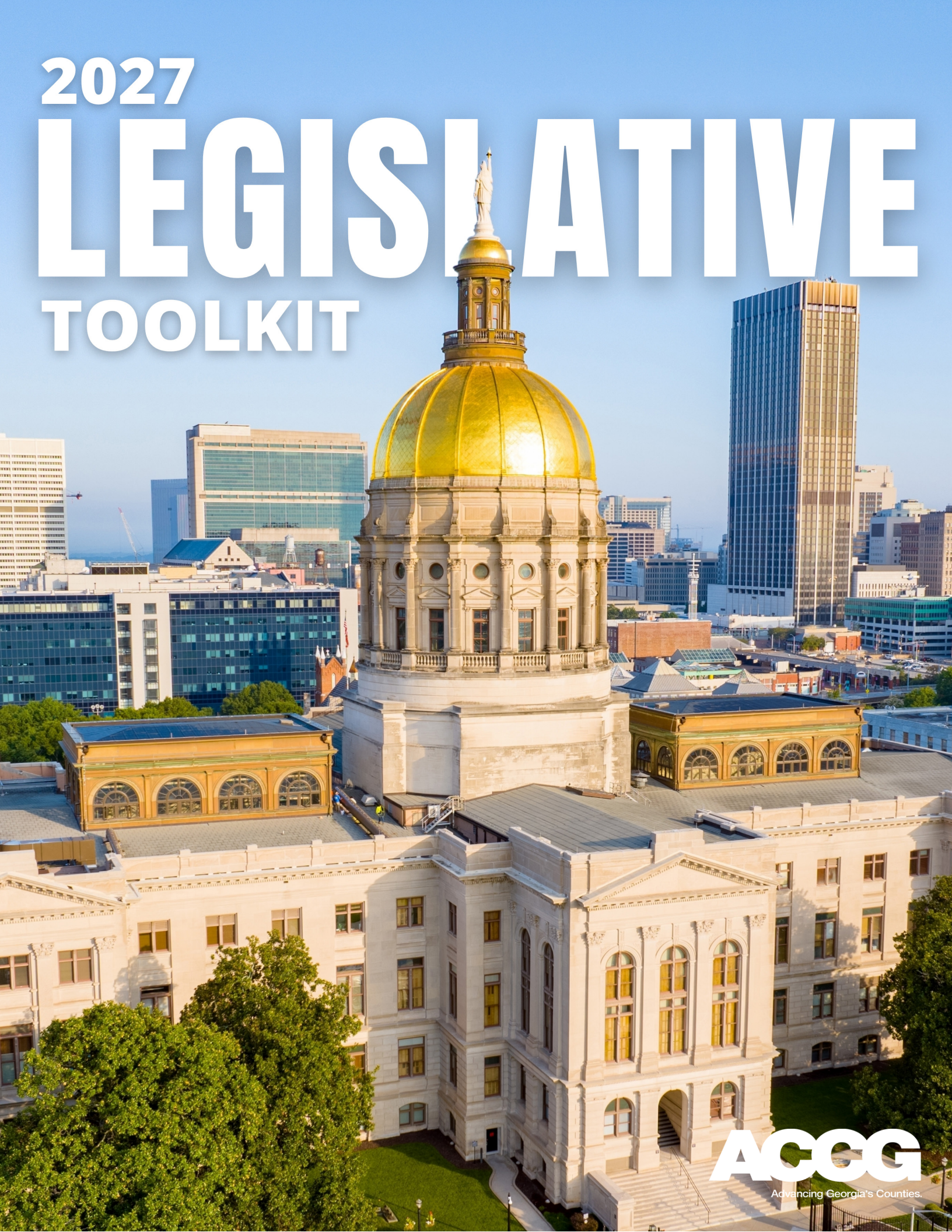
2027 LEGISLATIVE TOOLKIT



ACCG
Advancing Georgia's Counties.

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A MESSAGE FROM THE ACCG PRESIDENT

Dear Georgia Counties and Partners in County Government,

ACCG's primary focus is to advance Georgia's counties. That focus serves as a foundation for the Association staff and county officials as we navigate change and evolve to meet the growing needs of communities in the Peach State. Not only is it our foundation, but advancing Georgia's counties serves as the impetus for our work with state leaders, especially during the legislative session.

