who is not a behavior analyst, so long as the licensed professional does not represent that he or she is a licensed behavior analyst or assistant behavior analyst; 6) an enrolled graduate student or postdoctoral fellow whose activities are part of a defined behavior analysis program provided that the program is supervised by a licensed behavior analyst or an instructor in a course sequence approved by a certified entity; 7) unlicensed individuals who pursue experience in

applied behavior analysis consistent with the experience requirements of a certifying entity; 8) professionals who provide general applied behavior analysis services to organizations, so long as those services are for the benefit of the organizations and do not involve direct services to individuals; 9) individuals who teach behavior analysis or conduct behavior analysis research, so long as that does not involve the direct delivery of applied behavior analysis services; 10) behavior analysts licensed in another jurisdiction or certified by a certifying entity to practice independently and who work in Georgia for a maximum of 30 days in a year and have received a temporary behavior analyst license; 11) an individual employed by a local school board of education who performs the duties of their positions; or 12) a licensed physician who is practicing medicine.

Temporary licenses can be issued to those individuals who reside in and practice in another state and who do not practice in Georgia for more than 30 days. Licenses can also be issued through reciprocity with other states, and licenses issued by the board are granted for two years. Further, the board is required to post a link on its website of the certifying entity or entities. The bill is effective on July 1, 2023.

HB 431 Special purpose local option sales tax; counties; provisions

By: Rep. Karla Drenner (85th) Through the Ways & Means Committee

Final Bill Summary: HB 413 amends O.C.G.A. 48-8-111, relating to imposition of a county special purpose local option sales tax, by eliminating certain limitations on counties that both implement a special local option sales tax and levy an equalized homestead option sales tax. This includes restricting the use of special purpose local option sale tax revenue to transportation, public safety, debt service, and repair of capital projects, as well as limiting the amount of special purpose local option sales tax proceeds that can be used to repair capital projects to 15 percent of total proceeds.

HB 440 Education; authorize public and private schools to stock a supply of undesignated ready-to-use glucagon

By: Rep. Doug Stoner (40th) Through the Public Health Committee

Final Bill Summary: HB 440 allows public and private schools to stock a supply of glucagon, and permits prescribers to provide such medication to schools.

HB 444 Property; revise when an action may operate as a lis pendens

By: Rep. Matt Reeves (99th) Through the Judiciary Committee

Final Bill Summary: HB 444 provides that no action involving an interest in real property will operate as a lis pendens, the official public notice that a property has a pending lawsuit or claim attached to it, until a lis pendens is issued by a court. Requirements for the issuance and effectiveness of a court-issued lis pendens are provided.

The clerks of superior courts must keep a lis pendens docket in which they record all notices of lis pendens on real property filed with them. Dismissal of any action by a plaintiff, the plaintiff's withdrawal, or the settlement or final judgement will be indicated on the face of the lis pendens record by the clerk. Actions involving claims against real property related to domestic relations are excepted from these new provisions.

HB 460 Courts; child's right to legal representation in legitimation cases; provide

By: Rep. Mandi Ballinger (23rd) Through the Juvenile Justice Committee

Final Bill Summary: HB 460 provides a right to counsel for a child who is the subject of a legitimation petition and a child who is party to a hearing to determine whether continuation or termination of a temporary guardianship is in the best interests of a child. Custodians or guardians who are subject to a sworn complaint or affidavit and any other respondent to a dependency proceeding have the right to an attorney at all stages of the dependency proceedings.

A child receiving extended care youth services from the Division of Family and Children Services is provided a right to counsel for all stages of dependency proceedings. The bill requires that affidavits or sworn complaints only be used when a child is taken into custody under exceptional circumstances.

A trial court can appoint an attorney for a child at all stages of proceedings for extended care youth services. The child will be provided notice of their right to an attorney and be given the opportunity to: use; waive the right; obtain an attorney of their choice; or obtain the court-appointed attorney at the court's discretion.

HB 475 Code Revision Commission; revise, modernize and correct errors in omissions*By: Rep. Tyler Smith (18th)**Through the Code Revision Committee*

Final Bill Summary: HB 475 is the annual Code revision bill to revise, modernize, and correct errors or omissions to the Official Code of Georgia Annotated. The bill reflects the work of the Code Revision Commission to repeal portions of the Code that are obsolete, declared unconstitutional, or preempted or superseded by subsequent laws. Lastly, the bill provides for other matters relating to revision, reenactment, and publication of the Code.

HB 480 Workers' compensation; benefits; change certain provisions*By: Rep. Lehman Franklin (160th)**Through the Industry and Labor Committee*

Final Bill Summary: HB 480 raises the maximum weekly amount of temporary total disability of workers' compensation in Code to \$800. The maximum weekly amount of temporary partial disability of workers' compensation is increased to \$533. The maximum total workers' compensation that can be paid to a surviving spouse after their spouse dies is increased to \$320,000.

The bill states that in claims for workers' compensation in which there is not a surviving spouse, including situations in which a deceased employee and a person claiming they were dependent on that deceased employee and that they lived together continuously and in a relationship similar to a marriage, the person making the claim must prove that they received economic support from the deceased employee, including monetary support, food, or housing. Workers' compensation can now be terminated upon cohabitation in a relationship similar to marriage if that relationship involves economic support. No consideration is made for payments of financial support that are less than a period of three months.

HB 493 Professions and businesses; verification of competency for registered professional nursing licenses; revise a provision*By: Rep. Matt Hatchett (155th)**Through the Health Committee*

Final Bill Summary: HB 493 relates to continuing competency requirements for registered professional nursing licenses and adds federally operated healthcare facilities as an eligible facility to verify competency.

HB 497 Health; use of certified medication aides in penal institutions; authorize*By: Rep. John LaHood (175th)**Through the Human Relations & Aging Committee*

Final Bill Summary: HB 497 authorizes the use of certified medication aides in penal institutions. The aide must keep a record of all medications that have been administered and detail any changes to the inmate's condition. An employer of a certified medication aide must annually administer a comprehensive clinical skills competency review to each aide. All aides must receive ongoing medication training.

