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SUPERIOR COURT OF STATE OF WASHINGTON IN AND FOR COUNTY OF KING

)	
WILL KNEDLIK, <i>qua</i> a citizen and taxpayer,)	CAUSE NO. 07-2-27754-4SEA
)	
Plaintiff,)	
	)	MOTION TO AMEND THE NOMINAL BALLOT
versus	)	TITLE AND FOR RELATED RELIEF WITHIN A
	)	COMPLAINT FOR RELIEF UNDER UNIFORM
Hon. DAN SATTERBERG, <i>qua</i> an acting	)	DECLARATORY JUDGMENTS ACT AND FOR
Prosecuting Attorney for King County; Hon.	)	INJUNCTIVE RELIEF, IF REQUIRED, FOR: (1)
SHERRIL HUFF, <i>qua</i> an elections officer	)	JUDICIAL DETERMINATIONS OF FACTUAL
for King County; Hon. PAT MC CARTHY,	)	INFORMATION, AND OF FINANCIAL DATA,
<i>qua</i> an elections officer for Pierce County;	)	NECESSARY AND SUFFICIENT TO IDENTIFY
Hon. CAROLYN DIEPENBROCK, <i>qua</i> an	)	BOTH IN THE BALLOT TITLE, AND ALSO IN
elections officer for Snohomish County; and	)	AN EXPLANATORY STATEMENT: (A) CIRCA
Hon. SAM REED, <i>qua</i> the chief elections	)	\$157.5 BILLION IN LOCAL-OPTION TAXING
officer for the state of Washington,	)	AUTHORITY TO BE REQUESTED BY SUCH
	)	TAX BALLOT, OVER 50 YEARS, FROM 2008
Defendants,	)	TO 2058, AND (B) \$157.5 BILLION IN TAX
	)	COSTS CREATING A LIABILITY OF \$144,000,
and	)	PER HOUSEHOLD, FOR TAXPAYERS OBLI-
	)	GATED FOR SAID TAXES IN KING COUNTY,
CENTRAL PUGET SOUND REGIONAL	)	IN PIERCE COUNTY AND IN SNOHOMISH
TRANSIT AUTHORITY, <i>qua</i> an entity con-	)	COUNTY; (2) JUDICIAL SUPERVISION FOR
stituted pursuant to RCW 81.104 and RCW	)	PREPARATIONS OF ALL OFFICIAL VOTERS
81.112; REGIONAL TRANSPORTATION	)	PAMPHLETS AND OF ALL OTHER MANDA-
INVESTMENT DISTRICT PLANNING	)	TORY DISCLOSURES TO TAXPAYERS AS TO
COMMITTEE, <i>qua</i> an entity constituted	)	SAID \$157.5 BILLION TAX BALLOT; AND (3)
pursuant to RCW 36.120.030; EXPERT	)	JUDICIAL PROHIBITION OF ANY ELECTION
REVIEW PANEL, <i>qua</i> an entity constituted	)	AS TO ANY SUCH LOCAL-OPTION TAX AB-
pursuant to RCW 81.104.110; and PUGET	)	SENT, AND UNTIL, EVERY CONDITION PRE-
SOUND REGIONAL COUNCIL, <i>qua</i> an	)	CEDENT, ABSOLUTE, REQUIRED BY STATE
entity constituted pursuant to RCW 47.80,	)	STATUTES PRIOR TO VALID BALLOTING IS
	)	FULFILLED WHOLLY BY EACH RELEVANT
Interested Parties.	)	PARTY HEREIN, ALL <i>CUM</i> RESERVATIONS
)	

Comes now Plaintiff WILL KNEDLIK, and moves this Honorable Court to amend unlawful ballot-title, explanatory-statement and other elections materials for a "Roads And Transit" (hereafter RAT) tax proposition, as nominally authorized pursuant to RCW 29A.36.071, and for related relief, as expedited pursuant to RCW 29A.36.090, in all respects necessary and sufficient to cure pending violations of state-and-federal constitutional guarantees and of other statutory rights owed to all citizens, and confusion by voters, as indicated more fully below, and as further implicated in a Petition to Appeal Ballot Title and Explanatory Statement in Cause No. 07-2-28463-0SEA, which is hereby incorporated herein by this reference, thereto, together with Plaintiff's Complaint for Relief on file.

