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# A Formula for Political Power

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*A Report on the Political Contributions and PAC  
Operations of the Indiana State Teachers  
Association, 1999-2000.*

*An analysis of the campaign finance  
public records of the State of Indiana.*

April 2001

April 2001

Dear Reader:

For nearly 25 years, the Indiana Professional Educators, Inc. has been representing public school teachers who have been victimized by the compulsory tactics of the teacher unions. Our members are committed to a core concept that teachers are professionals and should have the right to choose their own professional affiliations. Teachers should not be forced to join a labor union or pay dues, fees, or make political contributions as a condition of employment in our public schools.

As reasonable and self-evident as this concept might seem to some, it took many years of work and perseverance by hundreds of Hoosier teachers throughout union intimidation, court challenges, and legislative initiatives to put an end to legally-sanctioned forced unionism in our public schools. In 1995, the Indiana General Assembly passed legislation that makes it illegal to force our public school teachers to join a labor union or pay so-called "fair share fees" as a condition of employment. This was a landmark victory.

The fact is that thousands of Indiana teachers aren't aware of their rights vis a vis the unions and how to exercise them. Fewer still are aware that of the more than \$500 a year they may pay in union dues, about 85% goes to the state and national unions, instead of the bulk of it remaining in local teacher organizations where contracts are bargained and teachers are represented in their school systems.

Providing teachers with these and other facts, including how to exercise their rights is a top-priority for our organization. In our discussions with teachers around the state, we were surprised to learn just how few teachers realize that in addition to paying union dues, political action committee contributions are being deducted from their paychecks and transferred to the union's own PAC for campaign contributions as part of a deceptively titled "Options Guaranteed" project.

The following report on the political action committee of the state's leading teachers union, the Indiana State Teachers Association (ISTA), was prepared in order to inform teachers and the general public on the organization, scope, and activities of the state's largest PAC. Teachers and their union certainly have the right to be involved in Indiana politics, but it's also important that our state's public school teachers and the general public have the facts about it.

Sincerely,



Jane Ping  
President,  
Indiana Professional Educators, Inc.

## Report Summary

This report is the product of a detailed review of the official public filings of the various political action committees sponsored or controlled by the Indiana State Teachers Association (ISTA) during the 1999-2000 election cycle, along with information on the organization and systems employed in operating these PACs and collecting political funding from public school teachers.

Among the key findings of this report:

- In addition to the ISTA's own sponsored political action committee I-PACE, the union also controls and funds 31 local union PACs around the state.
- In the 1999-2000 election cycle, ISTA PACs made campaign contributions totaling more than \$1.6 million to various state and local campaigns. Total PAC receipts and campaign contributions by the ISTA dramatically exceed other special interest groups, including key public policy competitors.
- The balance in spending between the two political parties was heavily tipped towards Democratic candidates, who received 90.6% of all partisan campaign contributions by the ISTA.
- 80% of all partisan campaign contributions by the ISTA went to state legislative campaigns, where more than 97% went to Democratic candidates for the Indiana House of Representatives and State Senate.
- An additional \$99,660 in campaign contributions were made by the union in various non-partisan school board races around the state.
- The ISTA's political action committee program is funded, not through contribution checks written by teachers, but through payroll deduction along with union membership dues. This system is administered and paid for by local school systems.
- This payroll deduction system utilizes a quasi-mandatory reverse check-off system to discourage non-compliance, along with rather deceptive terminology to avoid clearly informing teachers of the true political contribution nature of the payroll deductions. The very name "Options Guaranteed" given to this system is deceptive at its core.

## **Political Action on A Big Scale**

The Indiana State Teachers Association (ISTA) union enjoys a unique spot in the state's political system as arguably the most powerful special interest group. It has a political action committee that overwhelmingly supports one political party with total campaign contributions that overshadow all other PACs or special interest groups. In fact, it spends so much on politics that it is better placed on a level in comparison with the state's political parties and their caucus committees.

