



LEGISLATIVE UPDATE



April 11, 2025

Welcome to GHLA @ the Capitol, your weekly update about news you need to know related to Georgia's lodging industry and the 2025 General Assembly.

GHLA's legislative team will be your eyes and ears under the Gold Dome.

GHLA 2025 End of Session Highlights

The Georgia General Assembly adjourned Sine Die on the night of April 4, 2025. This unusual conclusion saw the Senate adjourn earlier than the traditional midnight hour, and the House soon followed suit. Even so, the evening was filled with vigorous debates and discussions as lawmakers worked diligently to pass their bills and resolutions.

With over 2,800 bills and resolutions filed during this session, the GHLA team carefully evaluated, tracked, and championed essential legislation for hotels statewide. The Governor now has 40 days to either sign, veto, or let the legislation (that passed) become law by its effective dates. Bills that did not pass this year will remain in consideration for the 2026 legislative session. Here are the updates on GHLA's priority bills.

Tort Reform

The Governor's tort reform package ([SB68](#) and [SB69](#)), designed to overhaul the state's civil court system to curb frivolous lawsuits, has successfully cleared all legislative hurdles, receiving final approval from the House and the Senate. This comprehensive reform is intended to streamline legal processes, reduce litigation costs, and protect businesses and individuals from unwarranted legal actions. The package now awaits the Governor's signature, which will pave the way for its implementation and mark a significant and historical shift in the state's approach to civil litigation. This was GHLA's top legislative battle—and we won. But make no mistake: opponents will try to roll back these gains, and we'll be ready to fight just as hard to stop them. Included below are detailed summaries of both measures. In addition, help us share our gratitude to those members who stood strong and supported common-sense tort reform.

Call To Action – Say THANK YOU Today!

Georgia's hospitality industry is the backbone of our state's economy, welcoming millions of visitors every year and creating countless jobs. But rising costs, fueled by a broken civil litigation system, are making it harder for hotels to thrive. Thanks to Governor Kemp who made tort reform a top legislative priority, and the many legislators who stood strong in the face of opposition to vote yes, we can now look forward to a better future for Georgia's hotels. Our previous "call-to-action,"

the www.justicenotjackpots.com website has been updated to reflect "thank you" messages for voting for SB 68. Lets show our gratitude and say THANK YOU!

1. **THANK Your Legislators** – Visit www.JusticeNotJackpots.com to thank your State Senator and Representative for their support in comprehensive tort reform.
2. **Share This Message** – Forward this email to fellow hoteliers, industry partners, and colleagues. Encourage them to show their gratitude to legislators who supported meaningful reform that will protect our businesses.

Summary of Tort Reform Package

Senate Bill 68: Tort Reform That Matters to Georgia Hotels

SB 68 modernizes Georgia's civil justice system, helping hotels avoid inflated lawsuits and reduce legal costs. It's designed to discourage abuse, streamline litigation, and ensure fair treatment in court.

What Hotels Should Know:

- **Limits on Jackpot Jury Awards:** Lawyers can't suggest sky-high, unsupported dollar amounts for pain and suffering—helping prevent runaway verdicts.
- **Early Dismissals Save Time & Money:** Weak lawsuits can be thrown out before costly discovery begins, keeping hotels out of drawn-out legal battles.
- **No Last-Minute Case Drops:** Plaintiffs must drop cases within 60 days of a hotel's response—ending games that drive up costs.
- **Stops Double Dipping on Legal Fees:** Attorneys can't collect multiple payouts for the same work, reducing inflated settlements.
- **Seatbelt Use Now Counts:** In shuttle or parking lot accidents, juries can factor in whether the guest wore a seatbelt—important for defense strategies.
- **Stronger Premises Liability Rules:** Hotels aren't automatically liable for crimes on their property—only when they fail in their duty of care. This protects against unfair security-related lawsuits.
- **Real Medical Costs Only:** Courts must consider the actual amount paid for medical care—not inflated billing—curbing excessive damage awards.
- **Two-Phase Trials Allowed:** Courts can separate fault and damages into different trial phases, making cases easier to defend.

Bottom Line for Hotels: SB 68 helps level the playing field. It discourages inflated or abusive claims and clarifies your liability—especially in security and injury-related cases.

Senate Bill 69: Key Takeaways for Hotels

The Georgia Courts Access and Consumer Protections Act (SB 69) brings new rules around third-party litigation funding—important for hotels that may face legal claims.

