

PRINTING CODE. Amendments: Whenever an existing statute (or a section of the Indiana Constitution) is being amended, the text of the existing provision will appear in this style type, additions will appear in **this style type**, and deletions will appear in ~~this style type~~.

Additions: Whenever a new statutory provision is being enacted (or a new constitutional provision adopted), the text of the new provision will appear in **this style type**. Also, the word **NEW** will appear in that style type in the introductory clause of each SECTION that adds a new provision to the Indiana Code or the Indiana Constitution.

Conflict reconciliation: Text in a statute in *this style type* or ~~this style type~~ reconciles conflicts between statutes enacted by the 2014 Regular Session and 2014 Second Regular Technical Session of the General Assembly.

SENATE ENROLLED ACT No. 369

AN ACT to amend the Indiana Code concerning state and local administration.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana:

SECTION 1. IC 5-3-1-0.2 IS ADDED TO THE INDIANA CODE AS A **NEW SECTION TO READ AS FOLLOWS** [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2015]: **Sec. 0.2. As used in this section, "locality newspaper" means a publication that meets all of the following requirements:**

- (1) Is regularly issued at least one (1) time per week.**
- (2) Contains in each issue news of general or community interest, community notices, or editorial commentary by different authors.**
- (3) Has, in more than one-half (1/2) of its issues published during the previous twelve (12) month period, not more than seventy-five percent (75%) advertising content.**
- (4) Has been published continuously for at least three (3) years.**
- (5) Has the ability to add subscribers to its distribution list. The locality newspaper must add any person to its distribution list:**
 - (A) who requests to be added as a new subscriber; and**
 - (B) whose mailing address is within the political subdivision in which the locality newspaper generally circulates.**
- (6) Is a publication of general circulation in the political**



subdivision that is responsible for the publication of notice.

(7) Is circulated by United States mail, free of charge, to addresses that are located within the political subdivision responsible for the publication of notice.

(8) Has its circulation verified by an annual independent audit of the publication.

(9) Contains advertisements from numerous unrelated advertisers in each issue.

(10) Is not owned by, or under the control of, the owners or lessees of a shopping center, a merchant's association, or a business that sells property or services (other than advertising) whose advertisements for their sales of property or services constitute the predominant advertising in the publication.

(11) Has continuity as to title and general nature of content from issue to issue.

(12) Does not constitute a book, either singly or when successive issues are put together.

(13) Has a known office location in the county in which the locality newspaper is published.

SECTION 2. IC 5-3-1-0.6 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2015]: Sec. 0.6. (a) For purposes of this chapter, a newspaper or qualified publication is published at the place where the newspaper or qualified publication has its original entry for mail privileges authorized by the United States Postal Service.

For purposes of this chapter:

(1) a locality newspaper is considered to be "published" at the location of its business office; and

(2) any reference to a newspaper "published" in a political subdivision refers, with regard to a locality newspaper, that the locality newspaper's business office is located in the political subdivision.

(b) For purposes of this chapter, a newspaper, **locality newspaper**, or qualified publication is considered published at only one (1) place. The place of publication does not include places at which additional entry offices have been established with the authorization of the United States Postal Service. **For purposes of this chapter, a locality newspaper is considered to be "published" at only one (1) place, the location of its business office.**

SECTION 3. IC 5-3-1-1, AS AMENDED BY P.L.141-2009, SECTION 1, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2015]: Sec. 1. (a) The cost of all public notice advertising



which any elected or appointed public official or governmental agency is required by law to have published, or orders published, for which the compensation to the newspapers, **locality newspapers**, or qualified publications publishing such advertising is drawn from and is the ultimate obligation of the public treasury of the governmental unit concerned with the advertising shall be charged to and collected from the proper fund of the public treasury and paid over to the newspapers, **locality newspapers**, or qualified publications publishing such advertising, after proof of publication and claim for payment has been filed.

(b) The basic charges for publishing public notice advertising shall be by the line and shall be computed based on a square of two hundred and fifty (250) ems at the following rates:

(1) Before January 1, 1996, three dollars and thirty cents (\$3.30) per square for the first insertion in newspapers or qualified publications plus one dollar and sixty-five cents (\$1.65) per square for each additional insertion in newspapers, or qualified publications.