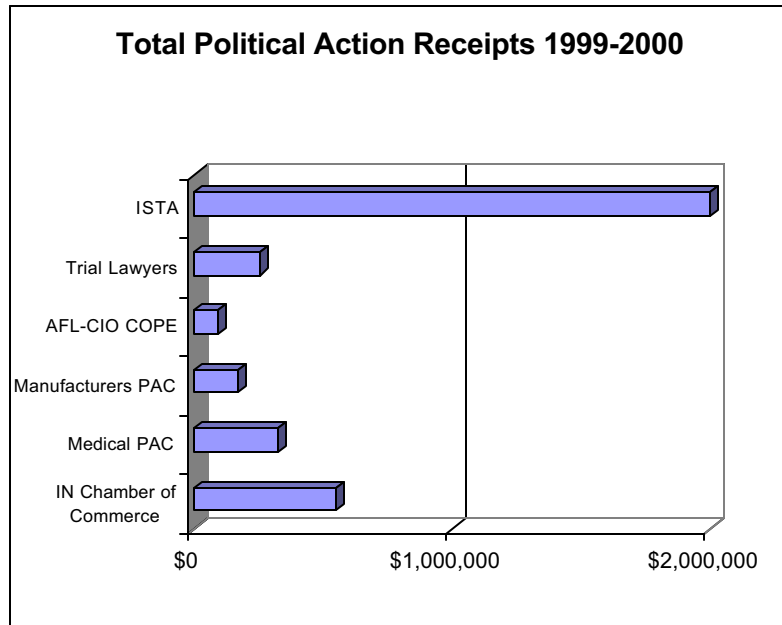
This report details the ISTA's PAC program and the specific candidates and political parties it supports with campaign contributions. The data presented here was assembled from the official filings by the teachers unions with the Indiana Elections Division for the calendar years of 1999 and 2000, organized by various contribution and revenue categories, and supplemented with other data available in public filings.

The ISTA is a private enterprise, a labor union, and its internal budgets and staff allocations for administering its PAC and other political activities are private materials and not filed with public agencies. Indiana law does require political action committees to report all contributions to candidates, parties, and other entities, as well as all receipts and other expenditures. This report focuses on PAC programs for which public financial reporting is required by Indiana law and available for public research, supplemented with other information provided by classroom teachers.

## **Comparing the ISTA With Other Special Interest PACs**

In the 1999-2000 election cycle, the ISTA received over \$2 million in PAC funding from public school teachers across the state. No other special interest group in the state – whether labor unions, business, or others – comes even close to this total. The size and scope of this teacher union's political program is surpassed only by the state's Democratic and Republican party organizations.

A comparison of the ISTA program with other leading PACs in the state provides clear evidence of how far the ISTA is ahead of competing special interests – a gap that has existed for many years and continues to grow.



**Comparing Leading PACs Total Receipts, 1999-2000**

ISTA (I-PACE & Locals)	\$2,079,977
Indiana Trial Lawyers (LAWPAC)	\$259,962
Indiana AFL-CIO (COPE)	\$92,633
Indiana Manufacturers Assn. PAC	\$171,788
Indiana Medical Assn. PAC	\$330,806
IN Chamber of Commerce (IBRG)	\$549,063

**Anatomy of a Political Money Machine**

The ISTA’s primary political action committee is the Indiana Political Action Committee for Education (I-PACE). I-PACE is completely controlled by the union organization, which staffs the program, pays for administrative expenses, and actually operates as a pass-through for political funding from local school systems. In the 1999-2000 election cycle, I-PACE made large campaign contributions to candidates for Indiana Governor, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Indiana House and Senate, statewide political parties, and local school board races. It also provided funding to the National Education Association’s own PAC, NEA-PAC.

The ISTA also controls 31 local PACs situated around the state, most of which have financial resources a fraction the size of their parent I-PACE (see Appendix A for a list of local PACs). In fact, virtually all of the funding for the local PACs is transferred from I-PACE, instead of being raised locally. These local PACs have their own boards or committees made up of teacher union representatives from the respective regions of the state. Local boards interview candidates and make recommendations to ISTA/I-PACE on candidate endorsements and contributions.

Local PACs also write checks to candidates, buy radio and newspaper ads, manage campaigns, and communicate with teachers and the general public about the candidates the union supports.

