

Pursuant to Mississippi Code Annotated Section 25-61-19, the following legislation from the 2026 Regular Legislative Session revises the powers and duties of the Office of the Attorney General:

1. **H.B. 538: Sanctuary policies; prohibit certain government entities and employees from adopting or interfering with federal immigration enforcement**

H.B. 538 amends Section 25-1-119 and expands the law prohibiting sanctuary policies in the state to include any practice or procedure that limits, restricts, bans, or interferes with the enforcement of lawful federal immigration laws by any person. Section 25-1-119 is now applicable to counties and municipalities. The Act requires all agencies, departments, counties, municipalities, political subdivisions, colleges, community colleges, and junior colleges of this state and all agents, employees, officers and law enforcement agencies thereof to cooperate to the fullest extent possible with the federal government and other state and local governments in enforcing lawful federal immigration laws, complying with any immigration detainer request issued by the U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement, and providing information on all aliens within the state when requested by federal and other state and local government agencies, departments, and law enforcement officials. The Act requires the Attorney General to investigate those entities that are alleged to be in violation of this Act, and upon a finding of a violation, the Attorney General shall (i) bring an action for declaratory or injunctive relief to compel compliance; (ii) seek any other relief authorized by law to enforce this section; and (iii) pursue enforcement against any state or local official or employee to the fullest extent permitted by law.

2. **H.B. 908: Absentee ballots; require receipt day before federal election if U.S. Supreme Court rules federal laws preempt state**

H.B. 908 amends certain sections of the Mississippi Code regarding absentee ballots, providing that at such time as the Attorney General determines and publishes in the administrative bulletin published by the Secretary of State that the United States Supreme Court has made a ruling that state laws governing absentee and mail-in ballots are preempted by federal law, that all absentee ballots be received the day before any election that includes a federal office. Until such time, absentee and mail-in ballots postmarked on or before the date of the election may be received by the registrar no more than five (5) business days after the election.

3. **H.B. 942: Chiropractors; extend repealer on licensure law**

H.B. 942 reenacts several sections of the Mississippi Code that relate to the practice of chiropractic. The Act specifically reenacts Section 73-6-29, which provides the penalties for failing to comply with the practice of chiropractic code sections. Section 73-6-29 provides that the Attorney General, among others, may institute legal action as provided by law against any person violating the provisions of this chapter.

4. **H.B. 1150: Licensure of land surveyors; merge into licensure of engineers**

H.B. 1150 amends several sections of the Mississippi Code to revise licensure provisions for engineers to include licensure for land surveyors. The Act specifically amends Section 73-13-39, which provides that the Attorney General or her assistant shall act as the legal advisor to the board.

5. **H.B. 1153: Meat and cell-cultivated dairy products; revise the Mississippi Department of Agriculture and Commerce's regulatory authority**

H.B. 1153 amends several sections of the Mississippi Code that provide for the labeling of products at food processing plants and other establishments and clarifies definitions relating to meat and other types of protein. The Act prohibits cell-cultured dairy products from being manufactured, sold, or offered to be sold in Mississippi. The act clarifies what constitutes misbranding a food product as a meat product, including when the food product is a manufactured-protein food product or if the food product contains a manufactured-protein food product. The Act amends Section 75-36-7 allowing the issuance of a stop order or embargo order if there is reasonable cause to believe or a determination that a food product is misbranded as a meat product. Section 75-36-7(4) originally required the Mississippi Department of Agriculture and Commerce ("the Department") or the Attorney General to enforce a stop order or embargo order by petitioning the chancery court of that county. H.B. 1153 amends that provision of the code to require that, upon notification of the violation by the Department, the Attorney General shall enforce the stop or embargo order by petitioning the chancery court of the county where the violation occurred.

