

# ISTA Staff Legislative Briefing

## January 30, 2026

This legislative update will cover:

- Committee bill actions this week.
- Floor and other bill actions thus far.
- Reminder of upcoming ISTA legislative briefings and Day of Action.



# Bills Still Alive 2<sup>nd</sup> Half

## **SB 76: Immigration (Sen. Liz Brown; R-Fort Wayne):**

- Provides that if a law enforcement officer, governmental body, or postsecondary educational institution is made a party to a civil suit and the Attorney General determines that the suit has arisen out of certain immigration matters, the Attorney General may defend the law enforcement officer, the governmental body, or the postsecondary educational institution if representation is requested.
- Provides that the prohibition on governmental bodies or postsecondary educational institutions limiting or restricting the enforcement of federal immigration law applies regardless of whether the enforcement is carried out by a federal, state, or local law enforcement agency.
- The bill allows the governor to withhold grants or state funding to a governmental body for a period not to exceed one year if the governmental body is found to have violated certain requirements concerning an immigration detainer.
- The bill allows the Attorney General to bring an enforcement action against an employer if the Attorney General determines that probable cause exists that the employer has violated certain recruitment and hiring restrictions concerning an unauthorized alien.

**Status:** Passed the Senate 37-7.

**ISTA Position:** Oppose entire bill and specifically the reporting requirements for schools.



# Bills Still Alive 2<sup>nd</sup> Half

## **SB 182: Gender Issues (Sen. Liz Brown; R-Fort Wayne):**

- Defines "female", "male", "gender", and "sex" for all Indiana statutes. Provides that the department of correction shall assign an offender, including a delinquent offender, to a facility or program that is based on the offender's sex. States that a local health officer shall mark the sex of an individual as male or female on a birth certificate.
- Requires public schools, including charter schools, and state educational institutions to designate a multiple occupancy restroom or changing area as follows: (1) For the exclusive use of the male sex. (2) For the exclusive use of the female sex.
- Provides, with exceptions, that an individual shall only use a multiple occupancy restroom or changing area that is designated for the sex that is the individual's sex. Establishes a civil action for a violation of these provisions.
- Prohibits public schools, including charter schools, and state educational institutions from requiring a student to share sleeping quarters with a member of the opposite sex, unless the individual who is a member of the opposite sex is a family member.

**Status:** Passed the Senate 37-8.

**ISTA Position:** Oppose.



# Bills Still Alive 2<sup>nd</sup> Half

## **HB 1086: Display of Ten Commandments (Rep. Michelle Davis; R-Greenwood):**

- Includes the Ten Commandments on a list of protected writings, documents, and records.
- Provides that a principal or teacher may not read the Ten Commandments aloud when students are present.

**Status:** House 2<sup>nd</sup> Reading.

**ISTA Position:** Oppose but stayed out.

# Bills Still Alive 2<sup>nd</sup> Half

## **HB 1242: School Corporation and Charter School Report (Rep. Tim Yocum; R-Clinton):**

- Requires the department of education to: (1) prepare a report compiling certain statewide data on school corporations and charter schools; and (2) submit the report to the legislative council and the interim study committee on education.

**Status:** House 2<sup>nd</sup> Reading.

**ISTA Position:** Neutral but monitor for possible school consolidation proposals.

# Bills Still Alive 2<sup>nd</sup> Half

## **HB 1325: School Corporation and Charter School Report (Rep. Tonya Pfaff; D-Terre Haute):**

- Requires the department of education, in collaboration with the Indiana department of health, the department of child services, and the office of the secretary of family and social services to report and make recommendations concerning certain data regarding residential placement, developmental preschool, and special education.

