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IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON
FOR KLUCKITAT COUNTY

BENJAMIN PETTER; LAUREN PETTER;
ROBERT MERCER; BRENDA MERCER;
CURT NUCCITELLI; BEATRICE
GASPER; ETHNIC CHAMBER OF
COMMERCE COALITION; YAKIMA
KLUCKITAT FARM ASSOCIATION;
BUILDING INDUSTRY ASSOCIATION
OF WASHINGTON; and NATIONAL
FEDERATION OF INDEPENDENT
BUSINESS, INC.,

PLAINTIFFS,

v.

STATE OF WASHINGTON;
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE OF THE
STATE OF WASHINGTON; and JOHN
RYSER, as Acting Director of the
Department of Revenue of the State of
Washington,

DEFENDANTS.

Case No.

**COMPLAINT FOR DECLARATORY
RELIEF**

Plaintiffs, by and through their attorneys, allege the following Complaint for
Declaratory Relief against Defendants the State of Washington, Department of Revenue of
the State of Washington, and John Ryser, as Acting Director of the Department of Revenue
of the State of Washington:

1 **I. NATURE OF ACTION**

2 1. Democratic constitutions delineate the structure of government and protect
3 individual liberty. They prescribe and constrain the ways in which governments can act to the
4 benefit of the citizenry. When these limits are transgressed, liberty suffers. Indeed, a branch of
5 government that arrogates for itself power that a constitution has not conferred—even when
6 based on perceptions of what, “in one instance, may be the instrument of good”—“is the
7 customary weapon by which free governments are destroyed.” Farewell Address (1796), in 35
8 *The Writings of George Washington* 229 (J. Fitzpatrick ed. 1940). This case is about what
9 happens when the political branches openly defy the limits of their founding document as
10 interpreted, for nearly a century, by their independent and coordinate branch of government.

11 2. The Washington Constitution limits the legislature’s power in matters of taxation
12 in three critical respects. First, under article VII, section 1, all taxes on property must be
13 “uniform” within any class of property. Const. art. VII, § 1. Second, “property” is defined
14 broadly, encompassing “everything, whether tangible or intangible, subject to ownership.” *Id.*
15 Third, the aggregate tax burden on property cannot exceed 1% annually. Const. art. VII, § 2.

16 3. Nearly a century ago, the Washington Supreme Court applied those constitutional
17 protections to strike down a graduated income tax in *Culliton v. Chase*, 174 Wash. 363, 25 P.2d
18 81 (1933). *Culliton* held that income clearly fell within the broad definition of “property” in
19 article VII, section 1, and thus any tax on income must be a uniform rate not exceeding 1%. In the
20 decades since, the appellate courts have repeatedly “reaffirmed” the holding that income is
21 “property” under the constitution, and have “consistently str[uck] down graduated net income
22 taxes as unconstitutional, nonuniform property taxes.” *Quinn v. State*, 1 Wash.3d 453, 472-73,
23 526 P.3d 1, 13 (2023); *see, e.g., Jensen v. Henneford*, 185 Wash. 209, 53 P.2d 607 (1936)
24 (striking down graduated income tax); *Power Inc. v. Huntley*, 39 Wn.2d 191, 194, 235 P.2d 173,
25 175 (1951) (“It is no longer subject to question in this court that income is property.”); *Kunath v.*
26 *City of Seattle*, 10 Wn. App. 2d 205, 210, 444 P.3d 1235, 1239 (2019) (“[T]he Washington
27 Supreme Court has unequivocally held income is property, a tax on income is a tax on property,
28

1 taxes on property must be uniformly levied, and a graduated income tax is not uniform.

2 Therefore, the Washington Constitution bars any graduated income tax.”).

3 4. The constitutional prohibition on a graduated income tax also reflects the will of
4 the voters. Since *Culliton* was decided in 1933, Washington voters have been asked ten times to
5 enable or approve the imposition of a statewide income tax through constitutional amendment or
6 ballot initiative. Six times, beginning in 1934, the legislature has mustered two-thirds majorities
7 in the House and Senate to send a constitutional amendment to the voters allowing the imposition
8 of graduated income taxes or income taxes that exceed the 1% constitutional maximum. Four
9 times, most recently in 2010, voters have considered initiatives that would have imposed various
10 forms of income taxes. All ten times, Washington’s voters have resoundingly voted “no”—
11 including in 2010, when 64% of voters rejected an initiative to impose a tax on “adjusted gross
12 incomes” above \$200,000 for individuals and \$400,000 for joint filers.

