

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

**LS 6452**

**BILL NUMBER:** SB 88

**NOTE PREPARED:** Jan 22, 2026

**BILL AMENDED:** Jan 22, 2026

**SUBJECT:** Various Education Matters.

**FIRST AUTHOR:** Sen. Byrne

**BILL STATUS:** CR Adopted - 1<sup>st</sup> House

**FIRST SPONSOR:**

**FUNDS AFFECTED:**  **GENERAL**  
 **DEDICATED**  
 **FEDERAL**

**IMPACT:** State & Local

**Summary of Legislation:** (Amended) *Teacher Licensing*: This bill provides that certain individuals seeking an initial practitioners license may request a waiver from the Department of Education (DOE) for certain licensing requirements.

*Classroom Instruction*: The bill requires public schools to incorporate the importance of:

- (1) Obtaining at least a high school diploma and acquiring additional training in preparation for the workforce;
- (2) Securing full-time employment; and
- (3) Waiting until marriage to begin having children;

into student instruction.

*Classic Learning Test*: This bill includes the Classic Learning Test in certain references to nationally recognized college entrance examinations. It requires a state educational institution (SEI) to accept the Classic Learning Test examination to the same extent the SEI accepts the ACT or SAT examination with respect to admission criteria.

**Effective Date:** July 1, 2026.

**Explanation of State Expenditures:** *Classic Learning Test*: The bill requires the State Board of Education to include the Classic Learning Test in their college and career readiness education standards. This should be implemented with existing staffing and resources levels.

*Teacher Licensing*: Beginning in FY 2027, certain applicants may be exempt from taking a licensing exam otherwise required to be eligible for an initial practitioner license. The workload of the Department of Education (DOE) would increase if the agency reviews more licenses.

**Explanation of State Revenues:** *Teacher Licensing*: The Professional Standards Fund will experience a revenue increase of \$36.72 for each additional initial practitioner license reviewed by DOE as a result of the bill's provisions.

*Classic Learning Test:* The bill requires state educational institutions (SEIs) to treat Classic Learning Test scores comparably with ACT and SAT scores when evaluating student admissions. This could increase student enrollment and revenue at an SEI.

**Explanation of Local Expenditures:** *Classroom Instruction:* The bill's changes to existing curriculum should not increase school expenditures, but may cause schools to adjust the amount of time spent on other areas of instruction. A short-term workload increase is also likely as schools adjust curricula in order to meet the requirements of the bill. The bill's requirements should be implemented with no additional appropriations.

*Teacher Licensing:* If the number of licensed teachers increases as a result of the bill's provisions, school corporations may be able to fill vacant positions.

**Explanation of Local Revenues:**

**State Agencies Affected:** State Board of Education; Department of Education; state educational institutions.

**Local Agencies Affected:** Public schools.

**Information Sources:** Legislative Services Agency: *Indiana Handbook of Taxes, Revenues, and Appropriations*, FY 2025.

**Fiscal Analyst:** Austin Spears, 317-234-9454.