HB 529 Insurance; minimum amounts of uninsured and underinsured coverage to be maintained by transportation network and taxi service companies; provide*By: Rep. Noel Williams (148th)**Through the Insurance Committee*

Final Bill Summary: HB 529 reduces the required minimum uninsured and underinsured motorist coverage for transportation network companies from \$1 million to \$300,000 for bodily injury and death per accident, \$100,000 for bodily injury per person, and \$250,000 for property damage.

HB 538 Georgia Early Literacy Act; enact*By: Rep. Bethany Ballard (147th)**Through the Education Committee*

Final Bill Summary: HB 538 creates the 'Georgia Early Literacy Act' to implement the science of reading in Georgia. School systems will be required to teach high-quality instructional materials approved by the State Board of Education in grades kindergarten through third grade.

The Department of Education must develop and provide training to kindergarten through third grade teachers on the science of reading so teacher have the skills and knowledge to teach young students to read. Students across the state will take a universal reading screener assessment to monitor their progress in foundational literacy skills multiple times a year.

The Department of Early Care and Learning must require teachers in all programs licensed or commissioned by the department to receive training on developmentally appropriate evidence based literacy instruction by July, 1 2025.

HB 543 Courts; six-person jury trials in civil actions; revise an exception

By: Rep. Matt Reeves (99th) Through the Judiciary Committee

Final Bill Summary: HB 543 increases the dollar threshold from \$25,000 to \$50,000 by which a party in a civil action in state court may demand a 12-member jury.

HB 545 Agricultural Commodity Commission for Citrus Fruits; provide

By: Rep. Charles Cannon (172nd) Through the Agriculture & Consumer Affairs Committee

Final Bill Summary: HB 545 creates the Agricultural Commodity Commission for Citrus Fruits beginning July 1, 2023, for producers who own or operate at least five acres of citrus fruit-bearing trees. Every three years a ballot will be taken to determine whether or not to continue the commission for another three years.

HB 572 Elections; rename Georgia Government Transparency and Campaign Finance Commission as the State Ethics Commission

By: Rep. Matt Reeves (99th) Through the Judiciary Committee

Final Bill Summary: HB 572 renames the Georgia Government Transparency and Campaign Finance Commission as the State Ethics Commission. The bill authorizes the commission to impose civil penalties against a county election superintendent, municipal clerk, or county chief executive officer who willfully fails to properly transmit a copy of a candidate's disclosure report. The bill exempts general election contributions of more than \$1,000 from the two business day report period requirement of a primary election, and exempts retired judges and senior judges from being required to file an affidavit with financial disclosure statements.

HB 609 Taylor County; Board of Commissioners; change description of districts

By: Rep. Patty Bentley (150th) Through the Intragovernmental Coordination - Local Committee

Final Bill Summary: HB 609 changes the board of commissioner districts for Taylor County.

HB 610 Taylor County; Board of Education; change description of districts

By: Rep. Patty Bentley (150th) Through the Intragovernmental Coordination - Local Committee

Final Bill Summary: HB 610 changes the Taylor County Board of Education districts.

HB 694 DeKalb County; certain judges, judicial and county officers; revise compensation

By: Rep. Billy Mitchell (88th) Through the Intragovernmental Coordination - Local Committee

Final Bill Summary: HB 694 revises the compensation of county officers and officials of DeKalb County.

HB 698 Dooly County; Board of Commissioners; change description of districts

By: Rep. Patty Bentley (150th) Through the Intragovernmental Coordination - Local Committee

Final Bill Summary: HB 698 changes the board of commissioner districts for Dooly County.

HB 700 Dooly County; Board of Education; change description of districts

By: Rep. Patty Bentley (150th) Through the Intragovernmental Coordination - Local Committee

Final Bill Summary: HB 700 changes the Dooly County Board of Education districts.

HB 702 Savannah, City of; Chatham County; Board of Education; modify compensation of members

*By: Rep. Anne Allen Westbrook
(163rd)*

*Through the Intragovernmental Coordination - Local
Committee*

Final Bill Summary: HB 702 revises the compensation of the board of public education of the City of Savannah and Chatham County.

HB 759 Peachtree City, City of; annex certain properties

By: Rep. Josh Bonner (73rd)

*Through the Intragovernmental Coordination - Local
Committee*

Final Bill Summary: HB 759 annexes certain properties into Peachtree City.

HB 760 Tyrone, Town of; Fayette County; deannex certain properties

By: Rep. Josh Bonner (73rd)

*Through the Intragovernmental Coordination - Local
Committee*

Final Bill Summary: HB 760 deannexes certain property from the Town of Tyrone to Fayette County.

HB 778 Glynn County; State Court; change compensation of solicitor general

By: Rep. Rick Townsend (179th)

*Through the Intragovernmental Coordination - Local
Committee*

Final Bill Summary: HB 778 revises the position of solicitor general of the State Court of Glynn County.

HR 256 Sophia Ruth Fisher Interchange; Tift County; dedicate

By: Rep. Clay Pirkle (169th)

Through the Transportation Committee

Final Bill Summary: HR 256 is the annual House road dedication resolution. The omnibus dedication package includes:

HR 256, dedicating the interchange at Willis Still Road and Interstate 75 in Tift County as the Sophia Ruth Fisher Interchange;

HR 69, dedicating the bridge on State Route 39 over Cemochechobee Creek in Clay County as the John E. Brown Bridge;

HR 97, dedicating the bridge on State Route 190 over Lane Street in Meriwether County as the Sergeant Eddie Thomas Terry Memorial Bridge;

HR 125, dedicating the portion of State Route 138 from Tara Boulevard in Clayton County to Scarlett Drive in Clayton County as the Dr. Barbara Pulliam Highway;

HR 167, dedicating the portion of State Route 138 from Highway 54 to North McDonough Street in Clayton County as the Jeffrey E. Turner Parkway;

HR 207, dedicating the portion of Highway 78 from the east boundary of the City of Tallapoosa to the west boundary of the City of Tallapoosa in Haralson County as the Mayor William "Pete" Bridges Memorial Highway;

HR 208, dedicating the portion of Georgia Business Route 10 within the city limits of Washington in Wilkes County as the MLK Memorial Drive;

HR 230, dedicating the portion of State Route 57 East from mile marker 15 to the Johnson/Emanuel County Line in Johnson County, Georgia, as the Deputy Emory Rowland Memorial Highway;

