

SUMMARY OF 2026 LEGISLATION

Washington Department Of Revenue
Legislation & Policy And Research & Fiscal Analysis Divisions

April 2026

This report summarizes legislation enacted during the 2026 session of the Washington Legislature that significantly impacts taxes and other programs administered by the Department of Revenue. The summaries are based on information developed by the department's Legislation & Policy (L&P) and Research & Fiscal Analysis (RFA) divisions. The summaries are not intended to cover all technical details or provide a legal interpretation of the bills. Instead, this report is intended to alert readers to newly enacted tax laws and serve as a resource for historical research. The charts beginning on page 18 summarize the fiscal impact of the legislation.

During the 2026 legislative session, the L&P Division analyzed 785 bills and 667 amendments to bills that would impact the department. The L&P Division worked with the legislative liaison and assistant legislative liaison to provide written feedback to legislators and/or legislative staff on 119 of those bills and provided technical and administrative support on 39 bill drafts. The RFA Division completed 306 official fiscal note requests from the Office of Financial Management. RFA also provided legislative staff with 87 draft fiscal notes. The division also provided 424 fiscal estimates to a variety of customers.

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Business & Occupation Tax (B&O)

HB 2487 — Insurance Exemptions and Advanced Computing Surcharge

Chapter 263, Laws of 2026

This bill clarifies that no taxpayer is exempt from business and occupation (B&O) taxes simply because they receive income from insurance companies. Only the taxpayer who paid the insurance premium tax may claim the B&O tax exemption for those premium taxes paid. This clarification of the B&O tax exemption applies retroactively to October 2, 2019.

For taxpayers who owe retroactive taxes related to the B&O premium tax exemption, the bill waives penalties and interest on those taxes and authorizes up to three years to repay the balance.

The bill exempts from the B&O tax any payments received for the sale of annuities.

The bill exempts all insurance companies from the advanced computing surcharge (ACS). Taxpayers in the same affiliated group that are not insurance companies may not claim this exemption. For an affiliated group of businesses in which more than half of its worldwide revenue originates from insurance premiums, the ACS is capped at $25 million for the entire group. The ACS exemption is retroactive to January 1, 2022.

SHB 2089 — Mortgage Interest Exemption from B&O tax

Chapter 131, Laws of 2026

This bill changes the qualifying criteria for the mortgage interest exemption from the business and occupations (B&O) tax. Currently, banks and other lenders may deduct interest income earned from first mortgages from B&O taxes, and this deduction is limited to lenders located in 10 or fewer states.

This bill replaces the rule with a new limit: only lenders with less than $10 billion in annual mortgage originations will qualify, no matter the number of states in which they have locations. This change of restricting the exemption will raise revenue dedicated for the Wildfire Response, Forest Restoration, and Community Resilience Account.

This bill takes effect on July 1, 2026.

HB 6228 — Critical Access Pharmacies and Prescription Drug Warehousing

Chapter 265, Laws of 2026

This bill creates a preferential business and occupation (B&O) tax rate of 0.138% for "critical access pharmacies."

A "critical access pharmacy" is an independent pharmacy that is not owned or operated by a subsidiary or affiliate of any of the following:

- A for-profit entity with more than 10 pharmacy locations nationwide.
- A pharmacy benefit manager.
- A publicly traded company.

A qualifying pharmacy must be one of the following:

- Farther than a 25-mile radius from any other pharmacy.
- The only pharmacy on an island.
- Operated by a tribe.
- The only pharmacy located in a high-poverty census track.
- A pharmacy listed on the Health Care Authority's critical access pharmacy list on or before July 1, 2026.

This bill also repeals the preferential B&O tax rate of 0.138% for warehousing and reselling prescription drugs. For calendar year 2027, the rate will return to the regular wholesaling B&O rate of 0.5%. For calendar year 2028, the rate will drop to a new preferential rate of 0.35%.

This bill takes effect on January 1, 2027.

Capital Gains Tax

HB 1376

Chapter 191, Laws of 2026

Capital Gains Tax Prepayment

This bill authorizes taxpayers to prepay their capital gains tax up to six months before the due date. No interest will accrue on any overpayment made during that payment period. The bill also modifies the definition of "federal net long-term capital gain" used to calculate a taxpayer's Washington long-term capital gains.

