PRINTING CODE. Deletions appear in <this style type>. Insertions appear in [this style type ]. Typeface changes are shown in $<>$ this $\ggg$ style $\diamond>$ type $>$ or in []this[] []style[] []type[].

## HOUSE BILL No. 1428

Proposed Changes to introduced printing by AM142803

## DIGEST OF PROPOSED AMENDMENT

Options. Provides that a school board may adopt a resolution to provide that instead of being nominated and elected on a nonpartisan basis, the members of the school board can be: (1) nominated and elected on a partisan basis as all other candidates are nominated and elected; or (2) nominated as school board candidates are currently nominated but elected with the candidate's partisan affiliation, if any, stated on the general election ballot. Provides that the voters of a school corporation can make the same changes to the election of the school board members as a school board adopted resolution through a petition and referendum process.

A BILL FOR AN ACT to amend the Indiana Code concerning elections.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana:

SECTION 1. IC 3-5-2-44 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JANUARY 1, 2024]: Sec. 44. (a) "School board" means the fiseat governing body of a school corporation (as defined in IC 20-18-2-5).
(b) The term includes an elected school advisory board.

SECTION 2. IC 3-5-2-45 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JANUARY 1, 2024]: Sec. 45. (a) "School board office" refers to an elected position on the school board of a school corporation.
(b) The term includes an elected school advisory board office.

SECTION 3 . IC 3-5-4-1.7, AS AMENDED BY P.L.257-2019, SECTЮN 1, IS AMENPEDTOREAD AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE fANUARY 1, 2024]. See. 1.7. (a) Exeept as otherwise expressly authorized or required under this title, a filing by a person with a eommission, the election division, an eleetion board, or a county voter
registration offiee may not be made by fax or eleetronic mail.
(b) A petition of nomination filech with a county voter registration office under IC 3-8-2, IC 3-8-2.5, IC 3-8-3, or IC 3-8-6 or a petition to place a public question on the ballot, or any other petition filed that requires the county voter registration office to certify the validity of signatures, may not eontain the electronie signature, digital signature, digitized signature, or photoeopied signature of a voter.
-SECTIN 4. IC 3-8-1-2, AS AMENDED BY P.L.278-2019, SECTЮN18,ISAMENDEDTOREADASFOLLOWS[EFFECTIVE JANUARY 1, 2024]. See. 2. (a) This section does not apply to a eandidate ehallenged under IC 3-8-8.
(b) The commission, a county election board, or a town election board shall act if a eandidate (or a person acting on behalf of a eandidate in accordance with state Indiana law) has filed any of the following:
(1) A deelaration of eandidacy under IC 3-8-2 or IC 3-8-5.
(2) A request for ballot placement in a presidential primary under IC 3-8-3.
(3) A petition of nomination or eandidate's consent to nomination under IC 3-8-2.5 or IC 3-8-6.
(4) A eertifieate of nomination under IC 3-8-5, IC 3-8-7, ЮС 3-10-2-15, or IC 3-10-6-12.
(5) A eertifieate of eandidate selection under IC 3-13-1 or € 3-13-2.
(6) A deelaration of intent to be a write-in candidate under IC 3-8-2-2.5.
(7) A contest to the denial of eertifieation under IC 3-8-2.5 or比 3-8-6-12.
(e) The commission has jurisdietion to aet under this seetion with regard to any fiting deseribed in subsection (b) that was made with the election division. Exeept for a fiting under the jurisdietion of a town eleetionboard, acounty eleetionboardhas jurisdietiontoaet under this seetion with regard to any filing deseribed in subsection (b) that was made with the county election board, county voter registration office, or the eireuit court elerk. A town eleetion board has juriselietion to aet tunder this seetion with regard to any filing that was made with the eounty eleetion board, the eounty voter registrationoffiee, or the eireuit eourt elerk for nomination or election to a town office.

-(d) Exeept as provided inn subsection(f), before the commission or eleetion boardaets under this seetion, a registered voter of the election distriet that a candidate seeks to represent or a county ehairman of a major politieal party of a county in whieh any part of the election
tistriet is loeated must file a swom statement before a person authorized to administer oaths, with the eleetion division or eleetion board:

- (1) questioning the eligibility of the eandidate to seek the offiee; and
- (2) setting forth the faets known to the voter or county chairman of a major politieal party of a county coneerning this question.
-(e) The eligibility of a write-in eandidate or a candidate nominated by a convention, petition, or primary may not be ehallenged under this seetion if the emmission or boarddeternines that allo of the following oecurred:
(1) The eligibility of the eandidate was ehallenged under this seetion before the eandidate was nominated.
(2) The commission or board condureted a hearing on the affidavit before the nomination.
- (3) This ehallenge would be based on substantially the same ground as the previous ehallenge to the eandidate.
(f) Before the ennmissionorelection boardeaneonsideracontest to the denial of a certifieation under IC 3-8-2.5 or IC 3-8-6-12, a eandidate (or a person aeting on behalf of a candidate in aceordance with state Indiana law) must file a sworn statement with the election division or election board:
- (1) stating speeifieally the basis for the contest, and
- (2) setting forth the faets known to the eandidate stpporting the basis for the contest.
(g) Upon the filing of a swom statement under subsection (d) or $(f)$, the commission or eleetionboardshalldeternine the validity of the questioned:
- (1) declaration of eandidaey,
(2) deelaration of intent to be a write-in eandidate;
- (3) request for ballot plaeement under IC 3-8-3,
- (4) petition of nomination,
-(5) eertiffeate of nomination,
(6) eertifieate of eandidate selection isstued under IC 3-13-1-15 or IC 3-13-2-8; or
(7) denialof a eentifieation tuder IC 3-8-2.5 or IC 3-8-6-12. (h) The commission or eleetion board shall deny a filing if the commission or election board determines that the candidate has not eomplied with the applieable requirements for the eandidate set forth in the Constitution of the United States, the Constitution of the State of metiana, or this titte.
SECTION 5.> IC 3-8-2-2 IS AMENDED TO READ AS

FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JANUARY 1, 2024]: Sec. 2. A person An individual who desires to be nominated at a primary election as a candidate of a political party subject to this chapter for a federal, state, legislative, or local, or school board office shall file a declaration of candidacy.

SECTION $\leqslant 6$. IC 3-8-2.5 IS REPEALED $>$ [4. IC 3-8-2.5-1, AS ADDED BY P.L.179-2011, SECTION 5, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS][EFFECTIVE JANUARY 1, 2024]_.(Nomination for Sehool Board Office).
$\longrightarrow$ SECTHN $7 \rightarrow$ : Sec. 1. Except as provided in IC 3-8-2.7, this chapter applies to a candidate for a school board office.

SECTION 5. IC 3-8-2.5-2.7 IS ADDED TO THE INDIANA CODE AS A NEW SECTION TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JANUARY 1, 2024]: Sec. 2.7. (a) This section applies only if IC 3-8-2.7-4 applies to the nomination and election of a school corporation's school board members.
(b) In addition to the information required on a candidate's petition of nomination under section 2.5 of this chapter, a candidate's petition of nomination must state either of the following:
(1) The candidate's political party affiliation.
(2) That the candidate is an independent candidate if the candidate does not identify with a political party.
(c) Unless the candidate's political party affiliation is challenged under section 7 of this chapter, the candidate's political party affiliation stated on the petition shall be indicated on the general election ballot in the manner determined by the county election board.
(d) If a candidate claims affiliation with a major political party under subsection (b), the candidate must have voted in the two (2) most recent primary elections in Indiana held by the party with which the candidate claims affiliation. The petition of nomination form must provide a place for the candidate to affirm the candidate's primary election participation, if the candidate chooses affiliation with a major political party. If the candidate did not vote in the two (2) most recent primary elections in Indiana held by the party with which the candidate claims affiliation, the county chairman of:

(1) the political party with which the candidate claims affiliation; and
(2) the county in which the candidate resides; must certify in writing that the candidate is a member of the
political party for the candidate's claimed affiliation to be valid. The petition of nomination must inform candidates how political party affiliation is determined under this subsection. A certification required by a political party chairman under this subsection must be attached to the petition of nomination.

SECTION 6. IC 3-8-2.5-7, AS ADDED BY P.L.194-2013, SECTION 19, IS AMENDED TO READ ASFOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JANUARY 1, 2024]: Sec. 7. (a) A person may not be selected as a candidate by petition of nomination without giving written consent and having it filed with the public official with whom certificates and petitions of nomination are required to be filed.
(b) Each candidate nominated by petition of nomination for a school board office must satisfy all statutory eligibility requirements for the office for which the candidate is nominated, including the filing of statements of economic interest.
(c) A statement questioning the validity of a petition of nomination or contesting the denial of certification under section 6 of this chapter must be filed with the county election board in accordance with IC 3-8-1-2 not later than noon sixty-seven (67) days before the date of the general election. A question regarding the validity of a petition of nomination or the denial of certification shall be referred to and determined by the county election board not later than noon fifty-four (54) days before the date of the general election.
(d) A statement concerning the validity of a declaration of intent to be a write-in candidate for a school board office under section 4 of $\underline{\text { this chapter must be filed with the county election board in accordance }}$ with IC 3-8-1-2 not later than noon sixty-seven (67) days before the date of the general election. A question regarding the validity of a declaration of intent to be a write-in candidate for a school board office shall be referred to and determined by the county election board not later than noon fifty-four (54) days before the date of the general election.
(e) If a candidate's petition states that the candidate is affiliated with a major political party, that statement may be challenged under this section. A challenge under this subsection succeeds only if the challenger shows both of the following:
(1) The candidate did not vote in the two (2) most recent primary elections in Indiana held by the political party with which the candidate claims affiliation.
(2) The county chairman of:
(A) the political party with which the candidate claims affiliation; and

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(B) the county in which the candidate resides;
did not certify that the candidate is a member of the political party with which the candidate claims affiliation.
If the candidate produces a copy of the certification of the county chairman of the political party with which the candidate claims affiliation at the time the candidate filed the petition, the claim of a challenger under this subsection is conclusively rebutted.
(f) Unless a challenger shows under subsection (e) that a candidate is not affiliated with the major political party with which the candidate claims affiliation, the candidate's claimed political party affiliation shall be indicated on the ballot as required by section 2.7 of this chapter.
(g) A candidate's claimed political party affiliation with a party other than a major political party is not subject to challenge under this section.

