



HABERSHAM COUNTY

Board of Tax Assessors

130 Jacobs Way, Suite 201, Clarkesville, GA 30523
706-839-0100 Fax: 706-754-8079

Tuesday, August 13, 2024, 9:00 a.m.

AGENDA

- I. Call to order by Chairman; invocation by Denise York**
- II. Public Comments:**
- III. Approve Agenda**
- IV. Old Business**
 - 1. Minutes:** July 23, 2024
 - 2. Miscellaneous:**
 - Legal Counsel
 - Safety
 - Drones
 - Staff Shirts
- V. New Business:**
 - a. Affi 2024-1**
 - b. Homestead Exemption:**
 - i. 2023 Approval Listing ---
 - ii. 2023 Denial Listing – NONE
 - iii. Miscellaneous – Church, John Gary 145-137 (Veteran)
 - c. Conservation Use/Preferential Use:**
 - i. 2024 CUVA Releases –
 - ii. 2024 CUVA Recommended Approvals –
 - iii. 2024 Under 10 acres –
 - iv. 2024 CUVA Family Farms/LLC – NONE
 - v. 2024 CUVA Eligibility Concerns – NONE

- vi. Miscellaneous –
 - d. **Refund Request** : Northeast Georgia Publishing 082-038C
 - Williams, Karen & Michael 116C-076
 - Pimenta, Carlos J & Harriett 071-002T
 - e. **McCormick Field Review Update**
 - f. **Status Update from Chief Appraiser**
 - g. **Executive Session**
 - h. **Miscellaneous:**

Next meeting: August 27, 2024

Upcoming Holidays None



HABERSHAM COUNTY

Board of Tax Assessors

130 Jacob's Way Suite 201, Clarkesville, GA
30523

Tuesday, August 13, 2024 9:00 A.M.

A regularly scheduled meeting of the Habersham County Board of Assessors was held on Tuesday, August 13, 2024, at 9:00 a.m. in the Conference Room on the 2nd floor located at 130 Jacob's Way, Clarkesville, in Habersham County, Georgia.

Present: Bill Terry, Chairman; Jimmy Dean, Vice-Chairman; John King, Member; Sonya Turgeon, Member; Denise York, Member; Joan Church, Chief Appraiser; Amy Garmon, Secretary

Absent: None

Bill Terry, Chairman called the meeting to order at 9:00 a.m.

John King delivered the invocation.

Approval of Agenda:

Motion made by John King to approve the August 13, 2024 agenda; seconded by Jimmy Dean; voted unanimously to approve motion.

Old Business:

Board Minutes: July 23, 2024

Motion made by John King to forego the reading and approve the minutes of July 23, 2024; seconded by Sonya Turgeon; voted unanimously to approve motion.

Miscellaneous:

The Board asked for an update on the Legal Counsel but Ms. Garmon & Ms. Church indicated we had not received an update from Ms. Alicia Vaughn or Ms. Ann Cain, Human Resources.

The Board asked for an update on Safety but no update has been received on an emergency button for our office.

Alan Finney, Field Appraiser came to the Board to discuss Drones as requested by the Board at the July 23 meeting. Mr. Finney stated that Georgia Law has restrictions that would be a violation of law and unless you have permission from the property owner you can't fly over a person's property. The Board has requested Ms. Garmon to ask the county attorney to research the legality to using a Drone.

There has been no update on obtaining shirts for the Appraiser staff as of yet. Ms. Church & Ms. Garmon are working to obtain information on this.

New Business:**Affi 2024-1**

Motion by John King to approve the 2024 1 Affidavit; seconded by Jimmy Dean; voted unanimously to approve motion.

Homestead Exemption:

The attached listing of applicants for various homestead exemptions was submitted for review and approval by the Board for Tax Year 2024. Motion made by Sonya Turgeon to approve the listing of homestead exemption applications for Tax Year 2024; seconded by John King; voted unanimously to approve motion.

Miscellaneous Homestead:

Church, John Gary 145-137

Ms. Garmon provided the Board with a homestead exemption filed by Mr. John Gary Church for Tax Year 2024. Mr. Church is a 100% disabled veteran and is entitled to the homestead for 2024. He became 100% in November 2023. Motion made by Sonya Turgeon to approve the homestead for Mr. John Gary Church for Tax Year 2024; seconded by John King; voted unanimously to approve motion.