This bill takes effect on June 11, 2026.

Energy and Environment

E3SHB 1960

Chapter 260, Laws of 2026

Renewable Energy Exemption

This bill authorizes a personal property tax exemption for eligible renewable energy facilities and electric battery storage systems that begin operating or are repowered after January 1, 2028. Exempt facilities become subject to both:

- A state renewable energy excise tax.
- An optional local renewable energy excise tax.

This bill also:

- Requires the Joint Legislative Audit and Review Committee (JLARC) to review the renewable energy excise tax rates and report its findings to the Legislature by October 31, 2031.
- Removes wind turbine and solar facilities from the list of new construction add-ons in the 101% levy limit calculation, taking effect in tax year 2028.

- Establishes a Local Community Investments program (administered by the Department of Commerce) and certain tribal requirements (administered by the Department of Ecology) to create investment incentives for communities hosting renewable energy projects.
- Repeals previous clean energy incentives for renewable energy facilities and electric battery storage systems.

This bill takes effect January 1, 2028, and applies to property and excise taxes due in 2029 and afterward.

SSB 6355 — Electric Transmission Authority

Chapter 249, Laws of 2026

This bill creates the Washington Electric Transmission Authority (Authority), a public entity responsible for improving the reliability, resilience, and affordability of the state's electric transmission system.

The Authority will make annual payments in lieu of property taxes (PILT) to counties where transmission facilities are located. The bill also creates new accounts in the state treasury for operating and capital expenses related to transmission projects.

The bill takes effect on June 11, 2026.

ES2SHB 2251 — Climate Commitment Account Reorganization

Chapter 219, Laws of 2026

This bill:

- Repeals three Climate Commitment Act (CCA) accounts and replaces them with a CCA Operating Account and a CCA Capital Account.
- Renames the Carbon Emissions Reduction Account as the CCA Transportation Account.
- Changes the distribution of CCA auction revenue into CCA accounts.
- Makes other changes related to the use of CCA funding, spending goals, and reporting.
- Authorizes the CCA Operating Account to fund the Working Families Tax Credit (WFTC) Program. The WFTC Program is currently entirely funded by the General Fund.

The bill takes effect on July 1, 2027.

HB 2367 — Coal-fired Plant Exemptions

Chapter 37, Laws of 2026

This bill removes the existing sales and use tax exemptions for the purchase of coal used to generate electricity. It also applies existing climate regulations to coal-fired facilities and authorizes state agencies to impose additional emission performance standards.

This bill took effect on March 11, 2026.

Estate Tax

ESB 6347

Estate Tax Modifications

Chapter 69, Laws of 2026

This bill restores estate tax rates to the levels that were in place before July 2025. These rates range from 10% and 20%, depending upon the Washington taxable estate of the decedent.

The bill also modifies the applicable exclusion amount (estate tax filing threshold) and updates the maximum deduction for qualified family-owned business estates.

This bill takes effect June 11, 2026, and applies to estates of decedents who die on or after July 1, 2026.

Forest/Timber Excise Tax

HB 1983

Preferential Rate for Sale of Timberland to Governments

Chapter 171, Laws of 2026

The Real Estate Excise Tax (REET) is a tax on the sale of real property. The state rate ranges from 1.1% to 3%. This bill sets a preferential flat state tax rate of 1.28% for the sale of certain forestlands to a governmental entity.

To qualify for this rate, the governmental entity must manage the land consistent with designated forestland or the timberland program for which it was previously classified. The governmental entity must provide the county assessor with a timber management plan or a notice of intent to manage the land as forestland or timberland.

The bill takes effect on June 11, 2026.

SB 5994

Timber Tax Distributions

Chapter 74, Laws of 2026

This bill authorizes a distribution of forest excise tax revenue to school districts that do not impose enrichment levies or excess capital project fund levies during the calendar year.

The distribution is calculated by using the highest levy rate the school district imposed during the previous two years.

The bill takes effect on March 16, 2026.

