The following House bills and Senate bill were also passed during the seventh week of session:

- House Bill 320, which would restrict owners or operators of solar power facilities from discarding or disposing of solar panels by placing them in landfills or other solid waste facilities. The bill would require that solar panels be delivered to a legitimate recycling facility, and violators would be subject to a civil monetary penalty of no more than $20 for each offense;

- House Bill 519, which would create a state tax credit tied to the parameters of the federal tax credit authorized in the Internal Revenue Code, known as the Work Opportunity Tax Credit. The credit would be provided to taxpayers that employ an individual who is a part of a targeted group certified by the U.S. Department of Labor. The state credit would not exceed $500 per eligible employee per tax year. The credit could not exceed a taxpayer's income tax liability nor be applied to liabilities other than in the year in which the credit was claimed, and the annual aggregate limit for the credit would be $10 million per tax year;

- House Bill 792, which would increase the maximum dollar amount of claims to be heard in magistrate courts from $15,000 to $25,000;

- House Bill 1001, which would lower the individual income tax rate effective on January 1, 2026, from 5.19 percent to 4.99 percent;

- House Bill 1024, which would revise the maximum values of property exempted for purposes of bankruptcy from $21,500 to $50,000 for an individual and from $43,000 to $100,000 for a married couple when that property is the primary residence of both spouses. Procedures for adjusting for inflation are included in the bill;

- House Bill 1070, which would amend state law relating to tax credits for Class III railroads. The bill would increase the per mile of railroad owned or leased rate used to calculate the credit limit for the program from $3,500 to $5,000. Both the sunset date for the program, as well as the window for which the credit is transferable, would be extended to from January 1, 2027, to January 1, 2032;

- House Bill 1075, which would create enhanced sentencing for individuals convicted of pimping who have previously been convicted of trafficking for labor or sexual servitude. If a person who has previously been convicted of trafficking is convicted of pimping, they would be guilty of a felony and imprisoned for a term of no more than 10 years;

- House Bill 1085, which would help strengthen Georgia's timber industry, addressing the recent wave of paper mill closures that have threatened jobs and local communities across the state. Two-thirds of Georgia is covered in forests, and the standing timber industry is a cornerstone of the state's economy, contributing $60 billion annually. The bill would amend state law relating to the designation of counties as less developed areas for purposes of qualifying for various tax credits, expressly adding forestry manufacturing to the definition of business enterprises eligible for these credits. The bill would also provide for a detailed list of qualifying forestry manufacturers and would allow any credit earned from January 1, 2026, to January 1, 2031, to be transferred or sold to another Georgia taxpayer, making these incentives more flexible and helping the state's timber industry recover and grow;

- House Bill 1097, which would allow the Department of Behavioral Health and Developmental Disabilities (DBHDD) to conduct national background checks for authorized facilities serving those with developmental disabilities, mental health conditions and substance use disorders. National background checks could be used for facility owners, employees, contractors and license applicants. The bill would allow all state agencies to request national background checks from the Georgia Bureau of Investigation (GBI) in accordance with the federal National Child Protection Act of 1993;

- House Bill 1107, or the Excellent Teacher Preparation Act, which would create a statewide accountability system for teacher preparation programs by requiring the Professional Standards Commission to develop and publish annual performance measures for every educator preparation provider (EPP) in Georgia. The bill would track outcomes like exam pass rates, job placement, retention, employer and graduate satisfaction and student performance, while protecting individual privacy. EPPs would be required to provide data to the state, mandate regular review of results and direct the Office of Student Achievement to include these findings in its annual educator workforce report, aiming to strengthen teacher quality and program transparency statewide;

- House Bill 1131, which would require that a person be notified—by personal service or another approved method— before a warrant application hearing is held seeking their arrest. This is a proceeding where a judge determines if there is probable cause to issue an arrest warrant. The bill would also clarify that when an affidavit is filed or an arrest warrant is issued, the accused person must be informed by personal service of the specific charge against them and of other basic, relevant information;