6. **H.B. 1171: Grants; increase oversight, accountability and transparency in administration of by state agencies**

H.B. 1171 creates the Mississippi Grant and Subgrant Administration Transparency and Accountability of Non-Governmental Organizations Act of 2026. The purpose of this Act is to establish requirements that enhance oversight, accountability, and transparency in grant administration of state and federal funds appropriated by the Mississippi Legislature to non-governmental organization grantees and subgrantees receiving state and federal funds. Among other things, the Act requires all state agencies that administer grants to establish specific, measurable annual objectives and outcomes related to the purpose of the grant. Each state agency is required to conduct comprehensive reviews of its existing grant programs every five years, except for any program not expected to last for more than two years. The Act requires non-governmental organizations and quasi-public entities that receive state or federal funds appropriated by the State Legislature as a grantee or subgrantee to be subject to a compliance audit. The Act authorizes the Office of the State Auditor to refer matters to the Attorney General when there is a failure to submit material, noncooperation, or obstruction.

**7. H.B. 1224: MS Keeping Kids Safe Online Act**

H.B. 1224 creates the “Mississippi Keeping Kids Safe Online Act” which prohibits interactive computer service providers (“providers”), when offering services to a minor or to a minor’s parent or legal guardian for the minor’s use of the service, from knowingly making any false or misleading oral or written statement, visual description or other representation regarding the service that may, tends to, or does deceive or mislead any person. A covered interactive computer service that contains design features that make it addictive to a minor or a minor’s parent or legal guardian on behalf of a minor in violation of the requirements of this Act is considered a defective product for purposes of Mississippi law. The Act states that if a provider knowingly and willfully violates this new law and the Attorney General finds that bringing an action against the provider is in the public interest, the Attorney General may bring an action to enjoin the violation, recover a civil penalty, and obtain such declaratory and other relief as the court considers appropriate. The Attorney General may recover reasonable and necessary attorney’s fees, costs, and reasonable expenses of litigation, including expert witness fees and court reporter’s fees. One-half of the penalty recovered under this Act is payable to the Consumer Protection Division (“the Division”) in the Attorney General’s special fund to be used for consumer fraud education and investigative and enforcement operations of the Division.

**8. H.B. 1532: The MS Business Filing Fraud Prevention Act**

H.B. 1532 creates the “Mississippi Business Filing Fraud Prevention Act” to protect against wrongful business filings by providing a process for filing complaints of wrongful filings with the Mississippi Secretary of State and the investigative and enforcement procedures that follow such a complaint. The Secretary of State may disseminate data of any classification collected to the Attorney General to aid the Secretary of State in the investigation and review of a filing that is the subject of a declaration of wrongful filing.

**9. H.B. 1577: Child abuse; clarify willful false claims**

H.B. 1577 amends Section 43-21-355 to clarify the crime of willful false claims of child abuse pursuant to Section 97-35-47 and to authorize restitution payments to a law enforcement agency or the Department of Child Protection Services. The Act provides that violations may be prosecuted by the Attorney General, the county attorney of the county in which either the child resides, or the person who is the subject of the false report resides, or the district attorney of the county in which either the child resides or the person who is the subject of the false report resides.

**10. H.B. 1613: Drug trafficking; revise dosage units and regulate abortion-inducing drugs**

H.B. 1613 revises the elements for the crime of aggravated drug trafficking to include 267 or more dosage units and creates a new criminal penalty for a person to knowingly or

intentionally create, sell, barter, transfer, manufacture, distribute, dispense, prescribe or possess with knowledge or intent to create, sell, barter, transfer, manufacture, distribute, dispense, or prescribe an abortion inducing drug. The Attorney General is authorized to bring a civil action in the name of the State to enjoin any violation related to abortion-inducing drugs under this Act, to obtain declaratory or injunctive relief, and to recover civil penalties and costs.

**11. H.B. 1719: Prevention strategies on financial fraud; create a study committee**

H.B. 1719 creates a committee to study prevention strategies on financial fraud and other related scams, improve investor education, and ultimately recommend solutions. The Attorney General, or a designee, is a member of the committee.