(2) After December 31, 1995, and before December 31, 2005, a newspaper, or qualified publication may, effective January 1 of any year, increase the basic charges by five percent (5%) more than the basic charges that were in effect during the previous year. However, the basic charges for the first insertion of a public notice in a newspaper, or qualified publication may not exceed the lowest classified advertising rate charged to advertisers by the newspaper, or qualified publication for comparable use of the same amount of space for other purposes.

(3) After December 31, 2009, **and before January 1, 2016**, a newspaper or qualified publication may, effective January 1 of any year, increase the basic charges by not more than two and three-quarters percent (2.75%) more than the basic charges that were in effect during the previous year. However, the basic charges for the first insertion of a public notice in a newspaper or qualified publication may not exceed the lowest classified advertising rate charged to advertisers by the newspaper or qualified publication for comparable use of the same amount of space for other purposes and must include all multiple insertion discounts extended to the newspaper's other advertisers.

(4) After December 31, 2015, a newspaper, locality newspaper, or qualified publication may, effective January 1 of any year, increase the basic charges by not more than two and seventy-five hundredths percent (2.75%) more than the



basic charges that were in effect during the previous year. However, the basic charges for the first insertion of a public notice in a newspaper, locality newspaper, or qualified publication may not exceed the lowest classified advertising rate charged to advertisers by the newspaper, locality newspaper, or qualified publication for comparable use of the same amount of space for other purposes and must include all multiple insertion discounts extended to the newspaper's, locality newspaper's, or qualified publication's other advertisers.

An additional charge of fifty percent (50%) shall be allowed for the publication of all public notice advertising containing rule or tabular work.

(c) All public notice advertisements shall be set in solid type that is at least 7 point type, without any leads or other devices for increasing space. All public notice advertisements shall be headed by not more than two (2) lines, neither of which shall total more than four (4) solid lines of the type in which the body of the advertisement is set. Public notice advertisements may be submitted by an appointed or elected official or a governmental agency to a newspaper, **locality newspaper**, or qualified publication in electronic form, if the newspaper, **locality newspaper**, or qualified publication is equipped to accept information in compatible electronic form.

(d) Each newspaper, **locality newspaper**, or qualified publication publishing public notice advertising shall submit proof of publication and claim for payment in duplicate on each public notice advertisement published. For each additional proof of publication required by a public official, a charge of one dollar (\$1) per copy shall be allowed each newspaper, **locality newspaper**, or qualified publication furnishing proof of publication.

(e) The circulation of a newspaper, **locality newspaper**, or qualified publication is determined as follows:

(1) For a newspaper, by the circulation stated on line 10.C. (Total Paid and/or Requested Circulation of Single Issue Published Nearest to Filing Date) of the Statement of Ownership, Management and Circulation required by 39 U.S.C. 3685 that was filed during the previous year.

(2) For a locality newspaper, by a verified affidavit filed with each agency, department, or office of the political subdivision that has public notices the locality newspaper wants to publish. The affidavit must:

(A) be filed with the agency, department, or office of the



**political subdivision before January 1 of each year; and
(B) attest to the circulation of the locality newspaper for the issue published nearest to October 1 of the previous year, as determined by an independent audit of the locality newspaper performed for the previous year.**

(2) (3) For a qualified publication, by a verified affidavit filed with each governmental agency that has public notices the qualified publication wants to publish. The affidavit must:

(A) be filed with the governmental agency before January 1 of each year; and

(B) attest to the circulation of the qualified publication for the issue published nearest to October 1 of the previous year.

SECTION 4. IC 5-3-1-1.5, AS ADDED BY P.L.141-2009, SECTION 2, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2015]: Sec. 1.5. (a) This section applies ~~after June 30, 2009~~, to a notice that must be published in accordance with this chapter.

(b) If a newspaper **or locality newspaper** maintains an Internet web site, a notice that is published in the newspaper **or locality newspaper** must also be posted on the ~~newspaper's~~ web site **of the newspaper or locality newspaper**. The notice must appear on the web site on the same day the notice appears in the newspaper **or locality newspaper**.

(c) The state board of accounts shall develop a standard form for notices posted on a newspaper's **or locality newspaper's** Internet web site.

(d) A newspaper **or locality newspaper** may not charge a fee for posting a notice on the newspaper's **or locality newspaper's** Internet web site under this section.