This local PAC structure provides the ISTA a means to put a local face on the union's political activities, rather than one strictly from the union headquarters in Indianapolis. However, UNISERV directors – the ISTA's own field staff charged with union organizing, negotiations, and political activity – work closely with these local PACs and in many instances actually serve as their treasurers.<sup>1</sup> ISTA lobbyists from the Indianapolis headquarters attend local PAC board meetings and provide information and guidance in making endorsement decisions.

For purposes of this research project, political contribution information for I-PACE and its local PACs was combined. The unified structure of the union's program, the fact that local PAC's are almost exclusively funded through transfers from I-PACE, and a lack of any identifiable differences between I-PACE and local union PAC activities justifies a consolidated analysis for this report.

## **Analysis of ISTA Political Contributions**

In the 1999-2000 election cycle, the ISTA spent over \$1.6 million in reported PAC contributions to candidates, political parties, and other campaign expenses. This amount absolutely overshadows the levels spent by any other special interest group and represents a continuing increase in funding levels with each passing two-year election cycle. The research indicates some clear trends in ISTA political spending. Specifically:

- Democratic candidates and the party are clearly favored in ISTA contributions. Democrats received \$1,318,500 (90.6%) and Republicans \$137,325 (9.4%) of the total partisan political contributions made by ISTA.<sup>2</sup>
- \$1,158,750 or 80% of all ISTA partisan political spending went to candidates for the Indiana General Assembly. Of that total, \$1,061,000 in contributions went to candidates for the Indiana House of Representatives, where one of the biggest fights in years for control of the body was underway.
- 97% of the contributions to candidates to the Indiana House and 98.2% to the Indiana Senate went to Democratic candidates.<sup>3</sup>
- 48 of the 51 House candidates and 7 of 9 in the Senate who received ISTA contributions were Democrats.

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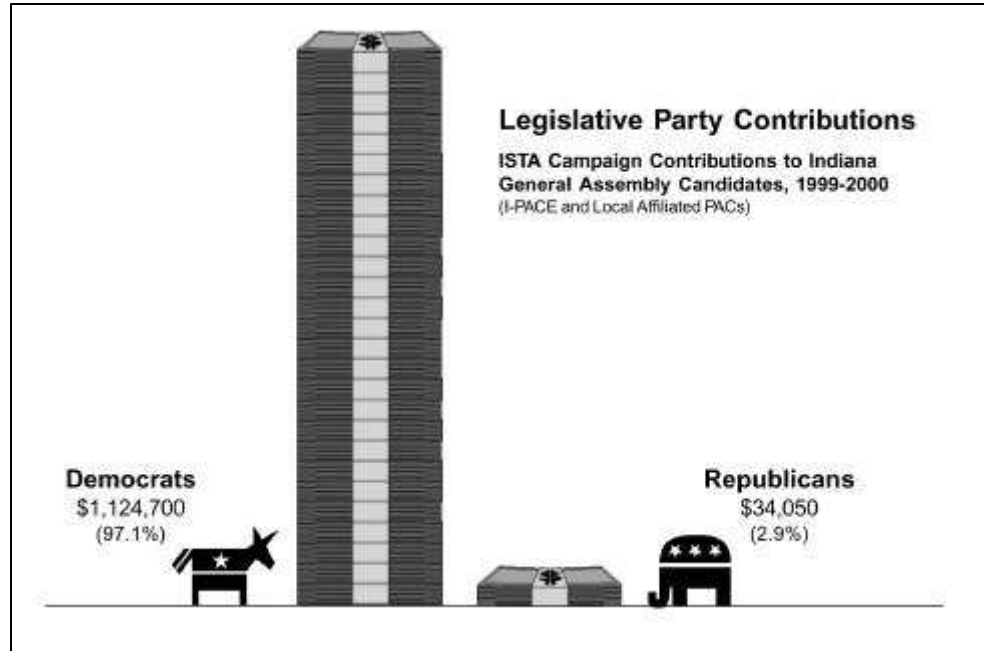
<sup>1</sup> UniServ director compensation and program expenses are paid for by the ISTA and parent union National Education Association, through union membership dues.

<sup>2</sup> An additional \$161,108.92 of political spending was allocated for non-partisan races and vendors.

