



Friday, March 6th, 2026

Overview of the Second Session of the 124th Indiana General Assembly

On Friday, February 27, the Indiana House of Representatives and Senate adjourned “sine die” at 6:26 p.m., officially concluding the 2026 Legislative Session of the 124th Indiana General Assembly.

This session, 917 House and Senate bills were introduced. In total, 177 bills were passed by the General Assembly and now await action by Governor Mike Braun. The Governor has within seven days of receiving a bill to sign it into law or veto. If no action is taken within that period, the bill automatically becomes law on the eighth day. Once signed, a bill becomes law, with its provisions taking effect on the date specified in the measure. To follow the Governor’s progress in signing legislation, please refer to your personalized bill tracker link for real-time updates or click the following link: [2026 Bill Watch](#)

The 2026 Legislative Session addressed a broad range of policy areas. Once effective, these laws will impact governments, businesses, and Hoosiers across the state. Below is a summary of key legislation passing this session, organized by policy area.

Health

Health care policy once again commanded significant attention at the Statehouse, with lawmakers advancing legislation aimed at strengthening public assistance oversight, enhancing patient protections, and clarifying regulatory standards within Indiana’s health care system.

SEA 1, Human Services Matters, authored by Sen. Chris Garten (R–Charlestown), makes comprehensive changes to Indiana’s public assistance framework. The legislation establishes the Indiana Rural Health Transformation Fund, a dedicated fund created to implement Indiana’s rural health transformation program authorized under federal law and supported through Indiana’s federally approved application. Expenditures from the fund are subject to Budget Committee review and biannual reporting requirements. The bill modifies Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) eligibility standards by ending Indiana’s participation in expanded categorical eligibility and prohibiting the use of SNAP benefits for candy and soft drinks, subject to any necessary federal approval. SEA 1 also strengthens immigration verification requirements and requires certain reporting to federal agencies.



Significant updates were made to Medicaid and the Healthy Indiana Plan (HIP). SEA 1 revises income calculations and eligibility standards, establishes new redetermination timelines, and requires enhanced verification to prevent duplicate enrollment across states. The bill modifies work requirements for HIP participants, requires ongoing quarterly compliance checks, removes the 12-month continuous eligibility period in favor of semiannual renewal, and establishes additional copayments for certain nonemergency services. Lawmakers described the measure as an effort to improve program integrity and align state policies with federal requirements. The legislation contains various effective dates.

SEA 91, Syringe Exchange Program, authored by Sen. Michael Crider (R–Greenfield), extends Indiana’s authorization for county-approved syringe exchange programs for five additional years. The bill adds new safeguards, including a requirement for one-for-one needle exchange and participant identification, while continuing to permit local programs aimed at reducing the spread of infectious diseases. The bill is effective upon passage.

SEA 90, Consent for Pelvic, Prostate, and Rectal Exams, authored by Sen. Crider, prohibits certain health care practitioners from performing pelvic, prostate, or rectal examinations on an anesthetized or unconscious patient unless specific conditions are met. The legislation also outlines clear notice and informed consent requirements intended to strengthen patient transparency and autonomy in medical settings. The changes take effect July 1, 2026.

SEA 282, Compounding Drugs; Registration of Medical Spas, authored by Sen. Ed Charbonneau (R–Valparaiso), establishes new oversight for pharmacy compounding practices and creates a statewide registration framework for medical spas. The legislation directs state agencies to publish semiannual reports evaluating the risks and benefits of compounded drugs, particularly as demand for certain compounded medications has grown in recent years. The bill also creates new regulatory requirements for medical spas. Beginning January 1, 2027, medical spas must register with the Indiana Medical Licensing Board and designate a responsible licensed practitioner to oversee services and ensure compliance with state law. Facilities must also report serious adverse events and follow new advertising and disclosure standards.

The final version of the bill reflects negotiations among lawmakers, pharmacists, pharmaceutical manufacturers, and medical spa operators. Compromise provisions clarified regulatory oversight of pharmacy compounding while establishing a statewide registration and reporting system for medical spas. Lawmakers described the negotiated version as an effort to balance patient safety concerns with continued access to compounded medications. SEA 282 takes effect July 1, 2026.



