

ISTA Legislative Update

April 4, 2025

IMPORTANT NOTES

Virtual Legislative Briefings

Stay ahead of key legislative developments and register for our legislative briefings that are held virtually every other Monday. These virtual sessions will be held from 5 – 6 p.m. ET / 4 - 5 p.m. CT on Zoom.

Register: <https://www.mobilize.us/ista-in/event/745885>

ISTA Days of Action

Days of Action are your opportunity to meet directly with your state legislators and advocate for policies that support our students, educators, and public schools. All events are scheduled from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. ET / 9 a.m. to 12 p.m. CT on the following dates:

- Mon., April 14

Register: <https://www.mobilize.us/ista-in/event/744835>

Calls to Action

HB 1001: State Budget – [Take Action: Help Strengthen Indiana’s Public Schools](#)

Monitor the [ISTA Action Center](#) for future calls to action.

2nd HALF PRIORITY BILLS (SCHOOL FUNDING ISSUES)

HB 1001: State Budget and Education Funding (Rep. Thompson; R-Lizton)

Passed the House 66-28. The Senate Subcommittee on K-12 School Funding held hearings on the budget items impacting K-12 education with Senate Appropriations hearing the other issues included in HB 1001 as well. HB 1001 is likely to be addressed this coming week.

Overview:

Here are some points to consider for this session:

1. The current inflation rate is 3%.
2. The December revenue forecast indicated that revenue growth would be 3.3% in year one and 0.3% in year two.
3. The \$160M appropriation to schools to help offset curricular material costs is rolled into the school funding formula in year 1, artificially inflating increases for schools. The \$160M from the curricular materials line essentially covers all of traditional public school’s tuition distribution for year one.
4. Including the curricular materials transfer, traditional public schools would receive an average of 2.1% and 0.9% increase in the next two years.



5. With a few exceptions, most line items in the budget have been straight-lined.
6. Notable Changes in Categorical Program Funding:
 - a. Creation of the Freedom & Opportunity in Education Grant funded with \$86M each year that is essentially a block grant to the IDOE for “initiatives to improve academic performance and increase freedom and opportunity in education.” (For context, this amount equals about 1% on the funding formula.)
 - i. The IDOE determines how money in this fund will be expended. The bill lists some specific programs that *may* be funded under this block grant (but are not *required* to be funded at all), such as expanding the current ILEARN checkpoint pilot initiatives to statewide application, funding an interactive tool to support the new diploma requirements, addressing real-time educator supply and demand marketplace, recruiting teachers in high needs areas and guidance counselors, drop-out prevention, expanding computer science, Science of Reading, reading intervention, literacy achievement and student learning recovery grants.
 - ii. In this current biennium, there has been an Academic Improvement Grant (AIG) of \$50M each year that specifically funded particular programs. The AIG is not included in this budget. It is likely the Freedom grant is replacing the AIG, but with a \$36M increase and no definitive indication on how IDOE can expend it.
 - b. TAG funding is maintained at existing levels (HB 1500 changes distributions under TAG).
 - c. Indiana Secured Schools Grants are increased by 10% in year one and straight-lined in year two.
 - d. Dual Immersion pilot is eliminated.
7. Privatization
 - a. Removes all income eligibility guidelines to receive private school vouchers, ESAs and CSAs. LSA estimates that the fiscal impact to the state is \$88.6M in year one and \$94.6M in year two.
 - b. Per student funding for virtual education is increased to 100% of the student foundation amount for students who attend bricks and mortar public schools. Currently, those operated by traditional public schools receive 85% of the foundation amount and those operated as charter schools receive 90% of the foundation amount.

Ask Your Legislator:

- Ask your legislators to:
 - Prioritize our public schools, where 90% of students attend.
 - Ensure school funding increases at least match inflation and reject any budget that shifts resources away from traditional public schools.



- Raise teacher salaries to align with inflation-adjusted benchmarks and close the 22.8% pay gap with other professions.

HB 1500: Teacher Appreciation Grants (Rep. Bob Behning; R-Indianapolis)

Passed the House 66-28. Still not scheduled for a hearing yet, but this issue could also end up in the budget – HB 1001. The bill itself is likely dead at this point with committee deadlines approaching and no hearing scheduled.

