

IC 3-5

ARTICLE 5. GENERAL PROVISIONS

IC 3-5-1

Chapter 1. Applicability; Types of Elections

IC 3-5-1-0.3

P.L.5-1986 intended to be a codification and restatement of law; no effect on rights or liabilities accrued, penalties incurred, crimes committed, or proceedings begun

Sec. 0.3. (a) P.L.5-1986 is intended to be a codification and restatement of applicable or corresponding provisions repealed by P.L.5-1986, SECTION 61 (IC 2-2.1-2, IC 3-1, IC 3-2, IC 3-4, IC 33-13-1, IC 33-13-2, and IC 35-50-1-4). If P.L.5-1986 repeals and replaces a provision in the same form or in a restated form, the substantive operation and effect of that provision continue uninterrupted.

(b) P.L.5-1986 does not affect any:

- (1) rights or liabilities accrued;
- (2) penalties incurred;
- (3) violations committed; or
- (4) proceedings begun;

before March 4, 1986. Those rights, liabilities, penalties, offenses, and proceedings continue and shall be imposed and enforced under prior law as if P.L.5-1986 had not been enacted.

As added by P.L.220-2011, SEC.10.

IC 3-5-1-0.4

General assembly may preserve background materials related to P.L.5-1986

Sec. 0.4. The general assembly may, by concurrent resolution, preserve any of the background materials related to P.L.5-1986.

As added by P.L.220-2011, SEC.11.

IC 3-5-1-1

Public officials or public questions; application

Sec. 1. This title applies to each election at which the electorate of the state or a political subdivision:

- (1) nominates or chooses by ballot public officials; or
- (2) decides a public question lawfully submitted to the electorate.

As added by P.L.5-1986, SEC.1.

IC 3-5-1-2

Types of elections

Sec. 2. The types of elections to which this title applies are classified as follows:

- (1) General election, which is conducted statewide on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November of each even-numbered year.

(2) Municipal election, in which the electorate of a municipality chooses by ballot public officials for the municipality or decides a public question lawfully submitted to the electorate of the municipality.

(3) Primary election, which is conducted for the purpose of choosing by ballot the following:

(A) The candidates who will be the nominees of a political party for elected offices in a general or municipal election.

(B) The precinct committeemen of a political party.

(C) The delegates to a political party's state convention.

(4) School district election, in which the electorate of a school district chooses by ballot members of the school board.

(5) Special election, which is conducted for a special purpose as provided by law.

As added by P.L.5-1986, SEC.1.