

Kemp vetoed 12 bills that passed out of the 2026 legislative session.

Those bills are:

HB 14, which would have established a Georgia Music Office to promote the state's music industry.

HB 376, which would have increased tax credits for historic properties.

HB 519, which would have created a tax credit that would have mirrored the federal work opportunity tax credit — if one were to pass at the federal level.

HB 1070 would have increased a tax credit for railroad track maintenance.

HB 1077 would have extended sunset tax exemptions for certain fine arts performances and museum exhibitions.

HB 1192 would require funds appropriated to the Department of Community Health and Department of Human Services for specific purposes to be maintained in separate accounts.

HB 1409 would have required the Department of Family and Children Services (DFCS) to implement an online platform for getting reports of child abuse from mandatory reporters.

Kemp said “undoubtedly, DFCS must improve on the present system and address the litany of

complaints from mandatory reporters and other interested parties. House Bill 1409, however,

would preclude DFCS from competitively procuring solutions because the operational requirements are so narrowly specified. While the General Assembly should, by statute, impose

requirements on state agencies under a proper construction of the separation of powers, the

implementation of those requirements is properly the domain of the executive branch.”

SB 23 would have allowed the state's large public retirement systems, except the Employee

Retirement System of Georgia and the Teacher's Retirement System of Georgia, to invest up to

10% of their total fund assets in real estate. Kemp said in the last days of the 2026 session, "the

underlying bill was amended to preclude investment in 'any investment vehicle investing in, acquiring, purchasing, owning, renting, managing, or holding single-family homes or residences

as a material component of such investment.'"

SB 59 would have increased the cap of the Reforestation Tax Credit by \$50 million.

SB 204 would have strengthened the "existing cause of action lawful gun owners may bring against a local government that attempts to impose limits on possession, ownership, transport,

or purchase of firearms beyond state and federal requirements," Kemp's office said. "In addition to increasing the statutory damages available, the bill would remove the existing

requirement that such a lawsuit be brought against the county or municipal corporation that

enacted the offending ordinance. This would open the door to lawsuits against law enforcement officers, including in their personal capacity, who do not have a say in enacting

the ordinance in question. I wholeheartedly support increasing the monetary penalties for local

governments that attempt to impede the rights of lawful weapon carriers; however, such penalties should be targeted towards the leaders who enact such ordinances, not the officers

who are tasked with enforcing them," Kemp said.

SB 478 would have increased the percentage of sales tax revenue from transactions involving

outdoor recreation equipment for the Georgia Outdoor Stewardship Trust Fund from 40 to

60%.

SB 569 would have revised certain rules for issuing red emergency light permits.

On Tuesday, Kemp signed the 2027 fiscal year budget into law.