Overview:

HB 1500 changes the existing Teacher Appreciation Grants (TAG) into a more selective award as determined by the administration under IDOE guidance. The bill also removes all references to the current teacher evaluation rating system (highly effective, effective and ineffective) and empowers school districts to create their own evaluation systems (with no mandated input by teachers).

Aside from a new teacher evaluation system, the proposed new TAG uses a different set of labels for a teacher to qualify for an award, while also enabling awards to be given to someone teaching in a high need or geographic shortage area determined by IDOE.

1. The amounts of a TAG grant would be:
 - a. Recognized: at least \$3k but not more than \$5k.
 - b. Exemplary: at least \$5k but not more than \$7.5k.
 - c. Master: at least \$7.5k but not more than \$10k.
 - d. High Needs/Geographic Shortage Area: at least \$5k but not more than \$10k.
2. The definitions of the new labels are as follows:
 - a. Recognized: Whether the teacher demonstrates high performance in teaching based on student outcomes together with any other criteria the IDOE designates.
 - b. Exemplary: Whether the teacher qualifies under recognized and also mentors or coaches another teacher to improve student outcomes.
 - c. Master: Whether the teacher qualifies under recognized, whether the teacher mentors and manages teachers across multiple classrooms, whether the teacher provides instructional leadership to improve student outcomes across multiple classrooms, and any other criteria the IDOE designates.

Under the bill, when a teacher receives a new TAG, the stipend flows for two consecutive years. In the third year, the stipend becomes a permanent part of the teacher's base salary; funded by the same pool of money used for all teacher salaries and salary increases.

HB 1001 straight-lines the total amount of TAG funds at \$37.5m each year. While not necessarily a reflection of the amount of money each school district would receive under the new TAG, allocations received in December 2024 can be found [here](#).



Ask Your Legislator:

- Support a TAG program that rewards educators without shifting costs onto school districts, impacting overall teacher salaries. Every teacher contributes to a student's success. Funding selected stipends shouldn't come at the expense of base salary levels for all educators.

SB 1: Property Tax Relief (Sen. Holdman; R-Markle)

SB 1 passed the Senate 37-10. Heard In Ways and Means. HB 1402 has been discussed in terms of being incorporated into the bill. Scheduled for House Ways and Means Monday.

Overview:

As introduced, the bill was one of several property tax reduction bills this session that began as Gov. Braun's property tax reforms. The bill also restricts school referenda to general elections in the fall. Under LSA's fiscal note for the original bill, school property tax losses would total around \$2 billion over the next three years. Losses described are losses in projected gains (that is, reflect an estimated change in revenue from what would have likely been the case without the changes in law). Property taxes pay for supportive services and programs that complement the education programs, such as transportation, building maintenance and repair, construction, administration and technology.

As amended in the Senate, the negative fiscal impact to school districts was dramatically reduced from the introduced version by removing certain property tax reforms from the bill and focusing on some targeted taxpayer reductions. However, there remain projected losses for school districts totaling \$370M over the next three years. Further, a restriction on referenda to the General Elections remains in the bill.

HB 1402 is an omnibus bill that deals with a variety of issues in local government finance. Among other things, it would provide a total exemption for business personal property for property placed in service after December 31, 2024 (phased in), it phases down the standard homestead deduction over five years to zero beginning for taxes due and payable in 2031, it phases in an increase in the supplemental homestead deduction over five years, it creates a new local income tax (LIT) structure, beginning in 2027 allowing for a maximum of 2.9% with various units of government falling under different categories of authorization and max rates, and it eliminates local income tax councils beginning in 2027 and provides that the county fiscal body is the adopting body in all counties for the purposes of LIT.

Because HB 1402 calls for longer phase-ins on items, the fiscal impact attempts to provide information on fiscal changes out to CY 2031. Comparing apples to apples with the above versions of the bills (that went out just three years), HB 1402 would result in losses for school districts totaling \$321.6M over three years. Over six years, the losses in projected gains would total another \$594M.



Ask Your Legislator:

- Oppose property tax cuts that reduce school funding without a replacement revenue source—Indiana’s public schools can’t afford another budget shortfall.

SB 518: Sharing Property Taxes w/ Charters (Sen. Rogers, R – Granger)

Passed the Senate 28-21. Heard in Ways and Means on March 5, and is currently being held in committee. It is likely that this bill is tied up with the other revenue bills. A possible amendment in SB 373 may be the alternative solution for those seeking to share resources with charter schools.