Conservation Use:

The Board reviewed the attached listing of applications for Conservation Use Valuation Assessment, over 10 acres, for Tax Year 2024. Motion made by John King to approve all new applications for CUVA for Tax Year 2024 for properties over 10 acres with recommended approval by appraisal staff; seconded by Denise York; voted unanimously to approve motion.

The Board reviewed the attached listing of applications for Conservation Use Valuation Assessment, under 10 acres, for Tax Year 2024. Motion made by John King to approve all new applications for CUVA for Tax Year 2024 for properties under 10 acres with recommended approval by appraisal staff; seconded by Jimmy Dean; voted unanimously to approve motion.

Refund Request:

Northeast Georgian Publishing 082-038C

Ms. Church informed the Board of a refund request she had received from the Northeast Georgian Publishing. She explained that we discovered a square footage issue when an appeal was filed in 2023. They are entitled to a refund for Tax Year 2021 & 2022 in the amount of \$12,397.86. Motion made by John King to approve refund for Tax Year 2021 & 2022 for Northeast Georgian Publishing; seconded by Jimmy Dean; voted unanimously to approve motion.

Williams, Karen & Michael

116C-076

Ms. Garmon provided the Board with a refund request she had received from Mr. & Mrs. Michael Williams. Ms. Garmon explained that Mr. & Mrs. Williams had originally signed for the Freeze Homestead Exemption in 2004 but for some reason, it was never keyed, and no one brought it to our attention. Mr. & Mrs. Williams are entitled to a refund for Tax Year 2021, 2022, & 2023 in the amount of \$724.49. Motion made by John King to approve refund request for Mr. & Mrs. Williams for Tax Year 2021, 2022, & 2023; seconded by Denise York; voted unanimously to approve motion.

Pimenta, Carlos & Harriett

071-002T

Ms. Garmon provided the Board with a refund request she had received from Carlos & Harriett Pimenta. Ms. Garmon explained that for Tax Year 2023, office staff had their basement as finished but it was unfinished. Mr. & Mrs. Pimenta has finished the basement for Tax Year 2024, and they are entitled to a refund for Tax Year 2023 in the amount of \$307.03. Motion made by John King to approve refund request for Mr. & Mrs. Pimenta for Tax Year 2023; seconded by Sonya Turgeon; voted unanimously to approve motion.

McCormick Field Review Update

Ms. Garmon provided each member of the Board with an update on the Field Review being completed by McCormick. She also presented each with a copy of the schedule when they should receive updates.

Status Update from Chief Appraiser

Ms. Church provided the Board with the status report of everything that has been happening since the last meeting. The following is a listing of items that was discussed:

- Ms. Church has been busy with phone calls and taxpayers coming into the office.
- Ms. Church has been working with June Black-Warren, Tax Commissioner on reconciling digest numbers.

- Ms. Church indicated that WinGap got an update of our system to download. We are waiting on them to let us know when we will get the new system.
- Ms. Church has been reviewing appeals. We have received a total of 404 appeals.

Executive Session

Motion made by John King to enter Executive Session at 10:37 a.m. to discuss personnel; seconded by Jimmy Dean; voted unanimously to approve motion.

Motion made by John King to exit Executive Session at 12:54 p.m. and enter back into regular session; seconded by Denise York; voted unanimously to approve motion.

Adjournment

Motion made by John King to adjourn the meeting; seconded by Denise York; voted unanimously to approve motion. The meeting was adjourned at 12:55 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,



Bill Terry, Chairman

Attest:



Amy Garmon

Secretary to the Board of
Assessors/Deputy Chief Appraiser



(<https://uavcoach.com>)

Drone Laws in Georgia (Country)

Drone regulations and links for people flying drones in Georgia.

GEORGIA DRONE REGULATIONS

According to Georgia's national aviation authority, the Georgia Civil Aviation Authority (<http://www.gcaa.ge>) (GCAA), flying a drone is legal in Georgia, but we recommend being aware of and compliant with the drone regulations listed below before doing so.



If you'd like to contact the GCAA directly before you travel with any questions you might have, here is their contact information: office@gcaa.ge / +995 32 294 8014



Why fly a drone in Georgia? To get great aerial shots like these!

General Rules for Flying a Drone in Georgia

Based on our research and interpretation of the laws, here are the most important rules to know for flying a drone in Georgia.

