

## **Guidance for the August Partisan Primary**

A partisan primary is held the second Tuesday of August in even-numbered years to qualify candidates for the November General Election. The partisan primary is always held and is different than the other three types of elections because electors will vote by party. This webinar will discuss counting votes in a partisan primary, the impact of selecting a party preference and overriding and remaking crossover and overvoted ballots. Military and overseas voting will also be discussed.

**Wednesday, July 25, 2018**

**10:00 a.m. – 11:00 a.m.**

### **Program Presenters:**

Wisconsin Elections Commission Staff

### **Agenda**

- › What is a Partisan Primary?
- › Selecting a Party Preference
- › Counting Votes in a Partisan Primary
- › Overriding/Remaking Overvoted and Crossover Ballots
- › ERIC Supplemental Poll List
- › Military and Overseas Voting
- › Training
- › Reminders!





# **Wisconsin Elections Commission**

**Guidance for the August  
Partisan Primary  
July 25, 2018**

Today's webinar: **Guidance for the August Partisan Primary**

# Agenda

- ▶ What is a Partisan Primary?
- ▶ Selecting a Party Preference
- ▶ Counting Votes in a Partisan Primary
- ▶ Overriding/Remaking Overvoted and Crossover Ballots
- ▶ ERIC Supplemental Poll List
- ▶ Military and Overseas Voting
- ▶ Training
- ▶ Reminders!

## Agenda

## What is a Partisan Primary?

- ▶ Wisconsin has had a partisan primary since 1906!
- ▶ Voters can only vote in one political party's primary
- ▶ Voters are not required to be registered with a political party to participate
- ▶ Wisconsin's partisan primary was moved in 2012 from September to August to meet federal and state statutory deadlines for the distribution of ballots to UOCAVA voters

**What is a Partisan Primary?**

## Selecting a Party Preference

- ▶ Paper ballots, Op Scan ballots and DREs
- ▶ General Rules
- ▶ Examples
  - Crossover votes
  - Dragover votes

### Selecting a Party Preference

## Counting Votes in a Partisan Primary

- ▶ Four Principles of Counting Write-in Votes
- ▶ Ballot Candidates as Write-ins
- ▶ Adjusting the tape
- ▶ Examples

**Counting Votes in a Partisan Primary**

## Overriding/Remaking Overvoted and Crossover Ballots

- ▶ **What is an Overvoted Ballot?**
  - A ballot with at least one contest in which the elector has voted for more than the maximum number of selections allowed
  - Overvoted ballots can occur at any election
  - Example
- ▶ **What is a Crossover Ballot?**
  - A ballot where the voter has not selected a party preference and has voted in more than one party primary, which is prohibited by law
  - Crossover ballots can only occur at the partisan primary
  - Example

### Overriding and Remaking Crossover and Overvoted Ballots

## Overriding/Remaking Overvoted and Crossover Ballots (con't)

- ▶ **Overriding vs. Remaking Ballots**
  - Decision of the municipal clerk
  
- ▶ **Overriding Ballots**
  - Absentee Ballots
  - Voter is Present
  
- ▶ **Remaking Ballots**
  - With Overvotes
  - With Crossover Votes

### **Overriding and Remaking Crossover and Overvoted Ballots (con't)**

## ERIC Supplemental Poll List

- ▶ The ERIC Supplemental Poll List is a list of all voters who received an ERIC postcard and were deactivated and have not re-registered or moved
- ▶ The ERIC Supplemental Poll List will need to be printed off and available for this election
  - Clerks: if you do not have any voters listed on the ERIC Supplemental Poll List, let your election inspectors know in case a voter asks
- ▶ For more information and poll worker instructions:  
<https://elections.wi.gov/node/5731>

### ERIC Supplemental Poll List

## Military and Overseas Voting

- ▶ Temporary Overseas Voter Definition
- ▶ Absentee Ballot Request Deadlines
- ▶ Emailing and Faxing Absentee Ballots
- ▶ For more information:  
<https://elections.wi.gov/node/5870>