**Status:** House 2<sup>nd</sup> Reading.

**ISTA Position:** Support.

# Bills Still Alive 2<sup>nd</sup> Half

## **HB 1408: Education Matters/Higher Ed (Rep. Bob Behning; R-Indianapolis):**

- The bill mostly deals with higher education issues, specifically Ivy Tech and their board of trustees.
- Requires certain data reporting by the Management Performance Hub (MPH)

**Status:** House 2<sup>nd</sup> Reading.

**ISTA Position:** Neutral; not an ISTA issue.

# Bills Still Alive 2<sup>nd</sup> Half

## **SB 161: Various Education Matters Omnibus (Sen. Jeff Raatz, Senate Ed Chair; R-Richmond):**

**Scholarship-Granting Organizations (SGOs) and vouchers:** The bill expands the definition and scope of SGOs and appears to further increase tax credits for private school vouchers. Indiana already provides near-universal access to vouchers, and additional expansion is unnecessary. We oppose these provisions, as they divert critical public funds from public schools and create inequities in access to high-quality education.

- With regard to the provisions on scholarship granting organizations (SGO's), Indiana currently commits \$18.5 million each year to hand out to mostly wealthy taxpayers state tax credits for their contributions to SGOs. According to the fiscal note, \$17.7 million was claimed most recently. The state credit is 50% of the donation and there is no limit on the donation amount. Unused credits can be carried forward for up to nine years. And, currently, a donation to an SGO may be deducted from a taxpayer's federal return as well if they itemize.
- This bill calls for the incorporation of the new federal SGO tax credit which is capped at \$1,700 per taxpayer. If a taxpayer's state credit totals more than \$1,700, the federal credit is not available because the amount of the state credit is subtracted from what the taxpayer may be claiming—but if it is less than \$1700, the federal credit is the difference between \$1,700 and the amount of credit. This is likely to incentivize the claiming of smaller credits on both the state and federal sides.
- ISTA recommends that now is a good time to repeal the state SGO donation credit. The federal government has stepped in to offer up these tax credits to taxpayers who are inclined to make these donations. There is no need for the state to continue to subsidize wealthy taxpayers for donations made to a private school funding system that is now characterized as universally funded by the state anyway.

**Higher education degree labeling:** The bill's language restricting funding for certain "low-wage degrees" raises concerns. While this is primarily a higher education issue, such policies can have unintended consequences for K-12 students and education pathways.

**Oversight and federal compliance language:** Some sections reference authority from the U.S. Treasurer and federal tax law. While compliance is important, we urge caution to ensure that oversight and decision-making remain transparent and focused on serving Indiana students.

**Status:** Passed the Senate 42-2.

**ISTA Position:** Oppose some provisions of the bill with expectations ISTA will work with the author.



# Bills Still Alive 2<sup>nd</sup> Half

## **SB 88 Various Education Matters (Sen. Gary Byrne; R-Byrnevile):**

SB 88 is another omnibus bill with several separate issues:

- Introduced version: Allows a candidate for initial licensure through an alternative pathway to seek a waiver from the Department from examination requirements if they received a score on a college entrance exam or graduate entrance exam (e.g. SAT/ACT/GRE, etc).
- Requires public schools to incorporate the importance of obtaining at least a high school diploma and acquiring additional training in preparation for the workforce; securing full-time employment; and waiting until marriage to begin having children.
- Requires certain documents to be taught in a civics education course, including the Ten Commandments along with numerous historical documents.
- **AMENDMENT REMOVED** anti-DEI/CRT language excluding student instruction or discussion that fosters:
  - Racial identity or discrimination;
  - Gender identity or discrimination;
  - Victimization;
  - Class struggle;
  - A hierarchy of privileges; or
  - Systemic exclusion.
- An additional floor amendment removes the language around waivers for alternative certification candidates.

**Status:** Passed the Senate.

**ISTA Position:** Opposed anti-DEI language. Neutral unless the curriculum language reappears.



# Bills Still Alive 2<sup>nd</sup> Half

## **HB 1145 Retiree 13<sup>th</sup> Check (Rep. Mike Karickhoff; R-Kokomo):**

- Provides a 13<sup>th</sup> check for retirees.
- House version of SB 63.
- The House version seems to be the one moving.