13 5. Unhappy with the constitution’s limits, the legislature has ignored the
14 constitutional restraints on its power to levy taxes by enacting a graduated income tax in
15 Substitute Senate Bill 6346-S (“SSB 6346-S” or “the Act”), which the Governor signed into law
16 on March 30, 2026.

17 6. The Act imposes an effective 9.9% income tax on individuals or households with
18 gross income above \$1,000,000, effective January 1, 2028. Meanwhile, the tax rate for
19 individuals and households earning less than this income threshold is 0%.

20 7. The income tax created by the Act is unconstitutional twice over: as a property tax
21 imposed at non-uniform rates in violation of article VII, section 1, and as a tax on property that
22 exceeds 1% in violation of article VII, section 2.

23 8. Plaintiffs seek a declaratory judgment that the Act is unlawful and invalid because
24 it was enacted in violation of article VII, sections 1 and 2 of the constitution of the State of
25 Washington.

26 **II. PARTIES**

27 9. Plaintiff Benjamin Petter is a home and office builder. He is married to Plaintiff
28 Lauren Petter, and they reside in Chelan County, Washington, with their three children. Mr.

1 Petter owns and operates businesses in the commercial and residential construction industry, and
2 Mrs. Petter owns and operates a marketing business. Mr. and Mrs. Petter file their taxes jointly,
3 and together, they have earned over \$1,000,000 that would qualify as “Washington taxable
4 income” under the Act in previous years, and they will earn above that amount after the Act
5 becomes effective. As a result, Mr. and Mrs. Petter will be injured in their persons by the Act’s
6 unconstitutional tax on their personal income.

7 10. Plaintiff Robert Mercer is a farmer. He is married to Plaintiff Brenda Mercer, and
8 they reside in Wyoming and own a home and farm that is located partly in both Klickitat County
9 and Benton County, Washington, along the Columbia River. His farm grows a variety of produce,
10 including carrots, onions, corn seed, wheat, wine grapes, and almonds. Mr. Mercer reports the net
11 income from his farm’s sales as personal income on his federal income tax return. Mr. and Mrs.
12 Mercer file their taxes jointly, and together, they have earned over \$1,000,000 that would qualify
13 as “Washington taxable income” under the Act in previous years, and they will earn above that
14 amount after the Act becomes effective. As a result, Mr. and Mrs. Mercer will be injured in their
15 persons by the Act’s unconstitutional tax on their personal income.

16 11. Plaintiff Curt Nuccitelli is a trucker. He owns and operates a trucking company.
17 Mr. Nuccitelli and Plaintiff Beatrice Gasper are married and reside in Kent, Washington. Mr.
18 Nuccitelli and Ms. Gasper file their taxes jointly, and together, they have earned over \$1,000,000
19 that would qualify as “Washington taxable income” under the Act in previous years, and they will
20 earn above that amount after the Act becomes effective. As a result, Mr. Nuccitelli and Ms.
21 Gasper will be injured in their persons by the Act’s unconstitutional tax on their personal income.

22 12. Plaintiff Ethnic Chamber of Commerce Coalition is a nonprofit association formed
23 in 2016 by seven ethnic chambers of commerce in the Greater Seattle area to provide a unified
24 voice and increase cooperation on issues affecting small business owners in their communities.
25 The ECCC is headquartered in Seattle, Washington, and represents the interests of an estimated
26 39,000 small businesses in the area. Among those interests are tax and regulatory stability.
27 Higher regulatory burdens and increased taxes directly and negatively affect ECCC members.
28 The Act’s tax will make it harder and more expensive for small businesses to operate in

1 Washington. Small businesses operate on thin margins and often experience volatile income,
2 alternating years with strong earnings against lean years with losses. The Act's imposition of a
3 9.9% tax in the good years when Washington taxable income exceeds \$1,000,000 will erode
4 reserves and deprive businesses of investment capital they need to sustain lean years, make
5 critical capital investments, and retain and hire employees for future growth. The ECCC lobbied
6 and testified against the Act on behalf of its members, many of whom meet the requirements
7 under the Act to be subject to the tax.