**Military and Overseas Voting**

## Training

- ▶ Election Official Certification and Training
  - Municipal Clerks
  - Chief Inspectors
- ▶ 2018–2019 Election Administration Training webinar series
- ▶ 2018 WisVote Training webinar series

**Training**

## Reminders!

- ▶ Accessible voting equipment must be available and turned on
- ▶ Proof of Residence is required to *register* to vote; Proof of Identification is required to *receive* a ballot
- ▶ Proof of Residence *must* list a current address; Proof of Identification *does not* have to list a current address
- ▶ Drawdowns
- ▶ Cell phone usage at the polls
- ▶ Selfies

### Reminders



# Thank You!

Questions?

Email: [elections@wi.gov](mailto:elections@wi.gov)

Elections Helpdesk: 608-261-2028

## PARTY PREFERENCE

### Selecting a Party Preference

There are two methods by which a voter may select the party in which he or she will vote.

Where hand-count paper ballots are used, the voter identifies their party preference when he or she chooses **one** party ballot on which to vote. The voted ballot is placed in the ballot box and the remaining un-voted ballots are placed in a locked “discard” box.

Where optical scan (OS) voting systems are used, the voter identifies their party preference either by voting in only one party or by marking a party preference. Selecting the party preference will not prevent crossover voting, but it is a safeguard so that a voter will not lose all votes if he or she does crossover. Selecting a party preference preserves the votes cast in the preferred party, while not counting votes cast in another party. When voting on a DRE, the voter must select a party, and only the ballot of the chosen party is presented to the voter.

### General Rules Regarding Party Preference

1. Selecting a party preference on an OS ballot will preserve the votes cast in the preferred party even if the voter crosses over and votes in another party.
2. Casting votes for candidates of only one party, is the same as selecting a party preference.
3. If no party preference is selected, and the voter **marks more than one party’s ballot**, no votes will count.
4. If no party preference is selected, and the voter **marks only one party’s ballot**, but on that same party ballot writes in the name of a ballot candidate or registered write-in candidate of another party, all votes are counted except the write-in vote.
5. **Regardless if a party preference is selected**, the name of a ballot candidate or registered write-in candidate of Party X written on a Party Y ballot will never count.
6. **Within the same party**, a voter may write in the name of a ballot candidate or registered write-in candidate for an office under a different office, but it is counted only if there are no ballot candidates for the different office or if a ballot candidate has died.

The following examples pertain to hand-count paper ballots as well as OS ballots.

#### OS Ballots

#### Hand-Count Paper Ballots

“The voter has selected a party preference.” = “The voter has selected one party ballot.”

---

**The elector has selected a party preference.** The elector casts votes for ballot candidates in the party selected and writes in, on the that same party ballot, the name of a person who appears as a ballot candidate on a different party ballot--

- All votes for partisan offices are counted except for the write-in vote. **Rules 1, 2 and 5**

**The voter has not physically voted on more than one party's ballot.**

*The voter benefits from the party preference safety net.*

*Votes for a ballot candidate or registered write-in candidate of a party may not be counted when written in on the ballot of a different party.*

*The effect would be the same if the voter had not selected a party preference but voted only on one party ballot. By voting only on one party ballot, the voter has effectively selected a party preference. The candidate dragged over from another party is the only vote that should not be counted. In both cases, OS equipment will count the write-in, so pay careful attention when looking for write-in votes is essential.*

---

**The elector has selected a party preference.** The elector casts votes for ballot candidates in the selected party and then votes for a candidate on another party's ballot or writes in a name on another party's ballot--

- The votes cast in the selected party are counted. **Rules 1 and 5**
- The name written in on the other party ballot does not count.  
*Although **the voter has physically voted on more than one party's ballot**, he has benefitted from the preferred party safety net.*

*Conversely-*

**The elector has not selected a party preference.** The elector casts votes for ballot candidates on one political party's ballot, and then votes for a candidate on another party's ballot or writes in a name on another party's ballot—

- No votes are counted for partisan contests. **Rule 3**  
*The voter has **physically voted on more than one party's ballot** without the benefit of the party preference safety net.*
-

## Write-in Votes at a Partisan Primary

### Determining Eligibility of Write-in Votes

Each party's primary is a separate election and these principles apply separately to the contests for each party.