Overview:

SB 518 would require traditional public schools to share their respective operations fund property tax revenue and debt service levies with nearly all charter schools located in their districts on a multi-year phase-in schedule. The debt service levy sharing would begin in CY 2026. The sharing on the operations fund levy would begin in 2028.

Districts would also be required to share certain debt service levy revenue with charter schools. The amount shared with charters is dependent on the number of students who reside in the school district but who attend a charter in the district. Charter schools with fewer than 100 students in the district would not qualify for the sharing scheme. The amended bill would also stipulate that any charter school that is in line to receive shared property tax revenue must include on its governing body at least one member appointed by either the mayor (in the case of IPS) or by the county board of commissioners in other cases.

Charter schools have long received a state-funded grant that was created to replace whatever local property taxes they did not receive for the purposes of funding what property taxes pay for in traditional public schools. The current appropriation for the Charter School Innovation Network School Grant is \$52.6m each year. Under the bill, an amount of grant a charter school qualifies for would be netted out because of the sharing arrangement. To some degree, the bill shifts the burden of funding charter schools from the state onto local property taxpayers.

Ask Your Legislator:

- Support policies that fully fund traditional public schools and that maintain charter school needs as has been the case since their creation through direct state investments—without impacting traditional public schools nor shifting that burden to local property taxpayers.
- Oppose SB 518 and voice concerns over sharing property tax revenue at the same time there is a significant financial impact due to property tax cuts in other bills.



- At the very least, the timing of this shift from the state to local property taxpayers is harmful. Public schools are already facing potential property tax reductions—don't mandate that they share even more of their limited property tax revenue with charter schools, especially when the state currently subsidizes these expenses for charter schools.

COMMITTEE BILLS

SENATE EDUCATION COMMITTEE

HB 1064 School Athletic Events (Rep. Cory Criswell; R-Middletown)

Passed the House 67-25. Heard in Senate Education Wednesday; passed 7-6. An amendment removed the cash payment requirement for school athletic events with the rationale that other forms of payment would then be required, and so it would remain a local decision now under the bill. ISTA supports but preferred the cash requirement option.

The bill also added a provision allowing school choice students to transfer for purposes of athletics. In other words, the bill removes language prohibiting certain students from enrolling into a school corporation primarily for athletic reasons.

HB 1326: Teacher Scholarships (Rep. David Heine; R-Fort Wayne)

Passed the House 65-28. Heard in Senate Education Wednesday; passed 9-4. ISTA supports providing further investments into teacher scholarships to continue building a high-quality educator pipeline and reduce the teacher shortage.

A committee amendment restores income eligibility requirements for a student to qualify for a scholarship granting organization scholarship. It also requires SGOs to report their total dollar amounts available for scholarships to the IDOE.

Overall, the bill provides that a student must be at least three years of age to qualify for a scholarship granting organization scholarship and removes income eligibility requirements (Currently 4-years age). It allows applicants enrolled in a transition to teaching program after June 30, 2024, may qualify for certain scholarships if the applicant is a member of a household with an annual income of not more than 400% of the amount required for the applicant to qualify for the federal free or reduced price lunch program.

The bill permits the Commission for Higher Education to use the remaining balance allocated to certain teaching scholarships, or in certain teaching scholarship funds, to fund additional specified teaching scholarships.



HOUSE EDUCATION COMMITTEE

SB 442 Instruction Concerning Human Sexuality (Sen. Gary Byrne; R-Byrneville)

Passed the Senate 39-9. Heard in House Education Wednesday; held for amend and vote next week. ISTA has not been directly involved in this issue, and while there have in the past been concerns around human sexuality instruction, the bill provides local control to school boards.

- Provides that, if a school provides any instruction to students concerning human sexuality, the school's governing authority must first approve and publish certain information concerning the instruction in a conspicuous place on the website of the school and requires the school to provide a direct link to that information in the school's written request for consent for instruction concerning human sexuality.
- Prohibits a school from using learning materials that concern human sexuality unless approved by the school's governing authority.
- Requires the governing body of a school to establish and maintain a grievance procedure for a violation of certain provisions.

SB 366 Education Matters (Sen. Linda Rogers; R-Granger)

Passed Senate 30-16. Heard in House Education Wednesday; passed 7-4. ISTA opposes some provisions, specifically removal of evaluations from discussion with superintendents and removal of committee appointments. However, a committee amendment restored requirements for a superintendent to discuss evaluation plans with teachers. ISTA is continuing to work with lawmakers to resolve the remaining concerns in the bill.

