



[History Chart](#)

Happy Third Week of the 2026 Georgia Legislative Session!

On Wednesday, Speaker Burns, along with the House Majority Caucus, held a press conference on the Capitol steps to announce that their top legislative priority was to gradually reduce and then eliminate the homestead and property tax through [House Resolution 1114](#). Thursday, Chairman Shaw Blackmon then introduced [House Bill 1116](#), the corresponding enabling legislation. While there aren't any specifics discussed yet on how this will be paid for, the current belief is that there will be a change in sales tax.

[HR 1114](#)- Representative Blackmon: Some key aspects of HR 1114 include: revisions to the Homeowner Tax Relief Grant (HRTG) authorization; authorizing the General Assembly to require local school systems to hold local referenda to approve any increase in millage rates that would lead to additional revenues for the school system; authorizing local governments to hold local referenda to approve any increase in millage rates that would lead to additional revenue for local governments; and requiring that general law grant a 100% Homestead Exemption for all jurisdictions by January 1, 2032 at the latest. (from ACCG)

HB 1116- Representative Blackmon: (from ACCG) HB 1116 serves as the enabling

[HB 1116](#)- Representative Blackmon: (from ACCG) HB 1116 serves as the enabling legislation for House Resolution 1114's proposed constitutional amendment. This bill increases the current \$2,000 homestead exemption that is applicable to all counties and county school districts. The increases escalate as follows: for 2026-2028, \$10,000; for 2029-2030, \$30,000; and for 2031 and thereafter, \$60,000.

- Revises the Quality Basic Education (QBE) formula, the method used to allocate state funding to public K-12 schools in Georgia. This portion of the bill requires that homestead exemptions and freeport exemptions are not counted against a school district when determining the 5 mill share of the school's property tax digest.
- Imposes FLOST revisions. These include that for a FLOST approved between 2027 and 2032, the tax will last for ten years. This is an increase of five years from the current version of the law. Also, the FLOST tax will automatically renew for another five-year period, unless the General Assembly passes a local Act to terminate the tax. The tax proceeds must be used to provide homestead exemptions and rollback the millage rate.
- Imposes revenue and budget caps. This section of the bill includes a revenue cap for school systems, a budget cap for local governments, and a revenue cap for local governments. The bill also addresses digest submission, ad valorem tax bills, the homestead exemption application window, homestead enforcement and penalties, homestead database enforcement, and annual notices of assessment. (from ACCG)

[SB 382](#) - Senator Hufstetler: make the state-wide base year homestead exemption mandatory for all political subdivisions

- Passed the Senate Finance Committee 1/28/26
- Return to the original mandatory opt-in to the rate of inflation, gauged by the consumer price index
 - Any money collected through June 30th would apply to property taxes next year; a similar model was done in Fulton County during 2016

- Any city or county can still adjust its millage rate at any time
- Base year will be reverted to this year, 2026, and counties that opt in remain in base year 2025

Healthcare Specific Legislation

House Health Appropriations Subcommittee - [1/27](#)

Georgia Department of Community Health

- Receive \$5 billion from state funds and \$25 billion total funds
- 97% of their budget goes to Medicaid ; 52% Low Income Medicaid, 25% SHBP, 5% managed care program, and 18% fee for service

Amended FY2026

- Increase \$3000 for Katie Beckett Medicaid caseworkers
- Decreased \$106,000 for position reductions
- Increasing Medicaid for aged, blind and disabled by \$243 million
- Lowering low income and peachcare based off of annual adjustments, \$141 million and \$57 million respectively

Georgia Board of Dentistry

- The amount of complaints they are getting is increasing annually

Amended FY2026

- \$15,000 increase for one time salary supplement to full time state employees, \$30,000 increase for one vehicle and criminal investigator, \$47,000 increase for services based off new positions → \$1,871 net increase

Georgia State Board of Pharmacy

- Ask that the committee adopt the governor's requested changes
- The governor's proposed changes reduce \$25,000 based on actual start date for new positions
- \$161,000 increase funds for new positions and a decrease in \$40,000 for start date

Georgia Board of Health Care Workforce

- No additional dollars to graduate medical education but redirects \$734,000 for grants from medical reimbursements for new residency to rural surgery initiatives and child adolescent psychiatry
- No additional grants for mercer school of medicine or morehouse school of medicine
- No additional money for healthcare practitioner for loan repayment

Georgia Composite Medical Board

- \$5,278,800 state funds and they have \$5,578,810 total funds
 - 500,000 goes to PHP and 500,000 go to sage haven so they have \$4,578,810 in total
 - Licenses and regulates 69,750 professionals and there have been increases annually
 - APRN protocols process, updates, and approvals have almost tripled from 2024
 - \$63,000 increase in state general funds in the amended FY 2026 budget
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