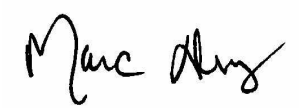
As the 2027 session of the General Assembly approaches, counties and state leaders are encouraged to reference the ACCG Legislative Toolkit which details the association's Policy Priorities. The Policy Priorities are a result of the association's intentional, member-driven policy development process – one that builds consensus among our state's 159 unique counties. That consensus building process is a true reflection of what it means to be an engaged member of ACCG, one that works to ensure their county's voice is heard so that, ultimately, all are represented.

ACCG's Top Three Policy Priorities for 2027 include Electric Franchise Fees: Parity for Unincorporated Areas; FLOST And LHOST Reform-Ensuring 100% Of Revenues Go Toward Reducing Property Taxes; and the Implementation of Next Generation 911. The Top Three Policy Priorities are outlined in the enclosed priority briefs, while a list of the remaining Policy Priorities – other significant items the association will pursue – is included on the subsequent pages.



County officials and our partners in state government are encouraged to use the Legislative Toolkit as a resource when making decisions during the legislative process. Please do not hesitate to contact a member of the ACCG Governmental Affairs staff if they can be of assistance while we all work to advance Georgia's counties and make them ideal places to live, work, and play.

Sincerely,



Marc DeMott
2026-2027 ACCG President
Colquitt County Commissioner

ELECTRIC FRANCHISE FEES: PARITY FOR UNINCORPORATED AREAS

BACKGROUND

Electric franchise fees are use and occupancy payments made from electricity providers for the right to use public property such as roadsides, easements, and utility corridors to deliver electric service. These public rights-of-way are valuable community assets built and maintained with taxpayer dollars.

Under current Georgia law, cities are authorized to collect electric franchise fees, typically 4% of the electricity use within their jurisdiction. Counties are not, even when the customer is located in the unincorporated area. Under a 2007 Public Service Commission order, Georgia Power customers inside a city pay about 3% on their bills toward that fee, while customers outside city limits, including those in unincorporated areas, pay about 1%. No county receives any franchise fees, though the county bears the cost of maintaining the public rights-of-way outside of cities.

Georgia's unincorporated areas are growing alongside its cities, with several large load customers coming online. Counties are absorbing new infrastructure and service demands without access to a funding mechanism that is available to cities under the same circumstances.

ACCG supports allowing counties to collect franchise fees for customers located in unincorporated areas. Counties are authorized to collect franchise fees on cable service, so the principle is already recognized in Georgia law. Allowing counties to collect electric franchise fees for customers in unincorporated areas would bring electric service in line with that precedent.

ACTION

ACCG asks the General Assembly to improve parity by providing counties the same ability that cities have. The issue was presented to the House Blue-Ribbon Study Committee on July 22, 2026.

Counties maintain the public rights-of-way serving customers in unincorporated areas. Parity simply means allowing counties to collect.

TALKING POINTS

- Franchise fees are use and occupancy payments, not taxes.
- **Cities can collect electric franchise fees. Counties cannot, even when the customer is located in the unincorporated area.**
- **Allowing counties to collect franchise fees could provide much-needed property tax relief to unincorporated property taxpayers, who otherwise fund the maintenance of those rights-of-way.**
- Large load customers (e.g., data centers) are locating to unincorporated areas, and counties lack a funding mechanism comparable to what cities have under the same circumstances.
- Counties maintain 69% of public road miles and rights-of-way in Georgia. Cities maintain 17%. Meeting this maintenance need is even more reason counties should be authorized to collect electric franchise fees, reducing the cost on county property taxpayers.
- Counties already collect cable franchise fees, so the principle is already in Georgia law.
- This is a gap in the law, not a question of cities versus counties.

Allowing counties to collect franchise fees could provide much-needed property tax relief to unincorporated property taxpayers, who otherwise fund the maintenance of those rights-of-way.

IMPLEMENTATION OF NEXT GENERATION 911 (NG911)

BACKGROUND

Georgia's 911 system is critical to providing life-saving services to our state's citizens and visitors. It is the ONE public safety discipline that directly impacts ALL other public safety disciplines. The necessary advances in 911 (Next Generation 911 or NG911) will better equip law, fire, and EMS service personnel to respond to those needing emergency assistance.

It is essential to update Georgia's current 911 network to an Internet protocol (IP)-based network called NG911. Because NG911 systems are broadband enabled, Georgia's 156 public safety answering points (PSAPs) will receive a wealth of rich data such as text messaging, images, video, language access and perhaps sensor data generated by wearable devices like heart monitors from 911 callers. NG911 will also allow better informed decisions regarding the type of emergency reported and the appropriate first responders to dispatch. Furthermore, PSAPs will be interconnected and able to share data, allowing them to transfer their operations seamlessly and quickly to another PSAP during call overloads or when a natural or manmade disaster render one or more inoperable, inaccessible, or uninhabitable.