<sup>3</sup> In the 1997-98 state legislative elections, 92% of ISTA campaign contributions went to Democrats.

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- Not a single Republican challenger or open seat candidate for state office received a contribution of any amount from the ISTA. The only Republicans receiving ISTA contributions were incumbent state office holders.



- 39 of the 51 of House Democrat incumbents seeking reelection received ISTA contributions, while only 3 of 44 House Republican incumbents seeking reelection received ISTA support. In Senate campaigns, of incumbents seeking reelection, 2 of the 7 Democrats and 2 of 15 Republicans received ISTA PAC checks.
- Five of the seven African-American House members failed to receive ISTA contributions. Two of the four African-American Senate incumbents seeking reelection received ISTA financial backing.
- Governor Frank O’Bannon (D) received \$168,500 from the ISTA, while challenger David McIntosh (R) received zero contributions from the union.
- State Superintendent of Public Instruction Suellen Reed (R) is a noted exception to the ISTA’s political giving trend. She received \$100,650 from the ISTA, with her opponent Gerald McCullom (D) receiving none.
- ISTA contributions to the state political parties are relatively small when compared to what the union gives directly to candidates, but mirror other contribution patterns. The Indiana Democratic Party pocketed \$22,150 to the Indiana Republican Party’s \$2,625 total – a 89.4% to 10.6% comparison.

- An additional \$99,660.21 was spent to support teacher union-backed candidates in non-partisan school board races in various communities around the state. A relatively small \$2,700 was spent on Democratic city and county offices and a single \$450 was spent on the 4<sup>th</sup> Congressional District Democratic Committee (a state committee).
- \$36,063.96 was transferred to the political action committee of the ISTA's parent union, the National Education Assn. (NEA). The NEA's PAC is one of the largest operating in federal elections, making contributions to congressional and presidential candidates at a rate in excess of 90% Democratic as well.<sup>4</sup>
- An additional \$61,448.71 was spent with various political campaign vendors and even the Indiana Democratic party on campaign consultants, voter lists, targeting, and other services. ISTA does not report to the state for which particular candidates in-kind political expenditures like these are made, but does report the vendor and amounts.

PAC contributions to legislative candidates by the ISTA have been increasing steadily over the last decade, but took a definite upturn in the 2000 elections. In the 1997-98 cycle, more than \$890,000 in campaign contributions were made by the ISTA and its various PACs to state legislative campaigns. That total had increased to more than \$1.1 million in the year 2000 elections.

ISTA Campaign Contributions to State Office Races, 1999-2000.			
Contributions to Statewide Candidates		Sheila Klinker	\$11,550.00
Democrats		Robert Kuzman	\$34,951.00
Frank O'Bannon	\$168,500.00	Linda Lawson	\$1,000.00
Governor		Claire Leuck	\$52,996.00
Republicans		Ron Liggitt	\$19,473.00
SueEllen Reed	\$100,650.00	Mark Lytle	\$23,700.00
Supt. of Public Instruction		Ed Mahern	\$18,000.00
Contributions to Indiana House (Incumbents)		Win Moses	\$9,500.00
Democrats		Dennie Oxley	\$500.00
R. Terry Adams	\$26,116.00	Greg Porter	\$9,500.00
Dennis Awery	\$500.00	Paul Robertson	\$23,050.00
Jeb Bardon	\$46,309.00	Vernon Smith	\$1,000.00
B. Patrick Bauer	\$20,000.00	Russ Stilwell	\$500.00
Robert Bischoff	\$62,600.00	W. Dale Sturtz	\$50,000.00
Richard Bodker	\$30,000.00	Vern Tincher	\$19,175.00
James Bottorff	\$1,200.00	Jonathon Weinzapfel	\$33,750.00
Duane Cheney	\$44,339.00	Peggy Welch	\$40,975.00
Bill Cochran	\$26,416.00	Republicans	
Gary Cook	\$3,500.00	Ralph Ayres	\$25,500.00
David Crooks	\$500.00	Dan Dumezich	\$5,800.00
John Day	-\$7,000.00	William Ruppel	\$1,000.00
Jerry Denbo	\$500.00	Non-Incumbent Candidates to Indiana House	
Chet Dobis	\$5,000.00	Democrats	
Michael Dvorak	\$19,500.00	Terri Austin	\$66,204.00
John Frenz	\$69,918.00	Bart Harriman	\$13,200.00
Craig Fry	\$12,500.00	Lori Houck	\$1,000.00
Ben GioQuinta	\$300.00	J.D. Lux	\$42,628.00
John Gregg	\$12,100.00	Jeff Lorenzo	\$9,618.59
Dale Grubb	\$10,700.00	Robert Sabatini	\$65,238.00
Brian Hasler	\$500.00	Charlotte Sheppard	\$2,000.00
Ron Herrell	\$68,890.32	Brian Sims	\$8,600.00
		Brad Windler	\$13,200.00
		Republicans	
		None	
		Contributions to Indiana Senate (Incumbents)	
		Democrats	
		Richard Young	\$7,000.00
		Billie Breaux	\$5,000.00
		Earline Rogers	\$5,000.00
		Republicans	
		Greg Server	\$750.00
		Robert Moaks	\$1,000.00
		Non-Incumbent Candidates to Indiana Senate	
		Democrats	
		Kathy Altman	\$73,000.00
		John Broden	\$500.00
		David Robb	\$3,500.00
		Mary Wheeler	\$2,000.00
		Republicans	
		None	

