

**LEGISLATIVE SERVICES AGENCY
OFFICE OF FISCAL AND MANAGEMENT ANALYSIS
FISCAL IMPACT STATEMENT**

LS 6186
BILL NUMBER: HB 1055

NOTE PREPARED: Jan 20, 2026
BILL AMENDED:

SUBJECT: Option to Conduct Municipal Election in Even Years.

FIRST AUTHOR: Rep. Meltzer
FIRST SPONSOR:

BILL STATUS: 2nd Reading - 1st House

FUNDS AFFECTED: X **GENERAL**
DEDICATED
FEDERAL

IMPACT: State & Local

Summary of Legislation: The bill allows any city or town to adopt an ordinance providing that each elected office of the municipality is elected in an even-numbered year. (Under current law, certain municipalities may adopt an ordinance providing that each elected office of the municipality is elected in an even-numbered year.)

Effective Date: July 1, 2026.

Explanation of State Expenditures: The Election Division may need to revise their publications relating to election schedules and processes. However, it is likely they would be able to incorporate any needed changes when making a standard revision of those publications.

Explanation of State Revenues:

Explanation of Local Expenditures: There would be cost savings to municipalities that adopt municipal elections in even-numbered years. Either the municipality would no longer have to establish precincts and run an election, in an odd year, or the county of jurisdiction would no longer have to do so. Even-numbered year ballots may be longer in order to accommodate municipal and local judge offices. However, the savings from odd-numbered year precinct election board per diem and ballot printing would likely counter the minimal increase in printing costs of even-numbered year ballots.

In municipalities that have incorporated areas in more than one county, the county containing the greatest percentage of the municipality's residents would be required to establish the precincts in the municipality, supply those precincts with poll lists, and perform all other duties under the election code as if the residents of the municipality from outside the county were residents of the county. Presumably, the savings from the elimination of odd-numbered year elections would be shifted to cover any expenditures that would occur under this provision.

Additional Information— Election expenses can include precinct election board per diem, rental of a facility

for polling and/or voting equipment.

Precinct inspectors may earn on average \$178. Judges and Clerks earn on average \$142 and \$136 respectfully for their service on election day. Meal allowances average at \$15, and training attendance pays \$20 on average.

Explanation of Local Revenues:

State Agencies Affected:

Local Agencies Affected: Counties that run municipal elections, municipalities.

Information Sources: Association of Indiana Counties poll worker survey as requested by Legislative Services Agency, November 2023.

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