#### *The Four Principles of Counting Write-in Votes*

1. If one or more ballot candidates of a specific party are listed under a given office—  
**Only votes for registered write-in candidates of the same party are eligible for counting in that party's contest.**
2. If one or more ballot candidates of a specific party are listed under a given office, but one or more are deceased—  
**All write-in votes are eligible for counting in that party's contest (except for a ballot candidate or registered write-in of another party).**
3. If there are no ballot candidates of a specific party listed under a given office—  
**All write-in votes are eligible for counting in that party's contest (except for a ballot candidate or registered write-in of another party).**
4. If there is at least one write-in vote cast in a contest in a specific party (*regardless of the eligibility of the write-in vote*)—  
**No votes for ballot candidates may be considered in that party's contest.**

**\*\*\*Note!** The assumption that if there are no registered write-in candidates, all offices have at least 1 candidate, and the candidate is not deceased, any write-in votes can be ignored is WRONG!

Even though no write-in votes are eligible for counting, the write-in could have eliminated a vote for a ballot candidate that had been counted by the equipment. This requires a tape adjustment. See *below*.

In this example, the voter has chosen the Chocolate Chip Cookie Party as their preferred party.

Chocolate Chip Cookie Party	
<b>Governor</b> <b>Vote for 1</b>	Ballot instructions
<input type="radio"/> Missy Fields	
<input checked="" type="radio"/> Chip Ahoy	
<input type="radio"/> Sugar Sprinkle	
<input type="radio"/> <i>Cocoa Bean</i>	(Cocoa is a registered write-in candidate.)

Question 1: *How many votes is the voter entitled to cast? (Refer to the ballot instructions.)*

- One. The instructions are “Vote for 1.” The voter has marked 1 candidate and written in a candidate.

Question 2: *Are all write-in votes eligible for counting or only votes cast for registered write-in candidates? (Refer to Principle 2.)*

- There is 1 position to be filled and 3 ballot candidates. Only registered write-in candidates are eligible to be counted.

Question 3: *Is the write-in candidate registered?*

- Yes. Cocoa Bean is a registered write-in candidate. The vote for write-in candidate Cocoa Bean is counted.
- The voter is not entitled to any more votes.

The following question is not necessary, but the answer has still been provided.

Question 4: *Regardless of eligibility for counting, are there enough write-in votes to fill the seats up for election? (Refer to Principle 4.)*

- Yes. There is 1 position to be filled and 1 write-in vote.

*Final Result*

**Machine Tape**

**Governor**

M. Fields 45  
C. Ahoy 33 (-1)  
S. Sprinkle 15  
wr-in 0 (+1)

- The write-in vote for Cocoa Bean is counted.
- The voting equipment has recorded a vote for the ballot candidate, Chip Ahoy.
- **The inspectors must adjust the tape by subtracting a vote from Chip’s total.**
- The reason for the adjustment is recorded on the Inspectors’ Statement (EL-104).

**Party Preference**

- Country
- Rock 'n Roll

**Country Party**

**Representative to the Assembly**

Vote for 1

- Miranda Lambert
- ~~Tammy Wynette~~
- Donna Fargo
- ~~Jim Morrison~~

**State Senator**

Vote for 1

- Tammy Wynette

**Rock 'n Roll Party**

**Representative to the Assembly**

Vote for 1

- Shirley Allston Reeves
- Patty LaBelle
- Jim Morrison
- 

**State Senator**

Vote for 1

- Roger Daltrey
- Keith Moon
- Jay Black
- 

**The voter has not chosen a party preference.**

The voter has marked candidates in only one party (**Country**).