**Status:** Passed House Ways and Means 23-0. House 2<sup>nd</sup> Reading.

**ISTA Position:** Support.

# Bills Still Alive 2<sup>nd</sup> Half

## **HB 1176: Various Education Matters, Charter Expansion and Omnibus (Rep. Jake Teshka; R-South Bend):**

- Several provisions allow school corporations to convert multiple public schools into charter schools under a single charter and expand Innovation Network Charter Schools across multiple districts. These concepts bear some resemblance, while not as far-reaching, to last year's proposal aimed at dismantling Indianapolis Public Schools. Although less immediate in scope, this bill could steadily expand statewide, including into rural districts. Evidence from Indiana and elsewhere shows that large-scale charter takeovers have failed to produce consistent academic improvement while increasing costs and instability.
- The bill further expands where Innovation Network charter schools may operate and allows organizers to contract with multiple districts, despite a limited track record of success. These changes weaken local governance and oversight while shifting public dollars away from traditional public school classrooms.
- ISTA also has concerns about fiscal equity. Provisions preventing unused education and career scholarship funds from reverting to the state general fund continue to favor school choice programs. Traditional public schools should also receive parity with respect to utilizing reversion dollars. Indiana's traditional public schools educate the vast majority of Hoosier students while simultaneously absorbing increasing responsibilities with fewer resources.
- There are some bill provisions for potential agreement, such as parental notification when students are at risk academically. Educators would welcome a conversation about strengthening this provision using evidence-based approaches like the Science of Reading.

**Status:** Passed the House 61-31.

**ISTA Position:** Oppose all charter expansion language; oppose the bill overall.



# Bills Still Alive 2<sup>nd</sup> Half

## HOUSE EDUCATION COMMITTEE

### **HB 1266: IDEOE Matters and Various Education Matters (Rep. Bob Behning – House Ed Chair; R-Indianapolis):**

#### **This bill has some positives, including:**

- Efforts to expand career pathways through data science and CTE and provide clarifications around math standards and instruction. (NOTE: ISTA also has some language to discuss around math education).
- The bill also includes some proactive measures around school safety and summer school programming.
- Additionally, the interstate teacher mobility compact, an issue discussed for some time now, improves recruitment of high-quality teachers so that every Hoosier kid has a classroom learning environment conducive to learning.

#### **There are also many negative provisions:**

- The underlying and primary concern is the bill's wide reach, reduction of local decision-making and the lack of educator involvement in decisions that directly affect teaching and learning. Provisions related to teacher appreciation grants (TAG), salary differentiation tied to endorsements and grant eligibility raises concerns about bypassing established bargaining processes and diminishing educator voice. These sections of the bill reduce bargaining in some ways regarding differentiated pay.
- Further, the bill's approach to intervening in academically or fiscally underperforming schools is reminiscent of past state takeovers that failed to deliver sustainable improvement or significant outcome gains. ISTA urges caution against repeating strategies that remove local control without evidence of success. Multiple sections of the bill expand eligibility for various grants and funding to nonpublic schools without the same level of accountability. This continues a pattern of diverting public resources away from traditional public schools and the students who depend on them.
- Additionally, while limiting emergency permits to two renewal cycles may be an improvement over current practice – and we have heard for years about perpetual emergency permits being granted to candidates who have not completed or shown progress towards full licensure – continued reliance on emergency permits and other types of alternative pathways brings risks around weakening the teaching profession and undermining student learning.
- Regarding the voucher and related scholarship provisions, changes to choice scholarships and transportation funding continue to expand voucher programs without addressing their fiscal impact on public schools.

**Status:** Passed the House 90-1.

**ISTA Position:** Oppose TAG changes; Oppose school takeover language; Support school safety measures, summer school programming and career pathway language.