Highlights:

- **Litigation Funding Defined:** SB 69 clarifies that litigation financing agreements are deals where funders give money to a plaintiff or their lawyer in exchange for a cut of any future legal payout.
- **Exemptions:** Standard lawyer-client agreements and traditional loans aren't considered litigation financing.
- **Registration Required:** Funders must register with the state before backing lawsuits.
- **Foreign Influence Blocked:** Entities from nations like China, Russia, and Iran are barred from funding Georgia lawsuits.
- **No Control Over Legal Strategy:** Funders can't direct hotel lawsuits or legal decisions, nor can they offer kickbacks.
- **Sanctions for Frivolous Lawsuits:** Funders may be penalized if they bankroll baseless claims, protecting hotels from nuisance litigation.
- **Consumer Protections:** Funders can't take more than their fair share from any legal winnings, and clear terms are required in all agreements.
- **Transparency:** Hotels can request to see if a plaintiff's claim is backed by a funder, helping uncover potential conflicts.

Np Pay No Stay / Innkeepers and Squatters Reform Act

GHLA supported the passage of several measures to address the ongoing issue with squatters or “illegal guests” in our hotel. First, [HB183](#), sponsored by Rep. Devan Seabaugh (R-Marietta), expands liens to cover property removed from a room upon the termination of a guest's contract. Also known as the “Innkeeper Reform Act,” this proposed legislation aims to close a loophole in the state's squatter laws that permits long-term hotel guests to occupy extended-stay hotels without immediate removal.

Similarly, [SB184](#), sponsored by John Albers (R-Roswell), aims to crack down on unlawful squatting by strengthening enforcement and protecting property owners, including hotel operators. It requires individuals cited for squatting to provide proof of legal occupancy—such as a lease or payment receipt—within three business days or face arrest. If the documentation is fraudulent, the person may be charged with felony forgery and face a mandatory minimum sentence of one year. The bill also amends innkeeper laws to empower hotel operators to swiftly remove guests who overstay or lack a valid agreement, using an affidavit-based process that authorizes law enforcement to eject non-compliant guests. This legislation gives hotel owners clearer authority and faster legal remedies to protect their properties from unauthorized occupants.

Most notably, [HB61](#) by Rep. Devan Seabaugh, was originally a bill that dealt with the issuance of separate license plates for hearses and ambulances. The Senate substituted the language to include the Georgia Anti-Squatting Act of 2025. This bill provides specific procedures for innkeepers to remove guests who overstay their contracted time, including filing an affidavit with law enforcement. Under this act, law enforcement is authorized to assist in the immediate removal of squatters once a complaint is verified. The bill clarifies and formalizes the innkeeper–guest relationship

through written contracts and provides specific procedures for guest removal upon the expiration of the agreed occupancy period. It also distinguishes the relationship from that of a landlord-tenant relationship.

HB61 simply clarifies innkeeper-guest relationships in Georgia:

- **Clear Stay Agreements:** Guests enter into a contract stating their stay period and removal terms, with a copy given 24 hours before expiration.
- **Innkeeper's Rights:** After expiration, innkeepers can deny access, secure belongings, and charge reasonable storage fees.
- **Guest Removal:** If a guest refuses to leave, hotels can file a legal notice, and law enforcement must remove them as trespassers immediately.
- **Guest vs. Tenant:** A guest remains a guest, no matter how long they stay, unless both sides sign a written tenant agreement.
- **Late Payments:** Accepting late payments doesn't create a landlord-tenant relationship or stop removal. This law strengthens innkeepers' rights and streamlines removing overstaying guests

While HB 61 did not make it to the floor for a vote before Sine Die, the GHLA team will continue to prioritize this issue in the 2026 legislative session and will work tirelessly in the off season to secure its final passage.

Tourism Study Committee

[SR323](#) by Sen. Drew Echols creates the Senate Study Committee on Making Georgia the No. 1 State for Tourism. The committee will be comprised of five Senate members. The members will assess tourism challenges and opportunities, focusing on increasing overnight hotel stays. The committee is tasked with recommending actions or legislation to support industry growth. The formation of the study committee highlights the importance of tourism to Georgia's economy, including hotel stays, sporting events, natural attractions, and the upcoming 2026 FIFA World Cup matches in Atlanta.

SR 323 received final passage, and we are now waiting to see if the study committee gets appointed the Lieutenant Governor.