SEA 225, Health Matters, authored by Sen. Justin Busch (R-Fort Wayne), strengthens oversight of hospital compliance and medical debt collection practices. The legislation authorizes the Indiana Attorney General to suspend a hospital's authority to pursue medical debt collection if the Indiana Department of Health (IDOH) determines the hospital is not in compliance with certain statutory requirements. It also prohibits hospitals or third-party debt collectors from pursuing medical debt while a hospital is deemed noncompliant and creates an affirmative defense for patients if collection attempts occur during that period.

The bill further requires the Indiana Department of Health to conduct semiannual reviews of hospital compliance and notify hospitals of their status. Additionally, hospitals must provide at least 60 days written notice to the department before closing or eliminating a service line for more than 90 days, subject to certain waiver provisions. The legislation also modifies the definition of an ambulatory outpatient surgical center by removing a requirement related to physician hospital privileges. The bill takes effect July 1, 2026.

Collectively, these measures reflect the General Assembly's efforts to address public assistance oversight, patient protections, public health strategies, and regulatory modernization within Indiana's health care system.

Education

Legislation focused on making several notable changes to Indiana's education landscape, classroom technology use, and school governance structures. The following bills outline new policies impacting K-12 schools, educational service providers, and public education administration.

SEA 78, Wireless Communication Device Policy, authored by Sen. Jeff Raatz (R-Richmond), adds requirements, restrictions, and exceptions regarding wireless communication device policies adopted and implemented by school corporations and charter schools. The legislation is a bipartisan effort to combat device dependency and distraction during instruction. The changes take effect July 1, 2026.

HEA 1004, Various Education Matters, authored by Rep. Robert Behning (R-Indianapolis), reorganizes and modernizes Indiana's K-12 governance and statewide program delivery by creating Article 20.5, Programs Administered by the State. This new framework centralizes support and services through Educational Service Centers (ESCs), regional agencies designed to serve school corporations, charter schools, and applicable nonpublic schools on a voluntary basis. ESCs will provide a suit of shared services (curriculum, procurement, special education, technology etc.) governed by a uniform state-led framework to ensure comprehensive, efficient services across the state.



This bill makes substantial changes to Indiana Education law by eliminating large portions of outdated, duplicative, and obsolete education Title 20 statutes and consolidating many remaining provisions for clarity and efficiency. These substantial changes address concerns raised throughout the legislative session by education stakeholders about the volume of duplicative code and statutory mandates.

Significant attention to a provision requiring Automated External Defibrillators (AED) at school events drew support for the bill. The final version of HEA 1004 includes portions of **SB 159** which were introduced in an amendment during second reading on the Senate floor. SB 159's provisions ensure the appropriate oversight of technological device usage in schools and allows for stronger parental oversight. The measures take effect July 1, 2026.

HEA 1423, Indianapolis Public Education Corporation, authored by Rep. Behning, creates the Indianapolis Public Education Corporation (IPEC) as a distinct municipal entity to centralize and coordinate school property management, transportation, and a unified school performance framework within the geographic boundaries of the Indianapolis school city between traditional public schools and charter schools. HEA 1423 allows Indianapolis Public Schools (IPS) to be exempt from the \$1 law, which requires school corporations to make underused or shuttered school buildings available to charter schools for \$1. IPS strongly opposed the makeup of the IPEC board with all nine members being appointed by the Mayor of Indianapolis and there is no requirement for current IPS administrators to be considered for selection. Certain changes to referendum ballot language is also of concern. This bill became effective upon passage.

State & Local Government

Several state and local government matters were top of mind for lawmakers this session with goals of consolidating entities and improving local level administration.

SEA 270, Township Mergers, authored by Sen. Rick Niemeyer (R-Lowell), addresses township efficiency and administration. The bill requires mergers of underperforming townships, as determined by a points-based performance system. Specifically, the bill directs the Department of Local Government Finance (DLGF) to compile data on Indiana townships and assign points based on performance metrics. Based on this data, nearby, underperforming townships will be merged to increase resources and improve local services. Failure provides township assistance, actively manage emergency services, or file annual finance reports all weigh negatively on a township's score. All Indiana townships, except those within Marion County, are subject to these provisions. These changes take effect July 1, 2026.



HEA 1161, Local Government Matters, authored by Rep. Ethan Lawson, (R–Greenfield) makes several changes to local government administration, oversight, and accountability. The bill provides that appointed board members serve at the pleasure of appointing authority in counties without a consolidated city. Lawmakers hope to better align unelected appointees with the priorities of elected officials. HEA 1161 also requires county executives to adopt written personnel and employee handbooks to improve employee conduct and performance. The bill also updates and reorganizes various sections of the Indiana Code affecting local government for consistency purposes. These changes take effect July 1, 2026.