**12. H.B. 4110: Oktibbeha County; authorize the establishment of the Oktibbeha County Reserve and Trust Fund for deposit of net proceeds from sale of certain medical center**

H.B. 4110 directs the Oktibbeha County Board of Supervisors to create the Oktibbeha County Reserve and Trust Fund (“Fund”) and to deposit all, or at least 80%, of the net proceeds from the sale of the OCH Regional Medical Center into the Fund. This is to be a permanent endowment for the benefit of present and future generations, to maintain inflation-adjusted purchasing power, and to provide sustainable annual revenue for the continued improvement and maintenance of Oktibbeha County while preventing depletion or squandering the principal. Within 90 days of any corpus withdrawal from the Fund, the board shall file a restoration plan with the Attorney General and the Chancery Court of Oktibbeha County. Further, if the balance of the Fund ever reaches zero, the depletion will trigger an automatic investigation by the Attorney General into potential mismanagement. The Attorney General may enforce the terms of this Act.

**13. S.B. 2114: Immigration; criminalize illegal entry and require cooperation with federal authorities**

S.B. 2114 authorizes the Mississippi Department of Public Safety (“DPS”) to determine on an ongoing basis the number and identities of all illegal aliens residing in the State. DPS is required, where permitted by law, to coordinate with state and local officials to share information on any illegal alien reasonably suspected of involvement in the omission of offenses that would constitute a violation of federal or state law, including any state offense for human trafficking or drug trafficking. County law enforcement agencies operating a county detention facility must also make a reasonable attempt to execute delegatory agreements under Section 287(g) of the Immigration and Nationality Act and notify DPS quarterly of the status of such agreements, including any reason for noncompliance if applicable. The Attorney General is required to investigate any governmental entity alleged

to be in violation of the Act, and upon finding a violation, may bring an action for declaratory or injunctive relief to compel compliance.

**14. S.B. 2202: Economic development incentives; require agreements to secure employee freedom and privacy regarding unionization decisions**

In order to be eligible for an economic development incentive, S.B. 2202 prohibits an employer from (i) granting recognition rights for employees solely and exclusively on the basis of signed union authorization cards if the selection of a bargaining representative may instead be conducted through a secret ballot election conducted by the National Labor Relations Board; (ii) voluntarily disclosing an employee's personal contact information to a labor organization, or to a third party on behalf of a labor organization, without the employee's written consent, unless otherwise required by state or federal law; (iii) signing a neutrality agreement with a labor organization; or (iv) requiring a subcontractor performing work or providing services to the employer to engage in prohibited activities by this Act. Suspected violations may be reported to the Attorney General, who shall upon receiving a report, determine whether a violation has occurred. If the Attorney General's Office finds that an employer has violated this Act, then it shall deliver written notice of its findings to the employer informing the employer of its intent to initiate proceedings to recover the grant funds awarded.

**15. S.B. 2383: Banks and banking; revise various definitions, procedures and provisions**

S.B. 2383 amends Section 81-3-15 to remove the requirement that the Attorney General approve a renewal or amendment to the charter or articles of incorporation of banking corporations. The Act also removes the requirement that all three copies of the amendment be forwarded to the Governor for his approval, after the first approval by the Attorney General, and then forwarded to the Secretary of State.

**16. S.B. 2543: Interstate Dental and Dental Hygiene Licensure Compact**

S.B. 2543 creates the Interstate Dental and Dental Hygiene Licensure Compact ("Compact") for the purpose of expediting licensure and increasing access to dental health care through licensure boards acting in cooperation. The Interstate Dental and Dental Hygiene Compact Licensure Commission ("Commission") is required to defend the Commission's executive director and its employees. Subject to the approval of the Attorney General or other legal counsel from the member state, the Commission is required to defend a Commission representative in any civil action seeking to impose liability arising out of an actual or alleged act, error, or omission that occurred within the scope of Commission employment.

