HB 215 (Powell-33rd)  Bill Link
Creates licensure requirements for advanced practice registered nurses (APRN) and changes the definition of APRN to a person licensed by the Georgia Board of Nursing who is either a certified nurse midwife; certified nurse practitioner; certified registered nurse anesthetist; clinical nurse specialist or clinical nurse specialist in psychiatric/mental health; or a recognized APRN before June 30, 2006. The bill makes it a misdemeanor to practice as an APRN without a license, and adds licensed APRN and physician assistant to the list of providers eligible to execute affidavits for specialty parking tags based on a person’s disability.
Status: PASSED HOUSE Assigned to Senate Health and Human Services Committee.

HB 280 (Gambill-15th)  Bill Link
Provides exclusions to unfair trade practices and unlawful inducements by allowing insurance companies to provide products to policyholders that incentivize behavior changes to improve health.
Status: PASSED HOUSE Assigned to Senate Insurance and Labor Committee.

HB 295 (Hawkins-27th)  Bill Link
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.
Status: PASSED HOUSE Assigned to Senate Insurance and Labor Committee.

HB 308 (Newton-127th)  Bill Link
Replaces the structure for tax credits provided to a physician for medical preceptor rotations from a $500 credit for each of the first three rotations and a $1,000 credit for the fourth through 10th rotation in a calendar year to $1,000 for every medical preceptor rotation up to 10 in a calendar year. The structure for an advanced practice registered nurse or physician assistant is also revised from a $375 credit for each of the first three rotations and a $750 credit for each of the fourth through 10th rotation in a calendar year to $750 for every preceptor rotation up to 10 in a calendar year. The bill adds licensed dentist as eligible for the same tax credit as a physician. The tax credit is capped at $3 million per year.
Status: PASSED HOUSE Recommended Do Pass by the Senate Finance Committee. The bill rests in Senate Rules Committee.

HB 343 (Newton-127th)  Bill Link
Requires prescription drug coinsurance or deductible amounts to be calculated at the point of sale based on a price reduced by an amount equal to at least 50% of all rebates received or to be received for the dispensing or administration of the prescription drug. The bill requires pharmacy benefit managers (PBMs) to report annually to the Department of Insurance the aggregate amounts received for rebates; administrative fees; insurer administrative service fees; rebates and administrative fees that did not pass through to health plans or insurers; retained rebate percentages; rebates and administrative fees used to decrease premiums; and the expected and actual premium impacts. Any health plan administered by the state is exempt from this bill, including the State Health Benefit Plan and Medicaid health plans, as well as self-funded employer-sponsored health insurance plans regulated under the 'Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974' (ERISA).
Status: PASSED HOUSE Assigned to Senate Health and Human Services Committee.

HB 362 (Mathiak-74th)  Bill Link
Requires benefit providers to provide a written account of payments and reimbursements for services to treating providers upon 30 days of a request being made.
Status: PASSED HOUSE Assigned to Senate Insurance and Labor Committee.

HB 383 (Reeves-99th)  Bill Link
Defines the term "healthcare worker" as any employee or independent contractor of a hospital or other healthcare facility. Increased penalties are added when someone commits aggravated assault against a healthcare worker or an emergency health worker located on a hospital campus. The penalty is imprisonment between three to 20 years. The bill increases penalties for committing aggravated battery against a healthcare worker or an emergency health worker located on a hospital campus. The penalty is imprisonment between three to 20 years. A new chapter in the Code is