Source: Indiana Elections Division, CFA-4 Filings for 1999-2000.

<sup>4</sup> The NEA also makes additional large soft-money contributions to the national political parties.

## How Does the ISTA Raise So Much PAC Money?

The total amount spent by the ISTA in 2000 political contributions was twice that of its nearest rival. How is the ISTA able to raise so much PAC money from public school teachers in the state of Indiana? Are teachers that generous and involved? Is the ISTA staff that good at fundraising?

The trick is that only a handful of teachers actually ever write a check to I-PACE, but their supposedly voluntary contribution is deducted from their paychecks along with union dues and other withholdings. This is accomplished through the union's unique "reverse check-off" payroll deduction system for funding its PAC. Public school teachers in most districts in the state have their union dues withheld from their paychecks by the school systems that employ them. Along with the union dues, an additional PAC contribution is also withheld from each paycheck, totaling \$24 per school year and broken down equally throughout the year.<sup>5</sup> The union dues and PAC contributions are then transferred by the school districts to the ISTA headquarters, where the union at some point in the future transfers the PAC portion to its own I-PACE accounts.

This payroll deduction for the PAC and union dues is done automatically in most school districts. Teachers cannot simply choose to not have the PAC funds withheld. Under the "reverse check-off" system, these political "contributions" are automatic and mandatory with dues withholding, but teachers are entitled to refunds after the fact (and after interest is earned on their money) of the PAC funding if they object to it and demand a refund in writing to union officials.

In some districts, teachers are required by the school system to sign withholding authorizations at the beginning of every school year, but the forms (created by the union) do not expressly provide a means for a teacher to not authorize the PAC withholding. Further, on these forms the ISTA uses rather creative and deceptive terminology for the \$24 political action committee withholding that doesn't say anything about it being for political contributions.

An exhibit in Appendix F provides a sample of the ISTA/NEA's payroll deduction authorization form. Note that the reverse check-off for political contributions (\$24) is called "Options Guaranteed," as if it were an insurance or benefit plan of some kind. Nowhere on the form is "Options Guaranteed" defined at all, definitely not as being the union's political action withholding.

In fact, the form never uses the word "political" at all. The fine print does refer to "PAC", but are all teachers familiar with this political campaign finance abbreviation – if they even read the fine print? Even more interesting, the form's disclosure statement in fine print specifies that payroll deduction authorization is "for

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<sup>5</sup> In late 1995, at an ISTA convention the delegates voted to double the previous PAC withholding amount from \$12 to \$24 per teacher. Although it was approved in the middle of a school year (complicating immediate payroll deduction increases), the move eventually resulted in a significant increase in available funds for campaign contributions for the 1997-98 election cycle.

the unified association<sup>6</sup> and/or PAC contributions,” thus making it impossible for teachers to choose to pay membership dues and not the PAC contribution.<sup>7</sup>

This system provides the ISTA with a steady and reliable source for PAC funding, eliminates the need for the union to expend time and resources in traditional fundraising efforts,<sup>8</sup> and seriously discourages any teacher from objecting or getting refunds through the use of deception and intimidation. The practice raises some serious questions about how “voluntary” these political contributions to the ISTA really are if teachers have no choice but to contribute and such formidable evasions and roadblocks are placed in their way.