- According to the GCAA, the following regulations do not necessarily apply to unmanned aircrafts that are less than 250 grams (.55 pounds).
- Children 13 years old and younger may not operate a drone. Children that are 14 years old may operate drones with adult supervision.
- Do not operate drones over buildings, crowds, near traffic, or high tension power lines.
- Direct and unaided visual contact must be maintained with the drone by the Pilot in Command at all times.
- Do not fly drones more than 400 feet above any physical terrain or water surface.
- Do not operate drones near aircrafts or airports. A minimum of a 6 kilometers (3.7 miles) horizontal distance must be maintained from any aerodrome.
- It is unlawful to use a drone in the commission of a crime.
- It is prohibited to use a drone for aerial photography of the general public or private property. Violations of privacy rights are subject to prosecution under Georgian law.
- Drone operators must hold liability insurance.
- Drones should not weigh more than 25 kilograms (55 pounds) and should not fly faster than 54kmh (33 mph).

For more information on Georgia's drone laws, see this document issued by the GCAA website (<https://gcaa.ge/2021/04/01/11/%e1%83%a1%e1%83%90%e1%83%9b%e1%83%9d%e1%83%a5%e1%83%90%e1%83%9a%e1%83%90%e1%83%95%e1%83%98%e1%83%90%e1%83%aa%e1%83%98%e1%83%98%e1%83%a1-%e1%83%a1%e1%83%90%e1%83%90%e1%83-2/>).

Know something we don't about drone laws in Georgia? Send us an email at support@uavcoach.com. We are not international aviation attorneys and do our best to keep this page up-to-date for drone pilots, but the reality is that given the pace of the small unmanned aerial system (sUAS) industry and how governments are responding, drone regulations in Georgia can change throughout the year, and those changes can be hard to track. If we missed something, please reach out to let us know.

Want to get a feel for the kind of footage you could get flying a drone in Georgia? Here you go:



COMPANY

[Our Mission](https://uavcoach.com/mission/)
(<https://uavcoach.com/mission/>)

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(<https://uavcoach.com/careers/>)

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[Advertise](https://uavcoach.com/advertise/)
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DRONE TRAINING

[FAA Recreational Flyer Training](https://uavcoach.com/faq-recreational-drone-training/)
(<https://uavcoach.com/faq-recreational-drone-training/>)

[Drone Pilot Skill Builder Course](https://uavcoach.com/drone-skill-builder-course/)
(<https://uavcoach.com/drone-skill-builder-course/>)

[Hands-On Drone Training](https://uavcoach.com/drone-training/)
(<https://uavcoach.com/drone-training/>)

[FAA Part 107 Test Prep](https://dronepilotgroundschool.com/?hstc=68707406.dbc6872c5edd5b593b8d8effc4134f8b.1722370340711.1722370340711.1722372191691.2&_hssc=68)
([https://dronepilotgroundschool.com/?](https://dronepilotgroundschool.com/?hstc=68707406.dbc6872c5edd5b593b8d8effc4134f8b.1722370340711.1722370340711.1722372191691.2&_hssc=68)

[Drone Mapping Essentials Online Course](https://uavcoach.com/online-drone-mapping-course/)
(<https://uavcoach.com/online-drone-mapping-course/>)

[In-Person Drone Mapping Essentials Workshop](https://uavcoach.com/in-person-drone-mapping-course/)
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INDUSTRY

[Industry News](https://uavcoach.com/news/)
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 (<https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCN.eLTA6QRWY6dylH4c3nmHQ>)

 (<https://www.linkedin.com/company/uav-coach>)

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(888) 626-1490 (tel 8886261490)



georgia drone laws



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Do not fly drones more than 400 feet above any physical terrain or water surface. Do not operate drones near aircrafts or airports. A minimum of a 6 kilometers (3.7 miles) horizontal distance must be maintained from any aerodrome. It is unlawful to use a drone in the commission of a crime.



UAV Coach

https://uavcoach.com › drone-laws-in-georgia

Drone Laws in Georgia (Country) | UAV Coach (2023)

About featured snippets Feedback

People also ask

Is it illegal to fly a drone over private property in GA?

While the FAA has jurisdiction over the national airspace, property owners have the right to control the use of the airspace above their property. This means that flying a drone over someone's property without their permission could be considered trespassing.