- House Bill 1164, which would create a State Board of Education audit committee to review fiscal reports for school systems, state charter schools and completion special schools designated as high-risk or moderate-risk. The bill would require annual audit readiness certification attesting that audit requirements have been met by the Department of Audits and Accounts (DOAA) by December 31 of each year. The legislation would expand risk designations (moderate/high-risk) tied to repeated audit problems. The bill

would establish a four-tier statewide fiscal monitoring and intervention system through the DOAA and increase required reporting and public transparency for financially troubled systems. The bill would provide stronger tools to the State Board of Education and the Office of Student Achievement to combat financial mismanagement, like reviewing waiver use, conducting additional audits, limiting superintendent contract extensions in high-risk districts and allowing contract changes or termination under severe fiscal conditions;

- House Bill 1185, relates to the jurisdiction of the Georgia State-wide Business Court and would allow a corporation to require internal entity claims, such as proceedings related to court-ordered inspection of corporate records, to be brought solely and exclusively in the business court through a corporation's bylaws. Jurisdiction would further include derivative proceedings, provided the ownership threshold does not exceed one percent of outstanding shares. A hearing could be requested by a party to a court-ordered inspection of records, and if the court does order inspection and copying of records, the bill would order the shareholder to pay costs if determined after a hearing that the shareholder's inspection demand was not made in good faith or for a proper purpose that was reasonably relevant to the shareholder's interest;

- House Bill 1259, which would amend Georgia's Quality Basic Education funding provisions by placing new restrictions and accountability measures on local school systems that provide virtual instruction to students who live outside the district. The bill would prohibit local school systems from offering virtual instruction to out-of-system students if the system or virtual school has a College and Career Ready Performance Index (CCRPI) score below 70 for the two previous school years. The bill would prohibit counting out-of-system students toward equalization funding calculations;

- House Bill 1262, which would enhance the authority of the Insurance and Safety Fire Commissioner to impose fines against insurance companies for violations related to mental health parity enforcement, general fining authority, surprise billing violations and prepaid legal service plans;

- House Bill 1263, which would establish the process for insurers to seek refunds of fees or taxes that were improperly or unlawfully collected. The bill would require insurers to submit a written request for reimbursement to the Insurance and Safety Fire Commissioner and set a three-year deadline from the date of payment to file such claims;

- House Bill 1274, which relates to private passenger automobile insurance and would require insurers authorized to write such coverage in Georgia to submit detailed financial and loss data to the Department of Insurance on an annual basis. The Department of Insurance would be required to review the submitted information to determine whether an insurer has generated excess profit. If excess profit is identified, the bill would establish a process for calculating and returning those amounts to eligible policyholders;

- House Bill 1277, which is the annual housekeeping bill for the Department of Transportation (DOT). The bill would raise the upper cost threshold from $100 million to $200 million for projects that do not require environmental evaluations, except in certain cases, and allow for the department to annually adjust the threshold up to the rate of inflation. The bill would also require the DOT to develop and publish an annual fiscal year report and maintain a detailed status report for each programmed project on its website. The bill would remove the requirement for design-build contracted projects to be less than 50 percent of the total amount of construction projects. The bill also relates to the disposition of property for right-of-way. The value threshold below which the department or local government could negotiate a sale for the disposition of property is increased from $75,000 to $150,000, with the ability to annually adjust the threshold up to the rate of inflation. The price of the sale negotiated by the DOT would be at least 15 percent less than the market value at the time the department decides the property is no longer needed, and the sale could be negotiated via an online public auction;

- House Bill 1278, which would allow the Georgia Board of Dentistry, or a designee of the board, to certify that a dental office be properly equipped to administer conscious sedation to a patient to improve efficiencies;

- House Bill 1329, which would update the list of Schedule I controlled substances by adding numerous new drugs to the list of dangerous drugs which may be dispensed only upon prescription. The bill would remove certain qualifiers for the following three dangerous drugs: antihemophilic factor (recombinant), chikungunya vaccine and COVID-19 vaccine. The bill would revise standards for the epinephrine exception to allow pharmacists to distribute devices that deliver a spray of two mg of epinephrine or less for emergency treatment of allergic reactions;

- Senate Bill 59, which would increase the aggregate limit for tax credits offered to affected timber producers from $200 million to $250 million. Producers that have already received a pro-rated credit would receive the full value of the credit for which they initially applied. The Department of Revenue would open applications up for any amount that would remain under the aggregate cap no later than July 31, 2026, and notify award recipients no more than 45 days upon accepting an application.