## **Making the Most of Legal Loopholes**

Although reverse check-off political fundraising is illegal under federal law for federal campaigns, Indiana’s campaign finance law governs these matters for the ISTA and it doesn’t specifically prohibit the practice.<sup>9</sup> The National Education Association PAC (NEA-PAC), organized in 1972, did employ a similar reverse check-off system for a short time decades ago. Federal law specifically prohibits corporations and labor unions from using reverse check-off to fund their PACs, but the NEA argued that it was a “professional association” and not a labor union, thus the statute did not apply. In 1979, the Federal Election Commission eventually prevailed in a lawsuit to stop the NEA-PAC and any state affiliates involved in federal elections from using the reverse check-off system.

The absolute importance and reliance of the teachers union on reverse check-off, instead of a more voluntary contribution and fundraising system, was explained by NEA General Counsel Robert Chanin before the U.S. District Court in the 1978 FEC lawsuit:

“...[I]t is well recognized that if you take away the mechanism of payroll deduction you won’t collect a penny from these people, and it has nothing to do with voluntary or involuntary. I think it has to do with the nature of the beast, and the beasts who are our teachers who are dispersed all over cities who simply don’t come up with money regardless of the purpose.”  
*Transcript 19-20, Federal Election Commission v. National Education Association, 1978.*

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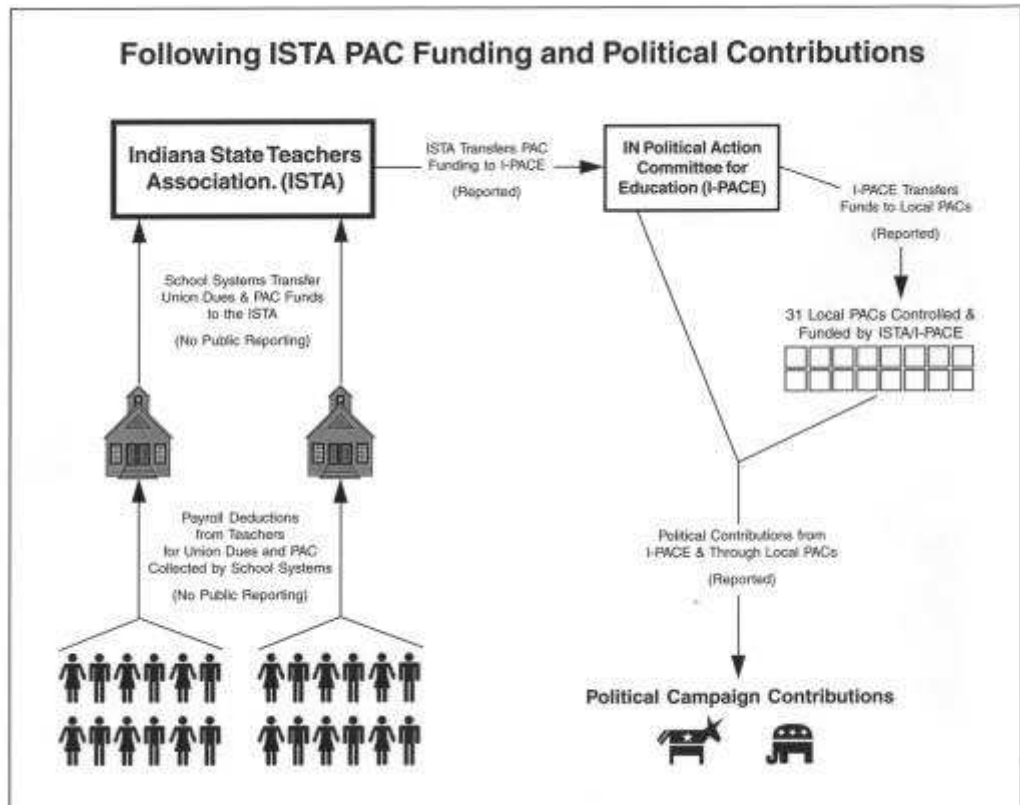
<sup>6</sup> The ISTA requires that any member teacher be a member of not only the local bargaining unit, but also the ISTA and its parent National Education Assn. Dues for all three entities are collected together through payroll deduction and the ISTA transfers the appropriate portion to the NEA. The ISTA receives the bulk of the dues, followed by the NEA’s portion, and local unions get a very small piece. This system denies teachers the ability to choose which union to belong to, including preventing them from choosing to belong to only their local bargaining group.

