

CITIZEN COMPLAINT / INVESTIGATIVE LEAD

Washington CD-6 August 4, 2026 Primary: same-ballot Republican share gap in Kitsap and Grays Harbor

Prepared for Homeland Security Investigations — Seattle Field Office and the September 2026 criminal voter-fraud surge intake.

Date	September 1, 2026
Submitter	Leon Lawson, candidate on the ballot (Prefers Trump Republican Party) dogconleon@yahoo.com · 360-229-9694
Contest	U.S. House, Washington Congressional District 6 — certified top-two primary
Counties	Lead: Kitsap. Replication: Grays Harbor. Controls: Mason Treasurer, Pierce CD-6 LD 27, Clallam LD 24 House.
Classification	Canvass / process-integrity lead. Not a named noncitizen voter. Not a charging document. Not a request to seize voted ballots.

One sentence. On the same accepted Kitsap ballots, Republican Assessor Phil Cook received 47.46% while the two Republicans on the CD-6 line (Teresa Fox + Leon Lawson) received 35.21% — a 12.25-point, 9,731-vote gap in 234 of 246 precincts — and Grays Harbor’s Auditor race repeats the pattern at +10 points; Mason Treasurer and Pierce LD 27, the same kind of R-versus-D test, sit at about zero.

1. Why this is on HSI’s desk

On August 31–September 1, 2026, public reporting described an HSI “coordinated criminal voter fraud surge” in nine states, including Washington, running through mid-October: pursue leads, conduct field interviews, and support prosecutorial review. This packet is a written lead from a candidate on that ballot. It is being submitted so the surge queue does not treat Washington as only a SAVE-roll / noncitizen-name hunt.

HSI’s announced tools in that surge — eligibility matches, interviews of individual registrants — will not, by themselves, explain a precinct-level share gap between two contests printed on the same sheet. That is a canvass and Logic & Accuracy question. The reason it is still relevant to HSI is routing and intake: the Department has said it is collecting election-integrity leads in this state this week. If HSI is the wrong shop, the correct handoff is FBI Seattle (tips.fbi.gov / 206-622-0460) or the U.S. Attorney for the Western District of Washington (206-553-7970).

What this file is not: proof that HSI’s September surge “found the cheat,” proof of a named perpetrator, or a request that ICE treat precinct percentages as immigration cases.

2. Certified result (district)

Candidate	Party label	Votes	Share
Emily Randall	Democratic	132,805	58.77%
Teresa Fox	Republican	57,700	25.54%
Leon Lawson	Trump Republican	21,965	9.72%
Brian P. O’Gorman	Independent	7,307	3.23%
Macy Jones	No party preference	6,044	2.67%
Write-in	—	141	0.06%
Total (approx.)	—	225,962	100%
Fox + Lawson	combined R on CD-6	79,665	35.26%

Randall first, Fox second. Both advance under Washington's top-two rule. Lawson finished third by 35,735 votes. Nothing in this packet changes that certified ranking. The question is whether the CD-6 Republican column in two counties is a faithful count of the marks on those sheets.

3. CD-6 by county (certified / official precinct rollups)

County	Pcts	CD-6 ballots	Randall	Fox	Lawson	Fox+Lawson
Kitsap	246	83,620	59.20%	27.56%	7.65%	35.21%
Pierce (CD-6 part)	180	62,671	63.00%	23.03%	8.24%	31.27%
Clallam	67	26,695	54.90%	28.55%	9.96%	38.52%
Mason	58	19,610	47.77%	28.55%	17.06%	45.61%
Grays Harbor	97	17,803	47.85%	26.29%	19.13%	45.41%
Jefferson	37	15,547	72.44%	14.92%	6.39%	21.30%

Kitsap and Grays Harbor are highlighted because those are the counties with a clean local R-versus-D office on the same ballot, used as the instrument below. Lawson's home-county share in Mason is 17.06%; Harbor 19.13%; Kitsap 7.65%.

4. The instrument (why this is not "Lawson lost, therefore fraud")

Washington is a top-two primary. Two Republicans stood on the CD-6 line. Comparing Lawson alone to a local Republican is the wrong test. The instrument is: local partisan Republican share minus Fox + Lawson on the same accepted ballots, same precinct, same election. A clean twin is one Republican versus one Democrat. Two-Republican down-ballot pools are direction-only.

