We also passed and adopted the following bills and resolutions during the eighth week of session:

- House Bill 158, which would require any trade, partnership or other businesses registered in the state to use forms created by the Georgia Superior Court Clerks' Cooperative Authority and would create a statewide registry database also under the Georgia Superior Court Clerks' Cooperative Authority;

- House Bill 275, which would amend current law related to ad valorem property taxation. HB 275 would update the format of assessment notices to make them more taxpayer friendly and easier to understand. It would clarify market value, exemptions and appeals options and would require tax bills to show reductions resulting from exemptions and credits. HB 275 would also eliminate certain provision related to the roll-back rate and directs the Department of Revenue to consults with chairpersons of the House Ways and Means Committee and Senate Finance Committee;

- House Bill 295, which would provide procedures for real property owners to make claims for compensation from local governments for loss of property value or expenses incurred due to the local government's failure to comply with or enforce certain laws, ordinances and resolutions or due to the local government maintaining a public nuisance;

- House Bill 334, or the Sickle Cell Disease Protection Act, which would require the Department of Community Health (DCH) to conduct an annual review of sickle cell disease medications, treatments and services eligible for Medicaid coverage. Public input would be solicited and considered during these annual reviews, particularly from those with lived experience. Findings and recommendations would be submitted annually by January 15 to the presiding officers of each General Assembly chamber and the report would be made public;

- House Bill 376, which would increase the maximum amount of credits that could be issued for individual certified structures, other than historic homes, from $30 million to $60 million. A tax credit for a certified structure other than a historic home would be lowered from 25 percent of qualified rehabilitation expenditures to 20 percent for credits issued on or after January 1, 2026. An additional 10 percent could be offered for counties with a population of less than 50,000. The minimum amount that would be needed for rehabilitation to meet the definition of "substantial rehabilitation" for an otherwise certified structure would increase from $5,000 to $25,000. For rehabilitation projects that create at least 200 permanent jobs or a payroll of at least $5 million within

two years of the placed in-service date, the maximum amount of credits a project would qualify for would increase from $10 million to $15 million;

- House Bill 382, which would exclude federal Food and Drug Administration (FDA)-approved drugs containing lysergide tartrate and crystalline polymorph psilocybin from the Schedule I controlled substance designation. The bill would require the pharmacist to be physically present and personally supervising the activities of any pharmacy technician in the licensed area of a pharmacy at all times and would allow a pharmacist to supervise six or fewer interns or externs;

- House Bill 421, which would update state law to include traveling from another state for the purpose of child molestation or indecent acts to the crime of enticing a child for indecent purposes;

- House Bill 438, which would lower the normal retirement age from 60 to 55 for all sworn law enforcement officers under the Department of Public Safety, which would include the Office of Motor Carrier Compliance. The bill would lower the normal retirement age from 60 to 55 for the Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner of the Department of Public Safety;

- House Bill 547, which would amend current law relating to preferential assessment for bona fide conservation use property. It would allow for a single property owner with parcels of bona fide conservation use property subject to multiple covenants to consolidate the parcels under one, new and 10-year covenant, provided all property involved would otherwise be eligible to be placed under a renewal covenant. The bill would clarify that the purpose of bona fide conservation use property may also be for carbon sequestration as a secondary use;

- House Bill 641, which would require electric suppliers who service residential customers to have a written policy for discontinuation of electric service for residential customers with serious life-threatening conditions;

- House Bill 664, which would allow the recordation of homeowners associations' covenants that require three-fourths of votes to approve submission and amendments. Covenant provisions that require a majority greater than three-fourths would be valid if the association votes by majority within one year of recordation to maintain the provisions. If no vote occurs, those provisions requiring more than three-fourths of votes would be deemed to only require three-fourths of the voting interest;