Apr 10, 2024



LinkedIn

https://www.linkedin.com › pulse › can-you-fly-drone-o

Can You Fly a Drone Over Private Property? Explained - LinkedIn

Search for: Is it illegal to fly a drone over private property in GA?

Where can I fly a drone in Georgia?

What size drone can I fly without a license?

Can you fly drones in Georgia state parks?

Can I fly my drone around my neighborhood?

How to stop a drone from flying over a house?

Feedback



Pilot Institute

https://pilotinstitute.com › Wiki

Drone Laws in Georgia (2023)

Drone operations are prohibited in Georgia's State Parks and Historic Sites. Waivers may be granted for professional commercial project which may generate ...



UAV Coach

https://uavcoach.com › drone-laws-georgia

Drone Laws in Georgia, U.S. (2022)

A list of federal, state, and local drone regulations and resources for people flying drones in Georgia, United States.

Georgia Drone Laws

Georgia Drone Law. Drone use is allowed in Georgia, and unmanned aircraft weighing less than 250 grams (.55 pounds), are exempt from most regulations.

Georgia Drone Laws (Guide 2024) | Can I Fly

Georgia law states that you must be at least 16 years old to fly a **drone** and have a pilot's certificate. If you are under 18, you **must** also have written ...

Drone Laws in Georgia (USA) - [Updated January 3, 2024]

Drones are allowed in the State of Georgia for recreational and commercial use, subject to FAA regulations and flight controls established by local governments.

UAS / Drones Info | DeKalb County GA

UAS come in a variety of shapes and sizes and serve diverse purposes. Regardless of size, the responsibility to fly safely applies equally to manned and ...

Recreational Flyers & Community-Based Organizations

Dec 20, 2023 — The default regulation for drones weighing under 55 pounds is Part 107. Almost all non-recreational drone flying is regulated by Part 107. Note: ...

[FAA-Recognized CBOs](#) · [Where Can I Fly?](#) · [LAANC for Industry](#) · [TRUST™ for Industry](#)

Georgia Drone Laws, Rules and Regulations - AirSight

Current drone laws in the state of Georgia. Read about the rules and regulations that govern drone usage in the state of Georgia.

Drones / Unmanned Aerial Flights

Regardless of their intended use (recreational/commercial/governmental), drones are not permitted within five miles of an airport without prior permission from ...

People also ask

What to do if a drone is spying on you?

Can I fly a drone over private property reddit?

Can you fly drones on St. Simon's Island?

Is it legal to fly a drone over private property in Alabama?

Feedback

People also search for

Can you fly a drone over private property in Georgia



Drone no fly Zone map Georgia



House Study Committee on the Use of Drones

Report of the Committee

December 1, 2015

Georgia House of Representatives
House Study Committee on the Use of Drones

Members of the Committee

Representative Kevin Tanner, Chairman

Representative Dusty Hightower

Representative Eddie Lumsden

Representative Brian Prince

Representative Sam Watson

Staff

Abby Day

Research Analyst

House Budget and Research Office

Jill Travis

Office of Legislative Counsel

Introduction

Commonly referred to as drones or unmanned aircraft systems (UAS), this technology is taking the nation by storm; however, regulations for their use have fallen behind. The mention of drones generally stirs up thoughts of military use for most but the useful applications for this ever changing technology are so much broader than air strikes and reconnaissance missions for our nation's armed forces. Drone technology can be used for search and rescue missions, news gathering, crowd control, GIS mapping, monitoring utilities, storm assessment, film making, and even agriculture. Many companies, law enforcement agencies, and local governments are embracing the possibilities this valuable tool might mean for cost savings and improving safety.

It is projected that approximately one million unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs) will be sold during the holiday season this year. Daily we hear about near misses drones have had with piloted aircraft, interference with helicopters working to put out wildfires, as well as privacy concerns and infringement on civil liberties. In an effort to find a solution to such issues, the General Assembly passed House Resolution 744 which established the House Study Committee on the Use of Drones.

Hearings

The charge of the committee was to study areas of concern including the use of law enforcement agencies in obtaining evidence in criminal matters as well as in emergency conditions; the use of drones by state and local governing authorities and agencies; flying drones over private property and over the property with or without permission; the use of drones to photograph citizens in their private lives; and flying drones over public property. The committee held four hearing to gather information and to make recommendations the members may feel the House needs to consider.