8 13. Plaintiff Yakima Klickitat Farm Association ("YKFA") is a nonprofit association
9 that represents its members and the local farming community in Yakima and Klickitat Counties.
10 YKFA is headquartered in Wapato, Washington. YKFA's mission is to protect and support its
11 members' right to farm and ranch. That includes protecting those rights from threats of legislative
12 and regulatory overreach in the state. The Act's tax will make it harder and more expensive for
13 small businesses to operate in Washington. Small businesses operate on thin margins and often
14 experience volatile income, alternating years with strong earnings against lean years with losses.
15 The Act's imposition of a 9.9% tax in the good years when Washington taxable income exceeds
16 \$1,000,000 will erode reserves and deprive businesses of investment capital they need to sustain
17 lean years, make critical capital investments, and retain and hire employees for future growth.
18 YKFA opposed and testified against the Act on behalf of its members, many of whom meet the
19 requirements under the Act to be subject to the tax.

20 14. Plaintiff Building Industry Association of Washington ("BIAW") is a nonprofit
21 trade association that represents the housing and home-building industry in Washington. BIAW is
22 headquartered in Tumwater, Washington, and has approximately 8,300 members. BIAW is made
23 up of fourteen affiliated local associations: the Central Washington Home Builders Association,
24 the Building Industry Association of Clark County, the Jefferson County Home Builders
25 Association, the Master Builders Association of King and Snohomish Counties, the Kitsap
26 Building Association, the Lower Columbia Contractors Association, the North Peninsula Builders
27 Association, the Olympia Master Builders, the Master Builders Association of Pierce County, the
28 San Juan Building Association, the Skagit-Island Counties Builders Association, the Spokane

1 Home Builders Association, the Home Builders Association of Tri-Cities, and the Building
2 Industry Association of Whatcom County. BIAW is one of the largest home-building associations
3 in America, championing the rights of its members and fighting for affordable home ownership at
4 all levels of government. The Act's tax will make it harder and more expensive for small
5 businesses to operate in Washington. Small businesses operate on thin margins and often
6 experience volatile income, alternating years with strong earnings against lean years with losses.
7 The Act's imposition of a 9.9% tax in the good years when Washington taxable income exceeds
8 \$1,000,000 will erode reserves and deprive businesses of investment capital they need to sustain
9 lean years, make critical capital investments, and retain and hire employees for future growth.
10 BIAW lobbied and testified against the Act on behalf of its members, many of whom meet the
11 requirements under the Act to be subject to the tax.

12 15. Plaintiff National Federation of Independent Business, Inc. ("NFIB") is the
13 nation's leading small business association. NFIB is headquartered in Nashville, Tennessee, and
14 its Washington office is located in Olympia, Washington. NFIB's mission is to promote and
15 protect the right of its members to own, operate, and grow their businesses across the country. Its
16 membership spans the spectrum of business operations, ranging from sole proprietor enterprises
17 to firms with hundreds of employees. NFIB's membership includes nearly 300,000 small and
18 independent businesses nationwide, and over 6,000 small businesses in Washington. The Act's
19 tax will make it harder and more expensive for small businesses to operate in Washington. Small
20 businesses operate on thin margins and often experience volatile income, alternating years with
21 strong earnings against lean years with losses. The Act's imposition of a 9.9% tax in the good
22 years when Washington taxable income exceeds \$1,000,000 will erode reserves and deprive
23 businesses of investment capital they need to sustain lean years, make critical capital investments,
24 and retain and hire employees for future growth. NFIB opposed and testified against the Act on
25 behalf of its members, many of whom meet the requirements under the Act to be subject to the
26 tax.

1 22. YKFA has associational standing to challenge the Act’s constitutionality. YKFA
2 members include individuals who pay taxes in this State, and who suffer immediate, concrete,
3 and specific economic injury as a result of this Act and will continue to suffer when the Act
4 becomes effective on January 1, 2028. YKFA has a direct interest in protecting its members from
5 unconstitutional taxes. In support of its mission, YKFA engages in dialogue with lawmakers and
6 policymakers concerning legislation that affects its members, including reducing barriers for its
7 members doing business in the State. Neither the claims asserted nor the relief requested requires
8 the participation of individual YKFA members in this lawsuit.

