

In addition to the highlighted bills, the Georgia House of Representatives passed the following bills and resolutions during the tenth week of the 2025 legislative session:

- [Senate Bill 6](#), which would allow for drug analysis equipment to be used to determine whether a controlled substance or its packaging have been altered;
- [Senate Bill 13](#), which would allow the Georgia Environmental Finance Authority to provide loans for the supply, distribution and storage of natural gas. The bill would provide for the transition from electrical lines aboveground to underground;
- [Senate Bill 35](#), which would extend the required notice period for the nonrenewal of certain property insurance policies from 30 days to 60 days;
- [Senate Bill 88](#), which would increase the number of superior court judges in the Douglas Judicial Circuit from three to four. The fourth judge would be appointed for a term beginning January 1, 2026, continuing through December 31, 2028. Their successor would be elected at the nonpartisan judicial election in 2028;
- [Senate Bill 96](#), which would make modifications with respect to particular boards, advisory councils, commissions and other similar bodies. Certain bodies would be abolished, with liabilities and obligations of those bodies assumed by the state. The composition, appointment procedures, member terms and requirements of particular bodies would be revised;
- [Senate Bill 98](#), which would change various references in state law to reflect “county conservators” rather than “county guardians” and add references to “county conservators” to other sections of state law. After July 1, 2025, when an individual designated as a county guardian is serving as a county conservator, that individual would be titled ‘county conservator;’
- [Senate Bill 145](#), which would increase the number of superior court judges in the Augusta Judicial Circuit from five to six. The sixth judge would be appointed for a term beginning January 1, 2026, continuing through December 31, 2028. Their successor would be elected at the nonpartisan judicial election in 2028;
- [Senate Bill 153](#), which is the annual Code revision bill that would revise, modernize and correct errors or omissions to the Official Code of Georgia Annotated. The bill reflects the work of the Code Revision Commission that would repeal portions of the Code that are obsolete, declared unconstitutional or preempted or superseded by subsequent laws. Lastly, the bill would provide for other matters relating to revision, reenactment and publication of the Code;
- [Senate Bill 154](#), which would amend state law by adding the words “or its successor” across Georgia Code after references to the U.S. Department of Education. The bill

would update dated language by replacing a reference to student aid reports with Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA) in state law;

- [Senate Bill 252](#), which would allow municipalities with a population 300,000 or higher to lease out, grant easements over or convey property to an independent school system within its boundaries. Property conveyed would be replaced with other property(s) that the governing authority deems to be of equivalent or greater value;
- [Senate Bill 276](#), which would introduce new obligations for third-party health insurance payers regarding medical assistance claims. The bill would prohibit third-party payers from withholding payment for healthcare services that have already been rendered, preventing them from denying payment solely due to a lack of prior authorization. The bill would also require insurers to respond to inquiries from the state regarding the status of claims within 60 days;