HR 231, dedicating the State Route 125 bridge over Vanceville Road near the Berrien/Tift County line in Berrien County as the West Berrien Vietnam War Veterans Memorial Bridge;

SR 45, dedicating the intersection of Hiram Acworth Highway and East Paulding Drive in Paulding County as the Deputy Marshall Samuel Ervin Jr. Memorial Intersection;

SR 94, dedicating State Route 46 from Highway 301 South to State Route 67 South in Bulloch County as the E. Raybon Anderson Highway;

SR 255, dedicating the intersection of State Route 16 and Newnan Crossing Bypass as the Gene Evans Memorial Intersection;

SR 319, dedicating the portion of State Route 92 from Highway 78 to Interstate 20 in Douglas County as the Coach Forsh Road;

SR 321, dedicating the interchange of Highway 78 at Mountain Industrial Boulevard in DeKalb County as the Senator Stephen B. Henson Interchange;

SR 347, dedicating the intersection of State Route 193 at Chamberlain Road in Walker County as the Sean P. Kornacki Memorial Intersection;

SR 370, dedicating State Route 54 from mile marker 58 to mile marker 61 in Clayton County as the Minnie Melton Saxton Memorial Highway;

HR 349, dedicating the bridge on State Route 10 over I-285 in DeKalb County as the Thomas E. Brown Bridge;

HR 385, dedicating the portion of State Route 178 from Highway 56 to Bud Clifton Road in Toombs County as the R.T. Stanley, Jr. Highway;

HR 386, dedicating the interchange of Interstate 75 at State Route 16 (Exit 205) in Butts County as the Congressman Mac Collins Memorial Interchange;

HR 399, dedicating the portion of State Route 81 from North Ola Road to Keys Ferry Road in Henry County as the Officer Paramhans Desai Memorial Highway;

HR 412, dedicating the portion of State Route 376 from State Route 31 to Loch Laurel Road in Lowndes County as the Honorable Ellis Black Highway;

HR 414, dedicating the portion of State Route 82 from 500 feet from the western boundary of Hoboken and 500 feet from the eastern boundary of Hoboken in Brantley County as the Kaleb Driggers Highway;

HR 475, dedicating the bridge on Interstate 675 over Interstate 75 in Henry County as the Pastor Spencer T. O'Neal Memorial Bridge;

HR 491, dedicating the intersection of State Route 204 at Eisenhower Drive in Chatham County as the Judge Willie Lovett, Jr. Intersection;

HR 492, dedicating the intersection of State Route 204 at West Montgomery Cross Road in Chatham County as the Flau'jae Johnson Intersection;

HR 493, dedicating the intersection of State Route 204 at Whitebluff Road in Chatham County as the E. Larry McDuffie Intersection;

HR 522, dedicating the intersection of U.S. Route 78 and Lumpkin Street in Clarke County as the Vince Dooley Memorial Intersection;

HR 523, dedicating the portion of U.S. Route 278 from mile marker 59 to mile marker 64 in Greene County as the PFC John W. Adams Memorial Highway;

HR 524, dedicating the interchange of State Route 403 at Cleveland Avenue Southwest (Exit 76) in Fulton County as the Jamida Orange Memorial Interchange;

HR 525, dedicating the intersection of State Route 8/U.S. Route 278 and Piedmont Avenue in Fulton County as the Marshall Rancifer Memorial Intersection;

HR 545, dedicating the intersection of State Route 9 and State Route 52 in Lumpkin County as the Opal G. Crawford Barron Memorial Roundabout;

HR 602, dedicating the portion of State Route 9SO (Spring Street) from Peachtree Street to 14th Street in Fulton County as the Charlayne Hunter-Gault Parkway; and

Repealing lines 558-560 in HR 820 (2022 Session) and dedicating State Route 54 from Highway 138 to Battle Creek Road in Clayton County as the Arnold Fountain Professional Club Highway.

SB 3 "Reducing Barriers to State Employment Act of 2023"; enact

By: Sen. John Albers (56th) Through the Governmental Affairs Committee

Final Bill Summary: SB 3 creates the 'Reducing Barriers to State Employment Act of 2023'. The act requires the Department of Administrative Services to regularly assess and reduce, when possible, the requirements for jobs within state government.

SB 42 Human Trafficking Hotline Information; model notice requirements; increase the fine for failure to comply

By: Sen. Mike Hodges (3rd) Through the Judiciary Non-Civil Committee

Final Bill Summary: SB 42 revises the penalty for businesses violating the requirement that businesses post signage making people aware of the human trafficking hotline. A law enforcement officer is required to notify a business of its noncompliance, and the owner is required to comply within 30 days of receipt of the notice. Currently, the punishment is discretionary, although the bill changes it to mandatory.

Further, the fine is revised from being a maximum fine of \$500 to instead be between \$500 and \$1,000. Upon a second or subsequent offense, it is still a high and aggravated misdemeanor, but the bill clarifies that the fine is between \$1,000 and \$5,000. Currently, that fine is listed as a maximum of \$5,000 without a minimum.

SB 44 Street Gang Terrorism and Prevention Act; mandatory minimum penalties for violations; provide

By: Sen. Bo Hatchett (50th) Through the Judiciary Non-Civil Committee

Final Bill Summary: SB 44 clarifies that it is unlawful for a person to indirectly through another person: cause, encourage, solicit, recruit, or coerce another to become a member of a criminal street gang; to participate in a criminal street gang; or to participate in criminal gang activity. The bill defines "dangerous weapon", "firearm", "hazardous object", and "leader". Under Section II, the default penalty for violating O.C.G.A. 16-15-4 is a felony with increased imprisonment of between five and 20 years, to be served consecutively with other sentences, and with a mandatory minimum of five years.

If a person recruits others to join a criminal street gang and the violation involves a person who is under 17 years old or a person who has a disability, then that person is subject to imprisonment of between 10 years and 20 years for a first offense, which must be served consecutively and with a mandatory minimum of 10 years. Upon a second or subsequent offense, the penalty is imprisonment of between 15 years and 25 years, which must be served consecutively and with a mandatory minimum of 15 years. A mandatory minimum sentence imposed under this offense is unable to be departed from by a court.

A court can only depart from a mandatory minimum sentence if a district attorney or the attorney general agree and the convicted person provides substantial assistance in the identification, arrest, or conviction, of other members of the criminal street gang. The individual must also meet five different requirements to be eligible, and if a judge departs from the mandatory minimum, then they must specify on the record the circumstances for the reduction. This decision is appealed by the state.