Analysis:

Jim Morrison, a Rock 'n Roll Party ballot candidate for assembly has been brought over to the Country Party as a write-in candidate to masquerade as a Country singer (yeah, right). Jim Morrison's vote for Assembly in the Country Party is not counted.

The presence of a write-in vote (Jim) means a vote for a ballot candidate in that office cannot be counted, even though the write-in vote cannot be counted either. The vote for Tammy for Assembly is not counted.

Tammy Wynette is a Country Party ballot candidate for Assembly. Her name has been written in for State Senator in the Country Party. Since the voter has written in Tammy for a different office but in the same Party, and there are no ballot candidates for that office, Tammy's vote in the office of State Senator is counted.

No votes were cast in the Rock 'n Roll Party

Result: No party preference was selected, but the voter's marks are confined to the Country Party; no marks were made in any other party. The voter's attempt at making a country singer out of Jim Morrison backfired. Not only could the write-in vote for Jim not be counted, it also cancelled out Tammy's vote in that office.

**Effect on machine tape:** None. In the Country Party Assembly contest, the ovals of a ballot candidate and a write-in were marked. The OS equipment saw it as an overvote and did not record a vote. The write-in vote for Country Party Senator was picked up by the equipment.

D. Ballot Candidates as Write-ins in a Partisan Primary

A write-in vote for a ballot candidate is always counted if it is written in under the office where the name is printed on the ballot. If a voter marks a ballot candidate's name and writes in the same ballot candidate's name for the same office, one vote is counted for the ballot candidate.

When a ballot candidate's name is written in under an office *other than where the name is printed on the ballot*, the vote may be counted if:

- the office where the name is written is in the same party where the name is printed on the ballot, *and*
- the office where the name is written has no ballot candidates or one or more ballot candidate is deceased.

*Remember the Party Primary Rules:*

The name of a ballot candidate or registered write-in candidate of Party X written on a Party Y ballot, will never count.

Please refer to Counting Votes at the Partisan Primary for more detail and more examples.

# WISCONSIN ELECTIONS COMMISSION

212 EAST WASHINGTON AVENUE, 3RD FLOOR  
POST OFFICE BOX 7984  
MADISON, WI 53707-7984  
(608) 261-2028  
ELECTIONS@WI.GOV  
ELECTIONS.WI.GOV



COMMISSIONERS

DEAN KNUDSON, CHAIR  
BEVERLY R. GILL  
JULIE M. GLANCEY  
ANN S. JACOBS  
JODI JENSEN  
MARK L. THOMSEN

INTERIM ADMINISTRATOR MEAGAN WOLFE

---

**DATE:** June 13, 2018

**TO:** Wisconsin County Clerks  
Wisconsin Municipal Clerks  
City of Milwaukee Election Commission  
Milwaukee County Election Commission

**FROM:** Meagan Wolfe, Interim Administrator  
Richard Rydecki, Elections Supervisor  
Michael Haas, Staff Counsel

**SUBJECT:** **Important Ballot Deadlines, Changes to Overseas Voting and Webinar Announcement**

This memorandum outlines two immediate changes that local election officials are required to make pertaining to temporary overseas electors, reviews important absentee ballot deadlines, and outlines additional training resources.

## **Changes Related to Temporary Overseas Electors**

Effective for the 2018 Partisan Primary, temporary overseas electors have the right to receive an absentee ballot electronically and they may also use the Federal Write-In Absentee Ballot (FWAB) to cast their votes. The U.S. Department of Justice has authorized a lawsuit against the State of Wisconsin due to differences in the federal and state statutes related to the definition of overseas electors. To resolve the discrepancy and the litigation, the Wisconsin Elections Commission and the Wisconsin Department of Justice are executing a consent decree with the federal government to permit temporary overseas electors to receive a ballot electronically and to use the FWAB to cast their votes. This will not affect the current statutory distinction which allows temporary overseas electors to vote for all offices while restricting permanent overseas electors to vote only in contests for federal offices.