HEA 1001, Housing Matters, authored by Rep Doug Miller (R-Elkhart), is a comprehensive local government and housing bill aimed to boost statewide housing supply and affordability by requiring local revenue review of zoning to support higher density and affordable housing, streamlining and standardizing permitting processes and reporting, capping and controlling municipal development fees, reforming impact fee practices, and restricting certain local construction mandates. It increases transparency and accountability through enhanced local data reporting, imposes limits on stormwater and floodplain standards, modernizes redevelopment financing rules, and grants greater flexibility to local housing authorities. The bill also calls for an interim study into affordable housing on religious lands. The provisions in this bill become effective upon passage.

HB 1003, Boards and Commissioners, authored by Rep. Bartels (R–Eckerty), would consolidate or eliminate certain state boards and commissions as part of a broader effort to reduce duplicative government structures. The bill eliminates boards in hopes of improving government efficiency. This bill becomes effective upon passage.

HEA 1342, County Commissioner Districts, authored by Sen. Mike Gaskill (R–Pendleton), changes the way county commissioners are elected, effective December 31, 2030. The bill requires counties to be divided into three commissioner districts based on geographic and population standards. Each district will elect its own commissioner under the bill.

As a whole, the General Assembly took conscious efforts this session to improve government administration and efficiency. These efforts enjoyed bipartisan support. These changes take effect July 1, 2026.



Economic & Business Development

SEA 27, Stadium Authority, authored by Sen. Ryan Mishler (R–Mishawaka), establishes the regulatory and legal framework for the Chicago Bears to potentially relocate their stadium in Northwest Indiana. The bill creates the Northwest Indiana Stadium Authority and equips it with the power to acquire, finance, and manage a potential stadium in the region. Further, the bill creates the Northwest Indiana Stadium Board with the power to issue bonds to finance the project. SEA 27 further helps finance the project through local food, beverage, and innkeeper’s taxes. The State is also prepared to contribute around \$1 billion of funds to the project. The bill only establishes the framework for Northwest Indiana to be the new home for the Chicago Bears, and nothing is official until the team commits to the region. These changes take effect July 1, 2026.

Utilities

The General Assembly took leadership on the issue of utility affordability, a key concern for Hoosiers in recent years. Legislation was passed addressing utility prices and efficiency.

SEA 6, Extension of Water or Wastewater Mains, authored by Sen. Rick Niemeyer (R–Lowell), establishes a new statutory process requiring municipally owned utilities to provide a clear, advanced written notice to affected landowners and county plan commissions at least 60 days before initiating land acquisition or condemnation outside municipal boundaries or service territories for water or wastewater main extensions. The notice must explain the project, potential condemnation and meeting rights. Temporary assessment of health or safety needs and consolidated city utilities is excluded, and existing legal remedies remain preserved. Beginning in 2027, the state utilities commission must annually report on delays, complaints, and disputes related to this process, adding public accountability and administrative requirements before utilities can use eminent domain for expansion outside their jurisdiction. These changes take effect July 1, 2026.

HEA 1002, Electric Utility Affordability, authored by Rep. Alaina Shonkwiler (R–Noblesville), addressed utility affordability by mandating levelized utility rates for Hoosiers. Hoosiers living paycheck-to-paycheck are particularly affected by major spikes in utility bills during the coldest and warmest months of the year. The bill empowers the Indiana Utility Regulatory Commission (IURC) to stabilize utility costs by averaging rates over longer periods, helping consumers avoid seasonal spikes. Failing to comply with levelized rates constitutes a Class B infraction, and the IURC has the authority to seek civil penalties. The bill enjoyed bipartisan support by both chambers and is effective upon passage.



SEA 241, Utility Service Enhancement Improvement Costs, authored by Sen. Eric Koch (R–Bedford) cuts red tape and improves efficiency in utilities. Under the bill, conservancy districts that serve fewer than 3,000 customers can opt out of being regulated by the IURC. Previously, only districts that serve fewer than 2,000 customers had this privilege. The bill allows water and sewer companies in these smaller areas to seek alternative regulatory options that better promote rural economic development. SEA 241 specifically improves utility efficiency by allowing companies to adjust rates as needed, without seeking approval from the IURC. These changes take effect July 1, 2026.

Public Policy

Public Policy legislation focused on bills related to immigration enforcement, foreign influence, state security, gaming regulation, and the modernization and regulation of transportation vessels.