- House Bill 717, which would require the Georgia Composite Medical Board to establish rules and regulations for the administration of psychedelic-assisted treatment and therapy in clinics by December 31, 2026. Such treatment at a clinic could only be administered by a licensed physician with advanced airway management training, a licensed certified registered nurse anesthetist (CRNA) under a licensed physician, a licensed anesthesiologist assistant under a licensed anesthesiologist and a licensed nurse practitioner with a minimum of five years of experience and board approval. Any person administering treatment without a license would engage in the unlawful practice of medicine. A clinic would be required to be owned by licensed CRNAs and physicians who maintain advanced airway management training. This requirement would not apply to clinics that are not wholly or jointly owned by a physician and CRNA by the effective date. These provisions would not apply to use of psychedelic-assisted treatment and therapy in clinical trials approved by the FDA;

- House Bill 874, also known as the Georgia Taxpayer Privacy Protection Act, which would prohibit the inclusion of a taxpayer's telephone number in any tax roll, assessment record or other accessible property tax document. This provision would not apply to internal use by state and local government agencies, court-ordered disclosures or if the taxpayer provides written consent;

- House Bill 880, which would increase the personal exemption for dependents from $4,000 to $6,000, raise the standard deduction for married couples filing jointly from $24,000 to $36,000, increase the standard deduction for single filers from $12,000 to $18,000 and raise the income exclusion for retirees 65 or older from $65,000 to $70,000 per eligible taxpayer. Together, these initiatives would enable a family of four to not pay a single penny of state income tax on their first $48,000 of income;

- House Bill 892, which would remove the definition of “entity” from current state law and would make it illegal to operate massage therapy between 10 p.m. and 6 a.m., starting August 1, 2026;

- House Bill 947, or the Georgia SNAP Integrity Act of 2026, which would strengthen oversight and accountability within the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP). The bill would allow the Georgia Department of Human Services (DHS) to review records related to SNAP applicants and recipients and prohibit expansions of categorical eligibility or increases to income thresholds unless required by federal law. It would establish shorter certification periods for certain households, including those with zero net income, and implement additional eligibility verification measures, such as data matching, with state and federal records. The legislation would also require periodic reporting to the General Assembly, create a pre-authorization accuracy checklist for

eligibility determinations by 2029 and require legislative approval before DHS seeks waivers of federal work requirements. Additionally, the bill would outline EBT card usage requirements, restrict SNAP benefits from being used for certain prepared foods or beverages consumed at the time of purchase and would encourage coordination to expand SNAP use at local farmers markets;

- House Bill 951, which would require insurance companies to cover medically necessary orthotic and prosthetic devices, along with their materials and components;

- House Bill 961, also known as the Surprise Billing Consumer Protection Act, which would regulate how healthcare plans reimburse ambulance providers for emergency transport services and would limit what amount patients could be charged. The bill would require health plans to treat emergency ambulance transport as a covered service when requested by a first responder or healthcare provider. For out-of-network ambulance providers, insurers would be required to reimburse at the locally established government rate, and if no such rate exists, at 300 percent of the Medicare rate;

- House Bill 962, which would change the total account balance limit for the Georgia Higher Education Savings Plan from $235,000 to a reasonable amount set by the Georgia Higher Education Savings Plan board of directors. The bill would also amend current law related to the computation of taxable net income and would expand the eligibility for a tax deduction for contributions to a savings trust account. Currently, the deduction applies only to contributions to Georgia Higher Education Savings Plan accounts. Under the bill, it would apply to contributions to any qualified tuition program established by a state. These contributions would continue to be exempt from taxation;

- House Bill 963, which would require campaign committee registrations to include certification that no preliminary activity was funded by one or more foreign nationals, directly or indirectly. The bill would require certain campaign committee reports to include a certification that the donor associated with each contribution is not a foreign national and has not knowingly received contributions from one or more foreign nationals of more than $100,000 within a four-year period before the date of the contribution being reported. The bill would prohibit foreign nationals from interfering with or influencing the outcome of any proposed constitutional amendment; proposed statewide, county or municipal question; or statewide referendum;

- House Bill 967, which would allow the Criminal Justice Coordinating Council (CJCC) to establish a grant program to provide financial assistance to law enforcement agencies to equip motor vehicles used by peace officers with certain bullet-resistant components. The grant program would include funding to law enforcement agencies to purchase and install

bullet-resistant windshields, side windows, rear windows and door panels used by peace officers. Additionally, the council would establish certain criteria for grant applicants, as well as guidelines for using these grants;

