Voices from the FIELD

Summary of SB 106, the Patients First Act

SB 106, the Patients First Act in the Georgia General Assembly is a bold and important step to improve patient and provider access to health care services.

The law provides funding for 139 new primary care residencies in the state and $500,000 for Augusta University Health to fund resident stipends for new primary care residencies. This will support the early detection of thirty-one heritable diseases.

In addition, the law provides support to start a telepsychology program in the state to advance maternal health.

It also includes $2.8 million to fund an array of new maternal and newborn services and $1.9 million to fund 139 new primary care residencies and $500,000 for Augusta University Health to fund resident stipends for new primary care residencies.

The law also includes a requirement for fuller reporting of the uncompensated indigent care they deliver, updates the patient experience law that requires hospitals to disclose information through a link on the hospital’s homepage, and prohibits hospitals from purchasing or holding “medical use” rights of properties.

Other changes include:
- Increasing the financial threshold for hospital construction and medical equipment, reducing the need to apply for a CON for routine projects.
- Prohibiting hospitals from purchasing or holding “medical use” rights of properties.
- Adding $1.9 million to fund 139 new primary care residencies and $500,000 for Augusta University Health to fund resident stipends for new primary care residencies.
- Creating a 26-member Georgia Behavioral Health Reform and Innovation Commission to develop a five-year action plan for the state’s mental health care system.

The law also includes $2.8 million to fund an array of new maternal and newborn services and $1.9 million to fund 139 new primary care residencies and $500,000 for Augusta University Health to fund resident stipends for new primary care residencies.

The law also includes a requirement for fuller reporting of the uncompensated indigent care they deliver, updates the patient experience law that requires hospitals to disclose information through a link on the hospital’s homepage, and prohibits hospitals from purchasing or holding “medical use” rights of properties.

Other changes include:
- Increasing the financial threshold for hospital construction and medical equipment, reducing the need to apply for a CON for routine projects.
- Prohibiting hospitals from purchasing or holding “medical use” rights of properties.
- Adding $1.9 million to fund 139 new primary care residencies and $500,000 for Augusta University Health to fund resident stipends for new primary care residencies.
- Creating a 26-member Georgia Behavioral Health Reform and Innovation Commission to develop a five-year action plan for the state’s mental health care system.

The law also includes $2.8 million to fund an array of new maternal and newborn services and $1.9 million to fund 139 new primary care residencies and $500,000 for Augusta University Health to fund resident stipends for new primary care residencies.

The law also includes a requirement for fuller reporting of the uncompensated indigent care they deliver, updates the patient experience law that requires hospitals to disclose information through a link on the hospital’s homepage, and prohibits hospitals from purchasing or holding “medical use” rights of properties.

Other changes include:
- Increasing the financial threshold for hospital construction and medical equipment, reducing the need to apply for a CON for routine projects.
- Prohibiting hospitals from purchasing or holding “medical use” rights of properties.
- Adding $1.9 million to fund 139 new primary care residencies and $500,000 for Augusta University Health to fund resident stipends for new primary care residencies.
- Creating a 26-member Georgia Behavioral Health Reform and Innovation Commission to develop a five-year action plan for the state’s mental health care system.

The law also includes $2.8 million to fund an array of new maternal and newborn services and $1.9 million to fund 139 new primary care residencies and $500,000 for Augusta University Health to fund resident stipends for new primary care residencies.

The law also includes a requirement for fuller reporting of the uncompensated indigent care they deliver, updates the patient experience law that requires hospitals to disclose information through a link on the hospital’s homepage, and prohibits hospitals from purchasing or holding “medical use” rights of properties.

Other changes include:
- Increasing the financial threshold for hospital construction and medical equipment, reducing the need to apply for a CON for routine projects.
- Prohibiting hospitals from purchasing or holding “medical use” rights of properties.
- Adding $1.9 million to fund 139 new primary care residencies and $500,000 for Augusta University Health to fund resident stipends for new primary care residencies.
- Creating a 26-member Georgia Behavioral Health Reform and Innovation Commission to develop a five-year action plan for the state’s mental health care system.

