SENATE BILL REPORT
SB 6211

As of January 27, 2026

Title: An act relating to creating uniformity for the process by which cities planning under the growth management act implement real estate excise taxes.

Brief Description: Creating uniformity for the process by which cities planning under the growth management act implement real estate excise taxes.

Sponsors: Senators Wilson, J., Lovelett, Frame and Nobles.

Brief History:
Committee Activity: Local Government: 1/26/26.

Brief Summary of Bill

- Removes the requirement that any county, and the cities within those counties, choosing to fully plan under the Growth Management Act submit a proposition to the voters prior to adopting an ordinance to impose a local real estate excise tax available to fully planning counties.

SENATE COMMITTEE ON LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Staff: Karen Epps (786-7424)

Background: Growth Management Act. The Growth Management Act (GMA) is the comprehensive land use planning framework for counties and cities in Washington. The GMA establishes a significantly wider array of planning duties for fast-growing counties, and the cities within those counties, that are obligated to satisfy all planning requirements of the GMA. Other counties may have opted into fully plan under the GMA and are also obligated to satisfy all planning requirements of the GMA.

18 counties, and the cities within those counties, are required to fully plan under the GMA. An additional 11 counties originally opted to fully plan, although one county later opted out

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under legislation that passed in 2014. Counties that opted into fully planning under the GMA include Benton, Columbia, Douglas, Franklin, Garfield, Kittitas, Pacific, Pend Oreille, Stevens, and Walla Walla counties.

Real Estate Excise Tax. The real estate excise tax (REET) applies to real estate transactions including the sale of property and the transfer of controlling interest in property. The rate applies to the selling price and is usually paid by the seller. The REET is due and payable to the county treasurer in which the property is located on the date of the sale, regardless of the date of recording, except in a controlling interest transfer. The REET is imposed at the following rates:

- 1.1 percent if the selling price is equal to or less than $525,000;
- 1.28 percent on the portion of the selling price greater than $525,000 but equal to or less than $1.525 million;
- 2.75 percent on the portion of the selling price greater than $1.525 million but equal to or less than $3.025 million; and
- 3.0 percent on the portion of the selling price greater than $3.025 million.

Local governments are authorized to impose a local REET in addition to the state rate. The two main local REET options are:

- REET 1—a local government may levy a 0.25 percent REET. The revenues from REET 1 are primarily to be used for capital projects and limited maintenance; and
- REET 2—an additional 0.25 percent REET may be imposed by cities and counties that are fully planning under the GMA.

For jurisdictions that are required to fully plan under the GMA, REET 2 may be imposed by the legislative body and does not require voter approval. Any jurisdiction that chose to fully plan under the GMA must submit the REET 2 proposition to voters.

Local REET capital projects are local government public works projects for planning, acquisition, construction, reconstruction, repair, replacement, rehabilitation, or improvement of:

- streets, roads, highways, sidewalks, street and road lighting systems, traffic signals, and bridges;
- domestic water systems and storm and sanitary sewer systems;
- libraries, parks, recreational facilities, and trails;
- judicial, administrative, law enforcement, and fire protection facilities;
- qualifying airports;
- certain housing projects;
- river flood control projects and certain other waterway flood control projects; and
- technology infrastructure integral to the capital project.

Summary of Bill: The requirement that any county, and the cities within those counties, choosing to fully plan under the GMA submit a proposition to the voters prior to adopting an ordinance imposing REET 2 is removed.

Appropriation: None.

Fiscal Note: Available.

Creates Committee/Commission/Task Force that includes Legislative members: No.

Effective Date: Ninety days after adjournment of session in which bill is passed.