Additional information regarding recent developments and the legal issues involved is contained in the attached Commission staff memo to the Commission. In short, Wisconsin Statutes create a distinction between Wisconsin voters who are overseas permanently and have no intent to return to Wisconsin, and those who are out of the country on a temporary basis and do intend to return to the state. Temporary overseas electors may be traveling overseas on a short vacation or working on a short- or long-term basis in another country. Regardless of the length of their stay overseas, these voters are considered temporary overseas electors if they have an intent to return to Wisconsin. They may cast votes for all offices on the ballot, unlike permanent overseas electors who may vote only in contests for federal offices.

Temporary overseas electors are currently treated the same as regular absentee voters. There is no space on the voter registration application or the absentee ballot request form to identify themselves as temporary overseas electors and they are not categorized separately in WisVote. Clerks may not even realize these voters are overseas if they have asked for a ballot to be transmitted by fax or email. Under Wisconsin Statutes, clerks may not transmit a ballot to temporary overseas electors electronically, although the federal court order in the *One Wisconsin Institute* case has modified that rule so that clerks have the option to transmit ballots electronically to any absentee voter. Also, they have not been tracked as part of the absentee ballot data that the Commission has collected and transmitted to the U.S. Department of Justice to ensure that military and overseas electors have sufficient time to obtain and return absentee ballots.

Under the new federal court consent decree, if a voter self-identifies as a temporary overseas elector (having an intent to return to Wisconsin), the municipal clerk must transmit an absentee ballot electronically if the elector has requested that method of transmission. Please note that absentee ballots cannot be transmitted to temporary overseas electors through MyVote and WisVote because these voters remain subject to the Photo ID requirement which requires the clerk to first review the photo identification or confirm that one is already on file for that elector. Therefore, absentee ballot can be electronically transmitted to temporary overseas electors only by email or fax.

The second change required by the new federal court consent decree is that temporary overseas electors may now use the Federal Write-In Absentee Ballot (FWAB) to cast their votes, just as permanent overseas electors may now do. The FWAB is a backup ballot which overseas electors may download, write in candidates, and submit to their municipal clerk, and which is counted if the elector does not have time to obtain and return an official ballot. Wisconsin clerks typically receive relatively few FWAB's and temporary overseas electors are currently permitted to use them as an absentee ballot application, but not as an actual ballot. The FWAB may be viewed on the website of the Federal Voting Assistance Program in the U.S. Department of Defense at this link: <https://www.fvap.gov/uploads/FVAP/Forms/fwab2013.pdf>.

Finally, because the federal government's definition of overseas electors includes temporary overseas electors, the requests and absentee ballots of temporary overseas electors must be tracked for federal elections in the same way that ballots for permanent and overseas electors have been tracked in recent elections cycles. The reporting process is outlined below.

Please note that the rules regarding the type of ballot issued to permanent and overseas electors are not changing. Permanent overseas electors are still restricted to the federal-only ballot, while temporary overseas electors and military electors are entitled to vote for all offices.

As part of the consent decree, the WEC will provide guidance to clerks and voters, alter forms and instructions, and publicize the changes on the agency website and through a press release distributed to organizations which work with overseas electors. The changes required under the consent decree were included in legislation which passed the Assembly but did not pass the Senate in the last legislative session. The Commission will work with the Legislature and expects that the terms of the consent decree will be incorporated into future legislation.

### **Upcoming Ballot Deadlines for Military and Overseas Voters**

Federal and state law require that you send absentee ballots to your military and overseas electors with requests on file in accordance with the deadlines set forth below. Military, Temporary Overseas and Permanent Overseas voters may request to receive their ballot via email or fax and clerks are required to honor those requests. Military and Permanent Overseas voters may also request to receive their ballot online via the MyVote Wisconsin website (myvote.wi.gov). Any requests received after the federal deadline on June 30, must be honored within 24 hours and the ballot must be sent by the method requested by the voter.

