

	A	B	C	D	E	F
1	State	Closed	Open	Semi-Closed	AG's Opinions & Statutes	Notes
2	Alabama		x		Ala. Code § 17-13-7	All individuals who are qualified electors under the general laws of the State of Alabama and who are also members of a political party and entitled to participate in such primary election under the rules of the party are entitled to vote and will receive the official primary ballot of that political party, and no other; but every governing body of a party has the right, power, and authority to fix and prescribe the political or other qualifications of its own members and declares and determines who will be entitled and qualified to vote in the primary election or to be candidates or to participate in the political parties and primaries.
3	Alaska	R	D		Alaska Stat. §§ 15.25.014, 15.25.060	A voter may vote a political party ballot only if the voter is registered as affiliated with that party, is allowed to participate in the party primary under the party's bylaws, or is registered as nonpartisan or undeclared rather than as affiliated with a particular political party and the party's bylaws do not restrict participation by nonpartisan or undeclared voters in the party's primary. For the purpose of determining which primary election ballot a voter may use, a voter's party affiliation is considered to be the affiliation registered with the director as of the 30th day before the primary election.
4	Arizona			x	Ariz. Att'y Gen. Op. No. I99-025 (R99-049); Article VII, § 10; A.R.S. §§ 16-467, -542.	The Legislature has enacted a direct primary election law, which provides for the nomination of candidates for all elective state, county, and city offices, including candidates for United States Senator and for Representative in Congress. Any person who is registered as no party preference or independent as the party preference or who is registered with a political party that is not qualified for representation on the ballot may vote in the primary election of any one of the political parties that is qualified for the ballot. The statutes also allow any Proposition 103 voter to designate, at the time of voting or requesting an early ballot, one of the political parties that will be on the ballot and to receive the ballot for that party.
5	Arkansas		x		Ark. Code Ann. § 7-7-306- 308	No party affiliation required at registration. At the same time that the voter identifies himself or herself and the party primary or other election in which he or she intends to vote, the election official marks next to the voter's name on the precinct voter registration list the party primary or other election in which the voter chooses to vote
6	California				Top Two Primaries Act (Proposition 14); Cal.Const. Art. 2, § 5	California uses a top-two primary system in which all candidates are listed on the same primary ballot and the top two vote recipients face off in the general election. A voter-nomination primary election is conducted to select the candidates for congressional and state elective offices in California. All voters may vote at a voter-nominated primary election for any candidate for congressional and state elective office without regard to the political party preference disclosed by the candidate or the voter, provided that the voter is otherwise qualified to vote for candidates for the office in question. The candidates who are the top two vote-getters at a voter-nominated primary election for a congressional or state elective office will, regardless of party preference, compete in the ensuing general election.
7	Colorado	x			C.R.S.A. § 1-7-201	Any registered elector who has declared an affiliation with a political party that is participating in a primary election and who desires to vote for candidates of that party at a primary election will show identification, as defined in section 1-1-104(19.5), write his or her name and address on a form available at the voter service and polling center, and give the form to one of the election judges.
8	Connecticut	x			Conn. Gen. Stat. § 9-431	A person is permitted to vote at a primary of a party if (1) he is on the last-completed enrollment list of such party in the municipality or voting district, as the case may be, or (2) if authorized by the state rules of such party filed pursuant to section 9-374, he is an unaffiliated elector in the municipality or voting district, as the case may be, provided if two or more such parties are holding primaries on the same day in such municipality or voting district, whether for the same offices or different offices, such unaffiliated elector may vote in the primary of only one such party. Such state party rules may authorize unaffiliated electors to vote for some or all offices to be contested at its primaries.
9	District of Columbia	x			DC ST § 1-1001.05	No person can vote more than once in any election nor will any person vote in a primary or party election held by a political party other than that to which he or she has declared himself or herself to be a member.
10	Delaware	x			15 Del.C. § 3110	An elector may vote in the primary election of a political party only if the elector is a registered voter and if it appears on the elector's original permanent registration record that the elector's party affiliation is the same as the party which is holding the primary election
11	Florida	x			F.S.A. § 101.021	In a primary election a qualified elector is entitled to vote the official primary election ballot of the political party designated in the elector's registration, and no other. It is unlawful for any elector to vote in a primary for any candidate running for nomination from a party other than that in which such elector is registered.