STATUS

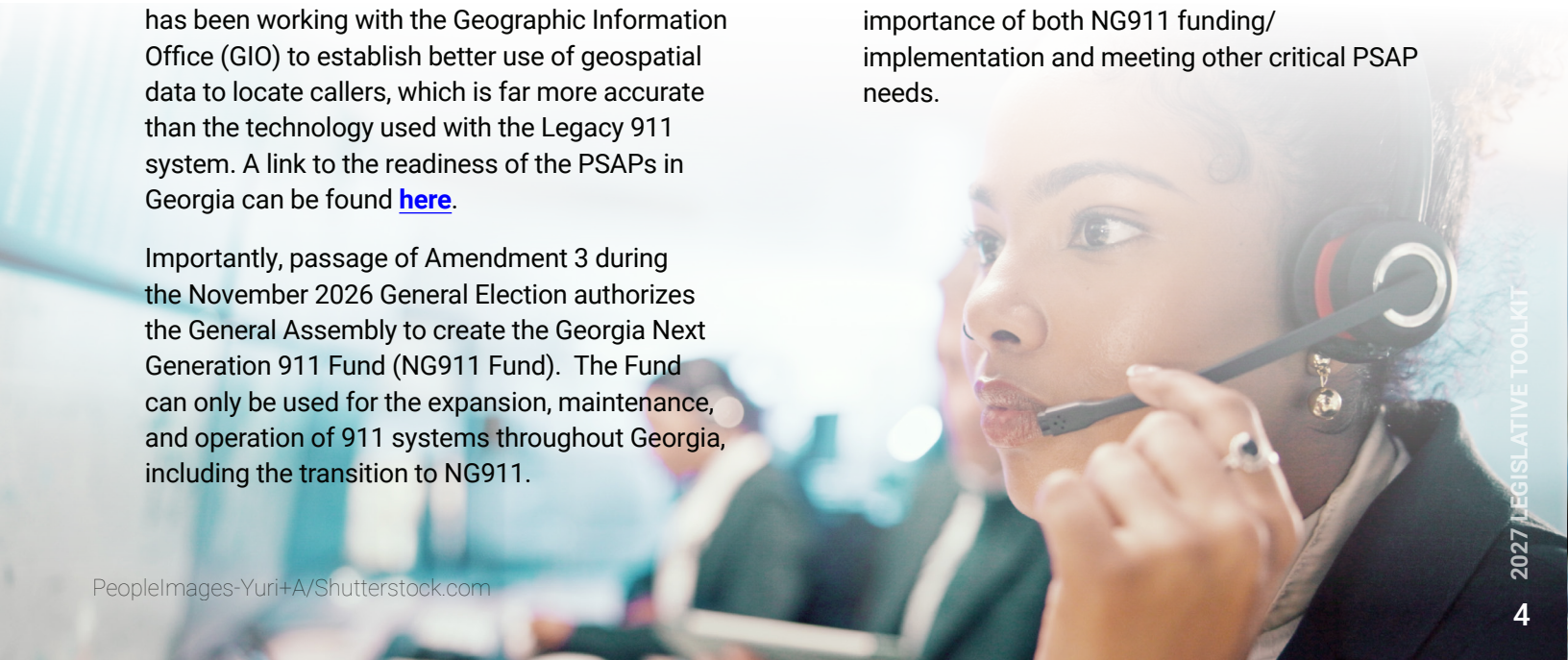
Georgia has begun its transition to NG911 but lags behind neighboring states with its funding and implementation. Among initial steps, the Georgia Emergency Communications Authority (GECA) has been working with the Geographic Information Office (GIO) to establish better use of geospatial data to locate callers, which is far more accurate than the technology used with the Legacy 911 system. A link to the readiness of the PSAPs in Georgia can be found **here**.

Importantly, passage of Amendment 3 during the November 2026 General Election authorizes the General Assembly to create the Georgia Next Generation 911 Fund (NG911 Fund). The Fund can only be used for the expansion, maintenance, and operation of 911 systems throughout Georgia, including the transition to NG911.

The General Assembly will likely consider legislation in the 2027 session that specifies what, if any, fees and other monies go into the NG911 Fund. Legislators could appropriate state funds for it. State law could also dedicate specified revenues (including the existing $1.50 911 fee) to the Fund; establish how these monies are distributed to local PSAPs; specify eligible PSAP expenditures; and establish priorities among eligible expenses.