#### **REMINDER:**

- 1) If a Military, Temporary Overseas, or Permanent Overseas voter makes a request for an absentee ballot on or before Thursday, June 28, 2018, you MUST send them the requested ballot no later than  
Thursday, June 28, 2018**
- 2) If a Military, Temporary Overseas, or Permanent Overseas voter makes a request for an absentee ballot on June 29 or June 30, 2018, you MUST send them the requested ballot no later than  
Saturday, June 30, 2018**

In the past, there were lengthy absentee ballot reporting requirements that municipalities and the State were required to complete for the U.S. Department of Justice (USDOJ). The reporting requirements were a result of legal action taken by a federal court due to non-compliance with the deadlines by numerous Wisconsin municipalities. While we are not currently subject to these same reporting requirements, the USDOJ has again asked Wisconsin, along with all other states, to track and report information concerning all military and overseas (both permanent and temporary) absentee ballots to ensure that they are issued in accordance with the federal deadlines. Strict compliance with ballot delivery and ballot tracking deadlines will increase our ability to avoid future legal action.

Whenever any absentee ballot is requested, issued, or received, municipalities must record this information in WisVote within 48 hours. Relier municipalities have 48 hours to forward absentee ballot information to their WisVote Provider, who has an additional 24 hours to record the information. These requirements mean it is no longer sufficient to only enter absentee ballot data into an absentee log. The data must be entered into WisVote within the required timeframes.

### **Military and Overseas Voting Webinar**

Wisconsin Elections Commission staff will be hosting a training webinar on June 20, 2018 to discuss the details of changes made to the Temporary Overseas elector procedures and outline the ballot transmission deadlines for the August 14, 2018 Partisan Primary. The webinar details are as follows:

**August Primary Ballot Deadlines and Changes to Overseas Voting**

**June 20, 2018, 10:00 a.m. – 11:00 a.m.**

**Registration Link:**

<https://attendee.gotowebinar.com/register/3288575898407084033>.

The Partisan Primary is a federal election that requires strict adherence to federal and state laws regarding absentee voting by military and overseas voters. Recent legal action by the federal government now requires clerks to honor requests from voters who are temporarily overseas to receive a ballot via email or fax. Temporary Overseas voters can also use the Federal Write-in Absentee Ballot (FWAB) as both a ballot request and a write-in ballot. This webinar will also discuss clerk responsibilities for the upcoming June 2018 ballot deadlines for military and overseas voters and provide information about ballot delivery methods and instructions for sending ballots via email and fax.

Thank you for your assistance in this matter. We know that you take very seriously your role in ensuring that military and overseas electors can cast their ballots. We feel confident, that with your cooperation, all military and overseas voters from Wisconsin will receive their ballot on or before the deadlines for the August 14, 2018 Partisan Primary and that we will be able to promptly submit the required absentee ballot data to the USDOJ.

If you have any questions about the changes to the requirements, or anticipate any problems with meeting the UOCAVA absentee ballot deadlines, please contact the WEC helpdesk at [elections@wi.gov](mailto:elections@wi.gov) or (608) 266-8005.

# WISCONSIN ELECTIONS COMMISSION

212 EAST WASHINGTON AVENUE, 3RD FLOOR  
POST OFFICE BOX 7984  
MADISON, WI 53707-7984  
(608) 261-2028  
ELECTIONS@WI.GOV  
ELECTIONS.WI.GOV



COMMISSIONERS

DEAN KNUDSON, CHAIR  
BEVERLY R. GILL  
JULIE M. GLANCEY  
ANN S. JACOBS  
JODI JENSEN  
MARK L. THOMSEN

INTERIM ADMINISTRATOR MEAGAN WOLFE

**DATE:** June 29, 2018

**TO:** Wisconsin Municipal Clerks  
City of Milwaukee Election Commission  
Wisconsin County Clerks  
Milwaukee County Election Commission

**FROM:** Allison Coakley  
Training Coordinator

**SUBJECT:** Election Official Certification and Training

With the August Partisan Primary fast approaching, please take a few moments to review the following information about local election official certification and training opportunities. Please contact me if you have any questions: [allison.coakley@wi.gov](mailto:allison.coakley@wi.gov) or (608) 261-2033.