SECTION 7. IC 3-8-2.7 IS ADDED TO THE INDIANA CODE AS A NEW CHAPTER TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JANUARY 1, 2024]:

Chapter 2.7. Nomination and Election of School Board Candidates by Partisan Process

Sec. 1. This chapter applies to the nomination and election of candidates for election to a school board if either of the following apply:
(1) The school board adopts a resolution under section 2 of this chapter.
(2) The voters of the school board's school corporation approve a public question under section 3 of this chapter.
Sec. 2. (a) A school board may adopt a resolution to provide that the members of the school board are nominated and elected as described in either:
(1) section 4 of this chapter; or
(2) section 5 of this chapter.
(b) A resolution adopted under this section must:
(1) state the first year that members of the school board are to be elected as provided in this chapter; and
(2) be adopted before January 1 of the year that the next election for school board members will be held.
(c) If the school board adopts a resolution under this section,
 the school board shall certify adoption of the resolution to the circuit court clerk of the county in which the greatest percentage of population of the school corporation resides before January 1 of the year that the next election for school board members will be
held.
Sec. 3. (a) If the lesser of:
(1) five hundred (500) voters residing within the school corporation; or
(2) five percent $(5 \%)$ of the registered voters residing within the school corporation; sign a petition requesting that a public question be placed on the ballot at a general election as provided in this section, the county election board shall place the public question on the ballot as provided in this section.
(b) A petition under this section must indicate whether the members of the school board should be elected as provided in section 4 or 5 of this chapter. A petition satisfies the requirement of this subsection if the petition states the form of the public question under:
(1) subsection (d) for election of members of the school board as described in section 4 of this chapter; or
(2) subsection (e) for election of members of the school board as described in section 5 of this chapter.
(c) The following apply to the petition process under this section:
(1) The following apply to an individual who circulates or signs a petition under this section:
(A) The individual must be a registered voter who resides in the school corporation.
(B) An individual who circulates a copy of the petition must be a signatory on one (1) copy of the petition.
(C) After the individual who circulates a copy of the petition collects and files the signed petition copy, that individual must swear or affirm before a notary public that the individual witnessed each signature.
(2) Each copy of a petition that is circulated and filed at the county voter registration office must be verified under oath at the county voter registration office by at least one (1) individual who has signed the copy.
(3) Each copy of the petition must be filed with the county voter registration office not later than July 1 of the year that the public question requested in the petition is placed on the ballot.
(4) The county voter registration office shall determine whether each individual who signed a copy of the petition is a registered voter who resides within the school corporation.

However, after the county voter registration office has determined that at least five hundred twenty-five (525) individuals who signed the petition are registered voters within the school corporation, the county voter registration office is not required to verify whether the remaining individuals who signed the petition are registered voters.
(5) The county voter registration office shall determine, not later than July 15 , whether a sufficient number of voters who are residents of the school corporation have signed the petition under this section. If the name of an individual who signs a petition copy as a registered voter contains a minor variation from the name of the registered voter as set forth in the records of the county voter registration office, the signature is presumed to be valid, and there is a presumption that the individual is entitled to sign the petition under this section. In determining whether an individual is a registered voter, the county voter registration office shall apply the requirements and procedures used under this title to determine whether an individual is a registered voter for purposes of voting in an election. However, an individual is not required to comply with the provisions concerning providing proof of identification to be considered a registered voter for purposes of this section.
(6) If the county voter registration office determines that the petition is signed by a sufficient number of voters who reside in the school corporation, the county voter registration office shall certify the petition to the county election board not later than August 1 before the next general election.
(d) If the county voter registration office certifies a petition requesting that the members of the school board be elected as described in section 4 of this chapter, the county election board shall place the following public question on the ballot at the next general election in the precincts within the school corporation:

"Shall the names of the candidates for election to the (insert the name of the school corporation) school board be placed on the ballot to indicate whether each candidate is affiliated with a political party or is an independent candidate?".
(e) If the county voter registration office certifies a petition requesting that the members of the school board be elected as described in section 5 of this chapter, the county election board shall place the following public question on the ballot at the next
general election in the precincts within the school corporation:
"Shall candidates for election to the
(insert the name of the school corporation) school board be nominated in the same fashion as candidates for partisan offices and shall the general election ballot for election of members of the school board indicate the political party with which each candidate is affiliated, if any?".
(f) The circuit court clerk shall certify the results of the vote on the public question under subsection (d) or (e) to the county election board.
(g) If a majority of the voters voting on the public question vote "yes", the election of the school corporation's school board members shall be subject to either the procedures of section 4 or 5 of this chapter, whichever was approved by the voters, beginning with the next election of the school corporation's school board members.

Sec. 4. (a) This section applies if:
(1) a resolution is adopted under section $2(a)(1)$ of this chapter; or
(2) a public question described in section 3(d) of this chapter is approved under section 3 of this chapter.
(b) Candidates for election to the governing body shall be:
(1) nominated as provided in IC 3-8-2.5; and
(2) elected at the general election and designated on the general election ballot as either being:
(A) affiliated with a political party; or
(B) an independent candidate.


Sec. 5. (a) This section applies if:
(1) a resolution is adopted under section $2(a)(2)$ of this chapter; or
(2) a public question described in section 3(e) of this chapter is approved under section 3 of this chapter.
(b) IC 3-8-2.5 does not apply to the nomination or election of members of the school corporation's school board.
(c) Candidates for election to the school board shall be:
(1) nominated as provided in IC 3-8-2 or IC 3-8-6, whichever is applicable to each candidate; and
(2) placed on the ballot so that the political affiliation of each candidate is indicated in the same manner as candidates for partisan local offices are indicated.
SECTION 8]. IC 3-8-6-1, AS AMENDED BY P.L.194-2013, SECTION 23, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE

JANUARY 1, 2024]: Sec. 1. $\gg$ (a) This chapter applies to a candidate for nomination to an elected office who:
(1) is an independent candidate; or
(2) represents a political party not qualified to nominate candidates in a primary or by convention.
$\diamond(\mathrm{b}) \diamond$ This $<$ ehapter does not apply to a candidate for a sehoot board office.
SECTION $8 \rightarrow$ [ chapter:
(1) applies to a candidate for a school board office of a school corporation if IC 3-8-2.7 applies to the nomination and election of the candidates for the school corporation's school board offices; and
(2) does not apply to a candidate for a school board office of a school corporation if IC 3-8-2.7 does not apply to the nomination of the candidates for the school corporation's school board offices.
SECTION 9]. IC 3-8-7-28, AS AMENDED BY P.L.216-2015, SECTION 8, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JANUARY 1, 2024]: Sec. 28. (a) Except as provided in subsections (b) and (c), if a nominee certified under this chapter, IC 3-8-5, IC 3-8-6, or IC 3-10-1 desires to withdraw as the nominee, the nominee must file a notice of withdrawal in writing with the public official with whom the certificate of nomination was filed by noon[ of the following dates]:[]
(1) July 15 before a general or municipal election $\leftrightarrow \rightarrow$. $]$
(2) August 1 before a municipal election in a town subject to IC 3-8-5-10 $\rightarrow$ [.]
(3) $<0>[\mathrm{O}]$ n the date specified for town convention nominees under IC 3-8-5-14.5 $\leftrightarrow$. $]$
(4) $\leftrightarrow[\mathrm{O}] \mathrm{n}$ the date specified for declared write-in candidates under IC 3-8-2-2.7<; or $>$ [.]
$\diamond(5) \leftarrow$ on the date specified for a sehool board eandidate under (C 3-8-2.5-4; or
(6) (5) forty-five $>$ [ On the date specified for a school board candidate under IC 3-8-2.5-4, even if IC 3-8-2.7 applies to a school corporation's candidates for election to its school board. or
(6) Forty-five] (45) days before a special election.
(b) A candidate who is disqualified from being a candidate under
 IC 3-8-1-5 must file a notice of withdrawal immediately upon becoming disqualified. IC 3-8-8-7 and the filing requirements of subsection (a) do not apply to a notice of withdrawal filed under this subsection.

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(c) A candidate who has moved from the election district the candidate sought to represent must file a notice of withdrawal immediately after changing the candidate's residence. IC 3-8-8-7 and the filing requirements of subsection (a) do not apply to a notice of withdrawal filed under this subsection.

SECTION $\leftrightarrow>[10]$. IC 3-8-9-5, AS AMENDED BY P.L.278-2019, SECTION 34, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JANUARY 1, 2024]: Sec. 5. An individual required to file a statement under section 4 of this chapter shall file the statement as follows:
(1) With the individual's:
(A) declaration of candidacy under IC 3-8-2 or IC 3-8-5;
(B) petition of nomination under C 3-8-2.5 or IC 3-8-6 for an office described in IC 3-8-2-5 in a county with a separate board of registration under IC 3-7-12 after certification by the board of registration;
 an office described in IC 3-8-2-5 in a county that does not have a separate board of registration under IC 3-7-12;
(D) petition of nomination under IC 3-8-6 for an office described in IC 3-8-2-5 after certification by the county voter registration office;
(E) certificate of nomination under IC 3-10-2-15 or IC 3-10-6-12;
(F) statement consenting to be a replacement candidate under IC 3-8-6-17;
(G) declaration of intent to be a write-in candidate under IC 3-8-2-2.5; or
(H) certificate of candidate selection under IC 3-13-1 or IC 3-13-2.
(2) When the individual assumes a vacant elected office under IC $3-13-7$, IC $3-13-8$, IC $3-13-9$, IC $3-13-10, \longleftrightarrow$ [
IIC 3-13-10.5-3, or IC 3-13-11. or Ю 20-23-4-30. A statement filed under this subdivision must be filed not later than noon sixty (60) days after the individual assumes the elected office.
SECTION $1 \leftrightarrow 0>$ [1]. IC 3-10-1-4 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JANUARY 1, 2024]: Sec. 4. (a) At a primary election each political party subject to section 2 of this chapter shall nominate its candidates for the following offices to be voted for at the general election:
(1) United States Senator.
(2) Governor.
(3) United States Representative.
(4) Legislative offices.
(5) Local offices.
(6) School board offices[, if the school board offices are subject to IC 3-8-2.7-5].
(b) In addition, each political party subject to section 2 of this chapter shall:
(1) vote on candidates for nomination as President of the United States;
(2) elect delegates from each county to the party's state convention; and
(3) elect a precinct committeeman for each precinct in the county if precinct committeemen are to be elected under section 4.5 of this chapter.
SECTION $1<1>$ [2]. IC 3-10-1-18, AS AMENDED BY THE TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS BILL OF THE 2023 GENERAL ASSEMBLY, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JANUARY 1, 2024]: Sec. 18. (a) Except as provided by subsection (b), the names of all candidates for each office who have qualified under IC 3-8 shall be arranged in alphabetical order by surnames under the designation of the office.
(b) This subsection applies to a county having a population of more than four hundred thousand $(400,000)$ but and less than seven hundred thousand $(700,000)$. The names of all candidates for each office who have qualified under IC 3-8, except for a $<>$ school $>$ board $>$ office[ subject to IC 3-8-2.5 or IC 3-8-2.7-5],[] precinct committeeman or state convention delegate, shall be arranged in random order by surnames under the designation of the office. The random order shall be determined using a lottery. The lottery held in accordance with this subsection shall be conducted in public by the county election board. The lottery shall be held not later than fifteen (15) days following the last day for a declaration of candidacy under IC 3-8-2-4. All candidates whose names are to be arranged by way of the lottery shall be notified at least five (5) days prior to the lottery of the time and place at which the lottery is to be held. Each candidate may have one (1) designated watcher, and each county political party may have one (1) designated watcher who shall be allowed to observe the lottery procedure.
(c) For paper ballots, the left margin of the ballot for each political party must show the name of the uppermost candidate printed to the right of the number 1 , the next candidate number 2 , the next candidate number 3, and so on, consecutively to the end of the ballot as
prescribed in section 19 of this chapter. If ordered by a county election board or a board of elections and registration under IC 3-11-15-13.1(b), a ballot number or other candidate designation uniquely associated with the candidate must be displayed on the electronic voting system and printed on the ballot cards.
(d) This subsection applies to a county having a population of more than four hundred thousand $(400,000)$ but and less than seven hundred thousand $(700,000)$. If there is insufficient room on a row to list each candidate of a political party, a second or subsequent row may be utilized. However, a second or subsequent row may not be utilized unless the first row, and all preceding rows, have been filled.