9 23. BIAW has associational standing to challenge the Act’s constitutionality. BIAW
10 members include individuals who pay taxes in this State, and who suffer immediate, concrete,
11 and specific economic injury as a result of this Act and will continue to suffer when the Act
12 becomes effective on January 1, 2028. BIAW has a direct interest in protecting its members from
13 unconstitutional taxes. In support of its mission, BIAW regularly advocates in support of
14 legislation and policies that promote the supply of attainable market-rate housing and allow for
15 the development of professionals in residential construction trades. Neither the claims asserted
16 nor the relief requested requires the participation of individual BIAW members in this lawsuit.

17 24. NFIB has associational standing to challenge the Act’s constitutionality. NFIB
18 members include individuals who pay taxes in this State, and who suffer immediate, concrete,
19 and specific economic injury as a result of this Act and will continue to suffer when the Act
20 becomes effective on January 1, 2028. NFIB has a direct interest in protecting its members from
21 unconstitutional taxes. In support of its mission, NFIB engages in dialogue with lawmakers and
22 policymakers concerning legislation that affects its members, including reducing barriers for its
23 members doing business in the State. Neither the claims asserted nor the relief requested requires
24 the participation of individual NFIB members in this lawsuit.

25 25. Plaintiffs ECCC, YKFA, and BIAW also have personal standing to challenge the
26 Act’s constitutionality. As a direct result of the Act, these associations include members who are
27 contemplating leaving Washington and taking their companies and business projects with them.
28 Because either residing or doing business in Washington is a prerequisite for membership in these

1 associations, the Act will cause them to have fewer members. That means fewer membership
2 dues and a corresponding reduced ability to advance the associations' mission and interests in the
3 state. Accordingly, Plaintiffs ECCC, YKFA, and BIAW will suffer immediate, concrete, and
4 specific economic injury as a result of this Act and will continue to suffer when the Act becomes
5 effective on January 1, 2028.

6 26. This Court may also hear this action because it involves a controversy (1) of
7 substantial public importance concerning the authority of the State to levy taxes on the personal
8 income of individuals within its jurisdiction; (2) that immediately affects significant segments of
9 the population, including income earners and business owners who live in the State and must
10 begin immediately to plan for and take steps to address the personal and financial impacts of a
11 9.9% tax on their income, including for many decisions on whether to reside in Washington after
12 January 1, 2028; and (3) that has a direct bearing on commerce, finance, labor, industry, or
13 agriculture, because a personal income tax directly or indirectly affects each of these areas of the
14 economy.

15 **IV. JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

16 27. This Court has jurisdiction over this matter. Washington superior courts have
17 original jurisdiction in all cases at law that involve "the legality of any tax," RCW 2.08.010, and
18 "have power to declare rights, status and other legal relations whether or not further relief is or
19 could be claimed," RCW 7.24.010. This Court has jurisdiction and authority to grant Plaintiffs'
20 request to find the tax created by the Act unconstitutional and to declare the Act null and void.

21 28. Venue is proper in Klickitat County Superior Court. Persons or corporations
22 "having any claim against the state of Washington" may file their actions in the superior court
23 located in "the county of the residence or principal place of business of one or more of the
24 plaintiffs." RCW 4.92.010.

1 **V. ALLEGATIONS OF FACTS**

2 ***The Washington Constitution, as Interpreted by Nearly a Century of Supreme Court***
3 ***Precedent, Forbids the Imposition of a Graduated Income Tax***

4 29. Three features of the Washington Constitution limit the legislature’s taxation
5 powers and render the tax imposed by the Act illegal. First, article VII, section 1 (Amendment
6 14)—approved by voters nearly a century ago, in 1930—requires that “all taxes shall be uniform
7 upon the same class of property.” Second, article VII, section 1 defines “property” in the broadest
8 possible terms: to “mean and include everything, whether tangible or intangible, subject to
9 ownership.” Third, article VII, section 2 establishes the upper limit upon ad valorem property
10 taxes, essentially limiting any property tax to no more than 1% annually of the value of the
11 property.