The meetings were held as follows:

- September 30, 2015, Georgia Tech Research Institute
- October 14, 2015, Coverdell Legislative Office Building
- November 4, 2015, Coverdell Legislative Office Building
- November 16, 2015, Coverdell Legislative Office Building

Meeting I

Meeting I centered on presentations which explained the various applications of drones, emerging and developing technologies, and research that universities in Georgia are conducting. Don Davis, Cliff Eckert, and Miles Thompson briefed the committee on where the technology stands today and where it is going. The research team is exploring technologies such as: autonomy and collaborative control, sense and avoid capability, and various payloads. They also led research on agricultural use which resulted in over twenty novel uses for drones in crops. The

committee also heard from Michael Wilson, unmanned aircraft manager for the southern region at the Federal Aviation Administration, about their role in rule making and regulation of the new popular technology. Mr. Wilson explained that there are government users, commercial users, and the hobbyist or recreational user which must be regulated. Government users must get a Certificate of Authorization while commercial users must obtain both a Certificate of Authorization and a Section 333 Exemption. The rules for these users are outlined in their COAs. Additionally, the government users self-certify their crew and equipment while the commercial user must have a special air worthiness certificate. The hobbyist is expected to comply with section 336 of FAA Modernization and Reform Act of 2012. They must generally operate within line of sight, under 400 feet, avoid manned aircraft, fly only during daylight hours, and respect community-based safety guidelines. The final speaker was Navy retired Rear Admiral, Wendi Carpenter, who wanted to be sure to remind the committee to consider not only the possible issues with drone technology but also the opportunities because the technology is not limited to air. The uses for drones are widespread among air, land, and sea while air currently seems the most popular.

Meeting II

Meeting II provided a forum for the committee to hear from local governments and the law enforcement community. The local government representatives, the Association of County Commissioners of Georgia and the Georgia Municipal Association, echoed one another in stating that they would like to be able to use the technology for purposes of inspecting infrastructure, surveying, GIS mapping, monitoring of water and sewer lines, city planning, traffic management, search and rescue missions, and video production to market cities. They also maintained the desire to retain control of ordinances to restrict certain flights and noted that they would not like to see any unfunded mandates. Director of the Georgia Bureau of Investigation, Vernon Keenan, testified that his department would not want to see any restrictions that would hamper the ability of the agency to do their jobs. Director Keenan also had no problem with requiring a warrant to go onto private property because this is already the law and simply adding drones to that statute did not cause him any concern. The Georgia Chiefs of Police had no problems with the requirement of a search warrant and stated that drones would allow them to remain adequately staffed each shift. The Atlanta Police Department spoke on its own behalf and Chief Jones stated the importance of drone technology in search and rescue missions, crowd management, and hazmat missions. An additional concern voiced by Chief Jones was the lack of enforcement of FAA prohibitions of flight around or over critical infrastructure. With the absence of a physical presence by the FAA, local departments need approval from the state to enforce the regulations and prohibitions set by the Administration. Chief Grogan with the Dunwoody police echoed the Atlanta chief and added that the ability to restrict non law enforcement drones from crime scenes was very important to local departments. He stated that drones could be beneficial in training officers and community outreach programs. The sentiments of these departments were reiterated by the Columbia County Sheriffs' Office and a presentation by Staff Sargent Harden argued that perhaps the public is generally uneducated about FAA rules and regulations, that new models have GPS settings to stop drones within the limits of an airport or the 400 foot ceiling set by the FAA for hobbyists. An additional concern broached by members of law enforcement was the possibility of users weaponizing drones. The representatives from these agencies highlighted the need for the explicit prohibition of putting a

weapon on a drone. The Prosecuting Attorneys' Council highlighted cases regarding the fourth amendment, expectation of privacy, search and seizure and legitimate uses for drones by law enforcement.