SECTION $1<2 \rightarrow[3]$. IC 3-10-1-19, AS AMENDED BY P.L.278-2019, SECTION 36, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JANUARY 1, 2024]: Sec. 19. (a) The ballot for a primary election shall be printed in substantially the form described in this section for all the offices for which candidates have qualified under IC 3-8.
(b) The following shall be printed as the heading for the ballot for a political party:
"OFFICIAL PRIMARY BALLOT Party (insert the name of the political party)".
(c) The following shall be printed immediately below the heading required by subsection (b) or be posted in each voting booth as provided in IC 3-11-2-8(b):
(1) For paper ballots, print: To vote for a person, make a voting mark ( X or $\boldsymbol{\checkmark}$ ) on or in the box before the person's name in the proper column.
(2) For optical scan ballots, print: To vote for a person, darken or shade in the circle, oval, or square (or draw a line to connect the arrow) that precedes the person's name in the proper column.
(3) For optical scan ballots that do not contain a candidate's name, print: To vote for a person, darken or shade in the oval that precedes the number assigned to the person's name in the proper column.
(4) For electronic voting systems, print: To vote for a person, touch the screen (or press the button) in the location indicated.
(d) Local public questions shall be placed on the primary election ballot after the heading and the voting instructions described in subsection (c) (if the instructions are printed on the ballot) and before the offices described in subsection (g).
(e) The local public questions described in subsection (d) shall be placed as follows:


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(1) In a separate column on the ballot if voting is by paper ballot. (2) After the heading and the voting instructions described in subsection (c) (if the instructions are printed on the ballot) and before the offices described in subsection (g), in the form specified in IC 3-11-13-11 if voting is by ballot card.
(3) As provided by either of the following if voting is by an electronic voting system:
(A) On a separate screen for a public question.
(B) After the heading and the voting instructions described in subsection (c) (if the instructions are printed on the ballot) and before the offices described in subsection (g), in the form specified in IC 3-11-14-3.5.
(f) A public question shall be placed on the primary election ballot in the following form:
(The explanatory text for the public question, if required by law.)
"Shall (insert public question)?"
[] YES
[] NO
(g) The offices with candidates for nomination shall be placed on the primary election ballot in the following order:
(1) Federal and state offices:
(A) President of the United States.
(B) United States Senator.
(C) Governor.
(D) United States Representative.
(2) Legislative offices:
(A) State senator.
(B) State representative.
(3) Circuit offices and county judicial offices:
(A) Judge of the circuit court, and unless otherwise specified under IC 33, with each division separate if there is more than one (1) judge of the circuit court.
(B) Judge of the superior court, and unless otherwise specified under IC 33 , with each division separate if there is more than one (1) judge of the superior court.
(C) Judge of the probate court.
(D) Prosecuting attorney.
(E) Circuit court clerk.
(4) County offices:
(A) County auditor.
(B) County recorder.


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(C) County treasurer.
(D) County sheriff.
(E) County coroner.
(F) County surveyor.
(G) County assessor.
(H) County commissioner.
(I) County council member.
(5) Township offices:
(A) Township assessor (only in a township referred to in IC 36-6-5-1(d)).
(B) Township trustee.
(C) Township board member.
(D) Judge of the small claims court.
(E) Constable of the small claims court.
(6) City offices:
(A) Mayor.
(B) Clerk or clerk-treasurer.
(C) Judge of the city court.
(D) City-county council member or common council member.
(7) Town offices:
(A) Clerk-treasurer.
(B) Judge of the town court.
(C) Town council member.
(8) School board offices $[$, if the school board offices are subject to IC 3-8-2.7-5].
(h) The political party offices with candidates for election shall be placed on the primary election ballot in the following order after the offices described in subsection (g):
(1) Precinct committeeman.
(2) State convention delegate.
(i) The local offices to be elected at the primary election shall be placed on the primary election ballot after the offices described in subsection (h).
(j) The offices described in subsection (i) shall be placed as follows:
(1) In a separate column on the ballot if voting is by paper ballot.
(2) After the offices described in subsection (h) in the form specified in IC 3-11-13-11 if voting is by ballot card.
(3) Either:
(A) on a separate screen for each office or public question; or

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(B) after the offices described in subsection (h) in the form specified in IC 3-11-14-3.5;
if voting is by an electronic voting system.
SECTION $1<3>$ [4]. IC $3-10-8-1$, AS AMENDED BY P.L.219-2013, SECTION 28, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JANUARY 1, 2024]: Sec. 1. A special election shall be held in the following cases:
(1) Whenever two (2) or more candidates for a federal, state, legislative, or circuit or sehoot board office receive the highest greatest and an equal number of votes for the office, except as provided in Article 5, Section 5 of the Constitution of the State of Indiana. or in I Z 2 .
(2) Whenever a vacancy occurs in the office of United States Senator, as provided in IC 3-13-3-1.
(3) Whenever a vacancy occurs in the office of United States Representative unless the vacancy occurs less than seventy-four
(74) days before a general election.
(4) Whenever a vacancy occurs in any local office the filling of which is not otherwise provided by law.
(5) Whenever required by law for a public question.
(6) Whenever ordered by a court under IC 3-12-8-17 or the state recount commission under IC 3-12-11-18.
(7) Whenever required under IC 3-13-5 to fill a vacancy in a legislative office unless the vacancy occurs less than seventy-four (74) days before a general election.
SECTION $1<4>[5]$. IC 3-11-2-12, AS AMENDED BY P.L.109-2021, SECTION 14, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JANUARY 1, 2024]: Sec. 12. The following offices shall be placed on the general election ballot in the following order after the public questions described in section 10(a) of this chapter:
(1) Federal and state offices:
(A) President and Vice President of the United States.
(B) United States Senator.
(C) Governor and lieutenant governor.
(D) Secretary of state.
(E) Auditor of state.
(F) Treasurer of state.
(G) Attorney general.
(H) United States Representative.
(2) Legislative offices:
(A) State senator.
(B) State representative.
(3) Circuit offices and county judicial offices:
(A) Judge of the circuit court, and unless otherwise specified under IC 33, with each division separate if there is more than one (1) judge of the circuit court.
(B) Judge of the superior court, and unless otherwise specified under IC 33 , with each division separate if there is more than one (1) judge of the superior court.
(C) Judge of the probate court.
(D) Prosecuting attorney.
(E) Clerk of the circuit court.
(4) County offices:
(A) County auditor.
(B) County recorder.
(C) County treasurer.
(D) County sheriff.
(E) County coroner.
(F) County surveyor.
(G) County assessor.
(H) County commissioner.
(I) County council member.
(5) Township offices:
(A) Township assessor (only in a township referred to in IC 36-6-5-1(d)).
(B) Township trustee.
(C) Township board member.
(D) Judge of the small claims court.
(E) Constable of the small claims court.
(6) City offices:
(A) Mayor.
(B) Clerk or clerk-treasurer.
(C) Judge of the city court.
(D) City-county council member or common council member.
(7) Town offices:
(A) Clerk-treasurer.
(B) Judge of the town court.
(C) Town council member.
(8) School board offices.

SECTION $1<5>[6]$. IC 3-11-2-12.4, AS AMENDED BY P.L.109-2021, SECTION 16, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JANUARY 1, 2024]: Sec. 12.4. (a) This
section applies whenever more than one (1) candidate may be elected to an office.
(b) The office shall be placed on the general election ballot after the offices described in section 12 of this chapter. and before the offiees deseribed in section 12.9 of this ehapter.
(c) Whenever candidates are to be elected to a county council, city common council, or town council that includes both an at-large member and a member representing a district, the candidates seeking election as an at-large member shall be placed on the ballot before candidates seeking to represent a district.
(d) The ballot shall contain a statement reading substantially as follows above the name of the first candidate: "To vote for any candidate for this office, you must make a voting mark for each candidate you wish to vote for. A straight party vote will not count as a vote for any candidate for this office.".

SECTION $1<6 \geqslant$ [7]. IC 3-11-2-12.9 IS REPEALED[EFFECTIVE JANUARY 1, 2024]. See. 12.9. (a) Sehoot board offices to be elected at the general eteetion shall be plaeed on the generat election ballot after the effiees described in seetion 12.4 of this ehapter with eaeh eandidate for the offiee designated as "nompartisan".
(b) If the ballot eontains a eandidate for a sehoot board offiee, the ballot mutust also eontain a statement that reads substantially as follows. "To vote for a eandidate for this effice, make a voting mark on or int the square to the left of the eandidate's name.".
(e) Whenever eandidates are to be eleeted to a sehool board offiee that ineludes both ant at-large member and a member representing a distriet, the eandidates seeking eleetion as ant at-large member shall be placed on the ballot before eandidates seeking to represent a district.

SECTION $1<7>[8]$. IC 3-11-2-13, AS AMENDED BY P.L.190-2011, SECTION 7, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JANUARY 1, 2024]: Sec. 13. (a) The following offices shall be placed on the general election ballot in the following order after the offices described in section $12.9 \mathbf{1 2 . 4}$ of this chapter:
(1) Retention of a justice of the supreme court.
(2) Retention of a judge of the court of appeals.
(3) Retention of the judge of the tax court.
(b) Whenever more than one (1) justice of the supreme court is subject to retention, the name of each justice must appear on the ballot in alphabetical order. However, if the justice serving as chief justice is subject to retention, the chief justice's name must appear first.
(c) Whenever more than one (1) judge of the court of appeals is subject to retention, the name of each judge must appear on the ballot


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in alphabetical order. However, if the judge serving as chief judge is subject to retention, the chief judge's name must appear first.
(d) These offices shall be placed in a separate column on the ballot.

SECTION $1 \leftrightarrow<$ [9]. IC 3-11-7-4, AS AMENDED BY P.L.278-2019, SECTION 65, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JANUARY 1, 2024]: Sec. 4. (a) Except as provided in subsection (b), a ballot card voting system must permit a voter to vote:
(1) except at a primary election, a straight party ticket for all of the candidates of one (1) political party by a single voting mark on each ballot card;
(2) for one (1) or more candidates of each political party or independent candidates, or for one (1) or more $>$ school $\diamond$ board candidates nominated by petition;
(3) a split ticket for the candidates of different political parties and for independent candidates; or
(4) a straight party ticket and then split that ticket by casting individual votes for candidates of another political party or independent candidate.
(b) A ballot card voting system must require that a voter who wishes to cast a ballot for a candidate for election to an at-large district to which more than one person may be elected, on a:
(1) county council;
(2) city common council;
(3) town council; or
(4) township board; or
(5) school board;
make a voting mark for each individual candidate for whom the voter wishes to cast a vote. The ballot card voting system may not count any straight party ticket voting mark as a vote for any candidate for an office described by this subsection.
(c) A ballot card voting system must permit a voter to vote:
(1) for all candidates for presidential electors and alternate presidential electors of a political party or an independent ticket by making a single voting mark; and
(2) for or against a public question on which the voter may vote.