12 30. Applying the plain meaning of the constitution’s broad definition of property, the
13 Supreme Court has held for nearly a century that income is property. In 1932, Washington’s
14 voters passed an initiative instituting the payment of a graduated income tax. The Supreme Court
15 struck down the initiative as unconstitutional in *Culliton v. Chase*, 174 Wash. 363, 25 P.2d 81
16 (1933). That same decade, the Court ruled that similar efforts by the legislature to impose income
17 taxes were unconstitutional. *See Jensen v. Henneford*, 185 Wash. 209, 53 P.2d 607 (1936)
18 (striking down personal net income tax); *Petrol. Navigation Co. v. Henneford*, 185 Wash. 495,
19 495-96, 55 P.2d 1056 (1936) (striking down corporate net income tax).

20 31. In subsequent decades, the appellate courts have consistently reaffirmed the rule
21 that income is property and thus subject to the constitutional requirement of uniformity and the
22 1% rate limit. *See, e.g., Power Inc. v. Huntley*, 39 Wn.2d 191, 235 P.2d 173 (1951) (“It is no
23 longer subject to question in this court that income is property.”); *Kunath v. City of Seattle*, 10
24 Wn. App. 2d 205, 210, 444 P.3d 1235, 1239 (2019) (striking down graduated income tax
25 imposed by City of Seattle). The Supreme Court has made clear that it is “unwilling ... to recede
26 from the position announced in its repeated decisions,” which is based on a plain reading of
27 “property” as defined in the constitution. *Apartment Operators Ass’n of Seattle, Inc. v.*
28 *Schumacher*, 56 Wn.2d 46, 47-48, 351 P.2d 124, 125 (1960).

1 32. The Act’s graduated income tax is blatantly unconstitutional under longstanding
2 Washington precedent—both because it is a non-uniform tax imposed in violation of article VII,
3 section 1, and because it far exceeds the maximum annual tax rate of 1% set forth in article VII,
4 section 2.

5 ***Washington Voters Have Overwhelmingly Rejected an Income Tax Ten Times***

6 33. The unconstitutional tax that the Act imposes also defies the will of the voters.
7 Since 1934, Washington voters have overwhelmingly rejected ten opportunities to enable or
8 impose a statewide income tax—six constitutional amendments, and four ballot initiatives.

9 34. In 1934, the year after *Culliton* was decided, the legislature mustered two-thirds
10 majorities in the House and Senate to send to the voters a constitutional amendment to delete
11 article VII’s broad definition of “property,” and allow for the imposition of a graduated income
12 tax. Voters rejected the proposed amendment 57% to 43%, retaining article VII’s expansive
13 definition of “property” and refusing to grant the legislature the power to tax income at a
14 graduated rate or at a rate higher than 1%. The voters subsequently rejected five more
15 constitutional amendments that would have given the legislature such power, the last time by
16 77%-23%. Each time, voters have confirmed their strong preference for the constitutional
17 prohibition on graduated income taxes and property taxes that exceed 1%.

18 35. The most recent ballot initiative, Initiative 1098, would have imposed a tax on
19 “adjusted gross incomes” above \$200,000 for individuals and \$400,000 for joint filers. The voters
20 resoundingly rejected that initiative by a margin of 64% to 36%.

21 36. Every other initiative and constitutional amendment on this subject has been
22 rejected by similar margins.

23 37. The citizens of Washington have consistently recognized the substantial economic
24 benefits of living in a state that does not tax individual income, and have, without fail, voted
25 against each and every attempt to change this fundamental feature of Washington’s tax structure.

26 ***Tax Advocates Use Legislature to End-Run Popular Opposition***

27 38. Unable to convince their fellow voters over many decades, income tax advocates
28 again began lobbying the legislature and governor for a statewide income tax. This time around,

1 however, the legislature did so without proposing a constitutional amendment, as six prior
2 legislatures had done. Following these efforts, the Governor endorsed an income tax proposal.
3 Ferguson, *State of the State 2026* (Jan. 13, 2026).