I. RELIEF REQUESTED

1. Amend unlawful ballot-title and explanatory-statement materials nominally authorized by the Office of King County Prosecutor, under RCW 29A.36.071, in order accurately to identify:

a. \$157.412 billion in added-and-reauthorized tax authority to be requested jointly by a regional transit authority, and by a regional transportation investment district planning committee, for several regional taxes to be collected between 2008 and 2058 from taxpayers in King County, in Pierce County, and in Snohomish County, pursuant to the RAT tax-ballot proposal scheduled for an election on November 6, 2007, including identified division of \$157.412 billion whereby:

i. \$141.312 billion of said RAT taxes would be allocated during those 50 years for the use of Interested Party CENTRAL PUGET SOUND REGIONAL TRANSIT AUTHORITY, as directly documented by Exhibit A attached hereto and incorporated herein by this reference thereto; and

ii. \$16.1 billion of said RAT taxes would be allocated during a part of that first half-century for the use of a regional transportation investment district that is to be formed to supersede and to replace Interested Party REGIONAL TRANSPORTATION INVESTMENT DISTRICT PLAN-MOTION TO AMEND THE NOMINAL BALLOT TITLE AND FOR RELATED RELIEF - 2

NING COMMITTEE (if RAT taxes were to be lawfully approved by local voters at the polls);

b. \$1,870 in RAT tax costs per year per household to be imposed on average regionally, from 2008 to 2058, if inflation increases tax revenues as projected under Interested Parties' tax model, as squarely documented by Exhibit B attached hereto and incorporated herein by this reference;

c. \$134,540 in RAT tax liability between 2008 and 2058, for each regional household, to be created by voter approval of the RAT tax ballot (*i.e.* based on simple division of \$157.412 billion in local tax costs by 1.17 million current household to be thereby obligated for said tax liability);

d. factual information and fiscal data statutorily required to be identified in the ballot title, pursuant to RCW 81.104.140(7)-(8), which was erroneously omitted from the nominal ballot title approved by Defendant DAN SATTERBERG, and wrongly defended after receipt of notice as to error, as documented by Exhibit C attached hereto and incorporated herein by this reference; and

e. were Sound Transit to purport any tax-authorization amount other than \$157.412 billion to the court, then specific documentation as to when, by how much and by what legal means the tax rates to be presented to voters on November 6, 2007 would yield taxes less-than-\$157.412 billion;

2. Void nominal statutory authority for a ballot title of more-than-75 words, pursuant to section 9, Chapter 311, Laws of 2006, as violative of multiple state-and-federal constitutional terms:

a. Section 12, Article I of the Washington State Constitution, prohibiting special privileges and immunities, including for a special ballot title for a **single** district as yet unformed, and Section 28(b), Article VI, also prohibiting special legislation for "assessment or collection of taxes";

b. Section 19, Article I of the Washington State Constitution, which requires all elections of every kind to be "free and equal," and which further provides that "no power, civil or military, shall at any time interfere to prevent the free exercise of the right of suffrage" on said dual bases;

MOTION TO AMEND THE NOMINAL BALLOT TITLE AND FOR RELATED RELIEF - 3

c. The Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution – which likewise requires that suffrage be free and equal, pursuant to due process and to equal protection, without the 59th Legislature of this state violating the long-standing statutory requirement limiting ballot titles for all local proposals to 75 words in order to bias one election outcome through legislated falsities;

3. Order all named Defendants herein, who are each elected or appointed public officials, to ensure a “free and equal” RAT tax election through any-and-all acts necessary and sufficient to:

a. provide all election materials to every eligible voter in a form which is either identical, or else substantially identical **and** preapproved by this Honorable Court as to any deviation(s); and

b. eliminate the potential for confusion as to already-commenced advertising, marketing and promotional activities related to the RAT tax ballot, as “Proposition 1,” by ensuring that no other “Proposition 1” designation is employed for any county, city or other jurisdictional ballot at the election to be held on November 6, 2007 in King County, Pierce County or Snohomish County, including but not limited to such usage for an emergency-services levy within King County; and

4. Undertake continuing jurisdiction over and continuing supervision as to and for all issues, elements, disputes components, and aspects of the RAT tax election, including but not limited to:

a. review for form and substance of the district-wide mailing required by provisions of RCW 81.104.140(8), with a draft submission within five court days after entry of an Order herein; and

b. review of the appropriateness for injunctive relief for failures as to compliance with those statutory conditions precedent, absolute, necessary for any valid balloting on November 6, 2007 or on any other date thereafter, as pleaded, on notice of a separate motion for such purpose; and

5. Take such further actions as are necessary and sufficient to protect every constitutional guarantee, statutory right and other benefit owed citizens of this state as voters and as taxpayers.

II. STATEMENT OF FACTS

The relevant facts are as stated in Plaintiff's Complaint for Relief and in Citizens Against RTID's subsequent Petition to Appeal Ballot Title and Explanatory Statement in Cause No. 07-2-28463-0SEA, which are each incorporated herein by reference, with the following exceptions:

As Exhibit A indicates, the tax authorization to be requested by means of the RAT tax ballot, *sub silentio*, and resulting tax costs for over 2.75 million citizens in King County, Pierce County and Snohomish County, as thereby concealed from regional taxpayers, is \$157.412 billion (rather than \$157.5 billion first pleaded by Plaintiff based on less-complete information then available);

As Exhibit B indicates, the resulting \$157.412 billion in tax costs for local residents thereby creates a \$134,540 tax liability for each of 1.17 million current households (rather than \$144,000 per household initially pleaded by Plaintiff based on less-inclusive data earlier available); and

As Exhibit A also indicates, Citizens Against RTID's parallel Petition to Appeal Ballot Title and Explanatory Statement thus understates both actual tax authorization and also real tax costs for taxpayers by almost exactly \$110 billion (*i.e.* CAR's \$47.7 billion versus \$157.412 billion).