# Bills Still Alive 2<sup>nd</sup> Half

## **SB 204: Various Education Matters/Teacher Stipends and Increments (Sen. Spencer Deery; R-West Lafayette):**

- ISTA opposes the provisions in the bill with respect to section of law; IC 20-28-9-1.5, the law that speaks to salary increases and increments, stipends and supplements.
- Every single session there is an effort to make changes to this statute, to further manage (micro-manage) how salary increases and increments are determined.
- These efforts fundamentally take money from one teacher to give it to another, tying the hands of those people who come together every year to figure this out.
- ISTA requested that the author remove this provision from the bill and allow local educators to determine the best way to attract and retain qualified personnel through pay issues.
- Academic needs is a factor that the local school district determines. That is the essence of local control and decision-making.
- Last session, the high need area was inserted as an example of academic needs and here we are less than a year later to further regulate the actions of the local school district.
- The fact of the matter is districts have differing academic needs. And some of those academic needs could be things like teacher retention, teacher evaluation, leadership, etc. For some, it may be employment in a high need area, too. Or it could be something else, altogether.

**Status:** Passed the Senate 33-12.

**ISTA Position:** Oppose language changing salary schedules, stipends, supplements and increments.



# Bills Still Alive 2<sup>nd</sup> Half

## **SB 239: Various Education/Charter Expansion (Sen. Linda Rogers; R-Granger):**

- At its core, this bill is yet another charter school expansion measure—one of several moving simultaneously this session. Taken together, these bills do not resemble thoughtful reform. They resemble a coordinated effort to convert, consolidate, coerce and compel, all while calling it “choice.”
- It makes it easier to convert multiple public schools into charter schools at once, allows them to be bundled under a single charter, and expands innovation network charters across multiple school corporations. In other words, it reduces oversight, concentrates control, and weakens accountability—all while continuing to use public dollars.
- At the same time, the bill penalizes school corporations financially, imposes attorney fees on districts that dare to appeal state determinations, fast-tracks appeals directly to the Court of Appeals, and allows charter operators to collect \$10,000 per day in liquidated damages if a building transfer is delayed.

**Status:** Passed the Senate 30-18.

**ISTA Position:** Oppose all charter expansion language and the bill overall.

# Bills Still Alive 2<sup>nd</sup> Half

## HOUSE EDUCATION COMMITTEE

### **HB 1423: IPS School Corporation (Rep. Bob Behning, House Ed Chair; R-Indianapolis):**

- The bill is the result of the law enacted last session creating the Indianapolis Local Education Alliance (ILEA). It establishes a new Indiana Public Education Corporation (Corporation) and Board (Corporation Board). The existing IPS school board is referred to as the school city in the bill. This bill goes into effect upon passage (essentially March 2026). The bill empowers the corporation with fixing and reviewing of budgets, tax rates and tax levies and removes certain powers and duties from the school city. That said, the county auditor must distribute the revenue collected from the local levies to the school city.
- Currently, local property tax dollars are targeted for operations fund costs: bussing/transportation, buildings, maintenance, utilities, etc...not direct teacher and classroom learning costs.
- Going forward, only the state charter board, the mayor of Indianapolis, or the IPS school city may grant a charter. Existing charters not authorized by one of these bodies can continue until the term of the charter expires, but then that charter expires. An existing school can be renewed but must be renewed by one of the three grantors listed here.
- The bill specifically gives the school city any powers that are not otherwise granted to the corporation.
- The list of what the corporation is authorized to do is widespread, including (1) establishing a unified transportation system for students within IPS and charter schools within the IPS boundaries; (2) a unified system for school property matters, and a unified school performance system within the school city.
- The corporation board's make-up is nine members all appointed by the mayor of Indianapolis with three (3) who are leaders of participating innovation network charters or charter schools, three (3) who are members of the school city, and three (3) who have expertise in management, capital planning, facilities transportation, or logistics or experience in working with vulnerable student populations and communities. The initial terms are staggered.