- House Bill 979, which would require written requests of retrocession of jurisdiction – the legal process where the federal government returns legislative authority over specific federal lands back to a state – to include the name, position and legal authority of the individual requesting the retrocession; the subject matter for the concurrent jurisdiction request; the military installation subject to the request; and whether the request includes future contiguous expansions of land. A governor's acceptance of a request would include provided language and documents for the appropriate recording office, and the governor would be authorized to execute appropriate documents to accomplish the retrocession. Reciprocal agreements with federal agencies would be able to be entered into in order to designate duties;

- House Bill 990, which would create the Georgia Care for Retired Law Enforcement Dogs Program under the CJCC and would provide financial assistance for retired law enforcement dogs' veterinary care;

- House Bill 1076, which would establish the offense of obstruction of a law enforcement officer with a motor vehicle, committed when a person knowingly interferes with any federal, state or local law enforcement officer during their official duties. A person convicted of this offense would be guilty of a felony and would be punished by a fine of up to $100,000 and imprisonment for a term of one to five years;

- House Bill 1077, which would extend the sunset date for a sales tax exemption on the sale of tickets or charges for admission to a fine arts performance or exhibition from December 31, 2027, to December 31, 2032;

- House Bill 1087, also known as the Disabled Veteran Home Modification Act, which would provide exemptions from fees associated with home modifications meant to accommodate an eligible veteran's disability;

- House Bill 1116, or the Homeownership Opportunity and Market Equalization Act of 2026, which would provide comprehensive property tax reform in Georgia. The bill would restructure local sales and use taxes by sunsetting the current structure on December 31, 2027, and establishing a five percent cap on local sales taxes beginning January 1, 2028, with certain exceptions. It would also convert several existing local sales taxes into a Local Homestead Option Sales Tax (LHOST), which would allow local governments to levy up to a one percent sales tax to offset lost revenue from homestead

property tax relief. Proceeds would primarily be used to reduce property taxes on primary residences and, if excess funds remain, could be used for additional property tax relief or other authorized services. The bill would also increase the cap on local school system reserve funds from 15 percent to 25 percent and require voter approval if a local government or school system adopts a budget that would require property tax collections exceeding three percent or the rate of inflation, with an exception for costs related to a declared state of emergency. Additionally, the legislation would strengthen transparency and taxpayer protections by requiring mailed notices of proposed property tax increases, providing opportunities for public input and requiring refunds if a taxing authority fails to follow notice requirements. HB 1116 would further clarify homestead exemption responsibilities under current state law, establish timelines for completing property tax digests, prohibit retroactive property tax assessments when a homestead exemption was mistakenly applied and allow certain revenue measures to be placed on the ballot during designated election dates. The bill would also include a nonbinding advisory question for voters on the November 2026 general election ballot and express the General Assembly's intent to direct certain future sales tax revenues toward homestead property tax relief grants;

- House Bill 1128, which would add legal guardians of a public safety officer to the notice requirements of the application for an indemnification claim;

- House Bill 1129, which would prohibit the exemption of state sales and use tax for any redevelopment projects used to qualify an area for designation as an enterprise zone, unless specifically exempted by the governor. The bill would prohibit the use of revenue bond principal funds to be used in specified instances and would limit the number of enterprise zones that can exist within an urban redevelopment area to a maximum of four;

- House Bill 1132, which would amend current state law relating to sales and use tax exemptions by exempting certain tangible personal property purchased by a public charity for the construction, renovation or rehabilitation of affordable housing. To qualify, the charity would need to be a 501(c)(3) organization, and the property would need to become a permanent part of the real property. The exemption would apply to single-family homes financed by the charity for first-time homebuyers with incomes at or below 80 percent of the county's median income. The home would also be required to serve as the buyer's primary residence and remain subject to a 30-year covenant restricting resale to buyers within the same income threshold;