III. STATEMENT OF ISSUES

The major issues underlying this motion involve those actions necessary and sufficient to provide each voter with quintessential factual information and financial data adequate to conform to minimally acceptable disclosures as to what is certainly the largest local-option tax election in the 118-year history of this state, at \$157.412 billion, and for what appears probably to constitute the biggest local-option tax ballot in the 231-year history of the United States, since 1776, given not just strict-scrutiny duties imposed upon this Honorable Court by the Fourteenth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution to ensure fair elections, but given the greater protections afforded to each

citizen of this state as a legal voter by section 19, Article I of the Washington State Constitution, which guarantees that “[a]ll Elections shall be free and equal, and no power, civil or military, shall at any time interfere to prevent the free exercise of the right of suffrage” on said dual bases.

Thus, the central issue presented is whether this Honorable Court shall affirmatively take those steps quintessential in order to allow voters to **know** that we are being asked by the RAT tax ballot to impose \$157.412 billion in added-and-reauthorized tax costs on ourselves, on our children and on our grandchildren, over the next half century, or whether the court will allow the kind of sleights-of-hand that has divided our state Supreme Court as to far-less-than-forthrightly disclosed taxes, repeatedly, and that has otherwise flummoxed most-or-all members of that court, as is identified in greater detail in direct quotations set forth in the Complaint herein (at page 9).

IV. EVIDENCE RELIED ON

Evidence relied on is primarily facts provided in Citizens Against RTID’s Petition and in its attachments, with financial data therein corrected, for a \$110 billion arithmetical error, from a failure to complete all required mathematical calculations for the full 50 years of RAT taxation at issue herein (*i.e.* primarily through Exhibits A and B, attached hereto, as developed directly from fiscal material presented by Sound Transit to its Interested Party EXPERT REVIEW PANEL), in order thereby to document with the fullest accuracy feasible, as of this September 11, 2007, those four principal pieces of financial information which all citizens need to know in order for there to be a minimally informed “free and equal” election at which voters can grant their final legislative authority either to approve, or else to reject, a \$157.412 billion RAT tax proposal to those voters eligible among all citizens of this state with the full “right of suffrage” as to such RAT tax ballot (as taxpayers), and which Interested Party CENTRAL PUGET SOUND REGIONAL TRANSIT MOTION TO AMEND THE NOMINAL BALLOT TITLE AND FOR RELATED RELIEF - 6

AUTHORITY and Interested Party RTID appear to be cooperating jointly to conceal (as tax takers): (1) \$157.412 billion in tax authority from voters; (2) \$157.412 billion in tax costs for taxpayers; (3) \$1,870 in average annual costs to each household over the 50-year period of the half-century term of the tax authorization (before any reballoting as to local-option taxes to be approved by a lawful favorable vote); and (4) \$134,500 in tax liability for each current household based on basic arithmetic (*i.e.* \$157.412 billion in real tax costs divided by 1.17 million households in the district).

Citizens Against RTID's studied reliance on core fiscal facts is entirely sound, legally as well as logically, and it errs only because its agents stopped counting multiple decades before those taxes at the heart of most urgent issues before this Honorable Court would be collected – and, hence, fails to identify almost exactly \$110 billion of the actual \$157.412 billion in tax costs hidden from voters.

V. AUTHORITY RELIED ON

More than 125 years have passed since Oliver Wendell Holmes, Jr., originally published *The Common Law*, in 1881, and still longer since he presented the underlying Lowell Lectures.

In the first of those 12 presentations in Boston – wherein the devolutionary genius of the common law was explicated – Mr. Holmes articulated the one legal precept needed and adequate for properly resolving this motion simply requesting **reasonable disclosure** to citizens, as voters, as to \$157.412 billion in tax authority being pursued from us *sub silentio* (as voters), as well as to \$157.412 billion in tax costs to be thereby imposed on us through sleights-of hand (as taxpayers): “even a dog distinguishes between being stumbled over and being kicked” (November 23, 1880).

Had Mark Twain really had this insight into the common law, as commonly misascribed, then he almost certainly would have noticed that any gap remaining in a canine brain after a first such thump to the skull would indubitably be filled by a second blow to the head, as is in play in

this instance respecting \$141.312 billion as nearly 90 percent of the largest tax increase in history here once again being pursued by Sound Transit, deceptively, without identifying tax costs for its taxpayers (after having previously divided our state Supreme Court, in the same cunning fashion, as to less-than-\$2 billion in “trial” tax authority likewise concealed from its voters, and otherwise flummoxed most Justices of our state’s highest court, as outlined by quotations in the pleadings).