12	Georgia		x		Ga. Code Ann., § 21-2-216; Ga. Code Ann. § 34-624 (Ga. Laws 1964, Extra. Sess., pp. 26, 64); http://www.gwinnettcountry.com/portal/gwinnett/Departments/Elections/FrequentlyAskedQuestions/ElectionsandVoting	At the primary elections a person is given the party ballot that he or she requests. Currently, Georgia only recognizes two political parties; so, only Democratic and Republican party ballots are available at primary elections. But, a person may choose a non-partisan ballot that only contains races for court officials and any county or state questions. The primary runoff election is a continuation of the primary election, so if you vote: Democratic in the primary, Democratic must be voted in the runoff. Republican in the primary, Republican must be voted in the runoff. If you did not vote in the primary, or voted nonpartisan, you may choose any party in the runoff.
13	Hawaii		x		HRS § 12-31	People eligible to vote in any primary or special primary election will be required to state a party preference or nonpartisanship as a condition of voting. Each voter will be issued the primary or special primary ballot for each party and the nonpartisan primary or special primary ballot. A voter will be entitled to vote only for candidates of one party or only for nonpartisan candidates. If the primary or special primary ballot is marked contrary to this paragraph, the ballot will not be counted. In any primary or special primary election in the year 1979 and after, a voter will be entitled to select and to vote the ballot of any one party or nonpartisan, regardless of which ballot the voter voted in any preceding primary or special primary election.

	A	B	C	D	E	F
1	State	Closed	Open	Semi-Closed	AG's Opinions & Statutes	Notes
						Until 2011, Idaho had open primary elections. After the decision in Idaho Republican Party v. Ysura, that determined Idaho's use of an open primary system violated the Idaho Republican Party's right to freedom of association under the First Amendment and the open primary permitted substantial numbers of independent voters, as well as voters associated with other political parties, to "cross over" and participate in the Republican Party's selection of its nominees, the legislature passed a bill allowing parties to choose which type of primary they use. Democrats have chosen a semi-closed primary; unaffiliated voters may register a party at the polls on election day, but they are bound to that party affiliation at the next election. An elector who has designated a party affiliation is allowed to vote only in the primary election of the political party for which such an elector is so registered. A political party qualified to participate in elections pursuant to section 34-501, Idaho Code, may, no later than one hundred eighty (180) days prior to a primary election, notify the Secretary of State in writing that the political party elects to allow, in addition to those electors who have registered with that political party, any of the following to vote in such party's primary election: (a) Electors designated as "unaffiliated"; (b) Electors registered with a different political party qualified to participate in elections pursuant to section 34-501, Idaho Code. In the event a state chairman of a political party elects to allow electors to vote in that party's primary election pursuant to this paragraph (b), the state chairman shall identify which political parties' registrants are allowed to vote in such primary election. In the event that more than one (1) political party allows "unaffiliated" electors to vote in their party's primary election, an "unaffiliated" elector shall designate which political party's primary election the elector chooses to vote in by declaring such designation to the poll worker or other appropriate election personnel, who shall then record in the poll book the elector's choice. The county clerk records the choice as part of the elector's voting history within the voter registration system as provided for in section 34-437A, Idaho Code.
14	Idaho	R		D	I.C. § 34-904A	
15	Illinois			x	10 ILCS 5/7-44	People who want to vote at a primary will state his name, residence and party affiliation to the primary judges, one of which will announce the same in a distinct tone of voice, sufficiently loud to be heard by all people in the polling place. When article 4, 5 or 6 is applicable the Certificate of Registered Voter that is prescribed will be made and signed and the official poll record shall be made. If the person desiring to vote is not challenged, one of the primary judges shall give to him one, and only one, primary ballot of the political party with which he declares himself affiliated, on the back of which such primary judge will endorse his initials in such manner that they may be seen when the primary ballot is properly folded. If the person desiring to vote is challenged he will not receive a primary ballot from the primary judges until he has established his right to vote as hereinafter provided. No person who refuses to state his party affiliation shall be allowed to vote at a primary. A person who declares his party affiliation with a statewide established political party and requests a primary ballot of such party may nonetheless also declare his affiliation with a political party established only within a political subdivision, and may also vote in the primary of such local party on the same election day, provided that such voter may not vote in both such party primaries with respect to offices of the same political subdivision. However, no person declaring his affiliation with a statewide established political party may vote in the primary of any other statewide political party on the same election day.