The bill adds an extra condition to when a judge can issue a bond on a person's own recognizance, or unsecured judicial release. To be eligible, the release must be noted on the release order. The person must not be charged with a bail restricted offense. The person must not have been convicted of an offense of bail jumping within the past five years. The person must not have had a bench warrant issued for their arrest based on a failure to appear within the past five years, unless the warrant was recalled or the offense was a nonserious traffic offense.

A person can contest their ineligibility for unsecured judicial release on the basis that their criminal history record is inaccurate, incomplete, or misleading. If it is contested, the prosecutor bears the burden of establishing the person's ineligibility. A judge can also issue an unsecured judicial release for

pretrial release or diversion if it is noted on the release order and the person is not charged with a bail restricted offense. A judge is only required to consider the accused's criminal history record that is available at that time.

SB 45 Education; care of students being treated for epilepsy or a seizure disorder; provide
By: Sen. Jason Anavitarte (31st) Through the Education Committee

Final Bill Summary: SB 45 creates 'A.J.'s Law' to provide for the care of students being treated for epilepsy or a seizure disorder. A school nurse or other school employee should be trained in the proper protocols should a student experience a seizure while at school. The parent or guardian must annually supply the school with a seizure action plan which provides specific directions about what to do in emergency situations.

SB 55 Counties, Municipal Corporations, and other Governmental Entities; regulation of businesses of persons under 18 years of age; prohibit

By: Sen. Elena Parent (42nd) Through the Small Business Development Committee

Final Bill Summary: SB 55 prohibits local governments from requiring a license, permit, or registration for businesses of individuals under 18 years of age selling non-consumable goods, prepackaged foods, lemonade, or nonalcoholic beverages on private property that earn \$5,000 or less annually.

SB 60 Secondary Metals Recyclers; it shall be illegal for certain persons to purchase, possess, obtain, or sell or attempt to purchase, possess, obtain, or sell; provide

By: Sen. Bo Hatchett (50th) Through the Judiciary Non-Civil Committee

Final Bill Summary: Section 1-1 of SB 591 amends O.C.G.A. 10-1-350 to create new definitions for "copper wire", "registered agent", "used communications copper", and "used utility wire".

Section 1-2 of the bill amends O.C.G.A. 10-1-351 to define the term "used, detached catalytic converter". The section also makes it a crime to purchase, solicit for the purchase of, or advertise for the purchase of a used, detached catalytic converter, or any non-ferrous metal parts of a catalytic converter, unless such person is a registered secondary metals recycler. Further, it is unlawful for any person to buy, possess, transport, or sell, a used, detached catalytic converter or any non-ferrous metal parts of a catalytic converter, unless such person is authorized to do so under O.C.G.A. 10-1-351(c) and is in possession of the required registrations and licenses. Each unlawfully possessed or obtained used, detached catalytic converter is a separate offense.

Section 1-3 requires secondary metals recyclers to maintain a record of the documentation of a cash transaction involving regulated metal property.

Under Section 1-4, secondary metals recyclers are allowed to pay in cash, but are prohibited from: paying any seller more than \$100 in cash for any transaction, limited to two per seller, per day, per registered location; and paying cash to any seller for catalytic converters or coils, used utility wire, used communications copper, copper wire, or a battery. This section does not apply to transactions between business entities, unless that transaction is related to catalytic converters.

Section 1-5 makes O.C.G.A. 10-1-358 applicable to catalytic converters, which relates to entities exempt from the Article 14, Chapter 1, of Title 10.

Section 1-6 allows a sheriff's office to: 1) charge \$200 for renewals of annual registrations of secondary metal recyclers; 2) require a valid business license; 3) require a registered agent to submit to a criminal background check and fingerprinting; 4) deny the registration or renewal if the person's registration has been revoked in another county, the information provided was false, or if the background check revealed a previous conviction of a metal theft offense more than three times in a five-year period; 5) revoke the registration of a secondary metal recycler's registered agent if the agent has been convicted of a felony in the previous five years under Title 10 ("Commerce and Trade"), Chapter 1 ("Selling and Other Trade Practices"), Article 14 ("Secondary Metals Recyclers"); 6) require secondary metals recyclers to provide a customer identification number for the current database contractor maintained by the Georgia Bureau of Investigation (GBI); and 7) require a secondary metals recycler to submit a signed and sworn statement saying the business license or registration has not been revoked during the

past year, and that the agent has not been convicted of a metal theft offense in the previous year.

Section 1-7 adds a felony penalty when the regulated metal property is unlawfully obtained and results in aggregate property damage exceeding \$1,500. This section also clarifies that each unlawfully possessed or obtained used, detached catalytic converter is a separate offense.

Section 1-8 makes a used, catalytic converter that is possessed in violation of O.C.G.A. 10-1-351(d) and any vehicle used in the transportation of that catalytic converter subject to civil forfeiture.

Section 1-9 requires secondary metals recyclers to provide a statement to the GBI regarding whether their registration or business license has been revoked, suspended, or canceled in the previous year. The section also requires each recycler to submit to the GBI a receipt of each purchase of a used, catalytic converter or any nonferrous metal parts from an industrial account or secondary metal recycler. The report must include: the name and address of the seller; the date, time, and place of the transaction; and the number of used, detached catalytic converters purchased.

Part II removes limitations on how payments can be made for regulated metal property by secondary metal recyclers under O.C.G.A. 10-1-355.

Part III provides the effective dates of the bill. Part III and all of Part I, except for Section 1-4, are effective January 1, 2024. Part II is effective January 1, 2026.

SB 62 Counties and Municipal Corporations; certain local ordinances or policies relating to public camping or sleeping; prohibit

By: Sen. Carden Summers (13th) Through the Governmental Affairs Committee

Final Bill Summary: SB 62 prohibits local governments from adopting or enforcing any policies that would prohibit the enforcement of any ordinance that prohibits unauthorized public camping, sleeping, or obstruction of sidewalks. The bill prohibits hospitals and local government entities from dropping off homeless individuals outside of their area of operation or jurisdiction, subject to specified exceptions.