"Top State for Talent Act"

[HB192](#) by Rep. Matthew Gambill, the "Top State for Talent Act," aims to align Georgia's education system with the state's workforce needs. It focuses on preparing students for high-demand careers and facilitating a smoother transition from education to employment. The Act does this by emphasizing career education, industry credentialing, and individual college and career planning, all while ensuring programs are aligned with the "High-demand Career List" published by the State Workforce Development Board. This bill also extends the Dual Enrollment program. It allows the students enrolled in the program to continue accessing the HOPE grant funds for eligible Career, Technical, and Agricultural Education (CTAE) courses. This bill received final passage on March 28, 2025, and awaits the Governor's signature.

Religious Freedom Restoration Act

The Governor signed [SB36](#) into law during his press conference on Sine Die. The bill mirrors federal legislation that has been in place since 1993 and imposes new restrictions on state and local government's ability to substantially burden a person's exercise of religion unless it furthers a compelling governmental interest. Sen. Ed Setzler, the bill's author, has been working on this legislation for nearly a decade. He successfully passed it out of both chambers back in 2016, only to have Governor Deal veto it.

While signing the bill, Governor Kemp stated that "Georgia remains a state that has no place for hate" to address concerns that the bill could lead to increased discrimination. Governor Kemp had previously committed to signing a RFRA bill that mirrored the federal statute in 2018.

Sports Betting

[HB686](#), by Rep. Marcus Wiedower, outlined the operational details of sports betting in Georgia as well as the taxation policies and set up a trust fund to manage proceeds. The bill outlines regulations for online sports betting, responsible gaming measures, and penalties for violations. The amended bill increased the tax rate on sports betting proceeds from 20% to 24% and could have generated an extra \$40 million per year for Pre-K programs.

[HR450](#), by Rep. Marcus Wiedower, is a constitutional amendment that would put the fate of sports betting back into the hands of the voters. The revenue generated from collected taxes would be directed to a trust fund, which would then allocate funds toward the HOPE scholarship, Universal Pre-K, and treatment for gambling addictions. The enabling legislation further clarifies operational details. The question will be presented to voters on the 2026 ballot, asking if Georgians wish to permit online sports betting.

SB 686 and HR 450 failed to receive a vote on the House floor on Crossover Day. However, both pieces of legislation are eligible for consideration during the 2026 legislative session.

Rep. Alan Powell proposed [HR655](#), which would create a House Study Committee on Gaming in the State of Georgia. The purpose of the study committee is to study the legalization of gaming in Georgia, including land-based casinos, horse racing, and sports betting. The members are tasked with evaluating the potential economic benefits and social impacts of legalized gaming and determining if gaming would increase tax revenues for the state. The language from this resolution was added to [HR753](#), which received final passage on Sine Die. GHCLA is watching to see if the Speaker of the House appoints the study committee.

Historic Structures Rehabilitation Tax Credit

[HB360](#), by Rep. Chuck Efstrotation, modifies the tax credit for rehabilitating historic structures. The key change is that taxpayers who were preapproved by the

commissioner to claim tax credits for certified structures (excluding historic homes) for tax years 2027 or 2028 can now claim a reduced credit in tax year 2026. However, this is contingent on obtaining a certificate of occupancy for the rehabilitated structure on or before July 1, 2026.

The reduced credit amounts are as follows:

- If the credit was preapproved for tax year 2027, the taxpayer can claim up to 90% of the originally allowed amount in 2026.
- If the credit was preapproved for tax year 2028, the taxpayer can claim up to 85% of the originally allowed amount in 2026.

This bill passed out of both chambers after facing several challenges in the Senate. HB 360 now awaits signature by the Governor.

Revitalization

In a push to revitalize underdeveloped urban areas, [HB416](#), by Rep. Chuck Efstoration, introduces reforms to Georgia's enterprise zones—designated areas that offer tax incentives to encourage investment and economic growth. The bill expands eligibility criteria for enterprise zones, allowing areas with a minimum \$400 million redevelopment project to qualify, provided they have been chronically underdeveloped for at least 20 years.

Once designated, businesses within these zones will benefit from sales and use tax exemptions, boosting redevelopment efforts. Additionally, local governments will have the authority to collect infrastructure fees from retailers operating in these areas—fees that can be used to secure revenue bonds for further development. Importantly, the bill explicitly prohibits casino-related projects from benefiting under this program.