16	Indiana		x		Ind. Code §§ 3-10-1-6, 1-9	A voter may vote in the primary election if the voter, at the last general election, voted for a majority of the regular nominees of the political party holding the primary election; or if the voter did not vote at the last general election, but intends to vote at the next general election for a majority of the regular nominees of the political party holding the primary election; as long as the voter was registered as a voter at the last general election or has registered since then.
17	Iowa	x			I.C.A. § 43.41; I.C.A. § 43.42	Only voters affiliated with a particular party may vote in its primary. Any registered voter may change or declare a party affiliation at the polls on election day and will be entitled to vote at any primary election. Each voter doing so will indicate the voter's change or declaration of party affiliation on the voter's declaration of eligibility affidavit. Any registered voter who desires to change or declare a political party affiliation may, before will enter a notation of such change on the registration records.
18	Kansas	R		D	K.S.A. 25-3301	Each registered voter of the state who has declared a party affiliation as provided in the listed statute or in K.S.A. 25-3304 is entitled to vote at every partisan primary election.
19	Kentucky	x			KRS § 116.055	Before a person is qualified to vote in a primary election, he has to possess all the qualifications required of voters in a regular election. In addition, he must be a registered member of the party in whose primary election he seeks to vote, and have been registered as a member of that party on December 31 immediately preceding the primary election, or, in the case of new registrations made after December 31 immediately preceding the primary election, he must have registered and remained registered as a member of that party. No person will be allowed to vote for any party candidates or slates of candidates other than that of the party of which he is a registered member. The qualifications shall be determined as of the date of the primary, without regard to the qualifications or disqualifications as they may exist at the succeeding regular election, except that minors seventeen (17) years of age who will become eighteen (18) years of age on or before the day of the regular election is entitled to vote in the primary if otherwise qualified. However, any registered voter, whether registered as a member of a party, political organization, political group, or as an independent, is qualified to vote in primary elections for candidates listed in all nonpartisan races.
20	Louisiana				LSA-RS. 18:401	All qualified voters of this state may vote on candidates for public office in primary and general elections without regard to the voter's party affiliation or lack of it, and all candidates for public office who qualify for a primary or general election may be voted on without regard to the candidate's party affiliation or lack of it.
21	Maine	x			Me. Rev. Stat. Ann. tit. 21, §§ 111, 340	The person must be enrolled in a party in that municipality to vote at that party's caucus, convention or primary election, unless otherwise permitted by the party pursuant to section 340. No later than February 1st of the election year, each political party eligible to participate in a primary election has to notify the Secretary of State of the enrollment qualifications, subject to the restrictions in section 144, for voters eligible to vote in that party's primary. If no notice is received by that date, only voters enrolled in a political party may vote in that party's primary. The Secretary of State informs all municipal clerks of the qualifications necessary for voters to participate in each party's primary. The clerks establish procedures to ensure that all qualified primary voters are offered ballots for each party in which primary election the voters are qualified to vote.
22	Maryland	x			9 M.L.E. Elections § 23; Hennegan v. Geartner, 186 Md. 551, 47 A.2d 393 (1946); Suessmann v. Lamone, 383 Md. 697, 862 A.2d 1 (2004).	While the requirement for a voter to be a member of a political party is not expressly mandated by the state, which permits the political party to authorize voting rights to those who are unaffiliated with it, the two principal parties in the state have restricted voting rights in their respective primaries to their own registered members. No voter having had his or her affiliation registered is permitted to make any change in such party affiliation unless it is made at least 12 weeks prior to the day of the primary election. If a political party chooses to permit voters not affiliated with the party to vote in the party's primary election, the chairman of the party's state central committee must so notify the state board at least six months before the date of the primary election. ⁹ There is no fundamental right in any voter to participate in the primaries of parties other than the one to which the voter belongs.

	A	B	C	D	E	F
1	State	Closed	Open	Semi-Closed	AG's Opinions & Statutes	Notes
23	Massachusetts			x	M.G.L.A. 53 § 37	The voting lists used at primaries contains the party enrollment of the voters whose names appear on the list. Except as provided by section 37A, a voter desiring to vote in a primary gives his name, and, if requested, his residence, to one of the ballot clerks, who announces the same, and, if the party enrolment of the voter is shown on the voting list, the name of the party in which he is enrolled. If the party enrollment of the voter is not shown on the voting list the ballot clerk asks the voter in which political party's primary he desires to vote, and the ballot clerk, upon reply, announces the name of the political party, and records the voter's selection upon the voting list. The ballot clerk then gives the voter the ballot of the political party requested. If the voter was unenrolled before selecting a party ballot, he continues to be unenrolled and is recorded as unenrolled in the current annual register of voters.