TALKING POINTS

- Since NG911 is a statewide initiative, it will require state funding to provide its core services, build out its emergency IP-based network, create the requisite mapping and data sets, and ensure local PSAPs have the required connections and equipment and the ability to maintain them.
- GECA's 9-1-1 Advisory Committee has worked throughout 2026 to study and make **recommendations** related to the NG911 transition, including the highest and best use of the existing $1.50 charges from cell phone users.
- Until enabling legislation is considered for the NG911 Fund, ACCG cannot yet know nor take a position on how the General Assembly intends to utilize the current $1.50 fee to fund county PSAPs and the transition to NG911.
- It is important for counties to monitor any 2027 legislation addressing NG911 funding and implementation, understand how it may impact their PSAP, and talk with their legislators on the importance of both NG911 funding/ implementation and meeting other critical PSAP needs.



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FLOST AND LHOST REFORM - ENSURING 100% OF REVENUES GO TOWARD REDUCING PROPERTY TAXES

BACKGROUND

Both the Floating Local Option Sales Tax (FLOST) and Local Homestead Option Sales Tax (LHOST) are designed to provide property tax relief to residents through the use of sales tax revenues. The FLOST was created in 2024 for the primary purpose of property tax relief on all types of property.

The LHOST is a new local sales tax that allows counties and participating municipalities to provide property tax relief specifically to homestead property owners. Unlike other sales taxes that reduce property tax on all types of property, LHOST directs relief first to owner-occupied residences and may ultimately eliminate county and municipal property taxes on homestead property.

As of November 2026, **58 counties** have passed a FLOST referendum. During the 2026 special legislative session, **98 local (county and city)** bills were introduced to begin the process of calling for an **LHOST**. While none of these bills advanced, the sheer number of the bills introduced demonstrates the continued local government interest in LHOST to provide property tax relief. Due to this interest and importance of these statutes to Georgia, ACCG recommends enhancements to FLOST and LHOST to better serve Georgia counties and property taxpayers.

One of the greatest concerns regarding FLOST is the gaming of the system by certain local governments which use 'phantom property taxes' or introducing millage rates solely to be eligible to obtain FLOST revenue. Rather than using the FLOST to reduce property tax in their jurisdiction as is the Legislature's intention, these local governments use FLOST revenues as a windfall to pad their general funds.

ACTION

ACCG asks the Legislature to define an 'ineligible local government' within statute. Any FLOST proceeds which would otherwise be payable to an 'ineligible local government' would then be distributed to the remaining local governments that are parties to the Intergovernmental Agreement.

TALKING POINTS

ACCG recommends taking further steps to ensure that 100% of FLOST and LHOST revenues go towards providing property tax relief. These include:

- Accounting Principles (FLOST) – Place all FLOST proceeds in a single, interest-bearing account for each year to be held by the county or by each participating local government. All interest earned on the account must follow the principle to be used to provide tax relief.
- Excess Proceeds (FLOST) – Codify the process for redistributing excess proceeds; require that debt be reduced with the 'remaining proceeds', establish 'reserve proceeds' and require that if a FLOST produces reserve proceeds, the rate must be reduced by a rate projected so as not to lead to 'reserve proceeds' during a subsequent IGA term.
- Homestead Applicability (LHOST) – Exclude only General Obligation; voter approved bonded indebtedness from the calculation for the LHOST.
- Accounting Principles (LHOST) – Ensure that the tax commissioner and other officials have the necessary data and tools to calculate and apply the proceeds of the LHOST to reduce the assessed value of the homestead property.
- Provide for the early termination of a FLOST upon the passage and initiation of a conforming LHOST.
- For a full list of ACCG's FLOST and LHOST recommended revisions, please click **here**.



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2027 POLICY PRIORITIES

Establish a Mechanism for Development Authorities to Share Revenue with the Counties they Serve

ACCG encourages the Georgia General Assembly to address the inequities that can occur when economic development authorities grant tax incentives, including the use of "payments in lieu of taxes" (PILOT). When economic development incentives result in the abatement of property taxes, the use of PILOTs and other legal mechanisms can lead to one local government recouping some or all its lost property taxes while other local governments suffer the full impact of the abated taxes. Additionally, ACCG supports requiring development authorities to adopt policies governing revenue sharing with the counties they serve.

Ensure Uniformity and Efficiency of Elections Without Increasing the County's Cost and Administrative Burdens

ACCG will work with the General Assembly and the Joint Election Equipment Specification & Standards Committee to ensure uniformity and efficiency without increasing the county's cost and administrative burden. With the rollout of Georgia's upcoming election system, ACCG also urges the state to provide funding for required supply changes, such as ink and ballot paper, to administer elections under the new system.