4 39. Ahead of the 60-day legislative session, legislative leaders unveiled their hotly
5 anticipated proposal. The draft legislation imposed a 9.9% tax on income in excess of
6 \$1,000,000. Legislative leaders pushed forward with the proposal, despite acknowledging its
7 unconstitutional character given the near-century-old Supreme Court precedent.

8 40. Mindful of the uniform public opposition over the last 90 years to any income tax,
9 the bill’s drafters added a “necessity clause” to its final page. Generally, citizens in Washington
10 can file a referendum to ask voters to overturn a recently passed law, “except such laws as may
11 be necessary for ...the support of the state government and its existing public institutions.” Const.
12 art. II, § 1(b). Fully aware of the history of popular opposition to income taxes, the legislature
13 acted deliberately to frustrate any such voter rejection. The legislature declared the Act to be
14 “necessary for the support of state government and its existing public institutions,” SSB 6346-S
15 § 1208, even though it does not become effective until January 1, 2028, and the tax will not be
16 collected until April 2029, in a future biennium for which no budget has been or can be set in this
17 legislature. By including a declaration of necessity in the Act, the legislature insulated this
18 unconstitutional income tax from a voter challenge by referendum.

19 41. The Washington legislature passed the bill on March 11, 2026. Lawmakers on
20 both sides of the aisle recognized the bill as a “seismic shift” in the Washington tax code—one
21 that directly violates the constitution’s plain language and binding Supreme Court precedent—
22 and thus would inevitably be challenged in the courts.

23 42. The Governor signed the Act into law on March 30, 2026.

24 ***Key Provisions of the Act***

25 43. At its core, the Act imposes a tax on personal income at non-uniform rates: 0% on
26 income at or below \$1,000,000, and 9.9% on income in excess of that amount. More specifically,
27 the Act taxes the “Washington taxable income,” i.e., income in excess of \$1,000,000, of every
28 “taxpayer” at 9.9%. SSB 6346-S §§ 201, 314. Married taxpayers are penalized by sharing a

1 \$1,000,000 threshold, regardless of whether they file jointly or separately. *Id.* § 314. Any
2 taxpayer with a total income at or below \$1,000,000 is taxed at 0%. The \$1,000,000 threshold
3 adjusts every other year for inflation based on certain measures of the Consumer Price Index. *Id.*
4 § 316.

5 44. The Act provides a multi-section definition of a taxpayer’s “Washington taxable
6 income.” To start, the law takes the taxpayer’s federal adjusted gross income from their federal
7 return. *Id.* § 301. That number is then modified by §§ 302-308 and 401-407, after which it
8 becomes the taxpayer’s “Washington base income.” *Id.* § 101(11). Those modifications pertain
9 to, among other things, long-term capital gains and losses and federal, state, and local obligations.
10 The Act then provides deductions and adjustments in §§ 309-314, which include but are not
11 limited to charitable contributions, pass through entity tax payments, and a “one million dollar
12 standard deduction.” The result is the taxpayer’s “Washington taxable income.” *Id.*

13 45. The Act defines “taxpayer” as Washington residents and nonresident individuals
14 earning income from “sources within the state.” *Id.* § 401.

15 46. Individuals subject to the 9.9% tax rate must file a tax return with Washington’s
16 Department of Revenue by the date on which their federal income tax returns are due. *Id.*
17 § 702(1)(a). Individuals not subject to the tax are not required to file a return. *Id.* Failure to file a
18 tax return triggers a penalty of at least 5% but no more than 25% of the unpaid tax due. *Id.*
19 § 702(5)(a).

20 47. Any individual who knowingly attempts to evade the tax is guilty of a class C
21 felony, which is punishable by a fine not to exceed \$10,000, or by imprisonment for not more
22 than five years, or both. *Id.* § 601(1). Any individual who knowingly fails to pay the tax, make
23 returns, or supply information is guilty of a gross misdemeanor, which is punishable by a fine not
24 to exceed \$5,000, or by imprisonment of less than a year, or both. *Id.* § 601(2).

25 48. The Act becomes effective on January 1, 2028. In other words, the new tax will be
26 paid in 2029 based on 2028 income. *Id.* § 201.

1 ***The Current Favorable Tax Environment Promotes Opportunity for All in Washington***

2 49. Washington has long attracted entrepreneurs and business owners to the state,
3 becoming a major hub for technology and aerospace, among other industries.