Housing and Development

ESHB 1408

Community Preservation

Chapter 217, Laws of 2026

Community Preservation & Development Authorities (CPDAs) restore communities that have been adversely affected by the operation of major public facilities, public works, and capital projects.

This bill transfers 30% of the state retail sales and use tax revenue generated at qualified facilities from the General Fund to the CPDA Account.

The bill takes effect on March 25, 2026, with the first transfer occurring by June 30, 2026.

E2SHB 1974 — Land Banking Authorities

Chapter 233, Laws of 2026

This bill authorizes public corporations, public housing authorities, and certain nonprofit organizations to establish a land bank authority (LBA). It also creates a property tax exemption, and a payment in lieu of taxes (PILT) option, for property owned by a qualifying LBA.

At least 50% of the property leased or sold by an LBA must include a covenant or deed restriction that the units will meet affordability requirements for at least 30 years.

The exemption takes effect on June 11, 2026.

HB 2610 — Property Transfer by Nonprofit Organizations

Chapter 102, Laws of 2026

The Nonprofit Homeownership Development exemption provides a property tax exemption for up to 10 years for real property intended exclusively for the development and sale of single-family residences to low-income households.

This bill authorizes exempt property to be loaned, rented, or transferred to another qualifying nonprofit without jeopardizing the exemption or triggering a claw-back provision.

The bill takes effect on June 11, 2026, and applies to property taxes due in 2027 and after.

E2SSB 6027 — Affordable Housing Funding

Chapter 230, Laws of 2026

This bill authorizes local governments to use local sales and use taxes to maintain existing affordable housing and provide rental assistance. The bill also limits the use of grants issued by the All Account program. The bill authorizes property tax exemptions for nonprofits that provide emergency housing.

This bill takes effect on June 11, 2026.

Income Tax

ESSB 6346

Chapter 238, Laws of 2026

Income Tax

This bill imposes a new tax on Washington taxable income for individuals and couples earning more than $1 million. The income tax rate is 9.9%, but is subject to various exclusions, deductions, and credits. The bill also includes several tax relief provisions.

A taxpayer's "Washington base income" is the amount subject to the income tax. It is calculated starting with the taxpayer's federal adjusted gross income (AGI). It is then modified by applicable exclusions and deductions. Finally, applicable tax credits may reduce the amount of income tax owed.

Most exclusions from federal AGI may continue to be excluded from a taxpayer's Washington base income. However, some federally excluded income must be added back, including Washington capital gains, income from state and local bonds, tax credits for state business taxes, loss carryovers, and income from non-grantor trusts.

The standard deduction is $1 million per individual. For spouses or state-registered domestic partners, the combined standard deduction is also $1 million, regardless of filing joint or separate returns. There are additional deductions for charitable contributions, wagering losses, commercial cannabis activities licensed by Washington, and income from U.S. obligations that Washington may not tax.

Tax credits are available for paying the business and occupation (B&O) tax, the public utility tax (PUT), and the capital gains tax. Taxpayers may take credits for income taxes paid to other states.

To reduce tax burdens, the bill:

- Eliminates sales and use taxes for hygiene products, diapers, over-the-counter drugs, investigation services, temporary staffing, live presentations, children's performances, and several categories of software and information technology services.
- Raises the B&O tax threshold to $250,000.
- Exempts hospitals, prescription drug resellers, and certain food wholesalers from the B&O high-grossing business surcharge.
- Changes income thresholds so that more people qualify for the working families tax credit (WFTC).
- Lowers the qualification age for the WFTC to 18 years.
- Funds free school breakfast and lunch.

The bill took effect on March 30, 2026. However, the income tax only applies to income earned in 2028 (collected in 2029) and thereafter. Similarly, many of the tax relief provisions do not take effect until January 1, 2029.

Licenses and Permits

EHB 2681 — **Cannabis Licenses**

Chapter 262, Laws of 2026

This bill increases the cost of cannabis producer, processor, and retailer licenses from $1,381 to $1,781.

The bill takes effect June 11, 2026.

Local Government

ESHB 2442 — **Local Government Taxes**

Chapter 221, Laws of 2026

The bill authorizes cities and counties to impose the following new taxes:

- A local sales and use tax to assist children and families.
- A public health clinic property tax levy, which may be levied as part of the county's general property tax levy, or in addition to it.