Even a dog would notice repetition of the same *modus operandi* being utilized by Sound Transit, in 2007, through a second ballot title evidencing the same lack of *bona fides*, as before, to exploit every possible active-and-passive gimmick to hide fully \$157.412 billion, from its tax authorizers, both as voters and also as taxpayers – or still-worse *mala fides* through even less-full disclosure of financial information as to tax costs to taxpayers than it revealed in its earlier ballot title, in 1996, albeit **only because** the late-Hon. Norm Maleng forced more financial information to be identified, in that 1996 ballot title, than is provided by the nominally approved ballot title now before this Honorable Court, and compelled more fiscal data, then, despite affirmative opposition to financial disclosures by Sound Transit’s agents at all points up to his courageous actions at that time – particularly if such dog had observed the public disputes among sitting members of our state Supreme Court caused by precisely such manipulative omissions to dupe voters in what have been, despite that singular valor of Mr. Maleng, **far-less-than-free and unequal** elections!

However, while the station of this Honorable Court is in no way canine, its constitutional, statutory and equitable roles squarely position it as a legal watchdog, charged with a vigilance of the highest order quintessential for protection of the “free and equal” tax election currently being undermined by Sound Transit’s hide-the-ball devices as to tax costs, on a repeat basis, and with constitutional-and-statutory duties indisputably imposed on all state judges by the decisional law

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of this state, in case after case, so as to prohibit not simply any lapdog approach, which of course is so remote from the stance of the court as to be inapposite herein, but also any slumber as legal guardian, since the words of our state Supreme Court, time after time, could not be more explicit.

While jurisprudence of our state as to requirements for “free and equal” elections is both extensive, volumetrically, and also expansive, in terms of striking down state legislation judged to have denied “free and equal” suffrage to state citizens – as will be amply documented when reserved constitutional rights are litigated to set aside any RAT taxes resulting from any failure to fulfill all interrelated constitutional and statutory obligations, including but not limited to each condition precedent, absolute and otherwise, stated in the pleadings herein – the point here is the need for this Honorable Court to put a stop to patently inequitable misconduct now being used in order to **cover-up \$157.412 billion in tax costs from those voters thereby being manipulated** to grant that \$157.412 billion in tax authority through numerous sleights-of-hand, and thus to take out that very fundamental constitutional defect from the bill of particulars to result from myriad wrongdoing to this September 11th both by Sound Transit, and also by the RTID, and, therefore, most elements of that wrongdoing is neither germane to nor appropriately set out in this briefing.

However, central elements identified by our state Supreme Court in *Foster v. Irrigation District*, 102 Wn.2d 395 (1984), based on conduct “infringing on the right of suffrage” (at 397), are essential for a careful review by this Honorable Court, not merely because the claims therein were grounded squarely on “due process, equal protection and the right to suffrage” at the heart of this motion, nor only because our state’s highest court not only voided a state statute, but also mandated both that taxpayers who lived outside a special-purpose taxing district must thereafter be allowed “to vote in district elections” as to tax costs impacting upon them, and also that the

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taxing district “must also repay appellants the moneys assessed on their property for the period during which they were denied this right” (at 410), but, more crucially, because of those grounds on which such rather remarkable acts were undertaken by our state’s highest judicial authority.

In particular, while acknowledging that the “right to vote is fundamental under both the United States and Washington Constitutions,” in *Foster*, the Supreme Court directly determined that “the Washington Constitution goes further to safeguard this right than does the federal constitution” (at 404), prior to outlining specific debates and votes within this state’s Constitutional Convention in 1889, and concluding that such framing of and subsequent interpretations from that charter yield a constitutional history that “offers several principles here,” noting first that the “right of all constitutionally qualified citizens to vote is fundamental to our representative form of government” (at 407), identifying next that, in most instances, limits to the right to vote must “be based upon a compelling state interest and the state must demonstrate that no less restrictive measures are available to achieve this interest” (at 408), and noticing then that the United States Supreme Court’s analysis in *Ball v. James*, 451 U.S. 355 (1981), is “inconsistent with Const. art. 1, [sec.] 19 as interpreted by two of this state’s leading “free and equal” suffrage decisions from 1921 and from 1941, after taking care to “calm any fear that we might be subverting the federal guaranty under the guise of interpreting our own constitution, rather than going beyond the confines of the federal constitution on state constitutional grounds” as to greater protections here (at 408), and before concluding that opinion’s rather extended legal analysis by stating squarely: “Whether the right to vote is in fact so apportioned is subject to strict judicial scrutiny” (at 410).

In due course, this Honorable Court may well be requested to weigh factors subject to a degree of nuance in order to determine whether elements of the RAT tax election on November

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6, 2007 are properly apportioned, in some respect or another, but nuance is not applicable herein, since the **cover-up of \$157.412 billion in tax costs from the very voters being asked for taxes** authorized at the remarkable level of \$157.412 billion requires no nice apportioning (particularly since the same agency has played the same game, previously, with greatly adverse consequences not just for citizens played the fool, as voters and as taxpayers, but for the state's judicial branch).

