



2022 Progress Report

The People-Powered Prosperity Campaign (PPP) details a vision where all Georgians are able to prosper—and outlines options to responsibly fund the programs necessary to power economic growth in our state. PPP is led by **GBPI**, **9to5 Georgia**, **Faith in Public Life** and **Small Business Majority**. Several PPP priorities advanced through the Legislature during the 2022 session, and this campaign will continue to advocate for these policies and other solutions to improve outcomes for every Georgian.

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| Major progress | A lot of progress | Some progress | No movement yet |

Healthy Communities

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| | Extend postpartum Medicaid coverage | Senate Bill (SB) 338 was passed by both chambers and, if approved by the federal government, extends postpartum Medicaid coverage to one year after giving birth. |
| | Invest in mental and health substance abuse treatment | House Bill (HB) 1013 passed both chambers and, among its many provisions, strengthens the state's monitoring and enforcement of behavioral health parity. |
| | Fully expanding Medicaid | The state is not currently implementing expanded Medicaid coverage under either Affordable Care Act (ACA) Medicaid expansion or the Pathways to Coverage waiver. |

Strong Workforce

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| | Fund a broad-based, need-based financial aid program | HB 1435 passed and seeks to create need-based completion grants for students who have completed at least 80 percent of their degree program but face financial hardship. |
| | Provide sustainable funding for Dual Enrollment | The FY 2023 budget ultimately kept funding for Dual Enrollment flat after the governor proposed a \$3 million increase. Cuts were avoided, but more progress is needed. |
| | Remove barriers to quality job training and supportive services for Georgians with low incomes | SB 257, which builds on legislation that was passed in 2020, would have supported Georgians who were incarcerated and seeking employment by allowing for certain records to be automatically or retroactively expunged. The bill did not get a vote in both chambers but did pass the Senate. |



Educated Youth

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| ✓ | Protect existing funding to ensure inequities in school resources are not worsened | The FY 2023 budget includes an increase in funding for the Georgia Department of Education, up \$483 million, or 5 percent, from the FY 2022 amount. |
| ✓ | Update Georgia's education funding formula to include an Opportunity Weight to support districts serving high numbers of low-income students | HB 10, which would create an Opportunity Weight, was filed in 2021 and could have moved in 2022, but did not. |
| ✓ | Fully fund and expand education funding grants including equalization, sparsity and transportation | The amended 2022 Fiscal Year Budget includes significant funding to replace 1,747 buses statewide (\$188 million) and provide a one-time \$2,000 bonus to all bus drivers at a cost of \$28 million. |



Stable, Fair Tax System

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| ✓ | Evaluate and trim back tax breaks for profitable corporations that do not deliver on their promise | Provisions to cap the Film Tax Credit and remove “transferability” that allows the credit to be sold were introduced, but these measures ultimately failed. HB 1437 offers an opportunity to comprehensively review and improve all aspects of the state the tax code. |
| ✗ | Enact a corporate minimum tax | No movement yet. |
| ✓ | Increase the state's tobacco tax | Lawmakers introduced legislation to lift Georgia's tobacco tax again last year, but it failed to move this year. |
| ✓ | Modernize the sales tax to cover some services as the economy changes | HB 594, which would create a digital downloads sales tax, was introduced last session but did not move this year. |



Thriving Families

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| ✓ | Increase the availability of child care subsidies to serve more students and low-income families | The state increased its investment in child care services, which include the Childcare and Parent Services (CAPS) scholarship program, by about \$3.7 million. |
| ✓ | Pass a state-level Earned Income Tax Credit, or Georgia Work Credit (GWC) | Members of the Senate Finance Committee and the full Senate voted on an earlier version of HB 1437 that would have created a non-refundable EITC, valued at 10 percent of the federal level. This marks the first affirmative vote by a full legislative chamber to add an EITC to the state's tax code, although ultimately the provision was not included in the final bill passed by the General Assembly. |
| ✗ | Strengthen safety net programs by extending eligibility, removing barriers to enrollment and addressing program rules that end benefits to families before they are on sound economic footing | No movement yet. |