SEA 5, Suspension of Permit, authored by Sen. Ron Alting (R–Lafayette), establishes a new, mandatory evaluation framework for Indiana Alcohol and Tobacco Commission’s (ATC) decisions on retailer alcohol permits. The bill empowers the ATC to designate premises as public nuisance and take preventative administrative actions, including permit suspension or revocation, without needing to meet a criminal burden of proof. For new permits or location transfers, the Commission must review neighborhood needs and impact, but these factors cannot be considered in renewal decisions. The bill also introduces an emergency suspension process allowing the Commission Chairman to summarily suspend permits for up to three business days when immediate public safety concerns arise, with expected notice and hearings. Related administrative rules are repealed, and cross- references are updated, collectively expanding the Commission’s authority to proactively address problematic permittees and risky locations. These changes take effect July 1, 2026.

SEA 76, Immigration Matters, authored by Sen. Liz Brown (R–Fort Wayne), strengthens state enforcement and cooperation with federal immigration authorities across multiple systems and creates new penalties for unlawfully employing unauthorized aliens. The bill mandates local government cooperation with federal immigration detainer requests, treats detainers as mandatory holds, and allows the attorney general to sue non-compliant entities. Supporters argue these mandates as a necessary precaution for national security, state sovereignty, and law and order. These changes are effective upon passage.



SEA 256, Foreign Agent Registration, Foreign Terrorist Organizations, and Foreign Adversaries, authored by Sen. Garten significantly broadens Indiana's framework to counter foreign influence and protection of critical state interests across government procurement, corporate ownership, education, and land. Key provisions in this bill include banning state contracts on land owned by foreign adversaries enforcing strict registration and reporting requirements for agents of foreign principals and terrorist organizations, and mandating security reviews for foreign students in sensitive academic programs. The law also accelerates enforcements through civil penalties, expedited timelines, and enhances overall state security. These changes take effect July 1, 2026.

HEA 1038, Gaming Matters, authored by Rep. Craig Snow (R-Warsaw), authorizes and establishes a controlled rollout and fiscal framework for permitting inland casinos (The Rising Sun Casino) in Allen, DeKalb, and Steuben Counties and adjusts related gaming, licensing, tax, and revenue-sharing structures across the Indiana Code. It sets financial commitments, including a minimum \$500 million development investment and a phased \$150 million fee split between state and local communities. A referendum provision added on the floor will require a public vote within the counties in November to move forward with construction. The legislation also creates a shuttle riverboat fund to support areas impacted by casino relocation or closure. These changes will take effect upon passage.

HEA 1200, Bureau of Motor Vehicles, authored by Rep. Jim Pressel (R-Rolling Prairie), expands and tightens control over transportation procurement, funding allocations, CDL regulation, drivers licensing, and local-government planning, while broadening the scope of vehicle-related fees and plate options. Other additions to the bill include formula driven local road funding, new surcharge for certain vehicles, expanded specialist plate offerings, and mandatory annual planning and reporting requirement for townships. A minor provision was added allowing modern rear-view cameras to be used in place of a mirror, as long as the camera provides the same coverage (200 ft to the rear). Most of these provisions will roll out between 2026-2028. Legislators sought these guidelines to reduce CDL accidents throughout the state. These changes take effect July 1, 2026.

Lawmakers also considered legislation addressing law enforcement operations, emergency response capabilities, and public safety programs. **HEA 1343**, Public Safety Matters, authored by Rep. Steve Bartels (R-Eckerty), establishes a military police force within the Indiana National Guard that, under the authority of the Governor and Adjunct General, can exercise law enforcement powers statewide when the Guard is activated for state duty. Members must receive both military and Indiana specific policing training and meet strict eligibility standards. The bill streamlines certification for experienced out-of-state officers, raises allowable county jail copayments, adjusts Military Relief Fund provisions, creates the Indiana Civilian Cyber Corps for volunteer cybersecurity incident response, and enacts additional administrative updates related to the National Guard veteran's affairs. The law takes effect July 1, 2026.



Criminal Justice

SEA 140, Public Safety, authored by Sen. Vaneta Becker (R–Evansville), establishes criminal penalties for doxing, defined as publicly posting another person’s personal information online as a retaliatory threat. The offense may be charged as a misdemeanor or elevated to a felony if the conduct results in harm to the targeted individual. Supporters characterized the measure as a response to increasing instances of online intimidation and harassment, as well as prior “swatting” incidents involving false emergency reports directed at lawmakers during the redistricting process. The legislation takes effect July 1, 2026.