The bill was also amended to change requirements regarding a report concerning the feasibility of offering the school bus driver safety education training course at several regional locations. It removes a provision amending requirements regarding the transfer of a student, as that language is duplicated in another bill.

- Not later than October 1, 2025, requires the IDOE to submit a report to the General Assembly concerning school bus driver safety training.
- Makes certain changes concerning the process of filling a school board vacancy.
- Provides that a superintendent is preferred (current law says required) to hold a master's degree from certain institutions.
- Provides that certain covered school buildings are not required to revert to a school corporation if the building is subject to ongoing renovations.
- Repeals certain school transfer requirements.
- Removes the option for an exclusive representative to appoint a certain number of teachers to school committees.



SB 373: IDOE Agency Bill (Sen. Jeff Raatz, R – Richmond)

Passed the Senate 49-0. Heard in House Education Wednesday; held for amend and vote. The bill was not heard this week due to Chairman Behning's absence and will be addressed next week. ISTA was neutral on the original bill with support for some provisions, but two amendments presented in committee (but not yet voted) have changed ISTA's current position to *oppose*.

The first amendment would bring back the mastery-based education pilot concept from last session for school districts, through a voluntary application, to the IDOE. A number of state statutes could be suspended in a district's plan, including teacher collective bargaining, effectively making teachers at-will employees with no guaranteed rights. The program itself also has concerns with respect to the impact on educators and students. Research has shown that this self-paced, often virtual, instructional and learning style does not work for all kids and can lead to larger class sizes, as well as further reductions in teacher qualifications.

The second amendment would establish new pilot programs allowing districts to voluntarily transfer control of school facilities and transportation services to newly created local boards. It also would create the Indianapolis Local Education Alliance, an advisory group tasked with developing recommendations for how IPS and local charter schools could share resources like buildings and bus systems. This amendment may be the new vehicle, rather than SB 518, for sharing greater resources with charter schools.

The current bill also provides that the IDOE is the proper authority to accept federal funds appropriated to aid in the education of children with disabilities (current law provides that the SBOE is the proper authority).

Additional provisions include:

- Provides that the evaluation process for certain curricular materials must include the age appropriateness of the content. Removes the member of the Indiana Transportation Association from the list of nonvoting members on the state school bus committee.
- Provides that an individual seeking an initial practitioner's license through an alternative certification path must successfully complete an applicable teacher licensing exam as approved by the SBOE (current law requires the successful completion of a Praxis Subject Assessment).
- Provides that funding for approved summer school programs is to be on a per student basis.
- Moves the establishment of the division of special education from the SBOE to the IDOE.
- Changes certain duties for the secretary of education and the director of special education.



- Provides that the department may suspend or terminate the certification of a scholarship granting organization if the department establishes that the organization has not granted a scholarship within certain time frames.

SB 482: Chronic Absenteeism (Sen. Stacy Donato; R-Logansport)

Passed the Senate 49-0. Scheduled for House Education Wednesday; held for amend and vote next week. ISTA supports with additional recommendations.

- The bill follows up on last session’s bill by requiring the Indiana Department of Education (IDOE) the ability to establish a distinction between excused and unexcused absences.
- The bill allows the IDOE to collect some student data around reasons for school absences.
- It allows the IDOE to submit a report with data collected and requires that the local school board have an absence policy. The policy adopted and submitted to the IDOE must categorize absence reasons.
- Allows the prosecuting attorney to have intervention meetings prior to filing with the court regarding a truancy case.
- Extends the mandatory student conference period for an absent student to 10 days from 5 days.
- Prohibits mandatory expulsion for a student who has been expelled for absences. In other words, bans the use of exclusionary discipline in cases of absence policies.

HOUSE WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE

SB 146: Teacher Compensation (Sen. Linda Rogers; R-Granger)

Passed the Senate 50-0. Passed in Ways and Means Wednesday 22-1. ISTA supports parts of the bill, including an amendment that would require a local school board resolution to transfer any funds off the top for supplemental payments rather than mandating a statewide exemption of certain funds automatically off the bargaining table. ISTA supports the increases in pay and school expenditure thresholds for teacher salaries.