The bill establishes and modifies certain property tax levies by:

- Increasing the maximum number of years that voters may authorize single-year and multi-year property tax levy increases.
- Requiring cities or towns with a population of 500,000 or less that create a fire district on or after July 1, 2026, to reduce their statutory maximum rate by the rate levied by the new fire protection district.
- Authorizing counties to choose to levy the veterans' assistance or mental health/developmental disabilities levies as part of their general property tax levy, or in addition to it.
- Exempting from the $5.90 aggregate levy limit (and subjecting to the 1% Constitutional limit) the veterans' assistance, mental health/developmental disabilities, and county public health clinics levies when they are levied separately from the county's general property tax levy; as well as 25 cents of a fire protection district's levy.
- Establishing a levy growth limit factor for veterans' assistance, mental health services/developmental disabilities, and county public health clinics, when they are levied separately from the county's general property tax levy.

This bill expands the use of existing revenue sources by authorizing:

- Real Estate Excise Tax (REET) revenue to be used for the "abatement of nuisance properties."
- Local rental car tax revenue to be used for "criminal justice purposes."
- Housing and related services tax revenue to be used to rehabilitate existing affordable housing units and provide rental assistance.

- Counties or cities to enter into interlocal agreements to issue bonds secured by pooled tax distributions from local sales and use taxes for housing and related services.
- Housing tax revenue to fund operations and maintenance costs of existing affordable or supportive housing units.

The bill takes effect July 1, 2026, except for the provisions authorizing a local sales and use tax to assist children and families, which takes effect January 1, 2027.

SSB 6189

Chapter 78, Laws of 2026

Public Facilities Deadline

This bill removes the deadline for certain local legislative authorities to create an additional public facilities district for regional aquatics and sports facilities.

The bill takes effect on June 11, 2026.

E2SHB 2451

Chapter 141, Laws of 2026

Local Tax Increment Financing

This bill modifies several provisions for the Local Tax Increment Financing (LTIF) program to fund certain public improvements. This bill:

- Excludes emergency medical services (EMS) levies from the definition of regular property taxes.
- Authorizes an adjustment to the LTIF tax allocation base value for taxing districts that implement a property tax levy lid lift.
- Prohibits properties in LTIF areas (in effect prior to June 2, 2026) from qualifying for either of the two 20-year Multi-Family Housing Tax Exemptions (MFTE) from property tax.

The bill takes effect on June 2, 2026, and applies to "increment areas" established afterwards.

Property Taxes

Urban Area Tax Preferences

This bill modifies the Targeted Urban Areas property tax exemption for clean energy transformation business facilities requiring certification by a federal regulatory commission. This bill:

- Authorizes two additional 24-month construction extensions.
- Requires certain labor standard requirements for related facilities receiving the property tax exemption.

The bill takes effect on June 11, 2026.

ESSB 6162 — Property Tax Reform

Chapter 163, Laws of 2026

This bill consolidates the state property tax levy. For taxes due in 2027, the bill sets a tax rate of $2.075355 per $1,000 of assessed value.

The state school levy will once again be subject to the levy growth limitation beginning with taxes due in 2028. By March 1, 2027, the Department of Revenue must report to the Legislature a calculation of the tax rate that would have applied for taxes due in 2027 if the rate had not been set in law.

This bill also:

- Adjusts income thresholds for eligibility and increases levels of exemption (benefit) for the senior citizen and disabled persons property tax exemption program. All participants are exempt from paying the state property tax levy on a qualified primary residence.
- Makes key changes to the combined disposable income (CDI) calculation for participants applying for an exemption or deferral of property taxes on a primary residence under the senior citizen and disabled persons exemption program, the widows and widowers of veterans assistance program, and the property tax deferral programs for seniors and individuals with limited income.

The bill takes effect on June 11, 2026, and applies to property taxes due in 2027.

ESSB 5252 — Assembly Hall Acreage Limit

Chapter 67, Laws of 2026

This bill extends property tax exemptions for public assembly halls and meeting places to include all acreage, rather than limiting the exemption to the first acre.

