The following House bills and resolutions were also passed and adopted during the fifth week of session:

- House Bill 57, which would add a step-grandparent and step-grandchild to the list of people who are prohibited from having sexual intercourse or sodomy with one another;

- House Bill 632, which would clarify provisions regarding the exemption for disabled veterans relating to payment of occupation taxes, administrative fees or regulatory fees by revising the definition of war or armed conflict, and it would also broaden the eligibility of those who are blind to be those defined in federal regulations as of January 1, 2025;

- House Bill 676, which would subject any frivolous mechanics lien, which is one made without substantial justification, not made in good faith or made with malice, to a fine of $1,500 per lien filed, in addition to any attorney fees or court costs;

- House Bill 944, which would update the definition of "present regulations" related to motor vehicles to mean regulations in effect on January 1, 2026;

- House Bill 948, which would require notices of foreclosure to include a notice of the mortgagor's right to initiate a claim for any surplus funds after the foreclosure sale, as well as instructions on how to make an initial claim for surplus funds. The notice would contain language stating that surplus funds may be considered abandoned property and may be returned to the state if funds are not claimed within the currently prescribed timeline of five years;

- House Bill 957, which would add a definition for "miniature on-road vehicle" to state law and would list its characteristics including: transports people; operates between 25 and 45 miles per hour; has an overall width of 80 inches or less; is designed to travel on four or more wheels; uses a steering wheel; contains a non-straddle seat; has a gross vehicle weight of less than 4,000 lbs.; and is not designed to be a golf cart, multi-purpose off-highway vehicle or all-terrain vehicle. The bill would also exclude miniature on-road vehicles manufactured 25 years prior to a registration application from having to comply with federal emission standards unless the vehicle has been modified by an importer registered with the U.S. Department of Transportation;

- House Bill 983, which would allow for additional notice and permit requirements for prescribed burning by counties and municipalities, provided it does not restrict

prescribed burning. The bill would revise the definition for “prescribed burning” and would define “silviculture” as the science and practice of managing the establishment, growth, composition, health and quality of forests;

- House Bill 986, which would update safety and operating standards for personal delivery devices by requiring them to emit a sound while in motion and within six feet of a vehicle or pedestrian. The bill would also update speed limits by allowing these devices to travel up to 20 miles per hour on roadways, shoulders or bicycle lanes and increase the allowable speed on sidewalks, shared-use paths, safety zones and crosswalks to up to seven miles per hour;

- House Bill 998, which would give Tier 2 local exchange electing companies the option of rate of return regulation until August 1, 2026;

- House Bill 1015, which would revise funded levels of the Georgia Self-Insurers Guaranty Trust Fund. The bill would require that annual assessments against participants who have paid at least three prior assessments would cease when the fund reaches a funded level of $25 million net of all liabilities. The board of trustees would be able to levy a special assessment against participants if the fund is reduced to an amount below $10 million net of all liabilities;

- House Bill 1215, which would increase the number of superior court judges in the Middle Judicial Circuit, which consists of Candler, Emanuel, Jefferson, Toombs and Washington counties, from two to three. The third judge would be appointed for a term beginning January 1, 2027, continuing through December 31, 2028. A successor would be elected at the nonpartisan judicial election in 2028;

- House Resolution 251, which would propose a constitutional amendment to require all probate judges to be elected in nonpartisan elections. This resolution is supported by the chief justice of the Georgia Supreme Court;

- House Resolution 999, which would urge all Georgia citizens, cities and counties to honor the sacredness of America's 250th anniversary of the Declaration of Independence on July 4, 2026;

- House Resolution 1050, which is a conveyance resolution for properties located in 11 counties, and it would convey property owned by the State of Georgia or amend conveyances;

- House Resolution 1051, which would authorize the State of Georgia, acting through the State Properties Commission, to grant easements over certain state-owned properties in 22 counties in Georgia and one county in Tennessee.