Another significant change is the extension of enterprise zone designations. While most zones remain active for 10 years, those meeting the new criteria may now exist for up to 30 years or until project completion and bond repayment. This long-term approach provides stability for investors and ensures sustained growth.

By broadening the scope of enterprise zones, HB 416 aims to attract substantial investment, revitalize neglected areas, and create economic opportunities across Georgia. This bill received final passage and now awaits the Governor's signature.

Vertiport Legislation

[HB156](#) by Rep. Todd Jones (R-South Forsyth) grants the Department of Transportation authority over "vertiports". The bill defines a vertiport as an area for aircraft capable of vertical takeoff and landing. It also clarifies the scope of "tourism product development" for excise tax purposes on rooms, lodging, and accommodations to include "(Q) Air service product expansion at air carrier airports." HB 156 received final passage and now awaits the Governor's signature.

Film Tax Credit

[HB475](#), introduced by Rep. Matthew Gambill, revises income tax credits for film, gaming, video, and digital productions in Georgia. It defines "qualified production activities" to specify eligible projects, including feature films, series, and interactive games while excluding content like news and corporate videos. The bill allows the Department of Economic Development to establish rules for project qualification and certification, including fees that will go into the state general fund. Production companies appealing certification denials are liable for court costs if they lose in litigation. The act will be effective from January 1, 2026, for taxable years starting on or after that date.

HB 475 received final passage and now awaits the Governor's signature.

Red Tape Rollback Hit a Road Block

[SB28](#), the "Red Tape Rollback Act of 2025" by Sen. Greg Dolezal (R-Cumming), was deemed the Lieutenant Governor's priority for the year at the beginning of session. The bill establishes the ability to request a small business report on a bill, requires agencies to review their rules and consider their economic impact, and requires constitutional officers to review their rules.

After cruising through hearings and passing out of the Senate, the bill stalled in the House. SB 28 was passed out of the House Budget and Fiscal Affairs Oversight Committee by substitute in late March but failed to make it to the floor for a vote. This legislation is still eligible to advance during the 2026 legislative session, and the GHCLA team will monitor its movement.

Other Notable Bills That Passed This Session

[HB241](#) Sponsored by Rep. Trey Rhodes (R-Greensboro) revises provisions regarding convenience fees for payment by electronic means.

[HB399](#) Sponsored by Rep. Mary Margaret Oliver (D-Decatur) requires certain residential landlords to have in-state staff to manage tenant communications.

[HB498](#) Sponsored by Rep. Lynn Heffner (D-Augusta) authorizes Augusta-Richmond County to levy an excise tax of up to 8% on hotel and lodging stays, with at least 50% of the revenue dedicated to tourism, conventions, and trade shows. The remaining funds will support tourism-related infrastructure and economic development.

[HB534](#) Sponsored by Rep. Derrick Jackson (D-Tyrone) This bill authorizes the City of Fairburn to levy an excise tax of up to 8% on hotel, motel, and lodging accommodations. A portion of the tax revenue will be used to promote tourism, conventions, and trade shows, while the rest will go toward tourism-related product development.

[HB568](#) Sponsored by Rep. Mitchell Scoggins (R-Cartersville) authorizes the governing authority of the City of Euharlee to levy an excise tax of up to 8% on charges for

lodging services. The bill outlines that 50% of the amount of taxes collected will be expended for promoting tourism, conventions, and trade shows.

[HB652](#) Sponsored by Rep. Todd Jones (R-South Forsyth) This bill exempts nonprofit-operated electric vehicle charging stations that offer free charging from Georgia's motor fuel tax. The exemption applies to stations operated by 501(c)(3) organizations located on federal interstate highways.

[HB732](#) Sponsored by Rep. Rick Townsend (R-Brunswick) authorizes the governing authority of Glynn County to levy an excise tax.

[HB737](#) Sponsored by Rep. Tyler Paul Smith (R-Breman) authorizes the governing authority of Haralson County to levy an excise tax.

[HB755](#) Sponsored by Rep. Mandi Ballinger (R-Canton) authorizes the governing authority of Cherokee County to levy an excise tax.

[SB47](#) Sponsored by Sen. Jason Anavitarte (R-Dallas) exempts sales of firearms, ammunition, gun safes, and related accessories during an 11 day period each year.

Bills That Failed To Receive Final Passage

[HB82](#) Sponsored by Rep. Matt Reeves (R- Duluth) establishes a state-administered guest worker program.