SECTION $\langle 9 \rightarrow[20]$. IC 3-11-7.5-10, AS AMENDED BY P.L.278-2019, SECTION 66, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JANUARY 1, 2024]: Sec. 10. (a) Except as provided in subsection (b), an electronic voting system must permit a voter to vote:


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(1) except at a primary election, a straight party ticket for all the candidates of one (1) political party by touching the device of that party;
(2) for one (1) or more candidates of each political party or independent candidates, or for one (1) or more $>$ school $>$ board candidates nominated by petition;
(3) a split ticket for the candidates of different political parties and for independent candidates; or
(4) a straight party ticket and then split that ticket by casting individual votes for candidates of another political party or independent candidates.
(b) An electronic voting system must require that a voter who wishes to cast a ballot for a candidate for election to an at-large district to which more than one person may be elected, on a:
(1) county council;
(2) city common council;
(3) town council; or
(4) township board; or
(5) school board;
make a voting mark for each individual candidate for whom the voter wishes to cast a vote. The electronic voting system may not count any straight party ticket voting mark as a vote for any candidate for an office described by this subsection.
(c) An electronic voting system must permit a voter to vote:
(1) for as many candidates for an office as the voter may vote for, but no more;
(2) for or against a public question on which the voter may vote, but no other, and
(3) for all the candidates for presidential electors and alternate presidential electors of a political party or an independent ticket by making a single voting mark.
SECTION $2<0 \rightarrow$ [1]. IC 3-11-13-11, AS AMENDED BY P.L.193-2021, SECTION 50, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JANUARY 1, 2024]: Sec. 11. (a) The ballot information, whether placed on the ballot card or on the marking device, must be in the order of arrangement provided for ballots under this section.
(b) Each county election board shall have the names of all candidates for all elected offices, political party offices, and public questions printed on a ballot card as provided in this chapter. The county may:
(1) print all offices and questions on a single ballot card; and
(2) include a ballot variation code to ensure that the proper version of a ballot is used within a precinct.
(c) Each type of ballot card must be of uniform size and of the same quality and color of paper (except as permitted under IC 3-10-1-17).
(d) The nominees of a political party or an independent candidate or independent ticket (described in IC 3-11-2-6) nominated by petitioners shall be listed on the ballot with the name and device set forth on the certification or petition. The circle containing the device may be of any size that permits a voter to readily identify the device. IC 3-11-2-5 applies if the certification or petition does not include a name or device, or if the same device is selected by two (2) or more parties or petitioners.
(e) The offices and public questions on the general election ballot must be placed on the ballot in the order listed in IC 3-11-2-12, IC 3-11-2-12.4, IC 3-11-2-12.5, IC 3-11-2-12.7(b), € 3-11-2-12.9(a),比 3-11-2-12.9(c), IC 3-11-2-13(a) through IC 3-11-2-13(c), IC 3-11-2-14(a), IC 3-11-2-14(d), and IC 3-11-2-14(e). The offices and public questions may be listed in a continuous column either vertically or horizontally and on a number of separate pages.
(f) The name of each office must be printed in a uniform size in bold type. A statement reading substantially as follows must be placed immediately below the name of the office and above the name of the first candidate:
(1) "Vote for one (1) only.", if only one (1) candidate is to be elected to the office.
(2) "Vote for not more than (insert the number of candidates to be elected) candidate(s) for this office. To vote for any candidate for this office, you must make a voting mark for each candidate you wish to vote for. A straight party vote will not count as a vote for any candidate for this office.", if more than one (1) candidate is to be elected to the office.
(g) Below the name of the office and the statement required by subsection ( f ), the names of the candidates for each office must be grouped together in the following order:
(1) The major political party whose candidate received the highest number of votes in the county for secretary of state at the last election is listed first.
(2) The major political party whose candidate received the second highest number of votes in the county for secretary of state is listed second.
(3) All other political parties listed in the order that the parties'
candidates for secretary of state finished in the last election are listed after the party listed in subdivision (2).
(4) If a political party did not have a candidate for secretary of state in the last election or a nominee is an independent candidate or independent ticket (described in IC 3-11-2-6), the party or candidate is listed after the parties described in subdivisions (1), (2), and (3).
(5) If more than one (1) political party or independent candidate or ticket described in subdivision (4) qualifies to be on the ballot, the parties, candidates, or tickets are listed in the order in which the party filed its petition of nomination under IC 3-8-6-12.
(6) A space for write-in voting is placed after the candidates listed in subdivisions (1) through (5), if required by law.
(7) The name of a write-in candidate may not be listed on the ballot.
(h) The names of the candidates grouped in the order established by subsection (g) must be printed in type with uniform capital letters and have a uniform space between each name. The name of the candidate's political party, or the word "Independent" if the:
(1) candidate; or
(2) ticket of candidates for:
(A) President and Vice President of the United States; or
(B) governor and lieutenant governor;
is independent, must be placed immediately below or beside the name of the candidate and must be printed in a uniform size and type.
(i) All the candidates of the same political party for election to at-large seats on the fiscal or legislative body of a political subdivision must be grouped together:
(1) under the name of the office that the candidates are seeking;
(2) in the order established by subsection (g); and
(3) within the political party, in alphabetical order according to surname.
A statement reading substantially as follows must be placed immediately below the name of the office and above the name of the first candidate: "Vote for not more than (insert the number of candidates to be elected) candidate(s) of ANY party for this office.".
(j) Candidates for eleetion to at-large seats on the governing body of a sehool eorporation must be grouped:
(1) tunder the name of the offiee that the eandidates are seeking;
and
(2) in alphabetieat order acording to striname.

A statement reading substantially as follows must be placect inmediately betow the name of the office and above the name of the first eandidate: "Vote for not more than (insert the number of eandidates to be elected) eandidate(s) for this office.".
(k) (j) The following information must be placed at the top of the ballot before the first public question is listed:
(1) The cautionary statement described in IC 3-11-2-7.
(2) The instructions described in IC 3-11-2-8, IC 3-11-2-10(d), and IC 3-11-2-10(e).
$(\mathrm{H})(\mathbf{k})$ The ballot must include a single connectable arrow, circle, oval, or square, or a voting position for voting a straight party or an independent ticket (described in IC 3-11-2-6) by one (1) mark as required by section 14 of this chapter, and the single connectable arrow, circle, oval, or square, or the voting position for casting a straight party or an independent ticket ballot must be identified by:
(1) the name of the political party or independent ticket (described in IC 3-11-2-6); and
(2) immediately below or beside the political party's or independent ticket's name, the device of that party or ticket (described in IC 3-11-2-5).
The name and device of each political party or independent ticket must be of uniform size and type and arranged in the order established by subsection (g) for listing candidates under each office. The instructions described in IC 3-11-2-10(c) for voting a straight party ticket and the statement concerning presidential electors required under IC 3-10-4-3 must be placed on the ballot label. The instructions for voting a straight party ticket must include the statement: "If you do not wish to vote a straight party ticket, do not make a mark in this section and proceed to voting the ballot by office.".
(m) (l) A public question must be in the form described in IC 3-11-2-15(a) and IC 3-11-2-15(b), except that a single connectable arrow, a circle, or an oval may be used instead of a square. Except as expressly authorized or required by statute, a county election board may not print a ballot card that contains language concerning the public question other than the language authorized by a statute.
$(\mathrm{m})(\mathbf{m})$ The requirements in this section:
(1) do not replace; and
(2) are in addition to; any other requirements in this title that apply to optical scan ballots.
( - ) ( $\mathbf{n}$ ) The procedure described in IC 3-11-2-16 must be used when a ballot does not comply with the requirements imposed by this title or contains another error or omission that might result in confusion


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or mistakes by voters.
(p) (o) This subsection applies to an optical scan ballot that does not list:
(1) the names of political parties or candidates; or
(2) the text of public questions;
on the face of the ballot. The ballot must be prepared in accordance with this section, except that the ballot must include a numbered circle or oval to refer to each political party, candidate, or public question.

SECTION $2<1>$ [2]. IC 3-11-14-3.5, AS AMENDED BY P.L.193-2021, SECTION 55, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JANUARY 1, 2024]: Sec. 3.5. (a) Each county election board shall have the names of all candidates for all elected offices, political party offices, and public questions printed on ballot labels for use in an electronic voting system as provided in this chapter.
(b) The county may:
(1) print all offices and public questions on a single ballot label; and
(2) include a ballot variation code to ensure that the proper version of a ballot label is used within a precinct.
(c) Each type of ballot label must be of uniform size and of the same quality and color of paper (except as permitted under IC 3-10-1-17).
(d) The nominees of a political party or an independent candidate or independent ticket (described in IC 3-11-2-6) nominated by petitioners must be listed on the ballot label with the name and device set forth on the certification or petition. The circle containing the device may be of any size that permits a voter to readily identify the device. IC 3-11-2-5 applies if the certification or petition does not include a name or device, or if the same device is selected by two (2) or more parties or petitioners.
(e) The ballot labels must list the offices and public questions on the general election ballot in the order listed in IC 3-11-2-12, IC 3-11-2-12.4, IC 3-11-2-12.5, IC 3-11-2-12.7(b), ЮС 3-11-2-12.9(a), € 3-11-2-12.9(c), IC 3-11-2-13(a) through IC 3-11-2-13(c), IC 3-11-2-14(a), IC 3-11-2-14(d), and IC 3-11-2-14(e). Each office and public question may have a separate screen, or the offices and public questions may be listed in a continuous column either vertically or horizontally.
(f) The name of each office must be printed in a uniform size in bold type. A statement reading substantially as follows must be placed immediately below the name of the office and above the name of the
first candidate:
(1) "Vote for one (1) only.", if only one (1) candidate is to be elected to the office.
(2) "Vote for not more than (insert the number of candidates to be elected) candidate(s) for this office. To vote for any candidate for this office, you must make a voting mark for each candidate you wish to vote for. A straight party vote will not count as a vote for any candidate for this office.", if more than one (1) candidate is to be elected to the office.
(g) Below the name of the office and the statement required by subsection ( f , the names of the candidates for each office must be grouped together in the following order:
(1) The major political party whose candidate received the highest number of votes in the county for secretary of state at the last election is listed first.
(2) The major political party whose candidate received the second highest number of votes in the county for secretary of state is listed second.
(3) All other political parties listed in the order that the parties' candidates for secretary of state finished in the last election are listed after the party listed in subdivision (2).
(4) If a political party did not have a candidate for secretary of state in the last election or a nominee is an independent candidate or independent ticket (described in IC 3-11-2-6), the party or candidate is listed after the parties described in subdivisions (1), (2), and (3).
(5) If more than one (1) political party or independent candidate or ticket described in subdivision (4) qualifies to be on the ballot, the parties, candidates, or tickets are listed in the order in which the party filed its petition of nomination under IC 3-8-6-12.
(6) A space for write-in voting is placed after the candidates listed in subdivisions (1) through (5), if required by law. A space for write-in voting for an office is not required if there are no declared write-in candidates for that office. However, procedures must be implemented to permit write-in voting for candidates for federal offices.
(7) The name of a write-in candidate may not be listed on the ballot.
(h) The names of the candidates grouped in the order established by subsection $(\mathrm{g})$ must be printed in type with uniform capital letters and have a uniform space between each name. The name of the


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candidate's political party, or the word "Independent", if the:
(1) candidate; or
(2) ticket of candidates for:
(A) President and Vice President of the United States; or
(B) governor and lieutenant governor;
is independent, must be placed immediately below or beside the name of the candidate and must be printed in uniform size and type.
(i) All the candidates of the same political party for election to at-large seats on the fiscal or legislative body of a political subdivision must be grouped together:
(1) under the name of the office that the candidates are seeking;
(2) in the party order established by subsection (g); and
(3) within the political party, in alphabetical order according to surname.
A statement reading substantially as follows must be placed immediately below the name of the office and above the name of the first candidate: "Vote for not more than (insert the number of candidates to be elected) candidate(s) of ANY party for this office.".
(j) Candidates for eleetion to at-large seats on the governing body of a sehool eorporation must be grouped:
(1) under the name of the offiee that the eandidates are seeking,
and
(2) in alphabetieal order aceording to strname.