The bill requires the state auditor to conduct a performance audit of homeless program spending in this state, including local government spending and the expenditure of federal funds. The audit must be provided to the governor, lieutenant governor, and speaker of the House of Representatives by December 31, 2023.

SB 66 Superior Courts; Atlantic Judicial Circuit; additional judge; provide

By: Sen. Billy Hickman (4th) Through the Judiciary Committee

Final Bill Summary: SB 66 increases the number of superior court judges in the Atlantic Judicial Circuit from four to five. The fifth judge will be appointed for a term beginning January 1, 2024, and an election will take place at the 2026 nonpartisan judicial election.

SB 68 Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations; offense of dogfighting as racketeering activity; include

By: Sen. Rick Williams (25th) Through the Judiciary Non-Civil Committee

Final Bill Summary: SB 68 adds offenses under the statute outlawing dogfighting to the list of statutes that are eligible to be prosecuted under the racketeering influenced and corrupt organizations (RICO) framework.

SB 74 Commerce and Trade, Courts, and Torts; the disclosure of the nature and practices of businesses that provide legal services; require

By: Sen. Blake Tillery (19th) Through the Judiciary Committee

Final Bill Summary: SB 74 makes it unlawful to misrepresent oneself as an attorney, or misrepresent an entity as engaged in providing legal services unless that person is a duly licensed attorney at law in Georgia or unless the entity is entitled to furnish legal services. The bill provides that it is unlawful to represent that a person featured in legal media is able to offer legal services in Georgia when that person is not a duly licensed attorney at law. Failing to provide accurate language reflecting the legal services, scope of work, success rate, or fees of a person practicing law is also unlawful.

Violations are punishable with a misdemeanor offense. Damages of \$500 or actual damages, whichever is greater, may be awarded in a civil claim against a person who solicits in any media in violation of this act.

The bill also allows for protective orders to prohibit depositions of high-ranking officers of private, public, and governmental organizations by showing that the officer lacks unique personal knowledge of any relevant subject matter to the pending action. The person seeking a protective order has the burden of establishing the factors necessary to be granted the protective order. If the party seeking discovery demonstrates that they have exhausted reasonable means of discovery but the discovery remains inadequate, good cause for a protective order will not be found. When a party seeking a protective order shows that an officer knows some but not all relevant matters, the court may limit the scope of the deposition rather than prohibiting the deposition.

The bill requires that a chief executive officer of a state government entity provide at least one designee for service of process for civil actions brought against the state. The contact information of the designee shall be published conspicuously on the homepage of the entity's website.

SB 84 "Georgia Uniform Securities Act of 2008"; financial protections for elder and disabled adults who may be victims of financial exploitation; provide

By: Sen. Chuck Hufstetler (52nd) Through the Banks & Banking Committee

Final Bill Summary: SB 84 requires an investment advisor or a person in a supervisory, compliance, or legal capacity for a broker or investment advisor who has reasonable cause to believe that the financial exploitation of an eligible adult, either a person at least 65 years old or an adult who is mentally or physically incapacitated, has Alzheimer's disease, or has dementia, to promptly notify the Secretary of State of pertinent information relevant to the financial exploitation.

The qualified individual may also notify any third party previously designated by the eligible adult, provided that third party is not the suspect in the alleged financial exploitation. The investment advisor may delay a disbursement from the eligible adult's account if there is reasonable cause to believe financial exploitation is occurring, but must notify within two business days after the delay the Secretary of State and all non-suspect parties authorized to transact business on the account.

The advisor must also conduct an internal review and report results to the Secretary of State within seven business days of the requested disbursement. No investment advisor will be subject to administrative or civil liability by exercising good faith and reasonable care in delaying a disbursement or failing to notify an eligible adult.

SB 86 Education; eligible students participating in the Dual Enrollment program to access HOPE career grant funds for certain CTAE courses; allow

By: Sen. Matt Brass (28th) Through the Higher Education Committee

Final Bill Summary: SB 86 allows eligible dual enrollment students to access HOPE grant funds for eligible career, technical, and agricultural education (CTAE) courses. The bill requires reporting of specified information relating to the dual enrollment program.

SB 91 Workers' Compensation; the time period for the dissolution of the Subsequent Injury Trust Fund; extend

By: Sen. Clint Dixon (45th) Through the Industry and Labor Committee

Final Bill Summary: SB 91 amends O.C.G.A. 34-9-368 to revise the sunset clause of the Subsequent Injury Trust Fund to December 31, 2025.

SB 95 Solid Waste Trust Fund; specify the manner in which funds appropriated shall be used

By: Sen. Randy Robertson (29th) Through the Natural Resources & Environment Committee

Final Bill Summary: SB 95 amends O.C.G.A. 12-8-40.1, relating to tire disposal restrictions and fees, to require tire distributors, rather than retail dealers, to collect the \$1 per tire sold.

The bill amends O.C.G.A. 12-8-33, relating to the Recycling Market Development Council, by adding

an individual from the tire industry to the list of industry representatives considered by the governor for appointment to the Recycling Market Development Council.

SB 115 Georgia National Guard; the adjutant general to be the official sponsor of the state sponsored life insurance program; provide **GOVERNOR'S SIGNING STATEMENT [HERE](#)**

By: Sen. Josh McLaurin (14th)

Through the Defense & Veterans Affairs Committee

Final Bill Summary: SB 115 recognizes that under the common law public trust doctrine, the state owns all navigable stream beds for the public's use of fishing, hunting, passage, navigation, commerce, and transportation.

SB 116 Disposition of Municipal Property; the maximum term of certain leases or contracts for the use of property owned by a municipality for recreational facilities; provisions

By: Sen. Ben Watson (1st)

Through the Governmental Affairs Committee

Final Bill Summary: SB 116 requires that municipal leases related to the operation of an arena, sports field, stadium, or other recreational facility must not exceed 20 years, and are not subject to renewal. Such leases must be subject to bids or auction after the initial lease expires.

SB 120 Motor Carriers; the reference date to federal regulations regarding the safe operation of motor carriers and commercial motor vehicles; update

By: Sen. Shelly Echols (49th)

Through the Motor Vehicles Committee

Final Bill Summary: SB 120 updates the 'Uniform Carriers Act' to change the effective date to January 1, 2023, to comply with federal law.