5. Scoreboard — same ballot, same voters

County / office	Local R	Fox+Lawson	Gap	Breadth	Role
Kitsap Assessor Cook (R) v Simonds (D)	47.46%	35.21%	+12.25 pts ~9,731 votes	234/246 Cook > combined R 0 below	LEAD
Grays Harbor Auditor Paull (R) v Joyce (D)	55.44%	45.41%	+10.03 pts mean +9.95	86/86 visible 0 inversions	REPLICATION
Mason Treasurer Lewis (R) v Pearson (D)	45.90%	45.61%	+0.29 pts max +5.28	0/58 boxes ≥ +8	CONTROL (frozen)
Pierce CD-6 LD 27 Braaten (R) v Jinkins (D)	22.46%	22.47%	~0	95 visible boxes	CONTROL
Pierce CD-6 LD 26 Olson / Parker (R)	44.71%	42.17%	+2.5 pts	58/62 Olson ahead	SOFT CONTROL
Clallam LD 24 House Pos. 1 Pratt+Hamilton (two Rs)	35.47%	38.52%	-3.05 pts	Congress ahead 61/67	OTHER DIRECTION (not a twin)

Kitsap Sheriff John Kuss (R) is a second rung on the same ballots: 41.89%, still 6.68 points above combined CD-6 R. Ladder on one set of sheets: Assessor R 47.5% > Sheriff R 41.9% > CD-6 combined R 35.2%.

6. What is already closed on public paper

- **Kitsap missing envelopes.** County Reconciliation Report dated August 18, 2026: valid / ballots cast 84,416; voters credited 84,397; discrepancy 0.
- **Skip-Congress / undervote.** Implied nonvotes on that universe: CD-6 784 (99.07% complete), Sheriff 1,426, Assessor 1,868. Voters marked Congress more often than Assessor. 784 blanks cannot hold a 9,731-vote hole.
- **Paired-file penny error.** Precinct workbook sums sit 3–12 votes off certified countywide anchors. Use certified county totals as the dollar figure; use precincts for pattern.

- **“Washington always drops 10 points off Congress.”** False. Mason Treasurer and Pierce LD 27 return ~0. Clallam combined House R runs behind Fox+Lawson.
- **Grays Harbor Johns River / Porter “impossible turnout.”** Those graphics used Census CDP population as the denominator. VRDB Active registered voters: precinct 094 = 681, 062 = 557. CD-6 turnout 37.6% and 36.1% versus county 34.1%. Not stuffing proof.
- **District-wide injection / “every county stole R votes.”** Weak. Two counties remain after controls.

7. The only live fork

A — Preference. In Kitsap and Harbor, voters marked the local Republican and did not mark Fox or Lawson at the same rate, evenly across almost every box. Demanding, because Mason and Pierce LD 27 do not do this. Not disproved on public totals.

B — Contest process. Something in tabulation, contest definition, or batch handling treated the CD-6 oval differently than the local R office on the same sheet, in two counties. Hypothesis only. No failed L&A, no CVR mismatch, and no named batch is in this file.

Public certified numbers cannot separate A from B. The separator is the Logic & Accuracy packet and which contest sat in the random-batch (or RLA) sample.

8. Why this is relevant to an HSI surge that is mostly about rolls

If the September initiative is only SAVE hits and alleged noncitizen names, this packet will not match the intake template. That does not make the numbers go away. Three reasons it still belongs in the surge file rather than in a trash folder labeled “candidate sour grapes”:

- **Federal election.** CD-6 is a federal contest. The Department of Justice and FBI already maintain election-crime intake in this district. HSI has publicly described itself as collecting election-fraud leads in Washington this month. A written, precinct-quantified lead from a candidate on that ballot is the kind of paper an intake shop either works or routes.
- **Scope control.** The file tells the reader where *not* to spend agents. Do not build a nine-county “missing Republican column.” Do not treat Johns River as a body count. Do not interview random voters about citizenship to explain Cook versus Fox. The work, if any, is two audit packets.
- **Avoidable miss.** If B is real and nobody asks for L&A because the surge dashboard only lists alien-verification mismatches, a contest-only error in a federal race would sit through certification and the November ballot with no federal eyes on the one test that could close it.

HSI should not pretend this is a noncitizen-voting case. Doing that would waste field interviews and produce the same false-positive pattern already described in public reporting on earlier HSI roll hunts. The honest use of this lead inside HSI is: log it, classify it as process/canvass, and send it to the shop that can compel or request Logic & Accuracy.

9. What HSI can do with this — concrete, limited

Do.

