Elections Division

Judicial Elections

Elections Clearinghouse Notice Issue #24-09 May 17, 2024

All judicial elections are conducted as nonpartisan elections under the Top Two Primary laws; however, there are primary law exceptions that apply to several judicial offices. This clearinghouse replaces Clearinghouse #15-02, issued December 16, 2015, and reflects a legislative change passed in <u>Substitute Senate Bill 5182 (2023)</u>.

Candidate Qualifications

RCW 29A.24.070(1)(a) was amended in 2023 to change the filing location of single-county courts of appeal and superior court districts to the Office of the Secretary of State.

Judicial candidates must be registered voters in the jurisdiction of the office when filing a declaration of candidacy. (RCW 29A.24.075(3))

Exceptions

- A candidate for Superior Court Judge needs to be a registered voter within Washington State. The candidate is not required to be a resident of the county of that court. (<u>WA Const. Art. IV § 5</u>)
- A candidate for Municipal Court Judge must be a registered voter within the county. The candidate is not required to be a resident in the city of that court. (RCW 3.50.057)

Appearance on the Ballot

Most judicial elections are scheduled for even-numbered years and treated the same as other nonpartisan offices. (RCW 29A.52.220)

Exceptions

- An uncontested Superior Court race in a county with a population of 100,000 or more is not printed on the ballot; instead, the candidate is issued a certificate of election following the last day for candidates to withdraw.
 - This applies only when the office has a single candidate and each county within the jurisdiction exceeds the 100,000 population threshold. (WA Const. Art. IV § 29)
- Elections to fill vacancies for judicial offices other than district and municipal courts may occur in odd- or even-numbered years. (WA Const. Art. IV §§ 3 and 5; RCWs 2.04.100, 2.08.060, 2.08.069, 2.08.120)
- Elections to fill vacancies for district court positions occur in even-numbered years only. (AGLO 1973 No. 76; RCW 29A.04.321(1))

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An elected municipal court office is on the ballot in odd-numbered years only. A vacancy
is filled by appointment for the remainder of the term. (RCWs 3.50.050, 3.50.093)

Judicial Elections Chart

The chart below explains the framework for judicial elections.

Candidates	Municipal Court District Court Court of Appeals Supreme Court		Superior Court	
	Primary	General	Primary	General
1	No ¹	Yes ²	County population less than 100,000: No¹ County population 100,000 or more: No; certificate of election is issued after candidate filing.³	County population less than 100,000: Yes² County population 100,000 or more: No; certificate of election is issued after candidate filing. ³
2	No ¹	Yes ²	No ¹	Yes ²
3 or more	Yes	Yes ²	Yes	Yes ²

¹ RCW 29A.52.220(1)

Judicial Certificates of Election

Though single-county judicial district candidates file for office with the Office of the Secretary of State, the county auditor produces certificates of election for single-county positions. (RCW 29A.52.360)

The Office of the Secretary of State produces certificates of election for multi-county judicial district candidates. (RCW 29A.52.370)

² RCW 29A.36.170(1-2)

³ WA Const. Art. IV § 29 Note: When applied to multi-county jurisdictions, all counties in the jurisdiction must meet the population threshold.

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The chart below explains the framework for judicial certificates of election.

Location	Accepts Candidate Filing	Issue Certificate of Election
Governor	N/A	Court of Appeals and Supreme Court ¹
OSOS	Supreme Court, Court of Appeals, and Superior Court ²	Multi-county Superior court districts ³
County Auditor	District Court and Municipal Court	Single county Superior Court, District Court, and Municipal Court within the county ⁴

An informational publication of the Certification and Training Program, Elections Division, Office of the Secretary of State.

¹ RCW 29A.52.370

² RCW 29A.24.070(1)(a)

³ RCW 29A.52.370

⁴ RCW 29A.52.360