24	Michigan		x		Mich. Comp. Laws § 168.575	Voters do not have to declare a political party to vote, but they have to vote for one party once they enter the voting booth. "After the polls are opened at a primary election, any elector who is legally registered and qualified shall, before entering the booth or voting compartment, be furnished a party ballot, together with any other ballot or ballots to be voted at that primary election."
25	Minnesota		x		Minn. Stat. § 204D.08	Only voters affiliated with a particular party may vote in its primary.
26	Mississippi		x		Miss. Code Ann. § 23-15-575	No registration by party affiliation. But, in order for a voter to vote in the primary, he or she must support the nominations made in that primary.
27	Missouri		x		Mo. Rev. Stat. § 115.397	In each primary election, each voter is entitled to receive the ballot of one and only one political party, designated by the voter before receiving his ballot. Each voter who participates in a party primary will be entitled to vote on all questions and for any nonpartisan candidates submitted by political subdivisions and special districts at the primary election. Each voter who does not wish to participate in a party primary may vote on all questions and for any nonpartisan candidates submitted by a political subdivision or special district at the primary election.
28	Montana		x		Mont. Code Ann. § 13-10-301; http://sos.mt.gov/elections/FAQ/index.asp	Individuals who vote in a primary election are given all the parties' ballots, and can choose in private which party ballot they wish to vote. They return the voted ballots to an election judge in one sleeve, and the unvoted party ballots in a separate sleeve. Voters in a primary election cannot vote more than one party's ballots.
29	Nebraska			x	Neb.Rev.St. § 32-912	Any registered voter desiring to vote in a primary election held under the Election Act shall be entitled to participate in such primary election upon presenting himself or herself at the polling place for his or her residence. A registered voter who is affiliated with a political party will receive from the receiving board all nonpartisan ballots and the partisan ballot of the political party indicated on his or her voter registration. Except as provided in subsections (2) and (3) of the statute, a registered voter who is not affiliated with any political party will receive only nonpartisan ballots at a primary election.
30	Nevada	x			Nev. Rev. Stat. §§ 293.287, 293.518	A registered voter applying to vote at any primary election gives his or her name and political affiliation, if any, to the election board officer in charge of the election board register, and the officer immediately announces the name and political affiliation. At the time an elector registers to vote the elector must indicate a political party affiliation or that he or she is not affiliated with a political party. An elector who indicates that he or she is "independent" is deemed not affiliated with a political party. If an elector indicates an affiliation with a major political party or a minor political party that has filed a certificate of existence with the Secretary of State, the county clerk or field registrar of voters lists the elector's political party as indicated by the elector. If an elector indicates an affiliation with a minor political party that has not filed a certificate of existence with the Secretary of State, the county clerk or field registrar of voters will list the elector's political party as the party indicated in the application to register to vote. When compiling data related to voter registration for the county, report the elector's political party as "other party."
31	New Hampshire	x			N.H. Rev. Stat. Ann § 659:14	A person desiring to vote at a state or presidential primary election will, at the time of announcing the person's name, also announce the name of the party to which the person belongs or whether the person is registered as an undeclared voter. If the person's party membership has been registered before, the person will be given only the ballot of the party with which the person is registered, unless the person desires to vote the ballot of a party not having official existence at the time the person's party membership was previously registered, in which case the person may vote the ballot of such a party in the state primary election immediately following the political organization's official existence as a party, and not in any subsequent state primary election. If the rules of a party permit a person who is registered as an undeclared voter to vote in the party's primary, any person desiring to vote in that party's primary will also announce the name of that party at the time of announcing the person's name. No person is permitted to vote in any more than one party primary during any primary election. The Secretary of State shall include on the voter instruction cards whether a party rule has been adopted which permits a person who is registered as an undeclared voter to vote in the party's primary. The party chairman notifies the Secretary of State in writing prior to the filing period for state offices whether the party has adopted such a rule. This rule will not be changed or rescinded by a party until the results of the primary have been announced, and any change or rescission shall be mailed to the Secretary of State by the party chairman
32	New Jersey	x			N.J.S.A. 19:31-13.2	If, when submitting a voter registration form for any reason, a registrant declares thereon his or her political party affiliation and in so doing declares an affiliation with a political party other than the political party with which that person was affiliated previously, the registrant shall be ineligible to vote in the next succeeding primary election unless he or she has made the declaration of affiliation with the political party specified in the latest voter registration form no later than the 50th day next preceding such primary election.