# Bills Still Alive 2<sup>nd</sup> Half

## **HB 1423: IPS School Corporation (Rep. Bob Behning, House Ed Chair; R-Indianapolis):**

- There shall be a meeting at least once every three months. Members on the corporation board receive no compensation. Final votes must record votes as aye and nay and on any other item if at least 2 (two) members request a recorded vote.
- There will be an executive director of the corporation board chosen by the board as recommended by the mayor. The executive director must reside within the school city. Salaries and other staff salaries shall be set by the corporation board.
- In addition to the transportation and facilities duties, the corporation board also is tasked with the following: (1) developing and implementing a single school performance framework that applies to all the participating schools, (2) developing a unified enrollment system, (3) creating a tracking system to monitor qualitative and quantitative data to measure outcomes and to publicly report data in a manner prescribed by the mayor; (4) making and executing contracts and other instruments as are necessary; (5) acquiring personal property that the board considers necessary; (6) making rules and (7) carrying out any other power and making any expenditure in carrying out the powers granted in this law that are reasonable from a business or educational standpoint.
- The corporation board may establish advisory committees.
- Any unified transportation plan must be submitted to the legislative council at least one year before the date the plan is implemented.
- The corporation is subject to required audits and all applicable laws subjecting a school corporation to regulation.
- No existing contract may be impaired by this law. However, after the effective date of this law, the school city may not enter into, renew, or extend a contract that is not in compliance with this article.
- Removes IPS from the \$1 charter school building law.
- **STATUS:** House 2<sup>nd</sup> Reading.
- **ISTA POSITION:** Oppose as introduced. Seeking multiple amendments. ISTA is still working on the board composition and board scope.



# Bills Still Alive 2<sup>nd</sup> Half

## **HB 1423: IPS School Corporation (Rep. Bob Behning, House Ed Chair; R-Indianapolis):**

- **HB 1423**, the bill that alters the governance of the Indianapolis Public Schools (IPS), while amended this week, is still problematic. HB 1423 bifurcates decision-making between a newly created, mayoral-appointed, board (called the Indianapolis Public Education Commission or IPEC) and the long-standing IPS school board. What began as an initiative to unify transportation services and facilities sharing between IPS-run schools and charter schools within the boundaries of IPS, has become a massive set of new administrative powers and oversight over IPS schools being granted to the IPEC.
- In addition to transportation services and facilities sharing, IPEC will involve itself in student performance expectations. ISTA concerns here center on the loss of voter representation and accountability that will be lost with the emergence of a mayor-appointed board essentially overseeing the administration of IPS schools.
- While there have been some amendments to improve HB 1423, most especially amendments to take a slower pace on these changes, HB 1423 still fundamentally diminishes accountability to voters, citizens, and parents. And, on 2<sup>nd</sup> reading, HB 1423 was amended this week to allow a charter school to opt out of the facilities unification, but does not provide a similar accommodation to IPS. Rep. Bob Behning (R-Indianapolis), the bill's author, pledged on the House floor to work in the Senate to develop a similar accommodation for IPS, but right now the bill contains a glaring double standard.

**STATUS:** House 2<sup>nd</sup> Reading.

**ISTA POSITION:** Oppose as introduced. Seeking multiple amendments. ISTA is still working on the board composition and board scope.



# Bills Still Alive 2<sup>nd</sup> Half

## **HB 1004: Various Education Matters (Deregulation Omnibus) – Rep. and House Education Chair Bob Behning; R-Indianapolis):**

The bill is this year's version of deregulation, and ISTA had input on which sections of code we sought to modify or delete. There are numerous, numerous provisions in this massive omnibus bill, but there are a few highlights.

- **SECTIONS 71-75:** These **SECTIONS** deal with contractual protections and provisions teachers who teach in a joint program. They are all being repealed. They have been in this spot in the Indiana code since the Title 20 recodification (2005).
- By repealing these particular sections, the bill is carving out teachers who teach in joint programs from having the most basic of protections in their employment: (1) a regular teacher contract, (2) due process protections, (3) leave provisions, (4) minimum salary, (5) duty-free lunch, (6) reduction in force procedures—the whole deal. This makes teachers in these programs completely at will with no identifiable contractual rights.
- **SECTION 139:** Similar to above with regard to teachers who teach in special education cooperatives. ISTA has requested this entire section removed.
- **SECTION 167:** This does the same thing for teachers teaching in interlocal programs. ISTA has requested this section be removed.
- **SECTION 95** removes “the number of hours per day” that the teacher is expected to work from the regular teacher contract for all teachers who teach under that regular contract. A court decision around this question about 12 years ago was resolved when the IDOE moved to include minimum hours in the regular teacher contract.