This bill takes effect on June 11, 2026, and the expanded exemption applies to taxes levied for collection in 2027 and thereafter.

HB 2431 — Assembly Hall Fundraising Limit

Chapter 63, Laws of 2026

This bill increases the maximum number of days allowed for regularly scheduled fundraising at assembly halls exempt from property tax. Fundraising is generally considered pecuniary gain, which was limited to 15 days per year to retain the tax exemption. The bill raises the limit to 50 days per year, but only for regularly scheduled fundraising activities and not for other types of pecuniary gain.

This bill takes effect on June 11, 2026. The expanded exemption applies to taxes levied for collection in 2027 and thereafter.

Family Burial Grounds

This bill authorizes family burial grounds on private property. The bill also designates private burial grounds as a lawful place for the disposition of human remains, subject to requirements and restrictions. The bill exempts family burial grounds from certain requirements applicable to private cemeteries.

The bill takes effect on June 11, 2026, with property conveyance disclosure requirements effective January 1, 2027.

Sales and Use Taxes

ESSB 6346

Chapter 238, Laws of 2026

Sales Tax Adjustments to 2025 Sales Tax Law

This bill enacted the income tax (listed in the income tax section). But the bill also made adjustments to the sales and use tax law (SB 5814) enacted by the legislature in 2025. Part X of the bill:

- Partially repeals the 2025 imposition of sales taxes on specified services, but not until January 1, 2029.
- Excludes temporary staffing services for hospital-based clinics from the definition of a retail sale.
- Excludes specified activities from the definition of "live presentations."
- Exempts sales of certain retail services to schools and libraries from retail sales and use taxes.

The changes to certain retail services, except for the partial repeal, take effect on July 1, 2026.

ESSB 6231

Chapter 266, Laws of 2026

Data Center Equipment Sales Tax Exemption

The state issues certificates to exempt data center equipment from sales and use taxes. These certificates may be issued to businesses that (1) build new data centers or (2) refurbish pre-existing data centers. The tenants of these data center facilities may apply for exemption certificates as well.

This bill expires existing sales and use tax exemption certificates for data centers that qualified through the "refurbishment" of a pre-existing facility. The bill also prevents the department from issuing new certificates, on or after July 1, 2026, for data centers that may have previously qualified through the "refurbishment" of a pre-existing data center.

Newly constructed data centers may still apply for an exemption certificate and purchase eligible equipment that is exempt from sales and use tax. However, the bill changes which types of server equipment are exempt.

The bill removes "replacement" server equipment from the definition of eligible server equipment, thereby making replacement server equipment subject to retail sales and use taxes. Exemption certificates will only provide a sales and use tax exemption certificate for the "first round" of original server equipment installed in a data center. The exemption certificate will not apply to additional server equipment installed to replace original server equipment when it reaches the end of its useful life, commonly referred to as a "server refresh."

This bill takes effect on July 1, 2026.

SB 6244

Hazardous Substance Tax Exemption

Chapter 164, Laws of 2026

This bill extends the existing hazardous substance tax (HST) exemption for products used to protect agricultural crops.

The HST is a tax on the first possession of hazardous substances in Washington. For fiscal year 2026, the tax rate is $1.48 per barrel for petroleum products. Non-petroleum products, such as insecticides and pesticides, are taxed at 0.7% of their wholesale value.

Hazardous substances that are used exclusively as agricultural crop protection products are exempt from the HST. To qualify for the exemption, the substance must be warehoused in or transported to or from Washington, and the person in possession must not otherwise use, manufacture, package for sale, or sell the substance in this state.

The exemption was scheduled to expire on January 1, 2028.

The bill takes effect on June 11, 2026, and the new extension expires on January 1, 2038.

Tax Code Implementation

SHB 2334

Penny Rounding Tax Treatment

Chapter 138, Laws of 2026

Due to the federal government's decision to eliminate the minting of pennies, this bill establishes rules for rounding cash transactions and calculating taxes. This bill authorizes cash transactions to be rounded to the nearest nickel, but other forms of payment are not rounded. Customers may pay the total price of any transaction without rounding if the customer has the exact amount. For transactions with a mix of cash and other types of payment, only the cash payment may be rounded.