SB 121 Counties and Municipal Corporations; local governments from denying the drilling, servicing, or repair of new or existing water wells on single-family residential and farm properties; prohibit

By: Sen. Lee Anderson (24th)

Through the Natural Resources & Environment Committee

Final Bill Summary: SB 121 amends O.C.G.A. 36-60-17.1 to prohibit the denial of the installation of a well to provide water for a single-family resident located on a parcel of one acre or larger.

SB 128 Peace Officers' Annuity and Benefit Fund; the total percentage of funds that can be invested in alternative investments; raise the limit

By: Sen. John Albers (56th)

Through the Retirement Committee

Final Bill Summary: SB 128 allows the Peace Officers' Annuity and Benefit Fund to increase the maximum amount of assets invested in alternative investments from 10 percent to 15 percent. The bill is certified by the Georgia Department of Audits and Accounts as a non-fiscal retirement bill.

SB 129 Primaries and Elections; time off for employees to advance vote; provide

By: Sen. Rick Williams (25th)

Through the Governmental Affairs Committee

Final Bill Summary: SB 129 allows the State Election Board to appoint members of county boards of elections, or county boards of elections and registration, to performance review boards. The bill clarifies the language that must be included on any absentee ballot application that is mailed to an elector by a nongovernmental entity.

The bill requires employers, upon reasonable notice, to provide time off for employees to vote during the period of advance voting. The bill extends the time limit from 10:00 p.m. to 11:59 p.m. for specified reporting requirements for election superintendents following the close of the polls on the day of an election. The bill clarifies the auditing requirements for local election superintendents following specified elections.

SB 131 Permanent Guardianship; service by publication; provide

By: Sen. Blake Tillery (19th) Through the Juvenile Justice Committee

Final Bill Summary: Section 1 of SB 131 requires a guardianship petition hearing to be conducted in accordance with O.C.G.A. 29-2-18.

Section 2 adds requirements to the process of serving individuals related to a child who was adjudicated as a dependent child, and any other parties who appear to the court as proper or necessary to the proceeding.

Section 3 makes a conviction of a parent for murder or voluntary manslaughter of the other parent a mandatory basis for removing a child from the parent who was convicted.

Section 4 allows the court to exercise its discretion when determining the custody of a child and one parent was indicted for the offense of murder or voluntary manslaughter of the other parent.

SB 133 Juvenile Code; a uniform process to assume custody of children as a result of disposition orders; create

By: Sen. Brian Strickland (17th) Through the Juvenile Justice Committee

Final Bill Summary: SB 133 clarifies procedures for when children are to be placed into the foster care system under the custody of the Division of Family and Children Services (DFCS), including through a child in need of services (CHINS) proceeding and a proceeding involving the disposition of a dependent child.

In a CHINS proceeding, a juvenile court must comply with the law related to a dual designation of a child, and it must hear or consider certain information, including what services have been provided to the child; what services are available to the child that could allow the child to remain in his or her home; what efforts have been made to secure placement of the child other than in the custody of DFCS; and whether a child protective services report was made. The court must also comply with Title 15, Chapter 11, Article 3, prior to placing a child in the custody of DFCS on a nonemergency basis or in the absence of exceptional circumstances based on evidence provided at a disposition hearing. Once a child has been ordered into the custody of DFCS, the juvenile court must conduct a preliminary protective hearing within 72 hours after the placement. All parties to the CHINS case must provide copies of medical, psychological, and educational assessments, and reports of the child or the child's parent or guardian to DFCS within 72 hours after the ordering of custody.

In a disposition of a dependent child, a juvenile court must comply with the law related to a dual designation of a child, and it must hear or consider certain information, including what services have been provided to the child; what efforts have been made to secure placement of the child other than in the custody of DFCS; and whether a child protective services report was made. The court must also comply with Title 15, Chapter 11, Article 3, prior to placing a child in the custody of DFCS on a nonemergency basis or in the absence of exceptional circumstances based on evidence provided at a disposition hearing. Once a child has been ordered into the custody of DFCS, the juvenile court must conduct a preliminary protective hearing within 72 hours after the placement. All parties to the case must provide copies of medical, psychological, and educational assessments, and reports of the child or the child's parent or guardian to DFCS within 72 hours after the ordering of custody.

SB 134 Evidence; that a child witness be deemed competent to testify without taking the oath; provide

By: Sen. Bill Cowsert (46th) Through the Juvenile Justice Committee

Final Bill Summary: SB 134 adds proceedings involving termination of parental rights to the list of proceedings in which minors are not required to be sworn in prior to offering testimony.

In all dependency adjudications involving juveniles and involving injury or disease, a written medical report will be admissible into evidence without any hearsay objection as long as applicable notice is provided to the adverse party at least five days prior to the adjudication hearing. Any objection, on a ground other than hearsay, must be made within three days of being provided the report.

In all hearings involving termination of parental rights and involving injury or disease, a written medical report will be admissible into evidence without any hearsay objection as long as applicable notice is provided to the adverse party at least 15 days prior to the adjudication hearing. Any objection, on a ground other than hearsay, must be made within seven days of being provided the report.

SB 135 Paternity; Uniform Parentage Act of 2017; align evidentiary medical and genetic testing

By: Sen. Kay Kirkpatrick (32nd) Through the Juvenile Justice Committee

Final Bill Summary: SB 135 clarifies that when genetic testing is required by court order, testing must be of a type reasonably relied upon by experts in that field and conducted by a laboratory accredited by either the AABB (formerly known as the American Association of Blood Banks) or an accrediting body designated by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

Results of genetic testing, including the statistical likelihood of the alleged parent's parentage, are admitted into evidence without foundational testimony or other proof of accuracy, unless a party objects in writing at least 30 days prior to a hearing at which the results may be introduced into evidence.

The bill makes results of required genetic testing self-authenticating and admissible into any civil actions as long as documentation from the laboratory contains the following chain of custody information: the name and photograph of each individual that was tested; the name of the individual who collected the test result; the place and date each result was collected; the name of the person who received the result in the laboratory; and the date the result was received.