[HB126](#) Sponsored by Rep. Kasey Carpenter (R-Dalton) provides for the sale or distribution of alcoholic beverages purchased from designated retail dealers by small businesses.

[HB163](#) Sponsored by Rep. Jordan Ridley (R-Woodstock) requires that certain food products be disclosed as containing cell cultured meat, plant based alternatives, or both.

[HB184](#) Sponsored by Rep. Eddie Lumsden (R-Armuchee) enacts the Georgia Consumer Protection Towing Act, establishing minimum standards for towing services and promoting fair and honest practices.

[HB201](#) Sponsored by Rep. Eric Bell (D-Jonesboro) prohibits the selling, offering for sale, trading, or distribution of lab-grown meat.

[HB277](#) Sponsored by Rep. Mark Newton (R-Augusta) changes certain definitions regarding excise taxes of rooms, lodging, and accommodations.

[HB278](#) Sponsored by Rep. Mark Newton (R-Augusta) changes certain definitions regarding excise taxes of rooms, lodging, and accommodations.

[HB306](#) Sponsored by Rep. Tanya Miller (D-Atlanta) provides for a cause of action for workplace harassment and retaliation.

[HB343](#) Sponsored by Rep. Gabriel Sanchez (D-Smyrna) proposes raising the state minimum wage to \$20.00 per hour, with annual adjustments beginning in 2027 based on the Consumer Price Index to keep up with the cost of living. It eliminates previous exemptions that allowed certain employers, such as small businesses and farms, to pay below minimum wage and ensures that employees with disabilities cannot be paid less than the federal minimum wage, repealing existing provisions that permitted lower wages under federal certificates.

[HB374](#) Sponsored by Rep. Martin Momtahan (R-Dallas) authorizes the local governing bodies to establish housing management databases of residential rental property.

[HB394](#) Sponsored by Rep. Dewey McClain (D-Lawrenceville) Increases the minimum wage for eligible full-time state employees to \$15 per hour. Defines "full-time state employees" and excludes university system employees. Ensures fair pay for government workers who are paid hourly. Takes effect on January 1, 2026.

[HB395](#) Sponsored by Rep. Dewey McClain (D-Lawrenceville) Raises Georgia's minimum wage to \$15 per hour. Allows employers of tipped workers to apply a 50% tip credit toward wages. Eliminates exemptions for some small businesses and student workers. Becomes effective on January 1, 2026.

[HB425](#) Sponsored by Rep. James Burchett (R-Waycross) provides for a tax credit for the purchase of an emergency power generator and related components to convenience stores and grocery stores.

[HB431](#) Sponsored by Rep. Todd Jones (R-South Forsyth) also known as the "Consumer Inflation Reduction and Tax Fairness Act," aims interchange fees. The bill limits the amount payment card networks can charge retailers, ensuring that fees are only applied to the actual price of goods and services—excluding taxes.

[HB474](#) Sponsored by Rep. Ron Stephens (R-Savannah) removes an existing exemption that allows hotel guests to avoid paying occupancy taxes after 30 days of continuous stay. By eliminating this exemption, the bill aims to increase tax revenue from long-term hotel occupants.

[HB490](#) Sponsored by Rep. Debra Bazemore (D-South Fulton) mandates that all hotels in Georgia provide human trafficking awareness training to employees who frequently interact with guests. The training, provided at no cost by the Criminal Justice Coordinating Council or an approved alternative program, must be completed within six months of employment and renewed every two years. The bill also includes penalties for hotel personnel who knowingly allow trafficking activities to occur on the premises.

[HB492](#) Sponsored by Rep. Clint Crowe (R-Jackson) eliminates the tax exemption for hotel stays exceeding 30 consecutive days, ensuring that all lodging accommodations are subject to local and state excise taxes regardless of length of stay.

[HB526](#) Sponsored by Rep. Mark Newton (R-Augusta) provides an extension of preferential assessment periods for certain historic properties.

[HB581](#) Sponsored by Rep. Leesa Hagan (R-Lyons) enacts the Georgia Craft Brewery Innovation and Survival Act which regulates the manufacture, distribution, and sale of malt beverages.

[HB671](#) Sponsored by Rep. Carmen Rice (R-Columbus) provides for a right of action against any person who knowingly or negligently engages in restricted sexual conduct in the presence of a minor or who knowingly or negligently allows, permits, encourages, or requires a minor to be present. In contrast, another engages in sexually explicit conduct in the presence of such minor.