This bill limits rounding only to the payment amount — thus rounding does not change the amount of tax owed or collected. The amount of tax due may not be rounded. All taxes and fees must be calculated based upon the selling price before rounding. The business and occupations (B&O) tax does not apply to rounded-up amounts kept by a business, and no tax deduction is allowed for rounded-down amounts forgiven by a business.

The new rounding rules preempt all local rules or local tax codes.

This bill takes effect on June 11, 2026.

ESSB 6113

Chapter 250, Laws of 2026

Tax Administration

This bill corrects drafting errors and technical issues in previously enacted tax legislation. This bill is intended to increase administrative efficiency and ease compliance burdens for the public by simplifying and aligning statutory language with current practice.

This bill has multiple effective dates, some of which are retroactive.

Transportation

ESHB 2711

Chapter 255, Laws of 2026

Transportation Resources

This bill modifies several taxes related to transportation:

- Repeals the luxury aircraft tax (enacted in 2025) but increases aircraft registration fees and aircraft excise and fuel taxes.
- Provides that a city or unincorporated county area annexed into a Public Transportation Benefit Area (PTBA) is subject to all the PTBA's taxes, liabilities, and obligations. A newly annexed city must stop imposing existing transit sales and use taxes.
- Aligns the sales and use tax for vessels on the value, and does not allow a deduction for a like-kind trade-in.
- Clarifies that there is no deduction for like-kind trade-in property when the luxury tax applies to a qualifying motor vehicle under the use tax.
- Clarifies that tribal and non-resident retail sales and use tax exemptions also apply to the luxury tax.
- Exempts motor homes from the motor vehicle luxury tax from July 1, 2026, through December 31, 2026.
- Creates a motor vehicle luxury tax penalty and interest waiver program for tax reporting periods through June 30, 2026.

Some provisions of this bill, including the repeal of the luxury aircraft tax, took effect March 31, 2026. Other provisions have staggered effective dates.

State General Fund

Bill Number	Bill Title	FY 2026	FY 2027	2025-27 Biennium	FY 2028	FY 2029	2027-29 Biennium
E2SHB 1170	AI content notices	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
2E SHB 1210	Urban area tax preferences	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
HB 1376	Capital gains tax prepayment	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
E SHB 1408	Community authority funding	($810,000)	($3,940,000)	($4,750,000)	($3,480,000)	($3,620,000)	($7,100,000)
2SHB 1859	Housing dev./ religious orgs.	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
E3SHB 1960	Renewable energy	$0	$0	$0	$0	($150,000)	($150,000)
E2SHB 1974	Land banking authorities	Indeterminate					
HB 1983	Timberland definition/REET	$0	($60,000)	($60,000)	($65,000)	($71,000)	($136,000)
SHB 2089	Taxes on loan interest	$0	$6,100,000	$6,100,000	$15,300,000	$16,100,000	$31,400,000
HB 2091	Bargaining/ employee info.	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
SHB 2239	Family burial grounds	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
E2SHB 2251	Climate commit. act accounts	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
SHB 2334	Cash transactions/ pennies	Minimal impact					

Bill Number	Bill Title	FY 2026	FY 2027	2025-27 Biennium	FY 2028	FY 2029	2027-29 Biennium
HB 2367	Coal-fired electric plant			Confidential taxpayer information			
HB 2431	Nonprofit halls/ fundraising	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
E SHB 2442	Local government fund use	$0	$90,000	$90,000	$230,000	$240,000	$470,000
E2SHB 2451	Local tax increment fin.	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
EHB 2487	Insurer taxes	$0	$17,300,000	$17,300,000	$18,100,000	$18,500,000	$36,600,000
HB 2610	Nonprofit housing providers	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
E HB 2681	Cannabis license fees	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
E SHB 2711	Transportation resources	($4,100,000)	$0	($4,100,000)	$0	$0	$0
E SSB 5252	Assembly halls/ property tax			Indeterminate			
SB 5994	Timber tax distributions	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
2SSB 6027	Affordable housing funding			Indeterminate			
E SSB 6113	Tax administration	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
SB 6132	Inland port district debt	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
SSB 6149	Public facilities funding	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0