SB 146 Georgia Public Service Commission; regulation and taxation of the provision of certain electricity used as a motor fuel in electric vehicles; provide

By: Sen. Steve Gooch (51st) Through the Technology and Infrastructure Innovation Committee

Final Bill Summary: SB 146 amends the Code defining terms related to electric vehicles and adding language regarding the sale of electricity at electric vehicle charging stations, making it similar to the sale of gasoline. It gives regulatory authority over electric vehicle charging stations to the Department of Agriculture and clarifies that the supply of electricity by an electric utility to premises that are electric vehicle charging stations will be considered a sale at retail. The bill provides gallon-equivalent rates for electricity and hydrogen used as motor fuel and specifies that vehicles using these methods as a form of motor fuel are not exempt to public motor fuel and road taxes.

The provision of electric vehicle charging services will not violate the 'Georgia Territorial Electric Service Act', as long as it occurs on the same property as the charging station. The bill states that an electric utility may not provide, own, operate, or maintain any publicly available electric vehicle charging station, other than community charging equipment unless the station is provided through a separate legal entity that is not regulated by the Georgia Public Service Commission.

All electric vehicle charging providers will register with the commissioner before operating any electric vehicle charging station and do so annually thereafter. Certificates of registration and conformity will be prominently displayed at each charging station. All electric vehicle charging stations will be capable of accurately measuring and displaying upon the station or on a digital network the amount of electricity delivered to each electric vehicle on a per kilowatt-hour basis. Such stations will be further equipped with meters to record the total kilowatt-hours dispensed.

The commissioner of the Department of Agriculture may hire charging station inspectors and investigators, and is expected to enforce rules and regulations upon those employed. If a station is found to give inaccurate readings and the charging provider fails to make necessary adjustments, the station will be deemed inoperable until reapproved by the department. Those found to provide accurate readings will be marked with a seal by an authorized inspector. The department is given the power to implement rules necessary to carry out inspections in the manner provided in this Code. The bill makes it unlawful to tamper with an inspector-issued seal and outlines penalties for further violations.

SB 148 Nonprofit Corporations; comprehensively revise, simplify, and modernize said chapter

By: Sen. John Kennedy (18th) Through the Judiciary Committee

Final Bill Summary: SB 148 provides comprehensive revisions to the Georgia Nonprofit Corporation Code, including updates, clarifications, and modernizations. Sections are updated to account for grammatical corrections, new definitions, changes from the Georgia Business Code for consistency, and changes for consistency with operations of Secretary of State and Attorney General's offices.

The bill revises quorum requirements of nonprofit corporations to be a majority of the voting power

unless bylaws provide otherwise, and requires that the secretary of a nonprofit be a separate person from the chief executive officer. Executive directors are to be designated as officers, unless articles provide otherwise, and are subject to duties of care and good faith. Executive directors are also subject to conflict of interest rules. The minimum number of directors in non-member nonprofits is revised from one to three, and directors are afforded an express right of access to corporate information and an ability to enforce that right in court. Directors are afforded the same indemnification protections for nonprofits as are provided in the business code.

SB 149 "Georgia Door-to-Door Sales Act"; enact

By: Sen. John Albers (56th)

Through the Agriculture & Consumer Affairs Committee

Final Bill Summary: SB 149 creates the 'Georgia Door-to-Door Sales Act' to require the seller in a door-to-door sale to provide the buyer with a notice of cancellation form. A door-to-door sale is defined and does not include the sale of automobiles or large equipment at auctions or tent sales. The bill outlines requirements of the cancellation form, including a timeline when the buyer has the right to cancel the sale.

SB 155 Dangerous Instrumentalities and Practices; provisions relating to harming a law enforcement animal; revise

By: Sen. Kay Kirkpatrick (32nd)

Through the Public Safety & Homeland Security Committee

Final Bill Summary: SB 155 creates the offense of aggravated harming of a public safety animal or search and rescue animal when they know or should have known that an animal is a public safety animal or search and rescue animal, and when they intentionally commit, conspire, or attempt to commit an act that causes the death of the animal or injures the animal in a manner that affects its ability to perform as a public safety animal or search and rescue animal.

The penalty for this conviction is at least two years and no more than 10 years imprisonment, a fine up to \$50,000, or both. The first two years of the sentence cannot be suspended, probated, deferred, or withheld by a sentencing court without the agreement of the prosecuting attorney and the defendant on a sentence below the mandatory minimum.

SB 168 Hospitals and Nursing Homes; chiropractic practice to have a lien on a cause of action accruing to an injured person; allow

By: Sen. Rick Williams (25th)

Through the Judiciary Committee

Final Bill Summary: SB 168 includes chiropractic practices among the entities able to have a lien on a cause of action accruing to an injured person for costs of care. No filing of a lien will be enforceable unless the individual or entity filing the lien first submitted a claim to each health insurer of the injured person, if any, and had the claim rejected.

SB 197 "Health Care Practitioners Truth and Transparency Act"; enact

By: Sen. Chuck Hufstetler (52nd)

Through the Health Committee

Final Bill Summary: SB 197 amends the 'Consumer Information and Awareness Act' to prohibit an advertisement or identification by a healthcare practitioner that includes deceptive or misleading terms or false representation or references to medical or medical specialty titles, unless the practitioner is a licensed physician.

The bill requires advanced practice registered nurses and physician assistants to verbally identify themselves during each patient interaction and clearly state they are not a medical doctor if they hold a doctorate degree and identify themselves with the title "doctor".

SB 204 Education Accountability; recognition of certain accrediting agencies as evaluators of the quality of education offered in public schools in this state; provide

By: Sen. Greg Dolezal (27th)

Through the Education Committee

Final Bill Summary: SB 204 requires accrediting agencies that operate in Georgia to focus on student achievement, academic success, and fiscal solvency of schools and school systems. The State Board of Education must establish evaluation criteria, procedures, and other requirements for recognized accrediting agencies.

SB 211 Georgia Council on Literacy; establish*By: Sen. Billy Hickman (4th)**Through the Education Committee*

Final Bill Summary: SB 211 creates the Georgia Council on Literacy to conduct a comprehensive review of birth to postsecondary literacy programs for the purpose of improving literacy outcomes of Georgia students. The council is composed of 30 members, will meet at least four times per year, and will dissolve December 31, 2026.

SB 213 Zoning Procedures; local governments from preventing the continuance of lawful nonconforming use of property; prohibit*By: Sen. Max Burns (23rd)**Through the Governmental Affairs Committee*

Final Bill Summary: SB 213 prohibits local governments from adopting or enforcing any zoning decisions or other regulations on a new manufactured or mobile home that were not imposed on the preexisting home, in specified circumstances and subject to specified exceptions.