Growth Boundary Agreements

ACCG supports local legislation requiring growth boundary agreements between a county and impacted municipalities during service delivery strategy negotiations to reduce costly annexation related disputes and litigation and encourage collaboration for long-term sustainable community growth.

Emergency Medical Services (EMS)

The EMS community provides the first direct response to Georgians in need, whether provided by a fire or EMS department, a hospital-based service or private providers who are the EMS zone holder. Counties must invest in this service and its personnel to provide the highest quality of care. ACCG urges the General Assembly to:

a. Require that Department of Community Health adopt all Medicaid codes for emergency medical transport and correct all conflicts and errors in the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS) manual.
b. Support reforms that allow local governments and healthcare facilities greater flexibility to utilize licensed ambulance services when nonemergency medical transportation brokers cannot provide timely service.

Department of Behavioral Health and Developmental Disabilities (DBHDD)

Counties will continue to join with public and private entities to develop and operate community-based services for people with mental health, developmental disabilities, and addictive diseases as part of a comprehensive human services system. The association supports improvement and refining of the reformed state and local DBHDD system, to ensure that the needs of citizens are being met in the timeliest and most cost-efficient manner. ACCG urges the General Assembly to:

a. Continue to appropriate funds to mental health courts to focus on mentally ill detainees, available to persons charged with misdemeanors and non-violent offenses, recognizing that the best approach for those offenders is diversion out of the criminal justice system.
b. Support increased funding for additional forensic, crisis stabilization, and behavioral health beds across the state.
c. Provide state funding for viable local pilot projects that will divert those with mental illness with a pre-arrest diversion program.

Increase Funding for Local Government for the Rural Workforce and Education Program

Rural communities face unique challenges related to workforce readiness, talent retention, and access to educational resources. Enhanced state support would help counties develop targeted training initiatives, strengthen partnerships with schools and employers, and equip residents with the skills needed to meet current and emerging workforce demands. Investing in local programs over creating a uniform state-wide system promotes economic competitiveness, workforce growth, and long-term community prosperity across rural Georgia.

2027 POLICY PRIORITIES

Oppose Legislation or Regulations that Bypass Local Government Authority Over Energy Infrastructure

Counties must retain the ability to evaluate and make decisions regarding projects that directly affect local land use, public services, environmental resources, and quality of life. Local officials are accountable to the citizens most impacted by these developments and are uniquely qualified to assess community needs and potential impacts. Protecting local authority promotes responsible energy expansion while ensuring that the voices of Georgia's communities remain central to the decision making process.

Assume Full Financial Responsibility for State Prisoners

To ensure that counties have the financial ability to keep their jails and correctional institutions (CIs) open, ACCG requests that the state take steps to eliminate any local tax burden for housing state prisoners. ACCG believes the following actions by the Governor and General Assembly are needed to reach this goal:

a. Increase the daily per-diem reimbursement rate for housing state inmates in County jails.
b. Change the law to include technical probation violators in the prison class for which the state pays a per diem to counties.
c. Develop a plan for incorporating the CIs into the Criminal Justice Reform Re-entry Program to make the operation of the CIs financially viable for counties.
d. Appropriate additional funds to the Department of Corrections to compensate counties fully for all medical costs incurred from housing state-sentenced inmates.
e. Take responsibility for state prisoners who are housed in local jails on probation revocation proceedings or who have been arrested for another charge while under active probation. Many of these felony state probationers who are on holds from other jurisdictions or the Department of Community Supervision are experiencing mental illness and substance abuse issues, and the local taxpayers are paying for housing and medical services for these state inmates.
f. Clarify the rules at the Department of Community Health to assist counties in obtaining Medicaid coverage for those inmates that qualify.

Avoid Instituting Revenue Caps

Limiting the ability of local governments to generate revenue increases fiscal instability for Georgia's counties and jeopardizes both their ability to comply with state and federal mandates and to provide the essential government services that county constituents expect and love about their community. ACCG opposes revenue caps for these and the following reasons:

a. Revenue caps fail to account for costs outside a local government's control, such as those incurred from changes to state and federal law, litigation, and consent decrees. The addition and expansion of unfunded mandates threaten the ability of counties to budget.
b. Revenue caps fail to allow for the reality of the increasing cost of running county government due to inflation.
c. Revenue caps fail to account for unplanned expenses due to emergencies such as natural and manmade disasters.
d. Revenue caps fail to account for fluctuations in county revenue that are outside of the counties' control. Changing global or local economic conditions, reductions in state or federal appropriations or grants to counties, and development authorities granting tax abatements can erode revenue. When other revenue declines, counties must rely on property taxes to close the budget gap and fulfill obligations imposed on them by the state, as well as retain essential public services and personnel.
e. Revenue caps fail to account for the growth in the taxable digest that comes from new development or public demands for new services or the expansion or improvement of existing services. While growth is desirable, it also leads to increased service demands and costs. A county that has limits on their revenue growth would not be inclined to risk investing in their communities.
f. Revenue caps put the overall financial well-being and security of the local government in jeopardy. With the inability to levy taxes at the rate necessary on the property tax digest, counties will likely face higher interest rates when pursuing or refinancing debt.

2027 POLICY PRIORITIES

FEDERAL

Next Generation 911 (NG911)

ACCG urges Congress to pass legislation that includes adequate funding to support the implementation of Next Generation 911 (NG911) and ensure a statewide network. As communications technology transitions from analog systems to Internet Protocol (IP) based systems, the means of accessing 911 must also transition. While the technology exists for the 911 centers, many struggle to make the transition from the outdated analog systems, built over 50 years ago, to modern digital IP-based systems. Once fully implemented, NG911 systems will process multi-media data and provide greater security, sustainability, and reliability than the aging analog 911 systems.

Increased Federal Funding for Local Public Safety

ACCG urges Congress to pass legislation that includes increased federal financial support for local jails. Many local facilities face aging infrastructure, overcrowding, staffing shortages, and increased operational demands that strain already limited county and municipal budgets. Appropriating additional federal funding would help jurisdictions modernize facilities, improve security measures, expand technology and case management systems, and ensure compliance with constitutional and public safety standards.

Increased Federal Support for Local Transportation and Infrastructure

ACCG supports federal policies that expand capitalization opportunities and provide greater flexibility for states to use federal transportation funds through revolving loan programs and infrastructure banks. Enhanced federal financing tools would strengthen Georgia's ability to leverage limited transportation resources, accelerate critical infrastructure investments, and deliver cost-effective transportation improvements through the Georgia Transportation Infrastructure Bank.

ACCG further supports renewing federal grant programs to support water infrastructure. Federal grants for local water infrastructure are a critical investment in public health, economic development, and community resilience. Federal funding helps local governments address these challenges without placing an unsustainable burden on ratepayers and taxpayers, particularly in small and rural communities with limited financial resources.



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ACCG GUIDING PRINCIPLES

LOCAL ISSUES

ACCG provides a common platform that allows counties to maximize their legislative influence by making requests of the General Assembly and Congress through a unified effort. Through ACCG's policy development process, a policy platform is adopted, containing issues of significant importance to all counties or a reasonable portion of them. ACCG will not become directly involved in lobbying local legislation or general legislation that is drafted to affect only one county. ACCG will, however, notify the affected county of the pending legislation and will, at the request of the county, provide technical assistance. If general legislation affects only one or a small number of counties but sets a precedent and could easily be amended in the future to apply statewide, the ACCG Policy Council will determine whether it is appropriate for the Association to take a position. ACCG urges members of the General Assembly to refrain from passing this type of legislation without the support of the county governing authority. Where legislation will benefit some counties at the expense of others, ACCG will notify all counties of the potential benefits and consequences of the legislation but will not take a position.

HOME RULE

Home rule is the right of the people to determine and implement a public policy at the grassroots level. Home rule power is conferred on Georgia counties by Article IX, Section II, Paragraph I of the Georgia Constitution. Local governing authorities have the power to adopt ordinances, resolutions, or regulations relating to its property, affairs, and local government, as long as they are not inconsistent with state law or the Georgia Constitution. Although state laws may define minimum standards, they should not preempt counties from passing ordinances that establish a more stringent standard for their communities. The preservation of administrative and fiscal home rule authority allows counties to develop and implement community-based solutions to local problems. ACCG believes that counties, as the government closest to the people, are the most appropriate authority to serve the needs and requirements of the community.

COST SHIFTING

A state directive that compels local governments to provide a service, program, or benefit without providing the appropriate monies or a funding source is regarded as an unfunded mandate. County officials recognize that some state mandates are justified because they achieve agreed upon statewide policy goals. However, many, if not most, mandates on counties are imposed without the consensus of local governments or the resources necessary for their implementation. Mandates shift costs to local property taxpayers, financially drain county governments, and impede a county's ability to adequately deliver the fundamental services required by law. Mandates also compromise a county's ability to provide discretionary services requested by the local community. ACCG opposes any state or federal actions that limit the ability of local elected officials to make fiscal and public policy decisions for the citizens that they represent. Furthermore, counties support the establishment of an agreed upon course of action whereby state and county elected officials deliberatively evaluate the appropriate funding and delivery of intergovernmental service responsibilities between counties and the state.