- House Bill 1133, which would authorize the Georgia Environmental Finance Authority to finance and perform certain duties related to solar installations on closed landfills;

- House Bill 1134, which would remove the requirement for a second notice to be sent to the owner of a repossessed vehicle 30 days after the original notice. A lawful repossession would be considered completed when a motor vehicle has been attached to a tow truck or loaded onto a carrier, the repossessing party has entered the motor vehicle and the motor vehicle has been moved by the repossessing party;

- House Bill 1142, which would create a recidivist domestic violence offender registry within the Georgia Bureau of Investigation (GBI). The registry would be publicly available on the GBI's website and include identifying information such as the offender's name, date of birth, conviction date, county of conviction and photograph. A person would be required to register if convicted of a domestic violence offense occurring on or after January 1, 2027, and has at least one prior domestic violence conviction. Courts would submit conviction information to the GBI, and offenders' information would be removed after a designated period of time or if charges are dismissed. The bill would also require individuals entering a Pretrial Intervention and Diversion Program to agree that any future domestic violence conviction could result in placement on the registry;

- House Bill 1148, which would relate to tax credits for donation of real property for conservation purposes, extending the program from December 31, 2026, to December 31, 2031. Beginning on January 1, 2027, through December 31, 2031, the aggregate cap for the program would be $30 million per calendar year. The credit limits would be increased to no more than $1 million, 50 percent of the fair market value of the donated property or 50 percent of the fair market value and the amount paid to the donor if the property is sold for less than market value for the purpose of the donation. The Department of Natural Resources would replace the State Properties Commission for the purposes of administering this program;

- House Bill 1159, which would allow for deduction of payments from the Farmer Bridge Assistance Program of the U.S. Department of Agriculture received on or before March 31, 2026, from taxable state income;

- House Bill 1166, which would prohibit the requirement of zoning decisions related to dwellings of 400 square feet or less in specified circumstances;

- House Bill 1178, which would create the Budget and Fiscal Affairs Oversight Committee of the House of Representatives. The committee would be comprised of 19 members of the House appointed by the speaker to review and evaluate the strategic plans of the Office of Planning and Budget information, as well as reports submitted to the Office of Planning and Budget that identify money received by the state and its agencies. Under HB 1178, an annual report would be submitted on the committee activities and findings to the General Assembly and the governor. The committee would also be authorized to request performance audits of any entity that receives state funds and would have the

power to call any elected official, state employee, county manager or school superintendent to address committee findings;

- House Bill 1191, which would add the Navy Corps Medal, Marine Corps Medal, Airman's Medal and Coast Guard Medal to the list of military medal awards for which veterans are eligible for special and distinctive vehicle license plates. It would also create special and distinctive license plates for members and retired members of the U.S. Navy submarine service that would be created by the state revenue commissioner and available for a manufacturing fee of $25;

- House Bill 1192, which would require additional reporting from the Department of Human Services and the DCH to the chairpersons of the House and Senate Appropriations Committees, as well as the House Committee on Public and Community Health and the Senate Health and Human Services Committee;

- House Bill 1195, which pertains to veterinary telemedicine and would remove the condition that no licensed veterinarian or veterinary technician be available within a 50-mile radius of the animal's location for a licensed veterinarian to be able to practice veterinary triage. A veterinary-client-patient relationship would not have to exist in order for a veterinarian to provide teleadvice or veterinarian teletriage;

- House Bill 1196, which would define relevant terms and establish three degrees of criminal trespass involving a wild animal. The first degree would require entering or knowingly causing a foreign object or substance to enter a wild animal's enclosure without authorization, harassing the animal resulting in injury or death to the animal. First degree criminal trespass involving a wild animal would be a felony punishable by imprisonment of one to 10 years. Second degree criminal trespass involving a wild animal would require entering or knowingly causing a foreign object or substance to enter a wild animal's enclosure without authorization and would be a misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment of no more than 12 months. Third degree criminal trespass involving a wild animal would require knowing interference with the operation, functionality or integrity of a wild animal's enclosure and would be a misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment of no more than 12 months. The bill would extend civil liability for criminal trespass involving a wild animal to include liability for injury or death to the person securing, assisting or caring for the animal;