Simply stated, neither legally nor logically could the largest local-option tax authorization ballot in all of American history be **even minimally sufficient for any truly fair election**, under due process and equal protection terms of the Fourteenth Amendment, by any method exploited affirmatively to withhold \$157.412 billion in tax costs from those voters who are to pay over that in fact gigantic amount of tax dollars for the next half century – along with our children and with our grandchildren – **much less reasonably tolerable** under substantially more demanding legal requirements for providing a genuinely “free and equal” election under this state's Constitution, as was and as is statutorily required by the United States Congress, through its legislation adopted on February 22, 1889, which imposed terms on lawful admission to statehood requiring our state Constitution not merely to be republican in form (as an entirely standard proviso), nor simply to avoid repugnance to the United States Constitution (as also ordinary), but further to afford explicit regard to “the principles of the Declaration of Independence” (Section 4, Enabling Act of 1889).

In short, while our state Supreme Court has correctly recognized the constitutional reality of our state's very broad protections for the People's ultimate legislative power, here, to guaranty “free and equal” elections – as well as for popular electoral supervision both for every nonjudicial elected official and also for the judiciary – its focus on the state Constitutional Convention leaves unattended a true origin of the genuine quintessential for “free and equal” elections, whereunder

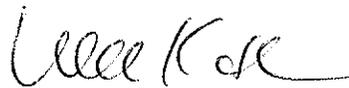
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“no power, civil or military, shall at any time interfere to prevent the free exercise of the right of suffrage,” on said dual bases, nor may any three-card-monte dealt by Sound Transit or the RTID veil \$157.412 billion in tax costs from those thus enticed to approve and so required to pay them.

Much as treaty, statutory, organic and constitutional law devolved inexorably from reality of the common law plainly identified by Mr. Holmes nearly 127 years ago – in formally noticing that “even a dog distinguishes between being stumbled over and being kicked” – an obligation to honor “the principles of the Declaration of Independence” not only informed the state Constitutional Convention, in 1889, but yielded both our state’s broad constitutional protections for “free and equal” elections for every citizen, and also our state judicial branch’s heightened obligations to protect against later impingements on “the free exercise of the right of suffrage,” whether in good-faith or in bad-faith, in the wide variety of contests as to elective office, recall petitions and tax balloting, *inter alia*, wherein state courts here have repeatedly applied section 19 of Article I, during nearly 12 decades now, and whereunder *Foster* indisputably charges this Honorable Court with “strict judicial scrutiny” of the RAT tax ballot’s veiling, from all voters, of \$157.412 billion in taxes, \$1,870 in average per-household tax costs, and \$134,500 in per-household tax liabilities.

Thus, the substance of Citizens Against RTID’s motion should be granted, with substitutions of Exhibits A and B attached hereto for CAR’s deficient arithmetic, and additional relief herein requested by this motion should be likewise granted as required for a “free and equal” election.

DATED this 11th day of September, 2007.



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Roads and Transit Annual Tax Collections