Meeting III

Meeting III focused on industries currently using or interested in using drones for their business practices. The Georgia Department of Natural Resources addressed the committee regarding the desire to see a restriction put on individuals who may attempt to use drones to harass hunters or who might attempt to weaponize a drone and hunt with it. They felt the technology provided a good source to monitor docks and marshes, agency research including monitoring eagle nests, turtle eggs, and activities on the barrier islands. CNN testified in favor of using drones for the purposes of news gathering in instances of natural disasters, traffic incidents, and aerial coverage of events. The representative stated that they employ different types of drones that they have received their exemption from the FAA and they would not like to see restrictions on those who have been in compliance all along. Phoenix Air testified on behalf of their use of drones in film-making and explained how much regulation is involved in putting together a file in order to get a 333 exemption to use a drone on a closed set. The University of Georgia College of Agriculture and Environmental Sciences spoke to the applications of drones in agriculture. The uses ranged from crop inspection to spraying to water stress detection to maturity estimation. This ability was seconded by the co-founder of Agriview Systems based in Georgia. He also stated that current regulations require line of sight flight and suggested that in the future, for larger farms, technological monitoring should take the place of the line of sight requirements. The company DEDrone specializes in drone detection technology and testified that in order to attract more business to Georgia, a consortium of public private partnerships to continue to develop and test technology and look into security. The Associated General Contractors of Georgia suggested a slow pace in developing legislation so as not to get ahead of the FAA rules that will come out in 2016. Their representative stated that the use of drone technology in construction is still evolving. While originally used for surveying and inspection, drone technology is now being considered for use on long duration projects to gather daily benchmark photos rather than monthly benchmarks. He also noted that allowing drones to go into a high rise to take these photos and do inspections would improve the safety of construction personnel. This group prefers a uniform application and therefore hope the legislation would not be a double mandate when the FAA rules come out. Southern Company emphasized their heavy engagement with the FAA and their high priority on staying in compliance. The usefulness of drone technology to the utility was highlighted by a list of practical applications that could prove valuable to the industry. Drones could be used for storm assessment, lake management, coal pile surveys, inspection of transmission lines, and other aerial inspections.

Meeting IV

Meeting IV, the final committee meeting, heard testimonies centered around what the market for this booming technology looks like as well as what Georgia can do to nurture growth and economic development around the industry. The presenters included a professor from the School of Aerospace Engineering at Georgia Tech; the Director at the Center of Innovation for

Aerospace at the Georgia Department of Economic Development; the president of the volunteer group AUVSI Atlanta Chapter; the founder of Guided Systems Technologies, Inc.; and the CEO of AREA-I. Each of these speakers told the committee how ripe the environment in Georgia is for this growing market. They praised the Center for Innovation for facilitating connections between businesses, universities, and other diverse industries to all work together in growing the workforce, applications, and research. The greatest concern was that too stringent regulation may hinder those companies already playing by the rules. It was noted over the course of the committee sessions that the novice users and hobbyists pose the greatest risk whether it be because of misinformation or lack of education on the rules and regulations which already exist. The committee was adamant in their recognition of the fact that the 333 Exemption holders and the companies possessing COAs are maintaining compliance and thus do not need to be over regulated at the state level. There was additional consensus that the State should avoid passing legislation which might duplicate what the FAA requires and cause the process to be more onerous and thus drive business to other states. Georgia's goal is to remain competitive and to allow for expansion of this industry and it was clear that as far as those who testified were concerned, our state is already doing a good job of that. The committee discussed the idea of forming a commission to help maintain the support and growth that this industry is seeing in Georgia. The commission would be responsible for helping develop policy to encourage more industry expansion within the state. Members would include legislators, industry experts, and others deemed necessary to carry out the task given to the commission.

Committee Recommendations

1. Continue to monitor FAA Regulations with regards to registration requirements of hobbyist operators. The committee does not want to duplicate the process or hinder the industry.
2. Form a commission made up of legislators, researchers, industry experts, and others deemed appropriate to help develop policy and encourage industry expansion within the state.
3. Continue to encourage our universities and technical colleges to find ways to get involved by offering classes, certifications, or any other opportunities that may be deemed necessary.
4. Encourage the state and its agencies to use drone technology in areas where it could provide a cost savings or improve safety.
5. Look for opportunities to encourage venture capitalists to help with startups in Georgia.
6. Protect citizen privacy by making it unlawful to video or photograph another person's property without permission with limited exceptions to this.
7. Prohibit weaponizing a drone.
8. Make it a violation to fly in or around certain locations such as the capitol.
9. Allow local governments to restrict the use of drones on their publically owned land.
10. Make it unlawful to fly around or to interfere with an emergency scene or to interfere with public safety personnel carrying out official duties.
11. Require law enforcement to have a search warrant to use drones in areas to collect evidence where someone has a reasonable expectation of privacy.
12. Require any videos or photos taken of private property by a government entity without evidentiary value to a specific case to be purged.
13. Make it unlawful to take off from or to recover a drone from private or public property without permission.
14. Prohibit use of drones for hunting and fishing or to use a drone to interfere with someone else that is hunting, fishing, or trapping.
15. Prohibit the use of drones within so many feet of a public road without permission.