33	New Mexico	x			N. M. S. A. 1978, § 1-12-7.2	In a primary election, a voter is not permitted to vote for a candidate of a party different from the party designation shown on the voter's certificate of registration. Upon making that determination, the county clerk must transmit the ballot to the county canvassing board to be tallied and included in the canvass of that county for the appropriate precinct.
34	New York	x			N.Y. Elec. Law § 5-300	Only voters affiliated with a particular party may vote in its primary. At the time a voter is registered or completes an application for registration he may mark his party enrollment within the circle or box underneath or next to the party of his election on the application form.
35	North Carolina			x	N.C. Gen. Stat. §§ 163-59, -119	No person is entitled to vote or participate in the primary election of any political party unless that person complies with all of the following: (1) Is a registered voter. (2) Has declared and has had recorded on the registration book or record the fact that the voter affiliates with the political party in whose primary the voter proposes to vote or participate. (3) Is in good faith a member of that party. Notwithstanding the previous paragraph, any unaffiliated voter who is authorized under G.S. 163-119 may also vote in the primary if the voter is otherwise eligible to vote in that primary except for subdivisions (2) and (3) of the previous paragraph.
36	North Dakota	R	D		https://vip.sos.nd.gov/pdfs/Portals/votereg.pdf	The only state without voter registration. Must be affiliated with Republican party in the last general election or intended to do so in the next election to be able to vote in the Republican primary

	A	B	C	D	E	F
1	State	Closed	Open	Semi-Closed	AG's Opinions & Statutes	Notes
37	Ohio		x		R.C. § 3513.19	The right of a person to vote at a primary election may be challenged if the person is not affiliated with or is not a member of the political party whose ballot the person desires to vote. Such party affiliation is determined by examining the elector's voting record for the current year and the immediately preceding two calendar years as shown on the voter's registration card. When the right of a person to vote is challenged upon the ground set forth in division (A)(3) of this section, membership in or political affiliation with a political party shall be determined by the person's statement, made under penalty of election falsification, that the person desires to be affiliated with and supports the principles of the political party whose primary ballot the person desires to vote.
38	Oklahoma	x			Okla. Stat. §26-1-104	No registered voter is permitted to vote in any Primary Election or Runoff Primary Election of any political party except the political party of which his registration form shows him to be a member.
39	Oregon	x			Or. Rev. Stat. §§ 247.203, 254.365	An elector is not qualified or permitted to vote at any primary election for any candidate of a major political party, and it is unlawful for the elector to offer to do so, unless the elector is registered as being affiliated with one of the major political parties nominating or electing its candidates for public office at the primary election; or the elector is registered as not being affiliated with any political party and wishes to vote in the primary election of a major political party that has provided under subsection (3) of this section for a primary election that admits electors not affiliated with any political party. An elector who updates a registration during the period extending from the 20th day before a primary election to the date of the primary election may not, during that period: Change the elector's political party affiliation if the elector's immediate past registration record shows the elector was or is registered as affiliated with a political party. Terminate affiliation with a political party if the elector's immediate past registration record shows the elector was or is registered as affiliated with a political party. Adopt a political party affiliation if the elector's immediate past registration shows that the elector was not or is not registered as affiliated with a political party.
40	Pennsylvania	x			25 P.S. § 2812	The qualifications of electors entitled to vote at primaries are the same as the qualifications of electors entitled to vote at elections within the election district where the primary is held, provided that no elector who is not registered and enrolled as a member of a political party, in accordance with the provisions of this act, are permitted to vote the ballot of such party or any other party ballot at any primary.
41	Rhode Island			x	R.I. Gen. Laws §§ 17-9.1-23	Whenever any person registers to vote, that person may designate his or her party affiliation, or that person may designate that he or she is not affiliated with any political party. The information is recorded on a form prescribed by the state board of elections. Any person who is already registered to vote and wishes to designate his or her party affiliation may do so by voluntarily presenting himself or herself to that person's local board of canvassers and designating his or her party affiliation and certifying to the fact on the form furnished for that purpose. Whenever any person participates in a party primary, that act will serve as identifying the person as being affiliated with the party in whose primary that person has participated and the local board will record the affiliation on the appropriate form. For the purposes of this section, "participating in a party primary" does not include the circulation or signing of nomination papers.