A statement reading substantially as follows must be placed immediately below the name of the office and above the name of the first eandidate: "Vote for not more that (insert the number of eandidates to be elected) eandidate(s) for this office.".
(k) (j) The cautionary statement described in IC 3-11-2-7 must be placed at the top or beginning of the ballot label before the first public question is listed.
$(\ddagger)(\mathbf{k})$ The instructions described in IC 3-11-2-8, IC 3-11-2-10(d), and IC 3-11-2-10(e) may be:
(1) placed on the ballot label; or
(2) posted in a location within the voting booth that permits the voter to easily read the instructions.
(min) (l) Except as provided in section 14.5 of this chapter, the ballot label must include a touch sensitive point or button for voting a straight political party or independent ticket (described in IC 3-11-2-6) by one (1) touch, and the touch sensitive point or button must be identified by:
(1) the name of the political party or independent ticket; and
(2) immediately below or beside the political party's or
independent ticket's name, the device of that party or ticket (described in IC 3-11-2-5).
The name and device of each party or ticket must be of uniform size and type, and arranged in the order established by subsection (g) for listing candidates under each office. The instructions described in IC 3-11-2-10(c) for voting a straight party ticket and the statement concerning presidential electors required under IC 3-10-4-3 must be placed on the ballot label. The instructions for voting a straight party ticket must include the statement: "If you do not wish to vote a straight party ticket, press "NEXT" (or replace "NEXT" with the term used by that voting system to permit a voter to skip a ballot screen) to continue voting.".
( m ) (m) A public question must be in the form described in IC 3-11-2-15(a) and IC 3-11-2-15(b), except that a touch sensitive point or button must be used instead of a square. Except as expressly authorized or required by statute, a county election board may not print a ballot label that contains language concerning the public question other than the language authorized by a statute.
$(0)(\mathbf{n})$ The requirements in this section:
(1) do not replace; and
(2) are in addition to;
any other requirements in this title that apply to ballots for electronic voting systems.
(p) (o) The procedure described in IC 3-11-2-16 must be used when a ballot label does not comply with the requirements imposed by this title or contains another error or omission that might result in confusion or mistakes by voters.

SECTION $2<2>$ [3]. IC 3-11-14-12 IS REPEALED [EFFECTIVE JANUARY 1, 2024]. See. 12 . fn sehoot distriet elections, the eounty eleetion board shall arrange the names of eandidates in alphabetieal order on an eleetronic voting system as required by section 3.5 of this ehapter.

SECTION $2 \leftrightarrow \rightarrow$ [4]. IC 3-12-1-7, AS AMENDED BY P.L.21-2016, SECTION 23, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JANUARY 1, 2024]: Sec. 7. (a) This subsection applies whenever a voter:
(1) votes a straight party ticket; and
(2) votes only for one (1) or more individual candidates who are all of the same political party as the straight ticket vote. Except as provided in subsection (d) or (e), the straight ticket vote shall be counted and the individual candidate votes may not be counted.
(b) This subsection applies whenever:


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(1) a voter has voted a straight party ticket for the candidates of one (1) political party;
(2) only one (1) person may be elected to an office; and
(3) the voter has voted for one (1) individual candidate for the office described in subdivision (2) who is:
(A) a candidate of a political party other than the party for which the voter voted a straight ticket; or
(B) an independent candidate or declared write-in candidate for the office.
If the voter has voted for one (1) individual candidate for the office described in subdivision (2), the individual candidate vote for that office shall be counted, the straight party ticket vote for that office may not be counted, and the straight party ticket votes for other offices on the ballot shall be counted.
(c) This subsection applies whenever:
(1) a voter has voted a straight party ticket for the candidates of one (1) political party; and
(2) the voter has voted for more individual candidates for the office than the number of persons to be elected to that office.
The individual candidate votes for that office may not be counted, the straight party ticket vote for that office may not be counted, and the straight party ticket votes for other offices on the ballot shall be counted.
(d) This subsection applies whenever:
(1) a voter has voted a straight party ticket for the candidates of one (1) political party;
(2) more than one (1) person may be elected to an office; and
(3) the voter has voted for individual candidates for the office described in subdivision (2) who are:
(A) independent candidates or declared write-in candidates;
(B) candidates of a political party other than the political party for which the voter cast a straight party ticket under subdivision (1); or
(C) a combination of candidates described in clauses (A) and (B).
The individual votes cast by the voter for the office for the independent candidates, declared write-in candidates, and the candidates of a political party other than the political party for which the voter cast a straight party ticket shall be counted unless the total number of these individual votes is greater than the number of persons to be elected to the office. The straight party ticket votes for the office shall not be counted. The straight party ticket votes for other offices on the voter's
ballot shall be counted.
(e) This subsection applies whenever:
(1) a voter has voted a straight party ticket for the candidates of one (1) political party;
(2) more than one (1) person may be elected to an office; and
(3) the voter has voted for individual candidates for the office described in subdivision (2) who are:
(A) independent candidates, declared write-in candidates, or candidates of a political party other than the political party for which the voter cast a straight party ticket under subdivision (1); and
(B) candidates of the same political party for which the voter cast a straight party ticket under subdivision (1).
The individual votes cast by the voter for the office for the independent candidates, the declared write-in candidates, and the candidates of a political party other than the political party for which the voter cast a straight party ticket, and the candidates of the political party for which the voter cast a straight party ticket shall be counted unless the total number of these individual votes is greater than the number of persons to be elected to the office. The straight party ticket votes for the office shall not be counted. The straight party ticket votes for other offices on the voter's ballot shall be counted.
(f) If a voter votes a straight party ticket for more than one (1) political party, the whole ballot is void with regard to all candidates nominated by a political party, declared write-in candidates, or candidates designated as independent candidates on the ballot. However, the voter's vote for a sehoot board eandidate or on a public question shall be counted if otherwise valid under this chapter.
(g) If a voter does not vote a straight party ticket and the number of votes cast by that voter for the candidates for an office are less than or equal to the number of openings for that office, the individual candidates votes shall be counted.
(h) If a voter does not vote a straight party ticket and the number of votes cast by that voter for an office exceeds the number of openings for that office, none of the votes concerning that office may be counted.

SECTION $2<4 \geqslant[5]$. IC 3-12-9-3, AS AMENDED BY P.L.230-2005, SECTION 60, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JANUARY 1, 2024]: Sec. 3. Whenever a circuit court clerk receives certification that a tie vote at an election for a local office or a school board office occurred, the clerk shall immediately send a written notice of the tie vote to the following:
(1) If the tie vote occurred in an election for a local office, the
fiscal body of the affected political subdivision. or
(2) If the tie vote occurred in an election for a circuit office in a circuit that includes more than one (1) county, to the fiscal body of each county of the circuit.
(3) If the tie vote occurred in an election for a school board office, the school board of the affected school corporation.
SECTION $2<5>$ [6]. IC 3-12-9-4, AS AMENDED BY P.L.85-2017, SECTION 5, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JANUARY 1, 2024]: Sec. 4. (a) This section does not apply if a tie vote occurred in an election for a school board office.
(a) (b) The fiscal body of a political subdivision that receives notice under section 3 of this chapter shall resolve the tie vote by electing a person to fill the office not later than December 31 following the election at which the tie vote occurred. The fiscal body shall select one (1) of the candidates who was involved in the tie vote to fill the office.
(b) (c) If a tie vote has occurred in an election for a circuit office in a circuit that contains more than one (1) county, the fiscal bodies of the counties shall meet in joint session at the county seat of the county that contains the greatest percentage of population of the circuit to select one (1) of the candidates who was involved in the tie vote in order to fill the office in accordance with this section.
(e) (d) If a tie vote has occurred for the election of more than one (1) at-large seat on a legislative or fiscal body, the fiscal body shall select the number of individuals necessary to fill each of the at-large seats for which the tie vote occurred. However, a member of a fiscal body who runs for reelection and is involved in a tie vote may not cast a vote under this section.
(d) (e) The executive of the political subdivision (other than a town or a school corporation) may cast the deciding vote to break a tie vote in a fiscal body acting under this section. The clerk-treasurer of the town may cast the deciding vote to break a tie vote in a town fiscal body acting under this section. A tie the fint theat body of a sehoot eorporation under this seetion shall be broken under ЮС 20-23.

SECTION $2<6 \geqslant[7]$. IC 3-12-9-5 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JANUARY 1, 2024]: Sec. 5. Whenever a tie vote at an election for:
(1) a state office; or
(2) a local office; or
(3) a sehoot board effiee;
occurs, the incumbent public official remains in office in accordance with Article 15, Section 3 of the Constitution of the State of Indiana
until a successor is elected under this chapter and qualified.
SECTION $2<7 \rightarrow[8]$. IC 3-13-10.5 IS ADDED TO THE INDIANA CODE AS A NEW CHAPTER TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JANUARY 1, 2024]:

Chapter 10.5. School Corporation Governing Body; Resolving Tie Votes; Filling Vacancies

Sec. 1. As used in this chapter, "governing body" refers to either of the following:
(1) The governing body of a school corporation.
(2) The school advisory body of a school corporation.

Sec. 2. (a) This section applies if the governing body receives notice under IC 3-12-9-3 that a tie vote has occurred in the election of a member of the governing body.
(b) If a tie vote occurs at an election for a member of the governing body and one (1) of the candidates involved in the tie vote is an incumbent member of the governing body, the incumbent member remains in office in accordance with Article 15, Section 3 of the Constitution of the State of Indiana until a successor is elected and qualified as provided in this section.
(c) The members of the governing body shall resolve the tie vote by electing one (1) individual from among the candidates who was involved in the tie vote to fill the office.
(d) If a tie vote has occurred for the election of more than one (1) at-large seat on the governing body, the governing body shall select the number of individuals necessary to fill each of the at-large seats for which the tie vote occurred from among the candidates who were involved in the tie vote.
(e) If a member of the governing body is one (1) of the candidates involved in the tie vote, that member may not cast a vote under this section.
(f) The governing body shall act under this section not later than December 31 following the election at which the tie vote occurred.

Sec. 3. (a) A vacancy on the governing body in an office that was last held by an individual elected or selected as a candidate of a major political party of Indiana shall be filled by a caucus under IC 3-13-11. For purposes of IC 3-13-11, an individual elected as provided under IC 3-8-2.7-4 who is designated as being affiliated
 with a major political party is considered to have been elected or selected as a candidate of that major political party.l
(b) A vacancy on the governing body in an office that was last held by an individual elected as a candidate other than as a
candidate of a major political party of Indiana shall be filled as provided in IC 20-26-4.