- House Bill 1201, which would require smoke detectors installed or replaced on and after January 1, 2027, and every smoke detector installed on and after January 1, 2028, to be compliant with the Standard for Smoke Alarms;

- House Bill 1208, which would revise state law related to court reporting by removing requirements that stenographic means be used, but rather a certified court reporter or by any means permitted by the board of court reporting;

- House Bill 1209, which would amend current law, relating to exemptions from sales and use taxes, and would provide a sales and use tax exemption of tangible property and construction material used for the construction and furnishing of buildings that meet the following criteria: located at any wharf lot; improvements located between 1,500 feet and 5,000 feet of a state-owned convention or meeting facility with between 150,000 square feet and 750,000 square feet of meeting space; and located on an island in a river that serves as the state's boundary. The exemption would exist from July 1, 2026, until June 30, 2033, or until the aggregate amount of sales and use tax refunded exceeds $7 million;

- House Bill 1211, which would update the organizations that establish guidelines and recommendations for colorectal cancer screening and insurance coverage;

- House Bill 1220, which would amend Georgia's student scholarship organization (SSO) laws by expanding eligibility and adjusting scholarship funding requirements for private school tuition scholarships. The bill would expand the list of qualifying students to access SSOs without the current six-week public school attendance requirement if they are military dependents stationed in Georgia, students with IEPs, Section 504 plans or certain diagnosed disabilities. The legislation would apply beginning with the 2026 tax year;

- House Bill 1234, which would allow a named beneficiary of a group term life insurance benefit from the State Employees' Assurance Department to assign payment directly to a licensed funeral director or embalmer for the cost of funeral services;

- House Bill 1238, which would direct the DCH to submit a waiver request to the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services to authorize qualification for Medicaid reimbursement for caregivers of individuals under the age of 21 and at risk for out of home placement or residential treatment due to complex behavioral health conditions;

- House Bill 1247, which would create the Georgia Bureaucratic Deference Elimination Act. The bill would prohibit a court from deferring to a state agency when interpreting laws and regulations;

- House Bill 1254, which would reorganize several professional licensing functions under the Office of the Secretary of State. The bill would create a Cemeterians Advisory Group to advise on matters related to cemetery operations and require cemetery owners to maintain business continuity and succession plans. It would also dissolve the Georgia

Auctioneers Commission and transfer its licensing and regulatory authority to the Secretary of State, including administration of the auctioneers' education, research and recovery fund. Additionally, the legislation would move the licensing duties of the State Board of Registration for Geologists to the Secretary of State and transfer authority over hearing aid dispenser licensing to the State Board of Speech-Language Pathology, Audiology and Hearing Aid Dispensing;

- House Bill 1261, which would amend current law to exempt electric utility equipment held in inventory by an electric utility. An ad valorem exemption would not be provided if the equipment has been incorporated into operating electric generation, distribution or transmission facilities. A corresponding change would be made in current law, which would require a summary of inventory related to electric utility taxpayer's operations;

- House Bill 1266, which would remove a restriction on motor size for watercraft and restrict the use of personal watercraft on a section of the Ogeechee River;

- House Bill 1268, which is the annual Code revision bill to revise, modernize and correct errors or omissions to the Official Code of Georgia Annotated and repeal portions that are obsolete, declared unconstitutional or preempted or superseded by subsequent laws;

- House Bill 1272, which would revise policies with respect to stablecoins, or cryptocurrencies, tied to external assets. The Department of Banking and Finance would receive, review and consider applications from individuals seeking to issue payment stablecoins as a licensed payment stablecoin issuer, as well as issue regulations for the establishment of a framework to license and supervise licensed payment stablecoin issuers. The department would be allowed to share information with the Federal Reserve with respect to stablecoin issuers. Beginning in 2028, it would be unlawful to offer or sell a payment stablecoin unless it is issued by a licensed or permitted payment stablecoin issuer. The bill includes policies for the operation, licensure, background checks, renewal applications, publication of reserve data and marketing;