<sup>7</sup> The union’s payroll deduction also requires the teacher to agree to abide by the union’s constitution and by-laws, as well as accept any dues or political action withholding increases authorized by the local union.

<sup>8</sup> Corporations, labor unions, and other associations not only are allowed to sponsor their own PACs (funds are supposed to be kept separated from tax-exempt dollars), but also pay all administrative expenses. This includes fundraising costs, staffing, rent, and other expenses related to managing the program. The ISTA has little need for fundraising expenditures, typically a major program and expense for other groups, because of the union’s unique public-funded payroll deduction system.

<sup>9</sup> Although the ISTA doesn’t contribute to federal campaign committees, it does transfer funding to the NEA’s PAC and effectively avoids the federal prohibition.

The difficulty the teachers unions might face in trying to raise PAC funds (not to mention membership dues) without the assistance of local school systems through payroll deductions can also be seen in what happened in the State of Washington. In 1992, Washington state voters approved a ballot initiative prohibiting payroll deductions for political contributions. The Washington Education Association (WEA) had been using reverse check-off at the time to fund its PAC, but with the change in the law the union saw its own PAC receipts collapse by more than 80% as members chose not to make the one-dollar per month PAC contribution. The number of contributors to the WEA-PAC dropped from 48,000 to 8,000 overnight.<sup>10</sup>



This system could not operate without local school systems allowing payroll deductions for union dues and PAC contributions, and then doing the accounting work to administer the system and transfer the funds to the ISTA. In effect, public school systems in virtually every jurisdiction around the state of Indiana are using taxpayer dollars and staff to administer this political funding system which is essential to the continued domination of the teachers union in the state’s political system, whether it be in state elections or even local school board races.

<sup>10</sup> Unable or unwilling to operate under this new voluntary PAC funding system, WEA union officials then created a “Community Outreach Program” within the union organization and instituted a special dues assessment totaling \$1.4 million. The program was designed to circumvent the campaign finance reporting laws and use mandatory union dues to make up for the dramatic loss in political action funding from members. In 1996, the state’s Democrat Attorney General began an investigation, which culminated in charging the state’s NEA affiliate with gross violations of the law. The WEA union’s lobbyist Robert Maier admitted in court depositions that the program was “an internal ploy to raise more WEA-PAC money.” Additionally, the WEA-PAC was charged with using COP to provide loans to the WEA-PAC which were never intended to be repaid, thus circumventing the campaign finance laws.

## **Trust Us – Campaign Finance Reporting at the ISTA**

Indiana law requires regular reporting of financial information by political action committees operating in the state. This information includes not only overall financial reports, but details on every contribution made to a candidate, party, vendor, etc. In addition, PACs must report every donation or receipt of \$100 or more within a calendar year, including the name, address, and in some instances the occupation of the contributor. Donations of less than \$100 in a calendar year do not have to be itemized in a manner requiring the names of actual donors to be reported.

As reviewed earlier, local school systems collect political funds for the ISTA through payroll deductions, which are forwarded to the union at undisclosed times and in *undisclosed amounts*. That is, there is no public reporting of how much the ISTA receives from hundreds of school systems across the state on behalf of tens of thousands of teachers for political contributions. However, at various times through the year the ISTA transfers funds, often in very large blocks, to its own I-PACE political action committee. These transfers are reported on the PAC's state campaign finance reports, but no information is provided on which school districts the money came from, who the teachers were or how many were involved, or any other information.