Year	Sound Move Phase 1 Taxes	Sound Transit Phase 2 Taxes	RTID Road Taxes	Combined Total Tax Collections	Total Annual Tax/Capita	Total Annual Tax/Household
2008	358,052,600	\$269,083,900	\$76,272,000	\$703,408,500	\$255	\$636
2009	375,377,700	\$370,767,900	\$242,975,000	\$989,120,600	\$350	\$872
2010	392,257,600	\$387,414,000	\$254,100,000	\$1,033,771,600	\$361	\$884
2011	410,588,600	\$405,544,500	\$277,000,000	\$1,093,133,100	\$377	\$920
2012	431,271,900	\$426,039,300	\$298,000,000	\$1,155,311,200	\$393	\$957
2013	453,586,400	\$448,063,300	\$324,000,000	\$1,225,649,700	\$412	\$1,000
2014	477,186,800	\$471,325,500	\$348,000,000	\$1,296,512,300	\$430	\$1,041
2015	502,228,700	\$496,044,900	\$352,000,000	\$1,350,273,600	\$443	\$1,069
2016	528,465,100	\$521,850,000	\$385,000,000	\$1,435,315,100	\$465	\$1,119
2017	555,398,700	\$548,388,200	\$420,000,000	\$1,523,786,900	\$487	\$1,171
2018	582,591,600	\$575,147,600	\$441,000,000	\$1,598,739,200	\$505	\$1,211
2019	610,869,300	\$603,144,800	\$456,000,000	\$1,670,014,100	\$521	\$1,248
2020	641,075,900	\$633,244,600	\$457,000,000	\$1,731,320,500	\$535	\$1,277
2021	674,484,900	\$666,481,300	\$461,000,000	\$1,801,966,200	\$552	\$1,312
2022	709,650,900	\$701,213,200	\$481,000,000	\$1,891,864,100	\$574	\$1,361
2023	746,333,100	\$737,393,400	\$497,000,000	\$1,980,726,500	\$596	\$1,407
2024	784,959,000	\$775,405,700	\$519,000,000	\$2,079,364,700	\$620	\$1,459
2025	825,708,400	\$815,503,800	\$556,000,000	\$2,197,212,200	\$649	\$1,522
2026	868,856,900	\$857,781,100	\$577,000,000	\$2,303,638,000	\$675	\$1,577
2027	914,404,000	\$902,163,000	\$616,000,000	\$2,432,567,000	\$706	\$1,645
Subtotals	11,843,348,100	11,612,000,000	\$8,038,347,000	\$31,493,695,100	\$9,900	\$23,700
% S-Total	38%	37%	26%	100%	\$495	\$1,185
	MVET Eliminated				^--Avg Tax per Year--^	
2028	962,498,100	\$948,803,500	\$625,856,000	\$2,537,157,600	\$730	\$1,696
2029	800,657,100	\$997,931,500	\$660,535,700	\$2,459,124,300	\$701	\$1,623
2030	842,173,300	\$1,049,823,900	\$697,140,300	\$2,589,137,500	\$732	\$1,689
2031	885,861,400	\$1,104,431,200	\$735,777,100	\$2,726,069,700	\$763	\$1,755
2032	931,823,700	\$1,161,881,500	\$776,559,000	\$2,870,264,200	\$796	\$1,824
2033	980,241,400	\$1,222,401,200	\$819,605,200	\$3,022,247,800	\$830	\$1,896
2034	1,031,332,200	\$1,286,262,300	\$865,041,800	\$3,182,636,300	\$866	\$1,972
2035	1,085,329,400	\$1,353,756,500	\$913,001,700	\$3,352,087,600	\$904	\$2,051
2036	1,141,422,100	\$1,423,870,200	\$963,625,100	\$3,528,917,400	\$943	\$2,133
2037	1,200,444,300	\$1,497,645,900	\$1,004,510,400	\$3,702,600,600	\$981	\$2,211
2038	1,262,861,200	\$1,575,665,100	\$0	\$2,838,526,300	\$758	\$1,703
2039	1,328,903,500	\$1,658,216,100	\$0	\$2,987,119,600	\$790	\$1,771
2040	1,398,721,700	\$1,745,487,000	\$0	\$3,144,208,700	\$825	\$1,842
2041	1,471,455,300	\$1,836,252,300	\$0	\$3,307,707,600	\$860	\$1,916
2042	1,547,970,900	\$1,931,737,500	\$0	\$3,479,708,400	\$896	\$1,993
2043	1,628,465,400	\$2,032,187,800	\$0	\$3,660,653,200	\$934	\$2,074
2044	1,713,145,600	\$2,137,861,600	\$0	\$3,851,007,200	\$974	\$2,157
2045	1,802,229,200	\$2,249,030,400	\$0	\$4,051,259,600	\$1,016	\$2,245
2046	1,895,945,100	\$2,365,980,000	\$0	\$4,261,925,100	\$1,059	\$2,337
2047	1,994,534,300	\$2,489,010,900	\$0	\$4,483,545,200	\$1,105	\$2,432
2048	2,098,250,000	\$2,618,439,500	\$0	\$4,716,689,500	\$1,152	\$2,532
2049	2,207,359,000	\$2,754,598,300	\$0	\$4,961,957,300	\$1,202	\$2,636
2050	2,322,141,700	\$2,897,837,500	\$0	\$5,219,979,200	\$1,254	\$2,744
2051	2,442,893,100	\$3,048,525,000	\$0	\$5,491,418,100	\$1,308	\$2,858
2052	2,569,923,500	\$3,207,048,300	\$0	\$5,776,971,800	\$1,365	\$2,976
2053	2,703,559,500	\$3,373,814,800	\$0	\$6,077,374,300	\$1,424	\$3,100
2054	2,844,144,600	\$3,549,253,200	\$0	\$6,393,397,800	\$1,486	\$3,229
2055	2,992,040,200	\$3,733,814,400	\$0	\$6,725,854,600	\$1,550	\$3,363
2056	3,147,626,200	\$3,927,972,700	\$0	\$7,075,598,900	\$1,618	\$3,504
2057	3,311,302,800	\$4,132,227,300	\$0	\$7,443,530,100	\$1,688	\$3,651
Totals	\$64,388,604,600	\$76,923,768,100	\$16,100,000,000	\$157,412,370,600	\$41,400	\$93,600
% Total	41%	49%	10%	100%	\$830	\$1,870
					^--Avg Tax per Year--^	

