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

- Senate Bill 9, the Ensuring Accountability for Illegal AI Activities Act, which would define terms related to artificial intelligence (AI) and would establish the offense of fraudulent election interference and solicitation of fraudulent election interference by using AI-generated media in campaign advertisements. The bill would introduce the terms materially deceptive media and AI-generated media and would criminalize the publication of this type of media within 90 days of an election with the intent to deceive voters and influence the outcome of an election. The State Election Board would be authorized to investigate complaints regarding fraudulent election interference within 90 days of an election and would publicly release the findings or completed investigations. The attorney general would be granted concurrent jurisdiction with local district attorneys to criminally prosecute violations regarding fraudulent election interference upon recommendation from the State Election Board. The bill would clarify that the use of AI-generated content in campaign advertisements would not be unlawful as long as the proper disclosures are displayed;

- Senate Bill 40, which would prohibit a secondary metals recycler from paying more than $100 in cash for any transaction to a seller. These recyclers would also be prohibited from paying cash for used, detached catalytic converters or coils, used utility wire, used communications copper, copper wire or a battery. The bill would revise certain requirements related to registered agents and would require the locality to remit $100 of each registration fee to the locality's general fund and $100 to the Georgia Sheriff's Association;

- Senate Bill 44, which would amend state law by revising the definition of the qualified local school system by reducing the minimum required or equivalent millage rate from 14 mills to 10 mills. This bill would provide for a 25 percent reduction of equalization grant awards for local school systems whose millage rate or equivalent millage rate does not meet the minimum requirement. A report created by the Department of Education would be sent to certain members of the General Assembly, the House Budget and Research Office, Senate Budget and Evaluation Office and Office of Planning and Budget each year by September 1. The report would show systems that received an equalization grant the previous fiscal year, the total amount of equalization earned over the past 10 years and list any systems with a millage rate less than 10 percent;

- Senate Bill 56, which would authorize the Department of Administrative Services to purchase annuities for the payment of indemnification claims. The bill would allow for indemnification payments for claims relating to deaths of public safety officers

related to COVID-19 when the death occurred on or before April 15, 2022. Applications for payment could be submitted no later than August 1, 2025;

- Senate Bill 63, which would amend state law to require local school systems to allow home study students to take the PSAT/NMSQT, SAT, PreACT, ACT or Advanced Placement exams offered by the school system to resident students. The local school system could require home school students to pay for such exam if the school requires all students to pay a fee to take the exam;

- Senate Bill 69, the Georgia Courts Access and Consumer Protection Act, which would regulate third party litigation financing in Georgia. This legislation would require litigation financiers to register with the Department of Banking and Finance and to disclose pertinent information. It would also include specific restrictions, such as a prohibition on foreign affiliations. The bill would outline contract requirements, disclosure obligations and cancellation provisions to protect consumers. It would also allow for the discovery of litigation financing agreements and would establish penalties for law violations;

- Senate Bill 105, which would allow a licensed veterinarian to practice veterinary telemedicine in the state under conditions outlined in state law and would allow a licensed veterinarian or a veterinarian technician under supervision by a licensed veterinarian to practice veterinary teletriage under conditions outlined in state law. Other code sections would be amended by adding in definitions for veterinary teleadvice, veterinary telemedicine and veterinary teletriage and by updating language to reflect these new definitions. SB 105 would further allow graduates of a foreign veterinary medicine school who are able to submit a transcript, who have completed a residency program of two or more years and have received board certification from a veterinary medicine organization recognized by the American Veterinary Medical Association, American Board of Veterinary Specialties or other American Veterinary Medical Association board-approved organizations to be able to apply for a veterinary license in Georgia. A graduate could additionally submit an Educational Commission for Foreign Veterinary Graduates (ECFVG) certificate or its equivalent, a Program for the Assessment of Veterinary Education Equivalence (PAVE) certificate or its equivalent or any other document authorized by the State Board of Veterinary Medicine. The bill would not prohibit someone licensed in this way from lecturing or giving instructions in their certified veterinary medicine specialty;

- Senate Bill 110, which would define the term blatant disregard within the Juvenile Code as a real, significant and imminent risk of harm that is so obvious to a legal custodian that a reasonable person would not expose a child to that imminent risk

of harm without exercising certain precautionary measures. It would also define the term independent activity to be one that is not under the direct supervision of a legal custodian or parent and includes playing outdoors, walking to school, running errands and traveling to local commercial or recreational facilities. The bill would modify the definition of neglect to be when someone fails to provide necessary parental care rather than proper parental care. It would also narrow the requirements of when a parent must provide certain supervision necessary for the health and safety of a child to require the parent to avoid creating a real, significant and imminent risk of harm to the child as a result of blatant disregard for the parent's responsibilities. This would further narrow what constitutes abandonment of a child under the definition of neglect to exclude when a parent or guardian permits a child to engage in independent activities that reasonably avoid substantial risk of harm. The bill would also modify state law to amend the crime of when a person causes bodily harm to or endangers the bodily safety of another through conscious disregard of another's safety to explicitly not include when a parent or legal custodian permits a child to engage in one or more independent activities unless doing so constitutes neglect;

- Senate Bill 112, which would create a new article in state law to allow an HVAC system manufacturer's warranty to be conveyed to a new owner of a residential property should a conveyance of property take place;

- Senate Bill 119, which would revise provisions regarding when manufactured homes become real property, specifically through a certificate of permanent location. When a certificate of permanent location is filed, the commissioner would notify the holders of all listed security interests that a certificate has been filed and the certificate of title has been surrendered. The filing of a certificate of permanent location and the surrender of a certificate of title would not impair the rights and remedies of a prior interest holder until the interest has been satisfied. Additionally, the filing of a certificate of permanent location and the surrender of a certificate of title would not impose additional licensing or conduct requirements on the lien or security interest holder;

- Senate Bill 147, which would allow state correctional institutions to provide for the release of certain criminal history, vocational and educational information for inmates upon release. The bill would provide for the issuance of an identification card and a Program and Treatment Completion Certificate;

- Senate Bill 149, which would revise the institution eligibility for tuition equalization grants to require classification as a Level VI institution by the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools Commission on Colleges;

- Senate Bill 180, which would allow apprenticeship sponsors to perform specified tasks related to conducting an apprenticeship program;

- Senate Bill 193, which would authorize the Technical College System of Georgia to establish the adult workforce high school diploma program, which would have a sunset date of July 1, 2031;

- Senate Bill 233, which would increase the number of members of the Behavioral Health Reform Innovation Commission from 24 to 30. The six members added must be: a certified addition recovery specialist with lived experiences; an intellectual and developmental disabilities provider; an individual who has lost an immediate family member to a drug overdose; a leader of an intellectual and developmental recovery nonprofit; and someone with or a parent of someone with intellectual and developmental disabilities. The bill would also replace the Involuntary Commitment and Workforce System Development subcommittees of the commission with Addictive Diseases and Intellectual and Developmental Disabilities. The commission's abolishment date would be extended from June 30, 2025, to December 31, 2026;

- House Resolution 273, which would designate the City of Incheon, South Korea as the sister city-state of Georgia.