The law also includes $2.8 million to fund an array of new maternal and newborn services and $1.9 million to fund 139 new primary care residencies and $500,000 for Augusta University Health to fund resident stipends for new primary care residencies.

The law also includes a requirement for fuller reporting of the uncompensated indigent care they deliver, updates the patient experience law that requires hospitals to disclose information through a link on the hospital’s homepage, and prohibits hospitals from purchasing or holding “medical use” rights of properties.

Other changes include:
- Increasing the financial threshold for hospital construction and medical equipment, reducing the need to apply for a CON for routine projects.
- Prohibiting hospitals from purchasing or holding “medical use” rights of properties.
- Adding $1.9 million to fund 139 new primary care residencies and $500,000 for Augusta University Health to fund resident stipends for new primary care residencies.
- Creating a 26-member Georgia Behavioral Health Reform and Innovation Commission to develop a five-year action plan for the state’s mental health care system.

The law also includes $2.8 million to fund an array of new maternal and newborn services and $1.9 million to fund 139 new primary care residencies and $500,000 for Augusta University Health to fund resident stipends for new primary care residencies.

The law also includes a requirement for fuller reporting of the uncompensated indigent care they deliver, updates the patient experience law that requires hospitals to disclose information through a link on the hospital’s homepage, and prohibits hospitals from purchasing or holding “medical use” rights of properties.

Other changes include:
- Increasing the financial threshold for hospital construction and medical equipment, reducing the need to apply for a CON for routine projects.
- Prohibiting hospitals from purchasing or holding “medical use” rights of properties.
- Adding $1.9 million to fund 139 new primary care residencies and $500,000 for Augusta University Health to fund resident stipends for new primary care residencies.
- Creating a 26-member Georgia Behavioral Health Reform and Innovation Commission to develop a five-year action plan for the state’s mental health care system.

The law also includes $2.8 million to fund an array of new maternal and newborn services and $1.9 million to fund 139 new primary care residencies and $500,000 for Augusta University Health to fund resident stipends for new primary care residencies.

The law also includes a requirement for fuller reporting of the uncompensated indigent care they deliver, updates the patient experience law that requires hospitals to disclose information through a link on the hospital’s homepage, and prohibits hospitals from purchasing or holding “medical use” rights of properties.

Other changes include:
- Increasing the financial threshold for hospital construction and medical equipment, reducing the need to apply for a CON for routine projects.
- Prohibiting hospitals from purchasing or holding “medical use” rights of properties.
- Adding $1.9 million to fund 139 new primary care residencies and $500,000 for Augusta University Health to fund resident stipends for new primary care residencies.
- Creating a 26-member Georgia Behavioral Health Reform and Innovation Commission to develop a five-year action plan for the state’s mental health care system.

The law also includes $2.8 million to fund an array of new maternal and newborn services and $1.9 million to fund 139 new primary care residencies and $500,000 for Augusta University Health to fund resident stipends for new primary care residencies.

The law also includes a requirement for fuller reporting of the uncompensated indigent care they deliver, updates the patient experience law that requires hospitals to disclose information through a link on the hospital’s homepage, and prohibits hospitals from purchasing or holding “medical use” rights of properties.

Other changes include:
- Increasing the financial threshold for hospital construction and medical equipment, reducing the need to apply for a CON for routine projects.
- Prohibiting hospitals from purchasing or holding “medical use” rights of properties.
- Adding $1.9 million to fund 139 new primary care residencies and $500,000 for Augusta University Health to fund resident stipends for new primary care residencies.
- Creating a 26-member Georgia Behavioral Health Reform and Innovation Commission to develop a five-year action plan for the state’s mental health care system.

The law also includes $2.8 million to fund an array of new maternal and newborn services and $1.9 million to fund 139 new primary care residencies and $500,000 for Augusta University Health to fund resident stipends for new primary care residencies.