Roads and Transit Annual Tax Collections

Year	Number of Households			PSRC Avg HH Size	Population			Tax per Household			
	ST Area	RTID Area	PSRC*		ST Area	RTID Area	PSRC*	ST1	ST2	ST	RTID
2008	1,099,535	1,170,753	1,329,989	2.496	2,744,432	2,922,191	3,319,642	326	245	570	65
2009	1,117,521	1,189,904	1,351,744	2.489	2,781,266	2,961,410	3,364,196	336	332	668	204
2010	1,151,800	1,226,400	1,373,500	2.482	2,818,100	3,000,600	3,408,750	341	336	677	207
2011	1,170,044	1,245,830	1,395,256	2.475	2,854,934	3,039,820	3,453,304	351	347	698	222
2012	1,188,288	1,265,260	1,417,011	2.468	2,891,768	3,079,040	3,497,858	363	359	721	236
2013	1,206,532	1,284,690	1,438,767	2.462	2,928,601	3,118,260	3,542,411	376	371	747	252
2014	1,224,776	1,304,120	1,460,522	2.456	2,965,435	3,157,480	3,586,965	390	385	774	267
2015	1,243,020	1,323,550	1,482,278	2.450	3,002,269	3,196,700	3,631,519	404	399	803	266
2016	1,261,264	1,342,980	1,504,034	2.444	3,039,103	3,235,920	3,676,073	419	414	833	287
2017	1,279,508	1,362,410	1,525,789	2.438	3,075,936	3,275,140	3,720,627	434	429	863	308
2018	1,297,752	1,381,840	1,547,545	2.433	3,112,770	3,314,360	3,765,180	449	443	892	319
2019	1,315,996	1,401,270	1,569,300	2.428	3,149,604	3,353,580	3,809,734	464	458	923	325
2020	1,334,240	1,420,700	1,591,056	2.422	3,186,438	3,392,800	3,854,288	480	475	955	322
2021	1,351,607	1,439,190	1,611,766	2.413	3,215,841	3,424,110	3,889,854	499	493	992	320
2022	1,368,975	1,457,680	1,632,477	2.405	3,245,244	3,455,420	3,925,420	518	512	1,031	330
2023	1,386,342	1,476,170	1,653,187	2.396	3,274,647	3,486,730	3,960,985	538	532	1,070	337
2024	1,403,710	1,494,660	1,673,898	2.388	3,304,050	3,518,040	3,996,551	559	552	1,112	347
2025	1,421,077	1,513,150	1,694,608	2.379	3,333,453	3,549,350	4,032,117	581	574	1,155	367
2026	1,438,445	1,531,640	1,715,318	2.371	3,362,856	3,580,660	4,067,683	604	596	1,200	377
2027	1,455,812	1,550,130	1,736,029	2.364	3,392,260	3,611,970	4,103,249	628	620	1,248	397
Subtotals	1,285,812	1,369,116	1,535,204	2.430	3,083,950	3,283,679	3,730,320	9,060	8,871	17,932	5,756
% S-Total	^---- Averages ----^				^---- Averages ----^			453	444	897	288
2028	1,473,180	1,568,620	1,756,739	2.356	3,421,663	3,643,280	4,138,814	653	644	1,297	399
2029	1,490,547	1,587,110	1,777,450	2.349	3,451,066	3,674,590	4,174,380	537	670	1,207	416
2030	1,507,915	1,605,600	1,798,160	2.341	3,480,469	3,705,900	4,209,946	559	696	1,255	434
2031	1,527,806	1,626,780	1,821,880	2.333	3,513,653	3,741,230	4,250,086	580	723	1,303	452
2032	1,547,697	1,647,960	1,845,600	2.325	3,546,838	3,776,560	4,290,225	602	751	1,353	471
2033	1,567,588	1,669,140	1,869,319	2.317	3,580,022	3,811,890	4,330,365	625	780	1,405	491
2034	1,587,479	1,690,320	1,893,039	2.309	3,613,206	3,847,220	4,370,504	650	810	1,460	512
2035	1,607,370	1,711,500	1,916,759	2.301	3,646,391	3,882,550	4,410,644	675	842	1,517	533
2036	1,627,261	1,732,680	1,940,479	2.294	3,679,575	3,917,880	4,450,783	701	875	1,576	556
2037	1,647,152	1,753,860	1,964,199	2.286	3,712,759	3,953,210	4,490,923	729	909	1,638	573
2038	1,667,044	1,775,040	1,987,918	2.279	3,745,944	3,988,540	4,531,062	758	945	1,703	0
2039	1,686,935	1,796,220	2,011,638	2.272	3,779,128	4,023,870	4,571,202	788	983	1,771	0
2040	1,706,826	1,817,400	2,035,358	2.266	3,812,312	4,059,200	4,611,341	819	1,023	1,842	0
2041	1,726,359	1,838,200	2,058,650	2.261	3,847,386	4,096,550	4,653,765	852	1,064	1,916	0
2042	1,745,891	1,859,000	2,081,943	2.256	3,882,459	4,133,900	4,696,190	887	1,106	1,993	0
2043	1,765,424	1,879,800	2,105,235	2.251	3,917,532	4,171,250	4,738,614	922	1,151	2,074	0
2044	1,784,956	1,900,600	2,128,527	2.246	3,952,606	4,208,600	4,781,038	960	1,198	2,157	0
2045	1,804,489	1,921,400	2,151,820	2.242	3,987,679	4,245,950	4,823,463	999	1,246	2,245	0
2046	1,824,022	1,942,200	2,175,112	2.237	4,022,752	4,283,300	4,865,887	1,039	1,297	2,337	0
2047	1,843,554	1,963,000	2,198,404	2.233	4,057,825	4,320,650	4,908,311	1,082	1,350	2,432	0
2048	1,863,087	1,983,800	2,221,697	2.228	4,092,899	4,358,000	4,950,736	1,126	1,405	2,532	0
2049	1,882,620	2,004,600	2,244,989	2.224	4,127,972	4,395,350	4,993,160	1,172	1,463	2,636	0
2050	1,902,152	2,025,400	2,268,281	2.220	4,163,045	4,432,700	5,035,584	1,221	1,523	2,744	0
2051	1,921,685	2,046,200	2,291,574	2.220	4,198,118	4,470,050	5,078,009	1,271	1,586	2,858	0
2052	1,941,218	2,067,000	2,314,866	2.220	4,233,192	4,507,400	5,120,433	1,324	1,652	2,976	0
2053	1,960,750	2,087,800	2,338,158	2.220	4,268,265	4,544,750	5,162,857	1,379	1,721	3,100	0
2054	1,980,283	2,108,600	2,361,451	2.220	4,303,338	4,582,100	5,205,282	1,436	1,792	3,229	0
2055	1,999,816	2,129,400	2,384,743	2.220	4,338,412	4,619,450	5,247,706	1,496	1,867	3,363	0
2056	2,019,348	2,150,200	2,408,035	2.220	4,373,485	4,656,800	5,290,130	1,559	1,945	3,504	0
2057	2,038,881	2,171,000	2,431,328	2.220	4,408,558	4,694,150	5,332,555	1,624	2,027	3,651	0
Totals	1,567,312	1,668,855	1,869,748	2.332	3,576,751	3,808,409	4,326,408	38,086	44,917	83,003	10,594
% Total	^---- Averages ----^				^---- Averages ----^			762	898	1,660	212
								40.7%	48.0%	88.7%	11.3%