The bill also contains several additional provisions:

- Creates the Indiana teacher recruitment program and fund.
- Removes a prohibition on ranking teacher preparation programs.
- Beginning June 30, 2025: (1) increases the minimum salary for a teacher employed by a school corporation to \$45,000 (current law requires \$40,000); and (2) requires a school corporation to expend an amount for teacher compensation that is not less than 65% of state tuition support (current law requires 62%).
- Restores the teacher mobility compact.



- Restores school employee leave.

SENATE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE

HB 1002: Various Matters/Deregulation (Rep. Bob Behning, R-Indianapolis)

Passed the House 75-16. Heard in Senate Education last week after being held for several weeks; passed 8-4 and recommitted to Senate Appropriations where it passed 10-3. An amendment restored the 1% cap on what school corporations may expend on remediation programming. The bill was also amended to exempt some school boards from compliance with the requirements of the dollar law for certain school buildings if the school buildings are sold to a municipality.

Numerous amendments were offered on HB 1002 in the Senate Education Committee last week, most of which (Democratic member amendments) failed. However, several amendments did pass.

The most concerning amendment that was added into the bill, after public testimony had already been taken several weeks ago while the bill was held until this week, repeals requirements that schools must provide programming on Social-Emotional Learning, cultural competencies and culturally-responsive instructional methods. It also repeals a requirement for teacher preparation institutions to include instruction on Trauma-Informed Care, and it changes the definition of "school psychology." **NOTE:** This amendment does not outrightly ban these programs, but as part of the deregulation efforts, these programs would no longer be required. Not only is this amendment depriving students of valuable, necessary mental health and behavioral support, but it also removes an array of tools teachers use to handle student disciplinary and related matters.

Another amendment switches from "may" to "shall" that each school district must have an AED device at all school athletic events for incidents of cardiac arrest. The district must also devise a plan of action for emergency cardiac situations.

The bill was further amended to permit a school board or an organizer of a charter school to assess and collect a reasonable fee for certain supplies and materials (i.e. attempts to clarify what curricular materials for which a school corporation *may* charge).

Finally, an amendment restored some language from the House requiring financial disclosure statements from a charter school organizer at the time an organizer presents a plan to open a new charter.

Generally, this is a huge bill that covers a lot of statutory territory. Its intent is to remove obsolete laws or those perceived as hindering the core mission of public



education. As with many omnibus bills, the value of deregulation is subjective. ISTA worked to remove some of the most egregious changes, including the wage payment law repeal, but we are continuing to make tweaks to the remaining issues. The committee amendment on various student supports described above has now made the bill problematic and so work remains.

HB 1515: Education and Higher Education Matters (Rep. Bob Behning; R-Indianapolis)

Passed the House 57-28. Passed Senate Education 8-4 and recommitted to Senate Appropriations; passed 9-4.

It is likely based on Senate Appropriations discussions that the provision around the creation of school police departments for accredited nonpublic schools will be removed on 2nd reading.

This omnibus bill contains multiple separate provisions:

- The bill allows accredited nonpublic schools to establish a school police department.
- Allows accredited nonpublic schools to participate in STEM Teacher Grants.
- Allows a school choice parent to petition the IDOE for reconsideration of choice eligibility if there is reason to believe that the student was determined ineligible due to enrollment data error (technical change).
- Provides that a student must be withdrawn from enrollment in a school's virtual program if the student accumulates 10 consecutive or 18 cumulative unexcused absences (instead of the number of unexcused absences sufficient to result in the student's classification as a habitual truant).
- Restricts a county, city, or town (unit) in using the unit's planning and zoning authority to regulate a school corporation's or charter school's use of school property.
- Provides that a land use application for any approval that is required by a unit for a public school, charter school, or nonpublic school may not be denied for the sole reason that the requesting entity is seeking to establish a public school, charter school, or nonpublic school. This would not impact other structural or zoning regulations but is only limited to prohibit a denial based only on the type of school proposed.

HB 1634: Math Education (Rep. Jake Teshka; R-South Bend)

Passed the House 90-0. Passed Senate Education 11-0 and recommitted to Senate Appropriations; passed 10-2. ISTA is neutral as long as it is not amended to *require* new "Science of Math" trainings.