# Bills Still Alive 2<sup>nd</sup> Half

## **HB 1004: Various Education Matters (Deregulation Omnibus) – Rep. and House Education Chair Bob Behning; R-Indianapolis):**

- SECTIONS 23 and 91 on adjunct teachers removes the requirement that school districts that hire adjunct teachers. Adjunct teachers are not licensed by the state—they are “permitted” under local authority. That permission applies only to the district hiring them. ISTA seeks to maintain current provisions in statute, while we oppose these permits generally.
- SECTION 56. Removes the 1% cap on tuition support to fund remediation programs in a district.
- SECTION 100 repeals the law that says for the exam for teacher licensure, if an individual does not demonstrate the level of proficiency required, the exam scorer must provide the individual with the individual’s scores including sub scores.
- One Positive Note: SECTION 97: Repealing the 30-day notice requirement for teacher resignations (20-28-7.5-8).

**Status:** Passed the House 67-26.

**ISTA Position:** Oppose the above sections of an extensive omnibus bill, particularly the “hours” changes.



# Bills Still Alive 2<sup>nd</sup> Half

## **SB 78: Wireless Communication Device Ban in Schools (Sen. Jeff Raatz, Senate Chairman; R-Richmond):**

The bill expands upon a bill a few years ago by requiring stricter enforcement of cell phone and related device bans for the entire school day.

### **Promoting Learning by Reducing Distraction**

Teachers across the state report that cell phones are the number one classroom distraction. Social media notifications, messages and entertainment compete constantly with academic tasks. Even when phones remain in students' pockets, the anticipation of alerts interrupts concentration.

Maintains exemptions for students with an IEP, medical condition, ELL translation purposes (new), emergency situations, upon determination by a school administrator (new) and for purposes of teaching instruction.

**Status:** Passed the Senate 28-19.

**ISTA Position:** Support with recommendations.



## **SB 159: School Technology Programs and Policies (Sen. Spencer Deery; R-West Lafayette):**

- The bill requires schools develop thoughtful, local plans to ensure the appropriate use of technological devices in schools. As technology continues to play a central role in education, it is reasonable and responsible for schools to establish clear expectations around device use, screen time, and instructional purpose. In that regard, this bill aligns with recent efforts to address distractions in the classroom, including legislation related to cell phone use and it recognizes the importance of creating learning environments that prioritize student engagement and well-being.
- The requirement that schools develop local technology plans, rather than a one-size-fits-all mandate, is another strength of the bill. Local control allows schools to respond to the unique needs of their students, educators and communities. Additionally, language that clarifies the use of school-issued devices during the school day may help districts better manage instructional technology and protect student data and privacy.
- While parental involvement is critically important, this level of individualized control could create significant administrative and instructional challenges for schools. Teachers and administrators may be placed in the difficult position of managing different rules for different students within the same classroom, potentially disrupting instruction and equity.
- Additionally, the bill includes language that could allow schools to limit device usage and screen time even outside of school hours, unless there is direct parental sign-off. Even though this provision is not necessarily mandatory, it raises concerns about overreach and boundaries between school authority and family decision-making—particularly in the current climate around parents' rights. Finally, we encourage lawmakers to consider the potential burden on schools as they develop, communicate and enforce these plans, especially without additional guidance or resources.