4 50. The absence of an income tax has long been a key selling point for those
5 businesses and entrepreneurs. The Department of Commerce has touted this very fact as a
6 significant competitive advantage in its promotional materials to attract businesses and citizens,
7 referring to Washington as a “business friendly state” precisely because it “does not have a
8 personal or corporate income tax.” *Washington State: A smart investment*, Wash. State Dep’t of
9 Commerce, <http://choosewashingtonstate.com/selectusa/> (last visited Mar. 26, 2026).

10 51. The resulting robust economic environment has created opportunities for all
11 citizens in Washington. It is no accident that the founders and leaders of a disproportionate share
12 of the world’s greatest companies—such as Boeing, Nordstrom, Microsoft, Costco, Starbucks,
13 and Amazon, just to name several of the dozens that are headquartered in Washington—have
14 been founded in or relocated to a state that, until now, has been free of personal income taxes.
15 The presence of so many thriving industries and businesses in this region has been a critical
16 factor in Washington’s robust economic growth over the last several decades. These businesses
17 and their well-paid employees have made immense direct financial contributions to state and
18 local government, through property taxes, Business and Occupation taxes, business licenses and
19 fees, sales taxes, and numerous other fees and taxes. Washington’s economic success
20 demonstrates that the absence of an income tax in Washington has led to broadly shared financial
21 benefits for residents of the State.

22 52. These thriving companies have continued to grow and prosper in large part
23 because they have been able to attract the most skilled talent from other states and even other
24 countries, in no small part because of Washington’s favorable tax structure. Here again,
25 Washington has enjoyed a significant competitive advantage over other states because it is free of
26 state income taxes.

27 53. The imposition of this new, unlawful income tax seriously threatens Washington’s
28 status as an economic powerhouse and business-friendly state. Some talented individuals who

1 would have relocated to Washington to work for local employers and boost the local economy
2 will excuse themselves from exposure to the annual 9.9% tax on incomes above the threshold—
3 the fifth-highest top marginal income tax rate in the nation. Worse still, Washington’s new tax
4 regime will likely cause outward migration of high-earning households, business owners, and
5 investors—leading to job losses and reduced tax revenue. Underscoring the point, the Association
6 of Washington Business recently released a quarterly survey which found that 44% of business
7 leaders are now considering moving their personal residence out of the state, a figure that has
8 doubled since the income tax was first proposed. Ass’n of Wash. Bus., *Survey Shows More WA*
9 *Businesses Looking to Leave* (Feb. 5, 2026), [https://www.awb.org/survey-shows-more-wa-](https://www.awb.org/survey-shows-more-wa-businesses-looking-to-leave/)
10 [businesses-looking-to-leave/](https://www.awb.org/survey-shows-more-wa-businesses-looking-to-leave/).

11 **VI. CAUSES OF ACTION**

12 **FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION**
13 **DECLARATORY JUDGMENT THAT THE ACT VIOLATES ARTICLE VII,**
14 **SECTION 1 OF THE WASHINGTON CONSTITUTION**

15 54. Plaintiffs rely on the allegations of Paragraphs 1 through 53.

16 55. There is an actual, present, and justiciable controversy as to whether the Act
17 violates article VII, section 1 of the Washington Constitution because it imposes a non-uniform
18 tax on property.

19 56. The Act imposes a tax on personal income at non-uniform rates: 0% on income at
20 or below \$1,000,000, and 9.9% on income in excess of that amount. Because longstanding
21 precedent of the Washington Supreme Court unequivocally holds that income is property within
22 the meaning of the Washington Constitution, the Act is a tax on property. *See, e.g., Culliton v.*
23 *Chase*, 174 Wash. 363, 25 P.2d 81 (1933); *Power Inc. v. Huntley*, 39 Wn.2d 191, 194, 235 P.2d
24 173, 175 (1951). The Act therefore violates article VII, section 1 of the Washington Constitution
25 because taxes on property must be uniformly levied and the Act imposes a non-uniform tax
26 ranging from 0% to 9.9% within the same class of property.

27 57. A judicial determination on the illegality, invalidity, and unenforceability of the
28 Act will conclusively resolve these issues of substantial public concern and the parties’ dispute.

