

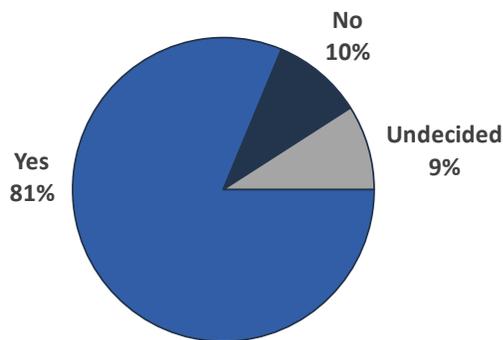


STATE REPRESENTATIVE ED CLERE

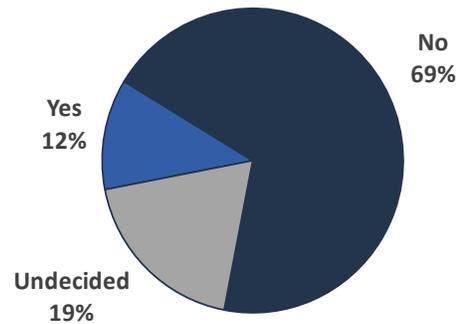


2020 Legislative Survey Results

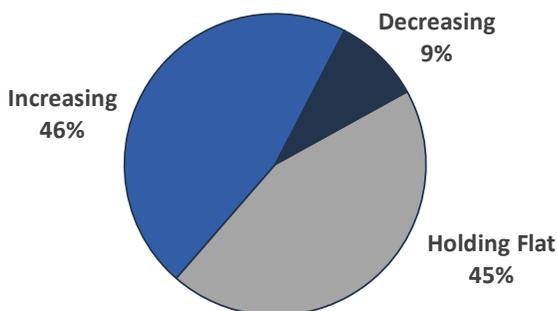
1. According to the latest analysis, on average less than 60 percent of public school funding makes it to the classroom for teacher salaries and other instructional expenses. This means more than 40 percent of school funding goes to administrator pay, facility expenses and other overhead. Would you support legislation to require increasing the percentage of public school funding that goes to the classroom?



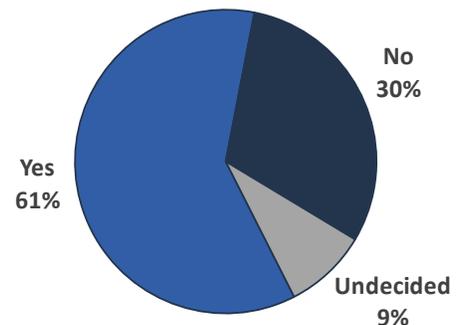
2. Do you believe there is enough transparency in how public schools make decisions?



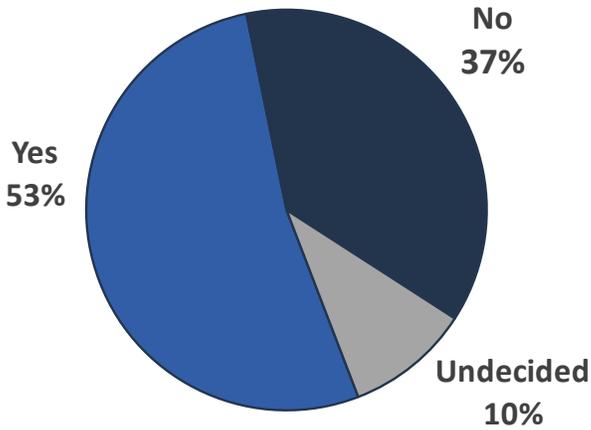
3. Half of Indiana's general fund goes to K-12 education. Higher education receives another 12 percent. This school year the state is sending more than \$7.3 billion to K-12 schools, and it will increase to more than \$7.5 billion next school year. More than 93 percent goes to traditional public schools, and the rest funds public charter schools and private-school vouchers. Do you support increasing, decreasing or holding flat state funding for public education?



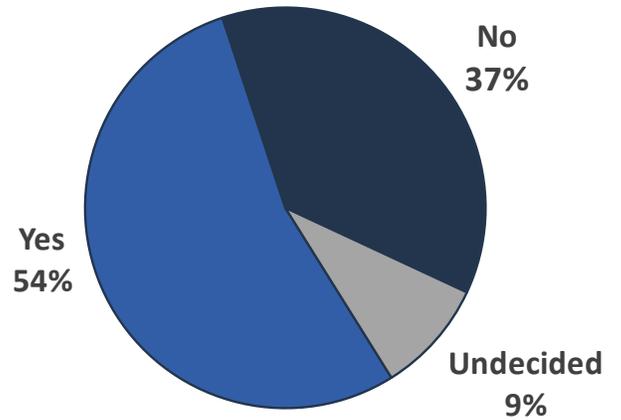
4. Do you believe undocumented immigrants who were brought to Indiana as children should be allowed to pay in-state tuition at public colleges and universities?



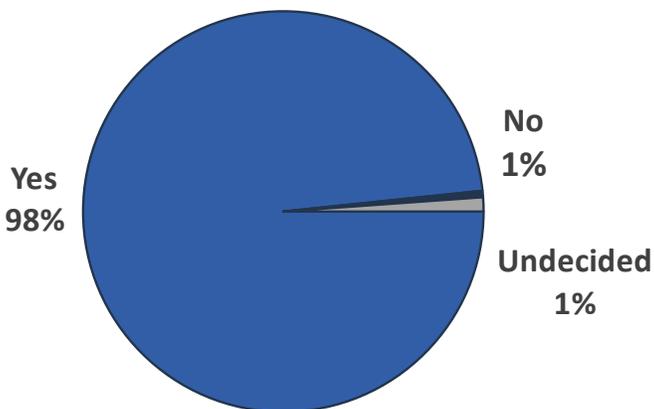
5. Do you support the legalization of marijuana?



6. Straight-ticket voting allows voters to select a political party at the top of the ballot instead of voting for individual candidates. Several years ago, Indiana eliminated straight-ticket voting in at-large races. Would you support complete elimination of straight-ticket voting?



7. Surprise billing is when an individual goes to an in-network health care provider and receives services from an out-of-network physician, such as an out-of-network anesthesiologist who participates in a surgery performed by an in-network surgeon at an in-network hospital. The patient then receives a large bill not covered by insurance. Would you support Indiana implementing protections against surprise billing?



8. All-payer claims databases compile non-identifiable medical claims data from private insurance, Medicare and other payers, which can be used to increase price transparency for medical services, and identify cost disparities and effectiveness of treatments. Should Indiana implement an all-payer claims database?