Georgia General Assembly House Budget and Research Office

This report is submitted pursuant to the following resolution:

HR 744

*which created the House Study Committee on the Use of Drones,
to which members were appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives*



Representative Kevin Tanner, Chairman



Representative Dusty Hightower



Representative Eddie Lumsden



Representative Brian Prince



Representative Sam Watson

Approved:
 Denied:

Approval Listings
 August 13, 2024

Name	Map Parcel	Exemptions	Accepted Application	Reviewed Application	Notes
BROWN DAVID F	124-050C	L2	MISTY	AMY	
TURNER TIMOTHY DEAN	025-044	L2	MISTY	AMY	SUBMITTED LATE INCOME
WESTMORELAND SUE & THOMAS	046-051	L1	KRISTI	AMY	INCOME OVER \$12K

Approved
 M- Sample
 a- JDM

CUVA APPLICATIONS
08/13/204

TO BE APPROVED

NAME	MAP	PARCEL	ACREAGE	C.ACREAGE	TYPE	LAND USE	VISITED/COMMENTS
COLLINS JULIA CECILIA S	144	104	13.14	13.14	NEW	TIMBER	VISITED
COOK SALLIE LANIER	65	123	13.59	13.59	NEW	TIMBER	VISITED
FAIN JEANETTE NEVA & RANDY	43	193	27.91	27.91	NEW	MIX	VISITED

Approved
Mr. John

UNDER 10 ACRES

NAME	MAP	PARCEL	ACREAGE	CACREAGE	TYPE	LAND USE	VISITED/COMMENTS
SUTTON RODNEY	14	82A	9.70	9.70	NEW	MIX	VISITED. DOES NOT FILE SCH E OR F BUT HAS CATTLE ON HIS PROPERTY.

Approved

m- John

a- Jimmy

Amy Garmon

From: Joan N. Church
Sent: Tuesday, August 6, 2024 4:22 PM
To: Amy Garmon
Subject: FW: Northeast Georgia Publishing

-----Original Message-----

From: Alan NeSmith <anesmith@thenortheastgeorgian.com>
Sent: Tuesday, August 6, 2024 3:57 PM
To: Joan N. Church <jchurch@habershams.com>
Cc: Kevin Barnett <kbarnett@cninewspapers.com>
Subject: Northeast Georgia Publishing

[CAUTION: This message originated from outside of the Habersham County email system. -- Please exercise caution before clicking links, opening attachments, replying, or providing information to the sender.]

This sender is trusted.

Ms. Church,

We received our refund for 2023 for the correct sq. footage on our building. Please process the refund and send us a check for 2022 and 2021.

Thank you,

Alan NeSmith

2021- \$5,813.30
2022- \$6,584.56

\$12,397.86

Approved
m-john
& Jimmy

116C-076

Karen & Michael Williams

EL7F

refund 3 yrs. 23, 22, 21

code was not keyed.

Refund

21- \$132

22- \$226.64

23- \$365.85

724.49

x Mike Williams
7-25-24

Approved
m-john
a-sompa

Refund Request

071-0027

Pimenta, Carlos & Harriett

basement was finished but was really unfinished. Finished basement was complete in 2024.

Refund for 2023

\$ 307.03

Approved

m-John

J-Sonye

Habersham County

Field review update

8/2/2024

The fieldwork started approximately 7/9/2024, the Habersham County Assessors printed out 3,800 property record cards and our appraisers have hit the field. We need to average 2,700 properties per month to finish the work in a timely manner. We had to start the project on BI TECH property record cards, in hopes that the conversion with WinGAP will happen in August.

Our appraisers are to visit every real property taxable parcel. When the data entry gets started, I will provide an update on completed parcels, as well as the ones yet to be completed.

Ms. Joan oversees printing of our data and is doing a great job keeping the company in certain areas of the county!

More information will be available as we get ready to set schedules and tables.