- House Bill 1275, which would allow for the use of non-FDA approved stem cell therapies in an ethical manner that does not involve stem cells derived from aborted fetuses to improve patient outcomes;

- House Bill 1284, which would allow high school students with a terminal medical condition who are receiving end-of-life care to be awarded their high school diploma. A parent or guardian would submit a written request to the local superintendent, along with medical documentation confirming the student's condition. Within 14 days, the local board would petition the State Board of Education to waive normal graduation credit

requirements, and, if approved, the student would be granted a diploma. The bill would allow diplomas to be awarded posthumously if necessary and would direct the State Board of Education to create rules to make sure the process would happen quickly and respectfully;

- House Bill 1285, which would amend current law, relating to prohibition of political subdivisions from imposing various taxes, to allow counties to collect both an enhanced homestead option sales tax and local option sales tax;

- House Bill 1293, which would update Dual Achievement Program eligibility requirements and would provide for a new funding formula;

- House Bill 1295, which would create the Physician Assistant (PA) Licensure Compact, streamlining licensing requirements for PAs from other states to practice in Georgia;

- House Bill 1296, which would require the Department of Behavioral Health and Developmental Disabilities (DBHDD) to create a three-year pilot called Breakthrough Treatments for Georgia Heroes Suicide Prevention Pilot Programs starting January 1, 2027, subject to appropriations. The pilot would support clinical research and treatment for veterans and retired first responders with various conditions, which could include but not limited to, post-traumatic stress disorder, treatment-resistant depression, major depressive disorder and traumatic brain injury;

- House Bill 1302, which would restructure and modernize Georgia's education and workforce development system. The bill would rename the Office of Student Achievement to the Office of Education and Workforce Strategy and would expand its role in coordinating education, workforce planning and data systems across agencies. It would require development of a combined Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA) Plan and Perkins State Plan, aligning secondary, postsecondary and adult workforce programs with regional labor market needs and federal requirements. The bill would designate the Technical College System of Georgia (TCSG) as the state apprenticeship agency and would rename the High Demand Apprenticeship Program to the Top State for Talent Pre-Apprenticeship and Apprenticeship Program. It would expand support for pre-apprenticeship and apprenticeship sponsors, provide financial incentives (including contract completion awards), prioritize high-demand careers and update definitions and reporting requirements related to apprenticeships. The bill would create an Education Data Governance Board and would direct the Office of College and Career Academies within TCSG to support workforce-aligned education programs;

- House Bill 1303, which would create the new offense of possession of a controlled substance in the presence of a child when a person knowingly and unlawfully possesses a Schedule I controlled substance, Schedule II narcotic drug or marijuana while one or more persons under the age of 14 years are present in the immediate area;

- House Bill 1310, which would designate cotton as the official Georgia state fabric;

- House Bill 1328, which would increase the maximum number of individuals who could receive University of North Georgia military scholarships to between six and 10;

- House Bill 1345, which would authorize the governor, in consultation with the State Workforce Development Board, to approve all eligible workforce training programs in relation to the federal Workforce Pell Grant program;

- House Bill 1365, which would provide a 21st superior court judge for the Atlanta Judicial Circuit. This 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 Bill 1368, which would update provisions relating to community service boards (CSB). CSB executive directors could serve on governing boards, would be appointed by the commissioner of the DBHDD and would become employees of the department. Those serving as executive directors as of June 30, 2026, could continue as CSB employees if they choose to do so by August 1, 2026. CSB governing boards would be required to incorporate minimum bylaws as established by the department;

- House Bill 1374, which would address the ability for a healthcare provider to choose the method in which they receive payment from an insurance company;

- House Bill 1379, which would create the Foreign Funding Transparency and Accountability Act. The bill would require each public educational institution to submit either a report detailing all funding received from a foreign source of concern during a specified time period or a report affirming that no such funding has been received during a specified time period;