LOCAL REVENUES

To provide services requested by the local community or required by the state, counties need an adequate stable revenue source that is diverse and fairly spreads the tax burden across the residents of the county. State-determined restrictions on local revenues hinder a local community's ability to establish a revenue structure that fairly distributes the financial burdens of local government to all citizens of the county.

ACCG GUIDING PRINCIPLES

When new state laws or annexation erodes a portion of the local revenue base, county commissioners must shift the tax burden to other residents or reduce the level of county services provided. Politically, neither of these choices is popular. The decision to tax should occur at the same level of government where the decision is made to enact a new service or enhance an existing service. Local governments should have an equal share of flexibility and control over both revenues and expenditures as they are directly linked.

SERVICE DELIVERY

To help create and maintain the quality of life desired by the residents of a community, counties should be given the flexibility to create new services, expand existing services, or discontinue a service. If a service is funded partially or fully using county revenues, then the county governing authority should have a level of control over the service commensurate to its share of the funding. Local government services in the unincorporated areas should be provided solely at the discretion of the county governing authority, and such services should not be disrupted by annexation. Service delivery responsibilities within the incorporated areas of the county should be determined jointly with the city. When the state wishes to provide services locally, they should coordinate with the counties to determine the most efficient method of service delivery and funding of the service.

LAND USE

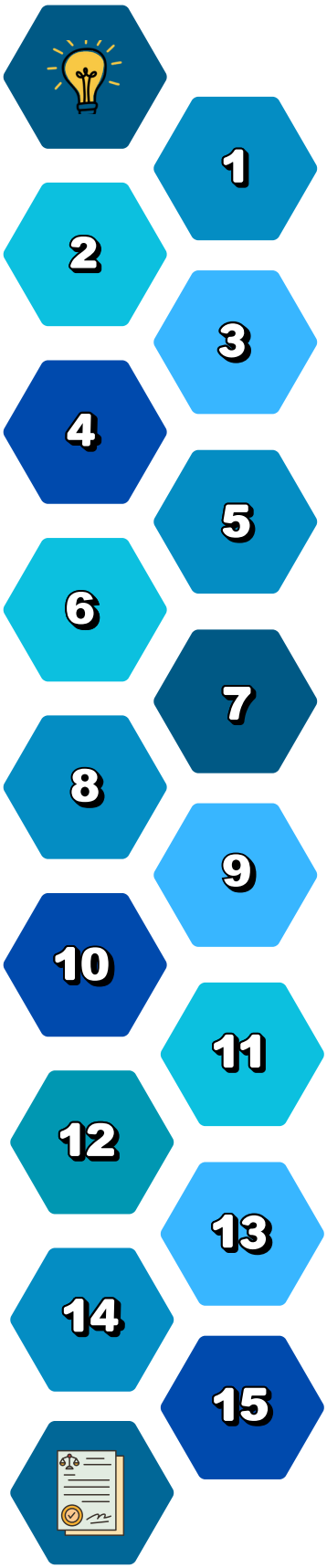
County officials must have the ability to make reasonable decisions for zoning, comprehensive planning, and infrastructure issues to ensure that the local community grows and develops in a way that adds value to the community and improves the quality of life for all residents. This includes a county's right to adopt local land use and other environmental regulations to protect its unique natural resources and vision for the community. Citizens expect the county commission to exercise its ability to manage and direct growth without being subjected to prohibitive claims for damages for infringement on private property rights. Likewise, county land use decisions should not be thwarted by municipal annexations. Locally elected officials are in the best position to balance the rights of individual property owners with the rights and wishes of all property owners within a county.

STATE/COUNTY PARTNERSHIP

Counties were created to function as local subdivisions of the state. To tailor services to the needs of the different geographic and demographic areas of the state, decision-making power must be granted to locally elected representatives. The state sets general parameters, including minimum standards and levels of service, then local officials should decide what additional services and enhancements the local community desires. The state and its local county subdivisions must work in tandem to improve the quality of life for all Georgia residents. To facilitate this partnership the state should:

- Fully fund state services and not require or attempt to coerce counties into subsidizing the service.
- Provide support (i.e., funding and technical assistance) to attain a minimum level and standard of services needed statewide (i.e., crime information center, crime lab, utility assessments, training public safety officers, establishing uniform assessment procedures, and transportation improvements).