[HB819](#) Sponsored by Rep. Dale Washburn (R-Macon) authorizes the governing authority of Jasper County to levy an excise tax.

[HB896](#) Sponsored by Rep. David Clark (R-Buford) authorizes the governing authority of Hall County to levy an excise.

[SB2](#) Sponsored by Sen. Greg Dolezal (R-Cumming) excludes tips from taxation.

[SB86](#) Sponsored by Sen. Jason Anavitarte (R-Dallas) authorizes retail dealers to offer discounts to consumers through premiums, coupons, or rebates on alcoholic beverages purchased for consumption off the premises.

[SB184](#) Sponsored by Sen John Albers (R-Roswell) Enacts the Georgia Anti-Squatting Act of 2025, which provides that a person must show certain documentation upon receipt of a citation for unlawful squatting. If an individual commits forgery related to squatting, they will face felony charges with a minimum one-year prison sentence. The bill also allows innkeepers the right to eject guests who overstay their contracts.

[SB225](#) Sponsored by Sen. Tonya Anderson (D-Lithonia) prohibits discrimination on the basis of an individual's race due to a protective hairstyle, or length thereof. This will be included in any student's dress or grooming policy.

[SB320](#) Sponsored by Sen. Sonya Halpern (D-Atlanta) This bill seeks to establish comprehensive civil rights protections in Georgia, prohibiting discrimination in housing, public accommodations, and employment based on race, color, religion, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, age, disability, familial status, or national origin. It introduces measures against racial profiling by law enforcement and establishes legal

avenues for addressing discrimination. The bill also revises definitions and replaces outdated terminology, ensuring more inclusive protections under state law.

[SB365](#) Sponsored by Sen. Sam Watson (R-Moultrie) This bill aims to enhance consumer safety and transparency in Georgia's organic produce and meat industries. It mandates that large-scale organic produce producers conduct monthly random testing of at least 3% of their products for prohibited substances, with records kept for five years. Large-scale grass-fed meat producers are required to maintain detailed livestock records, disclose the origin and management history of their animals, and identify whether animals were culled, fed non-conforming diets, or were over five years old at slaughter. Meat from older cattle must be tested for diseases like mad cow disease and labeled accordingly. Large-scale pasture-raised poultry producers must conduct weekly testing for avian influenza in 3% of their flocks and follow biosecurity protocols if infections are found. The bill also requires public access to sourcing information and imposes fines and marketing restrictions for non-compliance. The act becomes effective January 1, 2026.

[SR131](#) Sponsored by Sen. Carden Summers (R-Cordele) - Provided by law for the operation and regulation of sports betting and casino gambling in this state.

And Let's Not Forget 2026

Listed above is a small fraction of what your Georgia Hotel & Lodging Association worked on in 2025. This year, your Georgia Hotel & Lodging Association was deeply engaged at the Capitol, actively monitoring or influencing the outcome of 511 bills and resolutions—out of a staggering 2,860 introduced. Whether advocating, defending, or strategically delaying legislation, GHLA remained a powerful voice for Georgia's hospitality industry. And this is just the tip of the iceberg. To explore the full scope of our legislative efforts, visit our [2025 Legislative Tracker](#).

Legislative Tracking Update

House Bills:

[HB 922](#) - Georgia Boater Bill of Rights; enact

[HB 926](#) - General Assembly; revise oath of office to require that members conduct themselves with civility

[HB 930](#) - Income tax; refundable credit for grocery, transportation, and utility costs; provide

[HB 932](#) - Revenue and taxation; tax credits for business enterprises; provide that certain military zones qualify for designation as less developed areas during a limited period of time

Senate Bills:

[SB 373](#) - Notaries Public; notarial acts to be performed using electronic means when certain requirements are satisfied; provide

[SB 374](#) - Buildings; local fire ordinances requiring fire sprinklers in certain multifamily dwellings; authorize

[SB 375](#) - State Government; consider the definition of hinduphobia provided for in this

Act to apply to laws and regulations; require certain agencies
[SB 376](#) - "Georgia Restaurant Franchise Relations Act"; enact
[SB 378](#) - "Anti- Corruption Act"; enact

GHLA Full Legislative Tracking Update

Please [click here to go to our Legislative tracking page](#) for the complete list of bills we are watching.