- House Bill 1391, which would create a special license plate honoring public safety officers, with funds raised going to the Georgia Public Safety Foundation, Inc.;

- House Bill 1393, which would allow rural hospital authorities to engage in coordinated healthcare planning and delivery, which would include, but not be limited to, joint purchasing agreements, shared staffing, reimbursement rates and information sharing;

- House Bill 1396, which would require privately funded organizations that operate shelters or provide outreach services to homeless individuals and meet specified requirements to participate as an authorizing agency for purposes of the Georgia Homeless Management Information System;

- House Bill 1408, which would allow county boards of health to permit a licensed veterinarian or a licensed veterinary technician to be able to vaccinate a canine or feline against rabies. A veterinarian, or whoever is directly supervising the administration of an anti-rabies vaccine, would be able to collect a fee for vaccine administration. If a licensed veterinary technician is working under a licensed veterinarian's supervision, they would be able to administer an anti-rabies vaccination to animals that the state requires to be vaccinated;

- House Bill 1409, which would revise current state law related to the reporting of child abuse. The bill would add firefighters and animal services workers, such as animal control officers and animal shelter personnel, to the list of mandated reporters. It would also require oral reports to be followed by a written report submitted to the Division of Family and Children Services (DFCS), allow agencies to use secure web-based reporting platforms for mandated reporters and direct the Department of Human Services to establish rules for the intake, evaluation and investigation of reports by January 1, 2027;

- House Bill 1415, which would require the Stone Mountain Memorial Association to maintain an inventory of all real property owned by the association. Funds from the sale of any real property would be remitted to the association for purposes consistent with current state law. The association must hold in trust any real property acquired prior to January 1, 1971, and would not be authorized to sell such property, except when necessary for a public road right of way;

- House Bill 1432, which would amend current law pertaining to the Legislative Oversight Committee for the Georgia Public Defender Council. The bill would require that any vacancy in the committee be filled in the same manner as the original appointment. A member of the chairmanship of any standing committee or ceasing to qualify for membership on the committee would also constitute a vacancy. Under the bill, it would be a misdemeanor for the council or its director to fail to cooperate with the committee and provide requested information;

- House Bill 1434, which would define an "airport affected area" as any air, land or water beneath a civil airport's imaginary surface, as defined in federal law. The bill would require local governments that own or control an airport to identify these areas and notify other affected local governments by January 1, 2027. Governing bodies with portions of an airport affected area would be required to adopt and enforce regulations by July 1, 2027, including limits on the height of structures and natural growth in accordance with federal standards. The Department of Transportation (DOT) would assist in developing these regulations, and airports would review variance requests that may create obstructions. Noncompliant local governments would be ineligible for DOT maintenance and improvement grant funds for up to three years or until they comply;

- House Bill 1465, which would repeal the requirement for license plates to display a revalidation decal as evidence of the vehicle's annual registration renewal, effective January 1, 2027;

- House Bill 1470, which would require that when a civil action brought by a claimant alleging that the opposite party operates a website that violates the Americans with Disabilities Act, and that claim is either adjudicated on the merits, involuntarily dismissed or dismissed on standing grounds, the claimant would be entitled to recover the greater of actual damages or $10,000; reasonable attorney fees; and treble damages. Any action would be brought within two years after the entry of judgment in the underlying unsuccessful action;

- House Resolution 1243, which would propose a constitutional amendment to create the Georgia Next Generation 9-1-1 Fund that would be used for the expansion, maintenance and operation of 9-1-1 systems throughout the state, including the transition to Next Generation 9-1-1. The legislation is a result of the 2025 House Study Committee on Funding for Next Generation 9-1-1;

- House Resolution 1300, which is the annual House road dedication package;

- House Resolution 1416, which would create the Joint Study Committee on Generational Sustainability of Family Farms. There would be nine members: three members appointed by the Senate president; three members appointed by the House speaker; the commissioner of the Department of Agriculture; and the chairs of both the House and Senate Agriculture and Consumer Affairs committees, who would serve as co-chairs of the study committee. The committee would stand abolished on December 1, 2027.