### **17. S.B. 2631: The Mississippi Grain Indemnity Act**

S.B. 2631 establishes the “Mississippi Grain Indemnity Act” and creates the Mississippi Grain Indemnity Board (“Board”). The Act prescribes the purpose and duties of the Board, as well as the Mississippi Grain Indemnity Trust Fund within the State Treasury. Among other things, the Act provides a process by which producers growing and selling grain in the state can make claims for contract losses due to a failure of a grain dealer or for contract and storage losses due to the failure of a grain warehouse operator. Further, the Act requires that first purchaser licensees, as defined therein, must maintain a ledger of all assessments collected, which shall be submitted to the Department of Agriculture and Commerce. The Board is authorized to receive and adjudicate claims submitted in connection to the failure of a first purchaser licensee. The Act also authorizes the Commissioner of Agriculture and Commerce (“the Commissioner”) to establish a toll-free hotline and other information-collecting processes for the purpose of receiving information concerning the failure of a first purchaser licensee to make timely payments for the purchase of grain and information concerning any suspected fraudulent activity of a first purchaser licensee. Upon receipt of such information, the Commissioner shall take such action as he or she deems appropriate, including referring the matter to the Attorney General.

### **18. S.B. 2726: Mississippi Opioid Settlement Fund Advisory Council**

S.B. 2726 amends definitions related to the Opioid Settlement Fund Advisory Council (“the Council”) and allows the Legislature to determine, through line-item appropriations, which Council-recommended applicants shall receive funds and the amount each applicant shall receive, if any. The Act provides a list of priorities to guide the selection of grant recipients. The Act requires that prior to the 2026-2027 grant cycle, and within sixty days of the Act’s effective date, the Council, by and through the Attorney General’s Office, shall, using nonabatement settlement funds as appropriated by the Legislature and acting in compliance with state procurement laws, solicit and enter into a contract with a qualified third party, on behalf of the Council, for specific purposes related to the administration of funds. The Act requires the Council, by November 1 of each year, to submit an annual report to the Lieutenant Governor, the Speaker of the House, the Chairs of the Senate and House Appropriations Committees, the Chairs of the Senate and House Judiciary A Committees, and the Legislative Budget Office. The report shall include additional information about the status of the fund. No later than forty-five days after sine die of any regular session or any extraordinary session of the Legislature in which settlement funds are appropriated, the Legislative Budget Office shall summarize and report to the Attorney General the amount of any abatement and nonabatement settlement funds that were appropriated from the fund, if any. The statute providing for the creation of the Opioid Settlement Fund in the State Treasury, Section 27-103-305, is also reenacted which places certain requirements on the Attorney General.

**19. S.B. 2747: Foreign Third-Party Litigation Funders; require disclosure to the Attorney General**

S.B. 2747 requires a foreign third-party litigation funder to disclose certain information to the Attorney General, in writing, no more than 30 days after the execution of any funding agreement or the date on which the civil action is filed. The disclosure shall include the name, address, and citizenship or country of incorporation or registration of any foreign entity of concern that has a right to receive or an obligation to make any payment that is contingent on the outcome of the civil action, or portfolio that includes the civil action and involves the same counsel of record or affiliated counsel, by settlement, judgment, or otherwise. The disclosure shall also include the name, address, citizenship or country of incorporation or the registration of any foreign entity of concern that has received or is entitled to receive proprietary information or information affecting national security interests obtained as a result of the funding agreement for such civil action. The foreign third-party litigation funder must produce to the Attorney General a copy of any agreement creating a contingent right described in this Act.

**20. S.B. 2760: Mississippi Department of Environmental Quality; remove the state geologist from certain surface mining provisions**

S.B. 2760 amends Section 7-5-25 to remove the State Geologist from the list of eligible persons who may receive an Attorney General's Opinion.