

Two Georgia Legislature bills implemented July 1, 2021, impact Emory

The following bills require Emory to make changes in order to be in compliance with state law:

House Bill 617 – Compensation for Student Athletes by Rep. Chuck Martin (R-Alpharetta) allows student athletes to receive compensation for the use of the athlete's name, image, or likeness as long as such compensation is not in exchange to attend, participate, or perform at a particular postsecondary education institution. HB 617 requires the postsecondary institution to provide a financial literacy and life skills workshop at the beginning of the student's first and third academic years.

House Bill 617 allows team contracts to provide for pooling up to 75 percent of the student athlete's compensation for their name, image, or likeness for the benefit of student athletes previously enrolled at the same institution. This legislation will remain in effect until a federal law is passed relating to student athlete compensation; rules, policies, or regulations are adopted pertaining to such compensation; or until June 30, 2025, at which time this legislation stands repealed.

Effective July 1, 2021

Senate Bill 85 – Max Gruver Act by Sen. John Albers (R-Roswell) expands the definition of "hazing" to include coercing a student through the use of social or physical pressure to consume any food, liquid, alcohol, drug, or other substance that would subject the student to a likely risk of vomiting, intoxication, or unconsciousness. The definition of "school organization" is also expanded to include associations, corporations, orders, or athletic teams that have students or alumni as its principal members. Further, the definition of "student" is revised to include prospectively enrolled students in Georgia schools. It remains unlawful for any person to haze a student in connection with gaining acceptance to a membership, office, or other status in a school organization, and the penalty for the crime remains a high and aggravated misdemeanor.

The bill requires applicable colleges to establish policies by July 1, 2021, that provide for reporting, investigation, and adjudication of incidents of alleged hazing between students and student organizations. Adjudications of hazing, or hazing-related convictions, will be made publicly available within 15 days from the final adjudication. The required reporting includes the name of the school organization that was involved; the date of the hazing incident; and a description of the findings, sanctions, adjudications, and convictions for any person or school organization. The information is required to be posted prominently on the school's website for at least five years, although personal identifying information of an individual student is exempted from the public disclosure requirement.

Effective July 1, 2021

The following bills impact Emory but do not require Emory to change any current policies or procedures.

House Bill 93 – Clinical Labs Licensure by Rep. Sharon Cooper (R-Marietta) eliminates duplicative state licensure requirements and regulation of clinical laboratories that are certified by the federal Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services.

Effective July 1, 2021

**no compliance action needed by Emory*

House Bill 112 – COVID-19 Liability Immunity by Rep. Trey Kelley (R-Cedartown) extends the sunset date of the Georgia COVID-19 Pandemic Business Safety Act that was passed last session. The underlying bill, SB 359, shields Georgia businesses and health-care providers from lawsuits brought by people who contract COVID-19. Over the last year, this law has protected a wide range of Georgia enterprises from COVID-19 related legal claims, so long as they post certain warning signs and do not willfully or grossly neglect their patrons or workers. HB 112 will extend those protections until July 14, 2022.

Effective July 1, 2021

**no compliance action needed by Emory*

House Bill 128 – Gracie’s Law by Rep Rick Williams (R-Milledgeville) prohibits providers and insurers from discriminating against potential organ transplant recipients due solely to the physical or mental disability of the potential recipient. The bill also revises the wording of parental consent for a minor that is a candidate for nonresuscitation. It does not change current law but clarifies that a parent or legal guardian of a minor patient if one is available, must give consent for a do-not-resuscitate order.

Effective July 1, 2021

**no compliance action needed by Emory*

House Bill 316 – Pharmacy to Pharmacy Tech Ratio by Rep. Ron Stephens (R-Savannah) increases the pharmacist-to-pharmacy technician ratio from three to four for pharmacists directly supervising technicians. At any time during which the pharmacist directly supervises four technicians, two of these technicians must be certified. At any time during which the pharmacist directly supervises three technicians, one of these technicians must be certified. No certification is required for technicians in pharmacies at any time during which the pharmacist directly supervises one or two technicians.

Effective July 1, 2021

**no compliance action needed by Emory*