42	South Carolina		x		§ 7-13-1040; § 7-13-15	No party affiliation required. Voter to requests the ballot for any party's primary whether or not voter was registered as a member of that party but allowed voter to cast vote in only one party's primary election
43	South Dakota	R		D	SDCL § 12-6-26	No person may vote a party ballot at any primary election unless the person is registered as a member of that political party in the precinct in which the person seeks to vote. Any political party in its constitution or bylaws may allow for participation in the party's primary elections by any person who is registered to vote with no party affiliation. Any such change to the constitution or bylaws of a political party shall be filed pursuant to § 12-5-1.1 by January first of the year in the which the primary is conducted.
44	Tennessee		x		§ 2-7-115 (b)	A registered voter is entitled to vote in a primary election for offices for which the voter is qualified to vote at the polling place where the voter is registered if: (1) The voter is a bona fide member of and affiliated with the political party in whose primary the voter seeks to vote; or (2) At the time the voter seeks to vote, the voter declares allegiance to the political party in whose primary the voter seeks to vote and states that the voter intends to affiliate with that party.
45	Texas		x		V.T.C.A., Election Code § 172.086	No registration by party. The following pledge is be placed on the primary election ballot above the listing of candidates' names: "I am a (insert appropriate political party) and understand that I am ineligible to vote or participate in another political party's primary election or convention during this voting year."
46	Utah	R		D	U.C.A. 1953 § 20A-2-107.5	At any regular primary election each county clerk will provide change of party affiliation forms to the poll workers for each voting precinct within the county; and any registered voter who is classified as "unaffiliated" may affiliate with a political party by completing the form and giving it to the poll worker. An unaffiliated voter who affiliates with a political party as provided in Subsection (1)(b) may vote in that party's primary election.
47	Vermont		x		17 V.S.A. § 2363	The names of all candidates of a party shall be printed upon one ballot. Each section shall bear in print larger than any other print on the ballot the words VOTE IN ONE PARTY ONLY OR YOUR BALLOT WILL BE VOID in a prominent place on the ballot. The voter shall vote for the candidates of one party only. A person voting at the primary shall not be required to indicate his party choice to any election official. All voting machines used in primary elections shall be so equipped that the voter can cast his or her vote for candidates within one party only, and without disclosing the party for whose candidates he or she is casting his or her vote.
48	Virginia		x		VA Code Ann. § 24.2-530	All people qualified to vote, pursuant to §§ 24.2-400 through 24.2-403, may vote at the primary. No person can vote for the candidates of more than one party.
49	Washington				RCWA 29A.52.112	Whenever candidates for a partisan office are to be elected, the general election must be preceded by a primary. Based upon votes cast at the primary, the top two candidates will be certified as qualified to appear on the general election ballot, unless only one candidate qualifies as provided in *RCW 29A.36.170. No primary may be held for any single county partisan office to fill an unexpired term if, after the last day allowed for candidates to withdraw, only one candidate has filed for the position. For partisan office, if a candidate has expressed a party preference on the declaration of candidacy, then that preference will be shown after the name of the candidate on the primary and general election ballots as set forth in rules of the secretary of state. A candidate may choose to express no party preference. Any party preferences are shown for the information of voters only and may in no way limit the options available to voters.
50	West Virginia			x	W. Va. Code, § 3-5-4	At each primary election, the candidate or candidates of each political party for all offices to be filled at the ensuing general election by the voters of the entire state, of each congressional district, of each state senatorial district, of each delegate district, of each judicial circuit of West Virginia, of each county, and of each magisterial district in the state are <i>nominated by the voters of the different political parties</i> , except that no presidential elector shall be nominated at a primary election.

	A	B	C	D	E	F
1	State	Closed	Open	Semi-Closed	AG's Opinions & Statutes	Notes
51	Wisconsin		x		W.S.A. § 6.80	In partisan primaries, an elector may vote for a person as the candidate of the party of the elector's choice, if that person's name does not appear on the official ballot of that party, by writing in the name of the person in the space provided on the ballot or the ballot provided for that purpose, or where voting machines are used, in the irregular ballot device, designating the party for which the elector desires such person to be the nominee.
52	Wyoming	x			W.S.1977 § 22-5-212	An elector requesting a major party ballot must declare his party affiliation, or sign an application for change of affiliation before he may receive a party ballot. An elector may vote only the nonpartisan ballot and if so, is not required to declare his party affiliation. Requesting a partisan primary election ballot constitutes a declaration of party affiliation. A change in declaration of party affiliation will be entered on the poll list by the election judge.