As passed the House:



1. Requires teacher preparation programs to align their foundation skills math curriculum with evidence based instructional strategies that promote conceptual understanding, procedural fluency, and real world problem solving and if the IDOE determines in its accreditation process that the teacher preparation program is noncompliant (after a review process under current law), the IDOE must revoke the teacher preparation program's right to use "accredited" in its description.
2. Requires each school corporation and charter middle school to automatically enroll a student who meets certain proficiency levels on the ILEARN assessment for math in grades 5, 6, or 7, and who earns at least a "C" in the student's math course in a middle school advanced math course.
3. Requires each school to notify parents of the automatic enrollment and permits the parent of a student to opt out of automatic enrollment.
4. Beginning with the 2026-27 school year, and applicable to all public schools, charter schools, accredited nonpublic schools, and other scholarship-granting organization schools, requires each of these schools to administer to all k-grade 2 students a numeracy screener to identify students at risk of not meeting grade level proficiency. Requires multi-tiered intervention that:
 - progresses from less to more intensive support based on the student's needs;
 - is aligned to daily Tier I instruction and standard level learning progressions; and
 - is targeted, differentiated and supplemental to Tier I instruction.
5. There is no reference to teacher professional development, additional endorsements, or testing.

HOUSE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE

Monday, April 7th 9:30 am

SB 289: Nondiscrimination in Employment and Education (Sen. Gary Byrne; R-Byrneville)

Passed the Senate 34-13. Scheduled for House Judiciary Monday. ISTA opposes some components but was able to improve the bill during the first half of session. Language was amended to protect teaching instruction of certain subjects. However, concerns remain in the bill.

This bill contains numerous provisions, including the following:

- Establishes prohibitions and requirements on state agencies, state educational institutions, and health profession licensing boards regarding diversity, equity, and inclusion.
- Provides that certain civil actions for noncompliance may be filed against a state educational institution.



- Establishes requirements regarding a standardized admissions test for state educational institutions that offer certain health education programs.
- Requires a school corporation, charter school, state agency, and political subdivision to post on its website certain training and curricular materials concerning nondiscrimination, diversity, equity, inclusion, race, ethnicity, sex, and bias.
- Provides that a school corporation, charter school, state agency, or political subdivision may not require or otherwise compel a student of the school corporation or charter school or an employee to affirm, adopt, or adhere to certain beliefs or concepts use public funds to contract with, hire, or otherwise engage consultants, trainers, or other persons to take certain actions to promote the beliefs or concepts.
- Provides that a school corporation, charter school, state agency, political subdivision, or an employee of a school corporation, charter school, state agency, or political subdivision may not, in the course or scope of public service or employment, promote, embrace, or endorse stereotypes.
- Establishes a process for an employee, a parent, or an emancipated student to file a complaint of a violation.
- Allows the attorney general to file an action for mandate to compel a school corporation, charter school, state agency, or political subdivision to comply with certain requirements.

HOUSE WAYS AND MEANS

SB 1: Property Tax Relief (Sen. Holdman; R-Markle)

SB 1 passed the Senate 37-10. Heard In Ways and Means. HB 1402 has been discussed in terms of being incorporated into the bill. Scheduled for House Ways and Means Monday.

FLOOR ACTION

HOUSE BILLS ON 2nd READING

SENATE BILLS ON 2nd READING

HOUSE BILLS ON 3rd READING

HB 1660: Excused Absences (Rep. Beau Baird; R-Greencastle) – Passed 45-2

HB 1285: Special Education (Rep. Becky Cash; R-Zionsville) – Passed 46-1

HB 1637: School Safety (Rep. Stephen Bartels; R-Eckerty) – Passed 48-0



SENATE BILLS ON 3rd READING

SB 143: Parental Rights (Sen. Liz Brown; R-Fort Wayne) – Passed 69-24

SB 249: Teacher Compensation (Sen. Spencer Deery; R-West Lafayette) – Passed 34-13.

SB 287: Partisan School Board Elections (Sen. Gary Byrne; Byrneville) – Passed 54-40

SB 358: Various Education Matters (Sen. Jeff Raatz; R-Richmond) – Passed 90-0

SB 365: Education Matters (Sen. Jeff Raatz; R-Richmond) – Passed 66-24

HOUSE BILLS ON CONCURRENCE

SENATE BILLS ON CONCURRENCE

SB 287: Partisan School Boards (Sen. Gary Byrne; R-Byrneville) – eligible for concurrence but not called

If you have any questions, please don't hesitate to contact ISTA staff:

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