**Status:** Passed the Senate 41-3.

**ISTA Position:** Support mostly with recommendations and noted concerns.



# Bills Still Alive 2<sup>nd</sup> Half

## **SB 199: Various Education Matters (Sen. Jeff Raatz, Senate Ed Chair; R-Richmond):**

- **Paid Leave for School Employees:** ISTA strongly supports the requirement for the Indiana Department of Education to identify school corporations providing paid leave for employees in circumstances such as childbirth, stillbirth and adoption. While this is a first step and does not cover all life situations, it aligns with ISTA's ongoing advocacy for employee well-being. This was a priority brought by the Governor and legislative leadership last session, but the final fiscal forecast and other compounding fiscal issues during that time delayed movement on paid leave.
- **Teacher Preparation Standards:** The bill's clarification of admissions standards for teacher candidates aligns with efforts to maintain high-quality preparation programs in Indiana.
- **CSA Accounts:** While ISTA does not have problems with limiting administrative spending to five percent, the association opposes CSAs and any other form of voucher.
- **Higher Education Restrictions:** The proposal to limit majors based on "low-wage outcomes" may interfere with institutional autonomy and student choice. Many of these majors and fields of study are vital in creating well-rounded, civically engaged and critically thinking citizens. The value of these programs should not be diminished.
- **Removed: Social Media Provisions:** Restrictions and penalties related to minors' social media use could conflict with parental rights and classroom authority, requiring further legal and practical analysis. However, given the rise in youth mental health issues, bullying, distractions from learning and various other negative impacts shown by research, ISTA supports stronger controls over student social media use. Several bills, including the wireless communication device ban that ISTA supports, highlight that these are serious matters.
  - A floor amendment removed the social media language.

**Status:** Passed the Senate 3<sup>rd</sup> Reading.

**ISTA Position:** Support paid leave depending on whether it undoes current local contracts; Support social media protections; Oppose CSA and all related voucher expansion; Oppose judging college majors and "low-wage" assumptions.



# GENERAL SESSION + LOBBY DAYS | JANUARY – FEBRUARY 2026

## JANUARY

Monday, Jan. 5: Session Reconvenes

 **Monday, Jan. 5: Member Update (virtual) + Session Preview + LAT meeting follow-up (virtual)**

 **Tuesday, Jan. 6: Statehouse Day of Action (virtual with a special guests)**

Wednesday, Jan. 7: House bill filing deadline (2pm) +  
Senators may begin filing just two bills per day

Wednesday, Jan. 7: Committee Day

Friday, Jan. 9: GR Review with Field (virtual) + Senate bill filing deadline (4pm)

 **Monday, Jan. 12: Member Update (virtual) + LAT meeting follow-up (virtual)**

 **Tuesday, Jan. 13: Statehouse Day of Action (in person)**

Wednesday, Jan. 14: Committee Day

Friday, Jan. 16: GR Review with Field (virtual)

Monday, Jan. 19: Martin Luther King Holiday (no session)

 **Tuesday, Jan. 20 (on Tuesday (due to Dr. MLK Jr. Day): Member Update (virtual) + LAT meeting follow-up (virtual)**

Wednesday, Jan. 21: Committee Day

Friday, Jan. 23: GR Review with Field (virtual)

Wednesday, Jan. 28: Committee Day + 2<sup>nd</sup> Reading Deadline

Thursday, Jan. 29: 3<sup>rd</sup> Reading Deadline

Friday, Jan. 30: GR Review with Field (virtual)

## FEBRUARY

 **Monday, Feb. 2: Member Update (virtual) + LAT meeting follow-up (virtual)**

 **Tuesday, Feb. 3: Statehouse Day of Action (in person)**

Friday, Feb. 6: GR Review with Field (virtual)

Wednesday, Feb. 11: Committee Day

Friday, Feb. 13: GR Review with Field (virtual)

 **Monday, Feb. 16: President's Day (session in) + Member Update (virtual) + LAT meeting follow-up (virtual)**

 **Tuesday, Feb. 17: Statehouse Day of Action (in person)**

Wednesday, Feb. 18: Committee Day

Friday, Feb. 20: GR Review with Field (virtual)

Monday, Feb. 23: 2<sup>nd</sup> Reading Deadline

 **Tuesday, Feb. 24: 3<sup>rd</sup> Reading Deadline + Conference Committees + Statehouse Day of Action (in person—tentative)**

Friday, Feb. 27: Anticipated Sine Die