This rather limited public reporting by the ISTA/I-PACE is legal because Indiana law does not require political committees (PACs, candidates, parties, etc.) to report the specific names of any contributors who give less than \$100 in a calendar year. These "unitemized contributions" are simply reported as such in blocks, with no more detail required by law. Although many states do require reporting the name of every contributor to a political committee, regardless of the size of the contribution, Indiana has not enacted this requirement.

Due to the fact that the annual PAC payroll deduction for an ISTA teacher is \$24 and below the \$100 reporting requirement, the union has chosen not to report any details on these individual teacher contributions or even transfers from local schools. The result is that millions of dollars of PAC withholdings are collected along with membership dues from teachers, processed by local school systems, and transferred to the ISTA where it is eventually shifted over to the union's PAC for campaign contributions. The source of these donations is not reported by the ISTA and not required by law.

In other words, the ISTA collected over \$2 million in receipts during the 1999-2000 cycle, almost all of which came in the form of transfers from public school systems for teacher payroll deductions. No public reporting is made of how much individual public school systems are collecting and sending to the ISTA. In addition, there is no reporting on how many teachers are paying for this or who they are. The ISTA simply transfers hundreds of thousands of dollars to I-PACE and

reports the total – no sources listed or means to verify it from the public record. This is a system paid for and administered by the public schools.<sup>11</sup>

In an ironic twist, with the exception of a mere handful of special contributions from individuals, the only teachers identified in I-PACE campaign finance filings are the 70 teachers statewide who have objected in writing and received a refund of the \$24 taken from their paychecks by the union.

## **In Conclusion**

The Indiana State Teachers Association and public school teachers have every right under Indiana law to participate in the political process through a political action committee and/or other means. This is an important right and one enjoyed by hundreds of thousands of Hoosiers and through hundreds of political action committees and sponsoring organizations.

It is also important that public school teachers are fully informed that they are paying for the union’s PAC through the payroll deduction of their membership dues. Teachers simply aren’t aware that “Options Guaranteed” is the name of the PAC payroll deduction, instead of calling it by the PAC’s proper name or identifying it as a political withholding.

Many teachers simply aren’t aware of how the PAC they fund is operating, where it is spending their money in Indiana political campaigns, as well as congressional and presidential elections through the National Education Association.

A remarkably powerful system has been developed to provide the ISTA and its lobbyists with the state’s largest PAC and a system to generate a continuous flow of funding without real fundraising efforts. Serious questions exist about how much information is being provided to public school teachers about this process and whether reverse check-off really equals a truly “voluntary” contribution to the PAC and the candidates supported.

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<sup>11</sup> A review of I-PACE and local PAC reporting from past election cycles also indicates that the detail of ISTA campaign finance reporting is actually *decreasing* as the union has consolidated all payroll deduction transactions with local schools through the ISTA, instead of through various local teacher unions and/or the local PACs.



*The Indiana Professional Educators, Inc. (IPE) is a voluntary membership association of independent public school teachers from across the state. Founded in 1976, IPE is committed to the principle that public school teachers are professionals and should have the right the right to choose their professional affiliations.*

Jane Ping, President

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## APPENDIX A

List of Political Action Committees Controlled by the Indiana State Teachers Assn. union

Indiana PAC for Education (I-PACE)

Adams-Wells-Allen PAC  
Blue River PAC  
Carroll-Cass-Howard-Tipton PAC  
Circle Northeast PAC  
Dune Shores PAC for Education  
EDUPAC  
Evansville PAC for Education  
Ft. Wayne PAC  
Indianapolis PAC  
Jay-Ran-Del PAC  
Lake PAC for Education  
Metro North PAC  
Metro South PAC  
Metro West PAC  
Northern Lakes PAC  
Northwest PAC for Education  
People Involved in Education PAC  
Quad County PAC  
Raintree PAC  
Scott, Jefferson , Clark PAC  
South Bend PAC of Educators  
South Central PAC  
South Western Indiana PAC  
Southeast PAC  
Sycamore PAC for Education  
Teachers PAC of St. Joseph Valley  
Teachers Rally for Education PAC  
Tippewa PAC  
Uni-PAC Northeast  
Wabash PAC  
West Central PAC

Source: Indiana Elections Division, PAC Guide.



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