SECTION $2<8 \rightarrow$ [9]. IC 20-23-4-29.1, AS ADDED BY P.L.179-2011, SECTION 11, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JANUARY 1, 2024]: Sec. 29.1. (a) This section applies to each school corporation.
(b) If a plan provides for election of members of the governing body, the members of the governing body shall be elected at a general election. Each eandidate must file a petition of nomination in aecordanee with 1 C 3-8-2.5 that is signed by the eandidate and by ten (10) registered voters residing withint the boundaries of the community sehoot eorporation. The filing nust be made withint the time speeifiect by IC 3-8-2.5-4. The following apply to the election of members of the governing body:
(1) The plan determines whether members are elected:
(A) by all the voters of the school corporation;
(B) by all the voters of the school corporation from residence districts; or
(C) solely by the voters of each election district established under the plan.
(2) IC 3 governs the nomination and election of members of the governing body. A candidate must be nominated as provided in IC 3-8-2 [.5] or IC 3-8- $<6 \geqslant[2.7]$, whichever is applicable to the particular candidate.
(e) All nominations shall be tisted for each office int the form preseribed by 1 I $3-11-2$, but without party designation. Voting and tabulation of votes shall be eondueted in the same manner as voting and tabulation in general elections are eonducted. The preeinet eleetion boards serving int each eounty shall eondtuet the election for members of the governing body. If a sehool eorporation is located in more than one (1) eounty, each eounty election board shalt print the ballots required for voters in that eounty to vote for eandidates for members of the governing body.
(d) If the plan provides that the nembers of the governing body shall be elected by all the voters of the eommmity sehoot eorporation, eandidates shall be placed on the ballot int the form preseribed by € $3-11-2$, without party designation. The eandidates who reecive the most votes are elected.
(e) If the plan provides that members of the governing body are to be elected from residence distriets by all voters in the eommunity sehool eorporation, nominees for the governing body shatt be placedon the ballot in the form preseribed by 1 I 3-11-2, by residence distriets
without party designation. The ballot must state the number of members to be voted on and the maximum number of members that may be eleeted from each residence distriet as provided in the plan. A ballot is not valid if more than the maximum number of members are voted on from a board member residenee distriet. The eandidates who receive the most votes are elected. However, if more than the maximum number that may be eleeted from a residence distriet are among those receiving the most votes, the eandidates from the residence distriets execeding the maximum number who receive the fewest votes shall be eliminated in determining the eandidates who are elected.
(f) If the plan provides that members of the governing body are to be elected from electorat distriets solely by the voters of each distriet, nominees residing in each electorat distriet shall be placed on the ballot in the form prescribed by $\mathrm{\bigoplus}$ 3-11-2, without party designation. The ballot must state the number of members to be voted on from the electorat distriet. The eandidates residing in the electorat district who receive the most votes are electect.

SECTION $\stackrel{29}{>}>$ [30]. IC 20-23-4-30, AS AMENDED BY P.L.193-2021, SECTION 102, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JANUARY 1, 2024]: Sec. 30. (a) This section applies to each school corporation.
(b) If a tie vote occurs among any of the candidates, the tie vote shall be resolved under $€$ 3-12-9-4. as provided in IC 3-13-10.5-2.
(c) If after the first governing body takes office, fewer candidates have been elected to the school board than there were members to be elected, the governing body shall determine not later than noon December 31 following the election which incumbent member or members continue to hold office under Article 15, Section 3 of the Constitution of the State of Indiana until a successor is elected and qualified. Howeverfl,
(d) If there is a vacancy on the governing body, whether the vacating member was elected or appointed, the remaining members of the governing body, whether or not a majority of the governing body, shall by a majority vote fill the vacancy by appointing a person from within the boundaries of the eommtnity sehool eorporation to serve for the term or balanee of the term. An individtuat appointed under this subsection must possess the qualifieations provided for a regularly elected or appointed governing body member filling the office. If:
(1) a tie vote oecurs among the members of the governing body under this subsection or 1 F 3-12-9-4, or
(2) the governing body faits to aet withim thinty (30) days after
any vacancy oeeurs;
the jutge of the eirevir eourt int the eounty where the majority of registered voters of the sehool eorporation reside shall make the appontment. the vacancy shall be filled as provided in IC 3-13-10.5-3.
(d) (e) A vacancy in the governing body occurs if a member ceases to be a resident of the community school corporation. A vacancy does not occur when the member moves from a district of the school corporation from which the member was elected or appointed if the member continues to be a resident of the school corporation.
(e) (f) At the first general election in which members of the governing body are elected:
(1) a simple majority of the candidates elected as members of the governing body who receive the greatest number of votes shall be elected for four (4) year terms; and
(2) the balance of the candidates elected as members of the governing body receiving the next greatest number of votes shall be elected for two (2) year terms.
Thereafter, all school board members shall be elected for four (4) year terms.
(f) (g) Elected governing body members take office and assume their duties on the date set in the school corporation's organization plan. The date set in the organization plan for an elected member of the governing body to take office may not be more than fourteen (14) months after the date of the member's election. If the school corporation's organization plan does not set a date for an elected member of the governing body to take office, the member takes office January 1 immediately after the member's election.

SECTION $3 \ll>$ [1]. IC $20-23-4-35$, AS AMENDED BY P.L.169-2022, SECTION 4, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JANUARY 1, 2024]: Sec. 35. (a) The governing body of a school corporation may be organized under this section.
(b) The governing body consists of seven (7) members, elected as follows:
(1) Four (4) members elected from districts, with one (1) member serving from each election district. A member elected under this subdivision must be:
(A) a resident of the election district from which the member is elected; and
(B) voted upon by only the registered voters residing within the election district and voting at a governing body election. (2) Three (3) members, who are voted upon by all the registered
voters residing within the school corporation and voting at a governing body election, elected under this subdivision. The governing body shall establish three (3) residential districts as follows:
(A) One (1) residential district must be the township that has the greatest population within the school corporation.
(B) Two (2) residential districts must divide the remaining area within the school corporation.
Only one (1) member who resides within a particular residential district established under this subdivision may serve on the governing body at a time.
(c) A member of the governing body who is:
(1) elected from an election or a residential district; or
(2) appointed to fill a vacancy from an election or a residential district; must reside within the boundaries of the district the member represents.
(d) A vacancy on the governing body shall be filled by the governing body as soon as practieable after the vacaney oecurs. A member ehosen by the governing body to fill a vacaney holds offiee for the remainder of the unexpired term. as provided in IC 3-13-10.5-3.
(e) The members of the governing body serving at the time a plan is amended under this section shall establish the election and residential districts described in subsection (b).
(f) The election districts described in subsection (b)(1):
(1) shall be drawn on the basis of precinct lines;
(2) may not cross precinct lines; and
(3) as nearly as practicable, be of equal population, with the population of the largest exceeding the population of the smallest by not more than fifteen percent ( $15 \%$ ).
(g) The residential districts described in subsection (b)(2) may:
(1) be drawn in any manner considered appropriate by the governing body; and
(2) be drawn along township lines.
(h) The governing body shall certify the districts that are established under subsections (f) and (g), amended under subsection (e), or recertified under section 35.5 of this chapter to:
(1) the state board; and
(2) the circuit court clerk of each county in which the school corporation is located as provided in section 35.5 of this chapter.
(i) The governing body shall designate:
(1) three (3) of the districts established under this section to be elected at the first school board election that occurs after the
effective date of the plan; and
(2) the remaining four (4) districts to be elected at the second school board election that occurs after the effective date of the plan.
(j) The limitations set forth in this section are part of the plan, but do not have to be specifically set forth in the plan. The plan must be construed, if possible, to comply with this chapter. If a provision of the plan or an application of the plan violates this chapter, the invalidity does not affect the other provisions or applications of the plan that can be given effect without the invalid provision or application. The provisions of the plan are severable.
(k) IC 3-5-10 applies to a plan established under this section.

SECTION $3 \leftrightarrow \nrightarrow[2]$. IC $20-23-4-44$, AS AMENDED BY P.L.104-2022, SECTION 120, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JANUARY 1, 2024]: Sec. 44. (a) This section applies only to a school corporation with territory in a county having a population of more than one hundred eighty-five thousand $(185,000)$ and less than two hundred thousand $(200,000)$.
(b) This seetion applies If there is a
(1) tie vote in an election for a member of the governing body of a school corporation, or
(2) vacancy on the goveming body of a sehoot eorporation. the tie vote shall be resolved as provided in IC 3-13-10.5-2.
(c) Notwithstanding any other law, If a tie vote oeeurs among any of the eandidates for the governing body or a vacancy occurs on the governing body, the remaining members of the governing body, event if the remaining members to not eonstitute a majority of the governing body, shall by a majority wote of the remaining members:
(1) seleet one (1) of the eandidates who shall be deelared and eertiffied elected, or
(2) fill the vacancy by appointing amt individuat to fint the vacaney. the vacancy shall be filled as provided in IC 3-13-10.5-3.
(d) An individual appointed to fill a vaeaney under subseetion (c)(2):
(1) must satisfy alt the qualifieations required of a member of the governing body, and
(2) shall fill the remainder of the unexpired term of the vacating nember.
(e) If a tie wote oeeurs among the remaining members of the governing body or the governing body faits to aet within thirty (30) tays after the election or the raeaney oeetrs, the fiseat body (as
defined in H 3-5-2-25) of the township in whieh the greatest pereentage of population of the sehoot tistriet resides shalt break the tie or make the appointment. A member of the fiseal body whe was a eandidate and is involved in a tie vote may not east a vote under this subsection:
( $f$ ) f the fiseat body of a township is required to act under this seetion and a vote in the fiseal body results in a tie, the deciding vote to break the tie vote shalt be east by the exeeutive.

SECTION $3<2>$ [3]. IC 20-23-7-8.1, AS AMENDED BY P.L.219-2013, SECTION 79, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JANUARY 1, 2024]: Sec. 8.1. (a) The registered voters of the metropolitan school district shall elect the members of the metropolitan board of education at general elections held biennially, beginning with the next general election that is held more than sixty (60) days after the creation of the metropolitan school district as provided in this chapter.
(b) Eaeh nominee for the board must file a petition of nomination signed by the nominee and by ten (10) registered voters residing in the same board member distriet as the nominee. The petition must be filed in accordance with IC 3-8-2.5 with the eireuit court elerk of each eounty in which the metropolitan sehoot distriet is loeated.
(e) Nominees for the board shalt be listed on the generat eleetion ballot:
(1) in the form prescribed by C 3-11-2;
(2) by board member distriets, and
(3) without party designation.