Lawmakers also moved forward with **SJR 1**, Constitutional Amendment Concerning Bail, authored by Sen. Eric Koch (R–Bedford), which proposes amending the Indiana Constitution to allow courts to consider public safety when setting bail. Current constitutional language primarily focuses on ensuring a defendant’s appearance in court. The proposed amendment would allow courts to deny bail for any level of criminal offense if a judge determines that the defendant poses a risk to public safety. Proponents argued the change would provide judges clearer authority in pretrial decisions, while opponents raised concerns related to due process, jail capacity, and the presumption of innocence. If approved by voters, the amendment would modify Indiana’s constitutional bail standard.

To advance the proposed constitutional amendment to the November ballot, **SEA 3**, also authored by Sen. Koch, prescribes the official ballot language required for voter consideration. Under Indiana’s constitutional amendment process, a proposed amendment must be approved by two separately elected General Assemblies before it may be submitted to voters. With legislative approval now secured, the measure will appear on the ballot for voter consideration in the next general election. Together, these measures reflect legislative efforts to address evolving public safety concerns while reconsidering constitutional parameters within Indiana’s pretrial justice system. These changes take effect July 1, 2026.

Tax & Fiscal Policy

The General Assembly also amended tax policy and aspects of local government finance this session. **SEA 243**, Various Tax Matters, authored by Sen. Travis Holdman (R–Markle), adopts at the state level deductions featured in Congress’s One Big Beautiful Bill Act. The bill allows for no Indiana state tax on tips, overtime, or vehicle loan interest for the 2026 tax year. SEA 243 accomplishes this by granting adjusted gross income deductions for up to \$25,000 in each of these categories. The bill also addresses the recent penny phaseout by the U.S. Treasury by requiring state and local taxes, fines, and fees to be rounded down to the nearest \$0.05. These changes take effect July 1, 2026.



HB 1210, Department of Local Government Finance, authored by Rep. Craig Snow (R–Warsaw), amends various aspects of local government finance. The bill eliminates levy increases that certain municipalities can petition for to fund emergencies and fire services. The bill also allows counties to use money in a stabilization fund in conjunction with a maximum levy increase to fund their operations. Notably, HB 1210 pushes back local income tax caps until 2029. HB 1210 also gives certain school districts more flexibility in financing their debt through refunding bonds. These changes take effect July 1, 2026.

HB 1406, Tax and Fiscal Matters, authored by Rep. Jeffrey Thompson (R–Lizton), reduces the administrative burdens for county treasurers by allowing them the option not to send property tax statements when there is no tax liability. The bill also increases security for SNAP benefits. Vendors that handle Indiana’s electronic benefits transfer (EBT) system must offer a mobile app with security tools to better protect funds from theft. HB 1406 also provided a revision to the Public Library levy growth and budgeting formula, (0.5 instead of 1.0) multiplier change in the budget-growth equation. This change is effective for public, multi-county, or city-based libraries. These changes take effect July 1, 2026.

SEA 4, Various Fiscal Matters, authored by Sen. Mishler, requires the legislative services agency (LSA) to perform a fiscal impact analysis on all executive orders issued by the Governor. Previously, only declarations of disaster emergencies by executive order required this fiscal impact analysis. SEA 4 requires the LSA to produce this analysis within 7 days of an order’s issuance. These changes take effect July 1, 2026.

All of these bills enjoyed broad, bipartisan support for their efforts towards taxpayer relief.

Pensions & Labor

Retirement benefits and pension stability remained a focus of lawmakers this session. Several bills were passed to provide financial support to retirees and update Indiana’s public retirement systems.

HEA 1145, Thirteenth Check, authored by Rep. Michael Karickhoff (R–Kokomo), provides a one-time thirteenth check in calendar year 2026 for eligible members and beneficiaries of the Indiana state teachers’ retirement fund (TRF), the Indiana public employees’ retirement fund (PERF), the state excise police, gaming agent, gaming control officer, and conservation enforcement officers’ retirement plan, and both the State Police Pre-1987 Benefit System and the State Police 1987 Benefit System. The bill also allows participants in the state excise police and related retirement plans to elect a joint and survivor payment option, ensuring that a surviving spouse may continue receiving benefits after the retiree’s death. Lawmakers noted that the additional check is intended to help retirees manage rising living costs. These changes take effect July 1, 2026.