* PSRC Tri-County estimates for 2000, 2010, 2020, 2030 and 2040 per 2006 update.

Truth in Taxation

COPY RECEIVED
PROSECUTING ATTORNEY

07 AUG 24 PM 2: 18
August 24, 2007

CIVIL DIVISION

Honorable Dan Satterberg, Prosecuting Attorney
King County Courthouse
Seattle, Washington 98104

Re: Request for withdrawal of Proposition 1 ballot title for violation of RCW 81.104.140(7)

Honorable Prosecutor Satterberg:

This correspondence formally requests your office to withdraw the ballot title approved for the so-called Roads And Transit (RAT) proposition, on August 15, 2007, due to its failure to include specific information explicitly required by state statute as now codified at RCW 81.104.140(7)-(8).

In particular, for a ballot to request voters to authorize approximately \$157.5 billion in local-option taxes over 50 years between 2008 and 2058, lawfully, RCW 81.104.140(7) requires: "The ballot title shall reference the document identified in subsection (8) of this section," *inter alia*.

(7) Dedicated high capacity transportation funding sources authorized in RCW 81.104.150, 81.104.160, and 81.104.170 shall be subject to voter approval by a simple majority. A single ballot proposition may seek approval for one or more of the authorized taxing sources. The ballot title shall reference the document identified in subsection (8) of this section.

(8) Agencies shall provide to the registered voters in the area a document describing the systems plan and the financing plan set forth in RCW 81.104.100. It shall also describe the relationship of the system to regional issues such as development density at station locations and activity centers, and the interrelationship of the system to adopted land use and transportation demand management goals within the region. This document shall be provided to the voters at least twenty days prior to the date of the election.

The ballot title approved by your office does not comply with this condition precedent, absolute, for a valid election to approve or to disapprove *circa* \$157.5 billion in added local taxes.

I recognize that public-relations lingo has been fixed into the ballot title at issue through a disgraceful state law – due to our state Legislature's acceptance of contrary-to-fact claims, which were drafted by Sound Transit's attorneys, as major terms enacted through Substitute House Bill 1396 – but this intellectual dishonesty to costume the RAT proposal does not require your office to aid and to abet that cover up of \$157.5 billion in additional taxes from local voters, and it does not allow assistance for a cover up through failure to fulfill a direct statutory condition precedent, absolute, imposed on its approval for the ballot title but for disregard for or defiance of state law.

Please withdraw the defective ballot title and substitute one conforming to state statute.

Respectfully yours,



Will Knedlik