HOW A BILL IS PASSED IN THE GEORGIA LEGISLATURE



A legislator recognizes the need for a new law or changes in existing law and decides to introduce a bill.

The legislator goes to the Office of Legislative Counsel where an attorney advises the legislator on legal issues and drafts the bill.

The legislator files the bill with the Clerk of the House or Secretary of the Senate.

One legislative day after its filing, the bill is formally introduced. The bill's title is read during the period of first readings in the chamber in which it was introduced.

Following the first reading, the presiding officer assigns the bill to a standing committee.

In the House chamber, on the following legislative day, the Clerk reads the title of the bill (second reading) even though the actual bill is currently in committee. In the Senate, the second reading occurs after the bill has been favorably reported by committee.

The bill is considered by the committee. The author and other legislators may testify. The public is usually allowed to testify as well.

The bill is reported favorably by committee and returned to the Clerk or Secretary.

The Clerk or Secretary prepares a General Calendar of bills that were favorably reported from committee.

The Rules Committee of each chamber meets and prepares a "Rules Calendar" from the bills on the General Calendar for floor consideration the next day.

The chamber's presiding officer calls up bills from the Rules Calendar for floor consideration.

Once the presiding officer calls bills up from the Rules Calendar, the Clerk or Secretary reads the bill's title (third reading). The bill is now ready for floor debate, amendments, and voting.

After debate, main question is called and members vote. If the bill is approved by a majority of the chamber, it is sent to the other chamber.

If the second chamber passes the bill, it is returned to the chamber where the bill was introduced. If the first chamber rejects the changes and the second chamber insists, a conference committee may be appointed. If the committee report is accepted by both houses...

The bill is enrolled and sent to the Governor (if requested). Otherwise, all enrolled bills are sent to the Governor following adjournment, known as sine die.

The Governor may sign bill or take no action, which will make the bill a law. The Governor may veto the bill, which requires a two-thirds majority in both chambers to override.

Acts and other laws enacted during session are printed in the *Georgia Laws* series. The act is also incorporated into the Official Code of Georgia Annotated and becomes effective July 1, unless a different effective date is provided.

Source: Carl Vinson Institute of Government at the University of Georgia

2027 ACCG CAPITOL CONNECTION CONFERENCE

March 10-11, 2027 | The American Hotel Atlanta/Fulton County

Legislation considered during the 40-day session can have a direct impact on county government operations. For this reason, it is important for county officials to stay involved, informed, and engaged. Attend this conference to make an impact and help advance sound policy for Georgia's counties.

Attend the Capitol Connection Conference to:

- ☑ Discuss issues of importance with your state legislators and county peers.
- ☑ Receive updates from state leadership and the ACCG Governmental Affairs Team on trending issues and pending legislation.
- ☑ Participate in courses offered through the Lifelong Learning Academy.

More information will be available on accg.org.



ACCG
Advancing Georgia's Counties.



Six Ways to Effectively Engage Your Legislators

Follow These Tips to Connect with Your State Legislators

1. Make sure you have your legislators' contact information should you need to reach them on short notice.

2. Invite your legislators to attend your county commission meetings and tour your county facilities.

3. Thank your legislators for their positive efforts on behalf of your county.

4. Remain cordial when discussing your concerns with, or opposition to, pending legislation in order to maintain good working relationships.

5. Meet before and during the session to review the Legislative Toolkit and discuss bills that impact your county.

6. Meet periodically for briefings on current issues.

POLICY COMMUNICATION TOOLS

USE THESE TOOLS TO STAY INFORMED ON THE LATEST ACCG POLICY NEWS

WEEKLY LEGISLATIVE UPDATES

Published and emailed every Friday during the legislative session, the Legislative Update is the weekly report that helps keep county officials informed about the various issues moving through the General Assembly.

Contact Nicole Butler (nbutler@accg.org) if you would like to receive this publication.

ACTION ALERTS

ACCG will periodically release Action Alerts regarding issues that require immediate action from county officials. The Action Alerts will include background information on the issue as well as talking points that county officials can use when speaking to their legislators.

LIVE UPDATES OVER ZOOM

Join the Governmental Affairs Team every Friday at 9:00 a.m. for the Legislative Update Live via Zoom. Be sure to tune in for weekly recaps of what took place under the Gold Dome.

SOCIAL MEDIA

Follow us on Facebook (@gacounty) and X (@GACounty) for real-time information and updates from the Capitol as various events take place.

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