Bill Number	Bill Title	FY 2026	FY 2027	2025-27 Biennium	FY 2028	FY 2029	2027-29 Biennium
E SSB 6162	Property tax	$0	$0	$0	$500,000	$1,500,000	$2,000,000
E SB 6228	Prescription drugs/taxes	$0	$24,400,000	$24,400,000	$52,200,000	$42,800,000	$95,000,000
E SSB 6231	Data center tax exemptions	$0	$63,000,000	$63,000,000	$69,220,000	$71,260,000	$140,480,000
E SSB 6346	Tax on millionaires	$0	($47,600,000)	($47,600,000)	($52,700,000)	$2,313,980,000	$2,261,280,000
SSB 6355	Electric transmission system	Indeterminate					
	Net General Fund Impact	**($4,910,000)**	**$59,290,000**	**$54,380,000**	**$99,305,000**	**$2,460,539,000**	**$2,559,844,000**

State funds other than General Funds

Bill Number	Bill Title	Fund Name	FY 2026	FY 2027	2025-27 Biennium	FY 2028	FY 2029	2027-29 Biennium
E SHB 1408	Community authority funding	Community Preservation and Development Authority Account	$810,000	$3,940,000	$4,750,000	$3,480,000	$3,620,000	$7,100,000
E3SHB 1960	Renewable energy	NEW	$0	$0	$0	$0	$50,000	$50,000
HB 1983	Timberland definition/ REET	City County Assistance Account	$0	($1,000)	($1,000)	($1,000)	($1,000)	($2,000)
HB 1983	Timberland definition/ REET	Education Legacy Trust Account	$0	($11,000)	($11,000)	($12,000)	($13,000)	($25,000)
HB 1983	Timberland definition/ REET	Public Works Assistance Account	$0	($4,000)	($4,000)	($4,000)	($5,000)	($9,000)
SHB 2089	Taxes on loan interest	Workforce Education Investment Account	$0	$1,000,000	$1,000,000	$2,400,000	$2,500,000	$4,900,000
EHB 2487	Insurer taxes	Workforce Education Investment Account	$0	$2,600,000	$2,600,000	$2,800,000	$2,800,000	$5,600,000
E SHB 2711	Transportation resources	Multimodal Transportation Account	$0	($3,174,000)	($3,174,000)	$3,828,000	$3,728,000	$7,556,000

Bill Number	Bill Title	Fund Name	FY 2026	FY 2027	2025-27 Biennium	FY 2028	FY 2029	2027-29 Biennium
E SHB 2711	Transportation resources	Sustainable Aviation Fuel Account	($700,000)	($4,100,000)	($4,800,000)	($4,300,000)	($4,400,000)	($8,700,000)
E SSB 6231	Data center tax exemptions	Multimodal Transportation Account	$0	$0	$0	$1,570,000	$1,620,000	$3,190,000
E SSB 6231	Data center tax exemptions	Performance Audits of Government Account	$0	$100,000	$100,000	$110,000	$120,000	$230,000
SB 6244	Ag. crop products/tax ex.	Model Toxics Control Capital Account	$0	$0	$0	($72,000)	($168,000)	($240,000)
E SSB 6346	Tax on millionaires	Multimodal Transportation Account	$0	$0	$0	($851,000)	($6,616,000)	($7,467,000)
E SSB 6346	Tax on millionaires	Performance Audits of Government Account	$0	($78,000)	($78,000)	($87,000)	($616,000)	($703,000)
E SSB 6346	Tax on millionaires	Workforce Education Investment Account	$0	$1,200,000	$1,200,000	$1,300,000	$46,600,000	$47,900,000
E SB 6347	Estate tax rates	Education Legacy Trust Account	$0	($41,100,000)	($41,100,000)	($170,000,000)	($170,700,000)	($340,700,000)
		State Funds Other Than General Fund	**$110,000**	**$(39,628,000)**	**$(39,518,000)**	**$(159,839,000)**	**$(121,481,000)**	**$(281,320,000)**