SEA 14, Pension Matters, authored by Sen. Linda Rogers (R–Granger), makes several updates to how retirement benefits are calculated and administered. The bill modifies the definition of “average annual compensation” for certain members of the PERF retiring after December 31, 2027, and excludes certain payments made in anticipation of retirement from that calculation for specified PERF and TRF members. It also allows fully vested members in public employees’ or teachers’ defined contribution plans to make a one-time, irrevocable election to participate in PERF or TRF.

During the conference committee process, language from **SB 10** and **SB 69**, were added into SEA 14. Provisions from SB 10 transition the Retirement Medical Benefits Account (RMBA) program to the Hoosier START Program and, beginning after December 31, 2026, require the state, subject to certain limitations, to match employee deferred compensation contributions dollar for dollar up to \$28 per paycheck. Provisions from SB 69 increase the lump sum death benefit for members of the 1977 Police Officers’ and Firefighters’ Pension and Disability Fund from \$12,000 to \$15,000 and allow certain members to extend their Deferred Retirement Option Plan (DROP) participation for up to 60 months. These changes take effect July 1, 2026.

Together, these measures aim to modernize Indiana’s pension system while providing additional flexibility and financial support for public employees and retirees.

Elections

Lawmakers also advanced legislation addressing election procedures and voting methods, with measures focused on ballot counting rules and voting systems used in Indiana elections. **HEA 1377**, Straight Ticket Voting, authored by Rep. Zach Payne (R-Charlestown), modifies how straight party votes are counted in elections where multiple candidates may be elected to the same office, such as at-large districts. The bill repeals provisions that previously restricted how straight ticket votes were applied in these contests and clarifies how ballots are counted when voters select both a straight party option and individual candidates. If a voter selects a straight party ticket but also votes for individual candidates in a multi-member race, the individual selections will count for that race while the straight party vote will still apply to the rest of the ballot. The legislation also makes conforming changes to ballot layout requirements and clarifies how straight ticket votes are counted on paper ballots. The changes take effect January 1, 2027.



SEA 12, Prohibition of Ranked Choice Voting, authored by Sen. Blake Doriot (R-Goshen), prohibits the use of ranked choice voting in Indiana elections. Ranked choice voting allows voters to rank candidates in order of preference rather than selecting a single candidate. The legislation establishes that elections in Indiana must continue to use traditional voting methods and prevents state or local election authorities from implementing ranked choice voting systems. The bill takes effect July 1, 2026.

Together, these measures address how ballots are counted and clarify the voting methods permitted in Indiana elections.

Session Wrap-Up

Legislators are expected to return to the Statehouse in May to address technical corrections and begin the interim study committee process. Interim study committees examine complex or emerging policy issues in greater depth and often shape legislation introduced in future sessions. Each study committee is comprised of 16 members, with eight appointed from the House and eight from the Senate.

Thank you for the opportunity to work with you throughout the 2026 Legislative Session. We look forward to the 2027 Legislative Session beginning next January. As a reminder, 2027 will be a long session, during which the General Assembly will develop the state's next biennial budget.

Please feel free to contact any member of our legislative team if you would like full copies of bills or amendments or have questions regarding matters before the Indiana General Assembly.



Please feel free to contact a member of our legislative team should you have questions regarding the happenings in the Indiana General Assembly!

Lauren Box (Partner)

Office: (317) 231-7289

Email: Lauren.Box@btlaw.com

Makenzie Binford (Lobbyist)

Office: (317) 231-7301

Email: Makenzie.Binford@btlaw.com

Brian Burdick (Partner)

Office: (317) 231-7393

Email: Brian.Burdick@btlaw.com

Jake German (Partner)

Office: (317) 231-7538

Email: Jacob.German@btlaw.com

Heather Harris (Partner)

Office: (317) 231-6448

Email: Heather.Harris@btlaw.com

Brandt Hershman (Partner)

Office: (202) 371-6374

Email: Brandt.Hershman@btlaw.com

Luther Hall (Lobbyist)

Office: (317) 229-3046

Email: Luther.Hall@btlaw.com

London Griesey (Intern)

Office: (317) 261-7893

Email: London.Griesey@btlaw.com

Elise Mulholland (Intern)

Office: (317) 229-3070

Email: Elise.Mulholland@btlaw.com

Carson Tranter (Intern)

Office: (317) 231-7409

Email: Carson.Tranter@btlaw.com