The ballot must state the number of board members to be voted on and the maximum number of members that may be eleeted from each board nember distriet as provided tuder seetion 5 of this ehapter. A ballot that eontains more votes than the maximum number allowed from a board member distriet is invalid.
(d) The precinct election boards in each county serving at the generat election shalt eondtuet the election for sehoot boart members.
(c) Voting and tabulation of votes shall be eondueted int accordanee with E 3, and the eandidates who receive the most votes are eleeted to the board.
(f) If there are more eandidates from a partieular board member distriet than may be eleeted from the board member distriet under section 5 of this ehapter:
(1) the number of eandidates eleeted is the greatest number that may be elected from the board member distriet;
$(2)$ the eandidates eleeted are those who, among the eandidates
from the board member district, reeeive the most votes, and (3) the other eandidates from the board member district are eliminated.
(b) IC 3 governs the nomination and election of candidates. A candidate must be nominated as provided in IC 3-8-2 [.5] or IC $3-8-<6 \geqslant$ [2.7], whichever is applicable to the particular candidate.
$(\mathrm{g})(\mathrm{c})$ If there is a tie vote among the candidates for the board, the judge of the eireuit eourt in the eounty where the majority of the registered voters of the metropolitan sehoot distriet reside shall seleet one (1) of the eandidates who shath be deelared and eertiffed elected. the tie vote shall be resolved as provided in IC 3-13-10.5-2.
(h) (d) If, at any time after the first board member election, A vacancy on the board that occurs for any reason ineluding an insufficient number of petitions for eandidates being filed, and regardless of whether the vaeating member was elected or appointed,
 the remaining members of the boart, whether or not a majority of the board, shall by a majority vote fill the vaeaney by:
(1) appointing a person from the board member distriet from whieh the person who vaeated the board was elected, or
(2) if the person was appointed, appointing a person from the board member district from whieh the last elected predecessor of the person was elected.
If a majority of the remaining members of the board is turable to agree or the board faits to act within thirty ( 30 ) days after a vacaney oeeurs, the judge of the eireuid eourt in the eounty where the majority of registered voters of the metropolitan sehoot distriet reside shalt make the appointment. shall be filled as provided in IC 3-13-10.5-3.
(i) At a general election held on the earlier of:
(1) more than sixty ( 60 ) days after an elected board member vaeates membership on the board, or
(2) immediately before the end of the term for whieht the vaeating member was eleeted;
a suceessor to a board member appointed under subsection (h) shalt be elected. Untess the suecessor takes offiee at the end of the term of the vaeating member, the member shall serve only for the balanee of the vaeating member's term. In an eleetion for a suceessor board member to fill a vacaney for a two (2) year balance of a term, eandidates for board membership need not fite for or with referenee to the vaeancy. However, as required by IC 3-11-2, eandidates for at-large seats must be distingtished on the ballot from eandidates for distriet seats. If there is more than one $(1)$ at-large seat on the batlot due to this vaeaney, the
elected eandidate who receives the fewest votes at the election at whieh the streeessor is elected shall serve for a two (2) year term.
(j) (e) At the first general election where members of the board are elected under this section, the elected candidates who constitute a simple majority of the elected candidates and who receive the most votes shall be elected for four (4) year terms, and the other elected candidates shall be elected for two (2) year terms.
( k ) (f) Board members shall be elected for four (4) year terms after the first election and shall take office on the date set in the school corporation's organization plan. The date set in the organization plan for an elected member of the governing body to take office may not be more than fourteen (14) months after the date of the member's election. If the school corporation's organization plan does not set a date for an elected member of the governing body to take office, the member takes office January 1 immediately following the member's election.

SECTION $3<3>$ [4]. IC 20-23-10-8, AS AMENDED BY P.L.233-2015, SECTION 74, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JANUARY 1, 2024]: Sec. 8. (a) The board members of a merged school corporation shall be elected at the first general election following the merged school corporation's creation, and vacancies shall be filled in accordance with $£ 20-23-4-30 . \leftrightarrow[$ IIC 3-13-10.5-3.
(b) Until the first election under subsection (a), the board of trustees of the merged school corporation consists of the members of the governing body of a school corporation in the county.
(c) The first board of trustees shall select the name of the merged school corporation by a majority vote. The name may be changed by unanimous vote of the governing body of the merged school corporation.

SECTION $3<4 \rightarrow$ [5]. IC 20-23-12-3, AS AMENDED BY P.L.213-2018(ss), SECTION 16, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JANUARY 1, 2024]: Sec. 3. (a) The emergency manager appointed by the distressed unit appeal board under IC 6-1.1-20.3 shall act as the governing body of the school corporation and has the powers set forth in IC 6-1.1-20.3-8.5, including the powers and duties of the governing body of the school corporation. The school corporation shall also have an advisory board that consists of seven (7) members elected as follows:

## (1) Un a nonpartisan basis.

$(2)$ in a general election in the county.
The advisory board is created to provide nonbinding recommendations to the emergency manager.


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(b) Six (6) of the members shall be elected from the school districts drawn under section 4 of this chapter. Each member:
(1) is elected from the school district in which the member resides; and
(2) upon election and in conducting the business of the advisory board, represents the interests of the entire school corporation.
(c) One (1) of the members elected:
(1) is the at-large member of the advisory board;
(2) may reside in any of the districts drawn under section 4 of this chapter; and
(3) upon election and in conducting the business of the advisory board, represents the interests of the entire school corporation.
(d) A per diem may not be paid to a member.
(e) The advisory board may hold a public meeting subject to the limits on the number of meetings set forth in IC 6-1.1-20.3-6.8(d). The advisory board is subject to IC 5-14-1.5 (the open door law) for these
 meetings. The advisory board may hold additional meetings that are authorized as executive sessions under IC 5-14-1.5 (the open door law) as provided in IC 5-14-1.5-6.1. The advisory board is subject to the public notice requirements of IC 5-14-1.5 (the open door law) for these additional meetings. The records of the advisory board are subject to IC 5-14-3 (access to public records).

SECTION $3<5>$ [6]. IC 20-23-12-5, AS AMENDED BY P.L.213-2018(ss), SECTION 17, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JANUARY 1, 2024]: Sec. 5. (a) The six (6) members who are elected for a position on the advisory board described under section 3(b) of this chapter are determined as follows:
(1) Each prospeetive candidate must file a nomination petition with the board of elections and registration not eartier than one humedred four (104) days and not later than noon seventy-four (74) days before the election at whieh the members are to be elected that ineludes the following information:
(A) The name of the prospective eandidate.
(B) The distriet in whieh the prospective eandidate resides.
(C) The signatures of at least one hundred (100) registered voters residing int the sehool eorporation.
( B ) The faet that the prospeetive eandidate is ruming for a tistriet position.
(玉) A eertiffieation that the prospective eandidate meets the qualifieations for eandidacy imposed by this chapter. shall be nominated as provided in IC 3-8-2].5] or IC $3-8-<6 \geqslant$ [2.7], whichever is applicable to the

## particular candidate.

(2) Only eligible voters residing in the district may vote for a candidate.
(3) The eandidate within each distriet who reeeives the greatest number of wetes in the distriet is elected. IC 3 governs the nomination and election of members of the advisory board under this subsection.
(b) The at-large member elected under section 3(c) of this chapter is determined as follows:
(1) Each prospective candidate must file a nomination petition with the elerk of the eireviit eourt at least seventy-four (74) days before the eleetion at whieht the at-large nember is to be electect. The petition must inelude the following information:
(A) The name of the prospective eandidate.
(B) The signatures of at least one hundred (100) registered voters residing within the sehool eorporation.
(C) The faet that the prospective eandidate is ruming for the at-large position on the advisory board.
(D) A eertifieation that the prospective eandidate meets the qualifieations for eandidacy imposed by this ehapter. shall be nominated as provided in IC 3-8-2 [.5] or IC $3-8-<6 \geqslant[2.7]$, whichever is applicable to the candidate.
(2) Only eligible voters residing in the school corporation may vote for a candidate.
(3) The eandidate who:
(A) runs for the at-large position on the advisory board, and (B) reecives the greatest number of wotes int the sehoot eorporation;
is elected to the at-1arge position. IC 3 governs the nomination and election of the member of the advisory board under this subsection.
SECTION $3<6 \rightarrow$ [7]. IC 20-23-13-2.1, AS ADDED BY P.L.179-2011, SECTION 25, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JANUARY 1, 2024]: Sec. 2.1. (a) As used int this section, "eounty election board" ineludes a board of eleetions and registration established under $€$ 3-6-5.2.
(b) (a) The voters of the school corporation shall elect the members of the governing body at a general election for a term of four (4) years. The members shall be elected from the city at large without reference to district.
(e) (b) Each candidate for election to the governing body nust fite
a petition of nomination with the eounty election boart in each eounty in whieh a sehoot eorporation subject to this ehapter is focated. The petition of nomination must eomply with $ঙ$ 3-8-2.5 and the following requirements:
(1) The petition must be signed by at least ho hundred (200) legal voters of the sehool eorporation.
(2) Each petition may nominate only one (1) eandidate.
(3) The number of petitions signed by a legal voter may not execed the number of sehoot trustees to be elected. shall be nominated as provided in IC 3-8-2[.5] or IC 3-8- $<6 \geqslant[2.7]$, whichever is applicable to the particular candidate.
(d) (c) After all the petitions deseribed in subsection (e) are filed with the eounty election boart, the board shalt publisht the names of those nominated in aceordance with $\biguplus 5-3-1$ and shalt eentify the nominations in the manner required by law. IC 3 governs the election to the extent that it is not inconsistent with this chapter.
(e) The eounty election board shall prepare the ballor for the general election at whieh members of the goveming body are to be eleeted so that the names of the eandidates nominated appear on the ballot:
(1) in alphabetieat order,
(2) without party designation, and
(3) in the form preseribed by F 3-11-2.
(f) The eounty election board shall not publish or place on the ballot the name of a eandidate who is not eligible under this ehapter for membership on the governing body.
(g) (d) Each voter may vote for as many candidates as there are members of the governing body to be elected.

SECTION $3<7>$ [8]. IC 20-23-14-3, AS AMENDED BY P.L.271-2013, SECTION 42, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JANUARY 1, 2024]: Sec. 3. (a) The governing body of the school corporation consists of five (5) members. eleeted on a nonpartisan basis.
(b) Three (3) of the members are elected from the school districts referred to in section 4.5 of this chapter by eligible voters residing in the school districts. Each member:
(1) is elected from the school district in which the member resides; and
(2) upon election and in conducting the business of the governing body, represents the interests of the entire school corporation.
(c) Two (2) of the members:
(1) are elected by eligible voters residing in the school corporation;
(2) are at-large members of the governing body; and
(3) upon election and in conducting the business of the governing body, represent the interests of the entire school corporation.
SECTION $3<8>$ [9]. IC 20-23-14-5, AS AMENDED BY P.L.6-2012, SECTION 127, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JANUARY 1, 2024]: Sec. 5. To be eligible to be a candidate for the governing body under this chapter, the following apply:
(1) Each prospeetive candidate must file a petition of nomination with the board of eleetions and registration not earlier than one humdred four (104) days and not later than noon seventy-four (74) days before the general eleetion at whieh the members are to be elected. The petition of nomination must inelude the following:
(A) The name of the prospective eandidate.
(B) Whether the prospective eandidate is a distriet eandidate or an at-large eandidate.
(C) A eertififeation that the prospective eandidate meets the qualifieations for eandidacy imposed under this ehapter.
(D) The signatures of at least one hundred (100) registered woters residing in the sehool eorporation. for election shall be nominated as provided in IC 3-8-2 [.5] or IC $3-8-<6 \geqslant[2.7]$, whichever is applicable to the particular candidate.
(2) Each prospective candidate for a district position must:
(A) reside in the district; and
(B) have resided in the district for at least the three (3) years immediately preceding the election.
(3) Each prospe candidate for an at-large position must:
(A) reside in the school corporation; and
(B) have resided in the school corporation for at least the three (3) years immediately preceding the election.
(4) Each prosective candidate (regardless of whether the candidate is a district candidate or an at-large candidate) must:
(A) be a registered voter;

(B) have been a registered voter for at least the three (3) years immediately preceding the election; and
(C) be a high school graduate or have received a:
(i) high school equivalency certificate; or
(ii) state general educational development (GED) diploma under IC 20-20-6 (before its repeal) or IC 22-4.1-18.
(5) A prospective candidate may not:
(A) hold any other elective or appointive office; or
(B) have a pecuniary interest in any contract with the school corporation or its governing body;
as prohibited by law.
SECTION $\langle 39>$ [40]. IC 20-23-15-6, AS ADDED BY P.L.1-2005, SECTION 7, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JANUARY 1, 2024]: Sec. 6. (a) The governing body of the school corporation consists of seven (7) members who shall be elected
(1) en a nonpartisan basis, and
(2) in the general election held in the county.
(b) Five (5) of the members shall be elected from the school districts in which the members reside as established under section 7 of
 this chapter.
(c) Two (2) of the members shall be elected at large.
(d) Each candidate for election shall be nominated as provided in IC 3-8-2].5] or IC 3-8-<6 $>$ [2.7], whichever is applicable to the particular candidate.