SB 215 Public Records; personal information of public employees; protect from public disclosure*By: Sen. Matt Brass (28th)**Through the Governmental Affairs Committee*

Final Bill Summary: SB 215 requires local governments, upon employee request, to remove personally identifiable information of such employee from all property records that are publicly available on the local government's website.

SB 216 Children and Youth Services; respite care for foster parents for longer periods of time pursuant to circumstances; authorize*By: Sen. Matt Brass (28th)**Through the Juvenile Justice Committee*

Final Bill Summary: SB 216 amends references to "babysitter" in O.C.G.A. 49-5-8.1, related to short-term babysitting of a child in foster care, to instead say "respite care", which the bill defines as occasional or short-term relief for a caregiver by a person or entity.

SB 218 Identification Cards; issuance of identification cards to persons completing a term of incarceration; provide*By: Sen. Michael Rhett (33rd)**Through the Public Safety & Homeland Security Committee*

Final Bill Summary: SB 218 allows for the issuance of identification cards to persons who complete a term of incarceration. The bill requires the Department of Corrections to provide identifying information to the Department of Driver Services for the card.

The bill requires that when a person is released from confinement from the Department of Corrections, the department releases to the individual, with their consent, documents pertaining to the program history including; whether the person completed training requested by the Board of Pardons and Paroles; whether they completed programs recommended by the Department of Corrections; whether they obtained a state-approved high school equivalency diploma or other educational degree; and the person's institutional work record.

SB 220 'Georgia Farmland Conservation Act'; historic preservation*By: Sen. Russ Goodman (8th)**Through the Ways & Means Committee*

Final Bill Summary: SB 220 amends Chapter 10 of Title 44 to create the Georgia Farmland Conservation Trust Fund. The trust fund may award matching grants to qualified easement holders to support farmland conservation, active farming and food production, or to purchase agricultural conservation easement. The trust fund may receive appropriations from the legislature, public or private grants, donations, or contributions, and other mitigation and farmland conservation funds. The commissioner of the Georgia Department of Agriculture will oversee disbursement of funds from the trust fund, and submit a report on the funds expended to the Office of Planning and Budget, the House Budget and Research Office, and the Senate Budget and Evaluation Office.

The bill creates the Georgia Farmland Advisory Council to advise and assist the Department of Agriculture with administration of the trust fund. The council will consist of the following 14 members: the commissioner of the Georgia Department of Agriculture; two members appointed by the governor;

one member appointed by the lieutenant governor; one member appointed by the speaker of the House of Representatives; four members appointed by the commissioner of the Department of Agriculture; the president of the Georgia Agribusiness Council; one member that serves as a dean at Colleges of Agriculture at the University of Georgia, Abraham Baldwin Agricultural College, or Fort Valley State University; the executive director of the Georgia Soil and Water Conservation Commission; the president of the Georgia Farm Bureau; and the Georgia state conservationist of the Natural Resources Conservation Service.

The council will meet at least quarterly to review and approve grants recommended by the Department of Agriculture, approve rules promulgated by the department, and recommend any changes related to program administration.

SB 223 Health; reimbursement of patient incurred expenses related to participation in a cancer clinical trial; authorize

By: Sen. Ben Watson (1st) Through the Health Committee

Final Bill Summary: SB 223 requires all sponsors of cancer clinical trials to provide potential patient-subjects with information on whether reimbursement will be available for travel, and ancillary costs for patient-subjects and those who accompany the patient-subject for support.

The bill states reimbursements are provided to eliminate financial barriers to enrollment and will not be considered an undue inducement or coercive. All information provided will be reviewed by the relevant federal institution. The nature of ancillary support and guidelines on financial eligibility will be disclosed and conform to federal law.

SB 246 Georgia Board of Health Care Workforce; student loan repayment for certain nursing faculty; provide

By: Sen. Mike Hodges (3rd) Through the Higher Education Committee

Final Bill Summary: Senate Bill 246 provides for the establishment of Inclusive Postsecondary Education (IPSE) grants. The grants would be awarded to eligible Georgia students enrolled on or before July 1, 2028, in authorized IPSE programs at qualified postsecondary institutions in an amount equal to the current academic year undergraduate tuition at each student's qualified institution. Eligible students may also receive an additional IPSE grant to cover certain fees.

The bill authorizes the Georgia Board of Health Care Workforce to provide for the repayment of up to \$100,000 in student loans for eligible recipients serving as faculty members in eligible postsecondary nursing programs in this state.

SB 312 Rockdale County; compensation of the coroner; change

By: Sen. Tonya Anderson (43rd) Through the Intragovernmental Coordination - Local Committee

Final Bill Summary: SB 12 revises the compensation of the Rockdale County coroner.

SB 313 Magistrate's Court of Rockdale County; provisions relating to the compensation of the chief magistrate; change

By: Sen. Tonya Anderson (43rd) Through the Intragovernmental Coordination - Local Committee

Final Bill Summary: SB 313 revises the compensation of the chief magistrate judge of Rockdale County.

SB 314 State Court of Rockdale County; compensation of the judges of said court; revise provisions

By: Sen. Tonya Anderson (43rd) Through the Intragovernmental Coordination - Local Committee

Final Bill Summary: SB 314 revises the compensation of the state court judges of Rockdale County.

SB 315 Juvenile Court of Rockdale County; judge; supplementary compensation; provide
By: Sen. Tonya Anderson (43rd) Through the Intragovernmental Coordination - Local Committee

Final Bill Summary: SB 315 provides supplementary compensation to the juvenile court judge of Rockdale County.

SB 316 Probate Court of Rockdale County; compensation of such judge; change
By: Sen. Tonya Anderson (43rd) Through the Intragovernmental Coordination - Local Committee

Final Bill Summary: SB 316 revises the compensation of the probate court judge of Rockdale County.

SB 317 Atlanta Board of Education; qualifications for membership on said board related to working for other boards of education; remove limitations
By: Sen. Jason Esteves (6th) Through the Intragovernmental Coordination - Local Committee

Final Bill Summary: SB 317 revises the membership qualifications of the City of Atlanta Board of Education.