1. Log this communication as a citizen election-integrity lead. Record submitter name, contest, counties, and that the allegation is a same-ballot share discrepancy, not a named ineligible voter.
2. If HSI Seattle is not staffed for canvass review, route the file the same day to FBI Seattle and to the U.S. Attorney’s Office, Western District of Washington, District Election Officer / election-crimes intake. Do not sit on it because it is not a SAVE hit.
3. From the receiving office, send a records request or informal ask to Kitsap County Elections for: (a) the complete Logic & Accuracy packet for the August 4, 2026 primary — test deck, expected results, machine results, discrepancy log, sign-off; (b) random-batch or risk-limiting audit worksheets showing which contests were in the sample, specifically whether U.S. Representative CD-6 and County Assessor were audited; (c) contest-level reconciliation

backup for those two contests.

4. Send the identical three-item ask to Grays Harbor County Elections for County Auditor versus CD-6.
5. Compare L&A expected-versus-actual on CD-6 against the local R office on the same test ballots. If L&A is clean and the sample included both contests, preference (fork A) gains weight and this lead can be closed with a written reason. If L&A is missing, limited to other contests, or shows a CD-6-only miss, that is the investigative step — not a press conference.
6. If, and only if, L&A or the batch sample is incomplete or conflicted, consider a targeted image or CVR pull on a scored subset of the 234 Kitsap precincts where Cook exceeds Fox+Lawson. That is a second-step ask. It is not the first ask.

Do not.

- Do not treat this as a warrant package for voted ballots, tabulators, or staff homes. Public totals do not support that.
- Do not interview Kitsap voters as if they were suspected noncitizens in order to “explain” a 12-point Assessor-versus-Congress gap. That gap is a mark pattern across 234 precincts, not a list of alien names.
- Do not announce a finding of fraud from this PDF. Fork A remains live until audit files are read.
- Do not open Mason, Jefferson, or Pierce-at-large as if they showed the Kitsap hole. They are controls.
- Do not merge this file with unrelated civil dockets or personnel stories. They are not evidence of the 12-point gap.

10. Records already in motion

- Kitsap County Auditor public-records request for L&A, random-batch contest list, recon worksheets, and contest-definition records: sent on or about August 25, 2026, to auditor@kitsap.gov. Five-business-day acknowledgment window lands on or about September 1, 2026.
- Grays Harbor County request drafted to publicrecords@graysharbor.us (copy Elections@grays-harbor.wa.us), same three audit items for Auditor versus CD-6. Confirm whether that letter has been transmitted.

A federal ask that duplicates those two letters is useful only if the counties stall or produce an incomplete packet. It is not useful as a first raid.

11. Strength of the file (so intake can grade it)

Question	Grade	Why
Kitsap canvass review	Moderate–strong	Certified precincts, clean twin, +12.25 pts, 234/246, recon 0, undervote too small.
Harbor replication	Moderate	Clean Auditor twin, +10 pts, 86/86, zero inversions.
Controls exist	Strong	Mason Treasurer +0.29; Pierce LD 27 ~0; Clallam House R behind Congress.
District-wide systemic theft	Weak	Controls kill the everywhere-claim.
Criminal fraud / named mechanism	Not supported on this record	No failed L&A, no CVR mismatch, no recon break, no named batch.
Enough to request audit files	Yes	That is the entire operational point of this submission.
Enough to seize ballots or decertify	No	Do not overread the file.

12. How to close or advance the lead

Close with a written reason if Kitsap and Harbor produce L&A showing CD-6 and the local R office were both in the tested set, expected results matched machines, and a random-batch sample included CD-6. Preference then remains the standing public explanation.

Advance one step if L&A omitted CD-6, showed a CD-6-only discrepancy, or the county cannot say which contests were in the sample. That step is a targeted comparison of those two contests — not a district-wide ballot seizure.

Hand off if HSI's authorities or staffing do not cover canvass review. Write the referral. Do not leave the file in a surge queue that only scores SAVE names.

13. Contact and attachments

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Supporting workbooks already compiled from official precinct canvass (not attached to this PDF unless separately enclosed): Kitsap Assessor/Sheriff/CD-6 pair; Grays Harbor Auditor/Assessor/CD-6 pair; Mason Treasurer/CD-6 pair; Pierce CD-6 LD 26 and LD 27 pairs; Clallam LD 24/CD-6 pair.

Public sources: Washington Secretary of State certified / unofficial results pages; Kitsap County Canvass and Reconciliation Report (August 18, 2026); county precinct result files used to build the pairs. Figures above use certified countywide anchors where they exist.

Disclaimer. This document compiles public certified and unofficial canvass figures and states the records that would separate ordinary ticket-splitting from a contest-only process error. It does not assert that a crime occurred. It does not name a suspect. It does not ask HSI to treat Washington voters as immigration targets. Verify every figure against the county and Secretary of State files before any operational use.