## Training Terms

- Municipal clerks and chief inspectors are currently in the 2018-2019 term for training purposes.
- Both municipal clerks and chief inspectors must complete at least six hours of election training by December 31, 2019 to recertify for the 2020-2021 term.

## Municipal Clerks

- New municipal clerks are required by state law to take the three-hour Municipal Clerk Core (MCT Core) training class before their first election, or in the current term if there are no scheduled elections, to be considered certified to conduct elections.
- We offer this training using in-person training classes conducted by Commission-certified clerk-trainers. A list of current classes and online registration is available on our website: <http://elections.wi.gov/clerks/education-training/schedule>.
- Last year we began offering the MCT Core class using a recorded version of the presentation. This training is available in the Elections Learning Center for new clerks to complete before the August 14 Partisan Primary. Please follow the instructions listed under "New municipal clerks": <http://elections.wi.gov/clerks/education-training/municipal-clerk-cert>.
- Municipal clerks must either report their training to us using the certification form on our website or WisVote users can enter it directly into the system for review and approval: <http://elections.wi.gov/forms/mct-hours-reporting>.

## Chief Inspectors

- New chief inspectors are required by state law to take the three-hour Baseline Chief Inspector Training class (Baseline CIT) before their first election to be certified to conduct elections in the current term. This type of training has traditionally been offered using in-person certified clerk-trainers and live webinars conducted by Commission staff.

- We will soon offer an additional Baseline CIT opportunity using a recorded version of the presentation. This training will be posted in the Elections Learning Center for clerks to use to train new chief inspectors. The Baseline CIT presentation will be posted August 1 and clerks will be notified when it is available. Instructions will also be provided on how to request a user name and password for new chief inspectors to access the training presentation.
- Several in-person Baseline CIT classes are currently posted. Additional classes may be added, so check the schedule periodically: <http://elections.wi.gov/clerks/education-training/schedule>.
- Municipal clerks must track the training taken by their chief inspectors and other local election officials, but this training does not need to be reported to the WEC.
- Commission staff will be conducting a live Baseline Chief Inspector training webinar for new chief inspectors in October in preparation for the November General Election. This class will be posted well in advance of the scheduled date so clerks can plan accordingly.

#### Election Inspectors, Election Registration Officials (EROs):

- Election Inspectors and EROs are currently in the 2018-2019 term for appointment and training purposes. This type of election official is appointed every two years to a new term.
- State law requires the municipal clerk to provide some type of election training for election inspectors and EROs each term. State law does not prescribe the length of the training or the curriculum, but does dictate that EROs should be trained in the same manner in which you train your election inspectors.

#### 2018-2019 Webinar Series

- We are developing a new election administration training webinar schedule for the upcoming election cycle, starting with “*Guidance for the August Partisan Primary*” on July 25, 2018, from 10:00 a.m. – 11:00 a.m.

### **Guidance for the August Partisan Primary**

*Clerks, Chief Inspectors and Poll Workers*

A partisan primary is held the second Tuesday of August in even-numbered years to qualify candidates for the November General Election. The primary is always held and is different than the other three types of elections because electors will vote by party. This webinar will discuss counting votes in a partisan primary, the impact of selecting a party preference and overriding and remaking crossover and overvoted ballots. Military and overseas voting will also be discussed.

- Webinar access information is always posted the Monday preceding the webinar in [Recent Clerk Communications](#). The complete webinar schedule will be posted in early July.
- We will also post a new WisVote webinar training series for self-providers and providers of the WisVote system.
- Training can be taken in any order you like. Recorded presentations from our earlier webinar training series are available for viewing on our website: <http://elections.wi.gov/clerks/education-training/webinars>.