SECTION $4 \leftrightarrow \rightarrow$ [1]. IC 20-23-17-3, AS AMENDED BY P.L.219-2013, SECTION 86, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JANUARY 1, 2024]: Sec. 3. (a) The governing body of the school corporation consists of five (5) members chosen as follows:
(1) Three (3) members shall be elected by the voters of the school corporation at a general election to be held in the county and every four (4) years thereafter.
(2) One (1) member shall be appointed by the city executive.
(3) One (1) member shall be appointed by the city legislative body.
(b) The members elected under subsection (a)(1) shall be elected as follows:
(1) On a nompattisan basis.
(2) (1) In a general election held in the county.
(3) (2) By the registered voters of the entire school corporation.
(c) The following apply to an election of members of the
 governing body of the school corporation under subsection (a)(1):
(1) Each candidate must file a petition of nomination with the eireuit eourt elerk not earlier than one hundred four (104) days and not later than seventy-four (74) days before the election at
whieh members are to be elected. The petition of nomination must inelude the following information:
(A) The name of the eandidate.
(B) A eertiffication that the eandidate meets the qualifieations for eandidacy imposed by this ehapter. for election shall be nominated as provided in IC 3-8-2[.5] or IC $3-8-<6 \geqslant[2.7]$, whichever is applicable to the particular candidate.
(2) Only eligible voters residing in the school corporation may vote for a candidate seeking election.
SECTION $4<1>$ [2]. IC 20-23-17.2-3.1, AS AMENDED BY P.L.193-2021, SECTION 106, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JANUARY 1, 2024]: Sec. 3.1. (a) The governing body of the school corporation consists of five (5) members, elected as provided in this chapter.
(b) Three (3) members shall be elected as follows:
(1) From districts established as provided in section 4.1 of this chapter.
(2) On a nompartisan basis.
(3) (2) At the general election held in the county in 2022 and every four (4) years thereafter.
(c) Two (2) members shall be elected as follows:
(1) At large by all the voters of the school corporation.
(2) On a nompartisan basis.
(3) (2) At the general election held in the county in 2024 and every four (4) years thereafter.
(d) The term of office of a member of the governing body:
(1) is four (4) years; and
(2) begins January 1 after the election of members of the governing body.
(e) Upon assuming office and in conducting the business of the governing body, a member shall represent the interests of the entire school corporation.

SECTION $4<2 \rightarrow$ [3]. IC 20-23-17.2-5, AS AMENDED BY P.L.222-2015, SECTION 6, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JANUARY 1, 2024]: Sec. 5. (a) The following apply to an election of members of the governing body of the school corporation under section 3.1(b) of this chapter:


(1) Each candidate must fite a petition of nomination with the eireuit eourt elerk not earlier than one hundred four (104) days and not later than seventy-four (74) days before the generat election at whieh members are to be eleeted. The petition of
nomination must include the following information:
(A) The name of the eandidate.
(B) The eandidate's residence address and the distriet in which the eandidate resides.
(C) The signatures of at least (20) registered woters
residing within the sehool eorporation distriet the eandidate seeks to represent.
(D) A eertifieation that the eandidate meets the qualifieations for eandidacy imposed by this ehapter.
(E) The sehool eorporation distriet that the eandidate seeks torepresent. for election shall be nominated as provided in IC 3-8-2[.5] or IC 3-8- $<6 \rightarrow$ [2.7], whichever is applicable to the particular candidate.
(2) Only eligible voters residing in the school corporation district as provided in section 4.1 of this chapter may vote for a candidate to represent that school corporation district.

(3) One (1) candidate shall be elected for each school corporation district provided by section 4.1 of this chapter. The candidate elected for a school corporation district must reside within the boundaries of the school corporation district. The candidate elected as the member for a particular school corporation district is the candidate who, among all the candidates who reside within that school corporation district, receives the greatest number of votes from voters residing in that school corporation district.
(b) The following apply to an election of the members of the governing body of the school corporation under section 3.1(c) of this chapter:
(1) Each candidate must file a petition of nomination with the eireuit eourt elerk not earlier than one hundred four (104) days and not later than seventy-four (74) days before the general election at whieh members are to be elected. The petition of nomination must inelude the following information:
(A) The name of the eandidate.
(B) The eandidate's residence address.
(C) The signatures of at least one hundred (100) registered voters residing within the sehool eorporation.
(円) A eertiffication that the eandidate meets the qualifieations for eandidacy imposed by this ehapter.
(E) The faet that the eandidate seeks to be elected from the sehoof eorporation at large. for election shall be nominated as provided in IC 3-8-2[.5] or

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IC $3-8-<6>$ [2.7], whichever is applicable to the particular candidate.
(2) Only eligible voters residing in the school corporation may vote for a candidate.
(3) Two (2) candidates shall be elected at large. The two (2) candidates who receive the greatest number of votes among all candidates running for an at-large seat are elected as members of the governing body.
SECTION $4 \leftrightarrow 3 \rightarrow$ [4]. IC 20-25-3-4, AS AMENDED BY P.L.169-2022, SECTION 9, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JANUARY 1, 2024]: Sec. 4. (a) The board consists of seven (7) members. A member:
(1) must be elected on a nompartisan basis in general elections held in the county as specified in this section; and
(2) serves a four (4) year term.
(b) Five (5) members shall be elected from the school board
 districts in which the members reside, and two (2) members must be elected at large.
(c) If a candidate runs for one (1) of the district positions on the board, only eligible voters residing in the candidate's district may vote for that candidate. If a person is a candidate for one (1) of the at-large positions, eligible voters from all the districts may vote for that candidate.
(d) If a eandidate fites to run for a position on the board, the eandidate must speeify whether the eandidate is muning for a distriet or an at-large position. Each candidate for election shall be nominated as provided in IC 3-8-2[.5] or IC 3-8-<6> [2.7], whichever is applicable to the particular candidate.
(e) A eandidate who runs for a district or an at-large position wins if the eandidate receives the greatest number of votes of att the eandidates for the position. $\leftrightarrow[$ IIC 3 governs the nomination and election of the members of the board under this section.
(f) Districts shall be established within the school city by the board of school commissioners. The districts must be drawn on the basis of precinct lines, and as nearly as practicable, of equal population with the population of the largest district not to exceed the population of the smallest district by more than five percent (5\%). District lines must not cross precinct lines. The board of school commissioners, with assistance from the county election board, shall establish:
(1) balloting procedures for the election under IC 3; and
(2) other procedures required to implement this section.
(g) A member of the board serves under section 3 of this chapter.
(h) In accordance with subsection (k), a vacancy in the board shall be filled temporarily by the board as soon as practicable after the vacancy occurs. The member chosen by the board to fill a vacancy holds office until the member's successor is elected and qualified. The successor shall be elected at the next regular school board election occurring after the date on which the vacancy occurs. The successor fills the vacancy for the remainder of the term.
(i) An individual elected to serve on the board begins the individual's term on the date set in the school corporation's organization plan. The date set in the organization plan for an elected member of the board to take office may not be more than fourteen (14) months after the date of the member's election. If the school corporation's organization plan does not set a date for a member of the board to take office, the member takes office January 1 immediately following the individual's election.
(j) Notwithstanding any law to the contrary, each voter must cast a vote for a school board candidate or school board candidates by voting system or paper ballot. However, the same method used to cast votes for all other offices for which candidates have qualified to be on the election ballot must be used for the board offices.
(k) If a vacancy in the board exists because of the death of a member, the remaining members of the board shall meet and select an individual to fill the vacancy in accordance with subsection (h) after the secretary of the board receives notice of the death under IC 5-8-6.

SECTION $4<4 \rightarrow[5]$. IC 20-26-4-4, AS AMENDED BY P.L.193-2021, SECTION 107, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JANUARY 1, 2024]: Sec. 4. (a) This section does not apply to:
(1) a vacancy of a member who serves on a governing body in an ex officio capacity; or
(2) a vacancy in an appointed board member position if the plan, resolution, or law under which the school corporation operates specifically provides for filling vacancies by the appointing authority.
(b) If fewer candidates have been elected to the school board than there were members to be elected, the governing body shall determine not later than noon December 31 following the election which incumbent member or members continue to hold office under Article 15, Section 3 of the Constitution of the State of Indiana until a successor is elected and qualified. Howeverfl,
(c) If a vacancy in the membership of a governing body occurs for any reason, whether the vacancy was of an elected or appointed
member, the vacancy shall be filled as follows:
(1) If the vacant office was last held by an individual elected or selected as a candidate of a major political party of Indiana, the vacancy shall be filled by a caucus under IC 3-13-11.
(2) If subdivision (1) does not apply, the remaining members of the governing body shall by majority vote fill the vacancy by appointing a person an individual from within the boundaries of the school corporation. with the residence and other qualifieations provided for a regularly elected or appointed board member filling the nembership, to serve for the term or the balanee of the term. However, this subsection does not apply to a vacancy:
(1) of a member who serves on a governing body in an ex officio eapacity, or
(2) a vaeancy in an appointed board membership if a plan,
 resolution, or law tunder whieh the sehool eorporation operates speeifieally provides for filling vaeancies by the appointing atthority.
(d) An individual appointed as provided in this section:
(1) must possess the qualifications provided for a regularly elected or appointed governing body member filling the office; and
(2) holds office for the remainder of the unexpired term.

SECTION $4<5>$ [6]. IC 20-26-4-4.5, AS AMENDED BY P.L.233-2015, SECTION 95, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JANUARY 1, 2024]: Sec. 4.5. (a) The definitions in IC 3-5-2 apply to this section.
(b) If a vacancy in a school board office exists because of the death of a school board member, the vacancy shall be filled in accordance with section 4 of this chapter the remaining members of the governing body shalt meet and seleet an individuat to fitt the vaeaney after the secretary of the governing body receives notice of the death under IC 5-8-6. and in aceordanee with seetion 4 of this ehapter.

SECTION $4<6 \rightarrow$ [7]. IC 33-33-53-5, AS AMENDED BY P.L.179-2011, SECTION 33, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JANUARY 1, 2024]: Sec. 5. In accordance with rules adopted by the judges of the court under section 6 of this chapter, the presiding judge shall do the following:
(1) Ensure that the court operates efficiently and judicially under rules adopted by the court.
(2) Annually submit to the fiscal body of Monroe County a
budget for the court, including amounts necessary for:
(A) the operation of the circuit's probation department;
(B) the defense of indigents; and
(C) maintaining an adequate law library.
(3) Make the appointments or selections required of a circuit or superior court judge under the following statutes:

IC 8-4-21-2
IC 11-12-2-2
IC 16-22-2-4
IC 16-22-2-11
IC 16-22-7
IC 20-23-4
IC 20-23-7-6
€ 20-23-7-8. 1
IC 20-26-7-8
IC 20-26-7-14
IC 20-47-2-15
IC 20-47-3-13
IC 36-9
IC 36-10
IC 36-12-10-10.
(4) Make appointments or selections required of a circuit or superior court judge by any other statute, if the appointment or selection is not required of the court because of an action before the court.[