SECTION 5. IC 5-3-1-2, AS AMENDED BY SEA 530-2015, SECTION 2, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2015]: Sec. 2. (a) This section applies only when notice of an event is required to be given by publication in accordance with this chapter.

(b) If the event is a public hearing or meeting concerning any matter not specifically mentioned in subsection (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h), or (i), notice shall be published one (1) time, at least ten (10) days before the date of the hearing or meeting.

(c) If the event is an election, notice shall be published one (1) time, at least ten (10) days before the date of the election.

(d) If the event is a sale of bonds, notes, or warrants, notice shall be published two (2) times, at least one (1) week apart, with:

(1) the first publication made at least fifteen (15) days before the date of the sale; and



(2) the second publication made at least three (3) days before the date of the sale.

(e) If the event is the receiving of bids, notice shall be published two (2) times, at least one (1) week apart, with the second publication made at least seven (7) days before the date the bids will be received.

(f) If the event is the establishment of a cumulative or sinking fund, notice of the proposal and of the public hearing that is required to be held by the political subdivision shall be published two (2) times, at least one (1) week apart, with the second publication made at least three (3) days before the date of the hearing.

(g) If the event is the submission of a proposal adopted by a political subdivision for a cumulative or sinking fund for the approval of the department of local government finance, the notice of the submission shall be published one (1) time. The political subdivision shall publish the notice when directed to do so by the department of local government finance.

(h) If the event is the required publication of an ordinance, notice of the passage of the ordinance shall be published one (1) time within thirty (30) days after the passage of the ordinance.

(i) If the event is one about which notice is required to be published after the event, notice shall be published one (1) time within thirty (30) days after the date of the event.

(j) If any officer charged with the duty of publishing any notice required by law is unable to procure ~~advertisement:~~ **publication of the notice:**

(1) at the price fixed by law;

(2) because ~~the newspaper all:~~

(A) newspapers; and

(B) locality newspapers;

~~refuses that are qualified to publish the notice refuse to publish the advertisement; notice; or~~

(3) because the ~~newspaper refuses~~ **newspapers or locality newspapers referred to in subdivision (2) refuse to post the advertisement notice on the newspaper's newspapers' or locality newspapers' Internet web site (if required under section 1.5 of this chapter);**

it is sufficient for the officer to post printed notices in three (3) prominent places in the political subdivision, instead of publication of the notice in newspapers **or locality newspapers** and on an Internet web site (if required under section 1.5 of this chapter).

SECTION 6. IC 5-3-1-4, AS AMENDED BY P.L.141-2009, SECTION 5, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE



JULY 1, 2015]: Sec. 4. (a) Whenever officers of a political subdivision are required to publish a notice affecting the political subdivision, they shall publish the notice in two (2) newspapers published in the political subdivision.

(b) This subsection applies to notices published by county officers. If there is only one (1) newspaper published in the county, then publication in that newspaper alone is sufficient.

(c) This subsection applies to notices published by city, town, or school corporation officers. If there is only one (1) newspaper published in the municipality or school corporation, then publication in that newspaper alone is sufficient. If no newspaper is published in the municipality or school corporation, then publication **of the notice** shall be made in **one (1) of the following**:

(1) A locality newspaper located within the municipality or school corporation.

(2) A newspaper published in the county in which the municipality or school corporation is located and that circulates within the municipality or school corporation.

(d) This subsection applies to notices published by officers of political subdivisions not covered by subsection (a) or (b). If there is only one (1) newspaper published in the political subdivision, then the notice shall be published in that newspaper. If no newspaper is published in the political subdivision, then publication **of the notice** shall be made in **one (1) of the following**:

(1) A locality newspaper located within the municipality or school corporation.

(2) A newspaper published in the county and that circulates within the political subdivision.

(e) This subsection applies to a political subdivision, including a city, town, or school corporation. Notwithstanding any other law, if a political subdivision has territory in more than one (1) county, public notices that are required by law or ordered to be published must be given as follows:

(1) By publication in two (2) newspapers, published within the boundaries of the political subdivision.

(2) If only one (1) newspaper is published within the boundaries of the political subdivision, by publication **of the notice** in that newspaper and **in one (1) of the following**:

(A) A locality newspaper located within the political subdivision.

(B) In some other another newspaper:

~~(A)~~ (i) published in any county in which the political



subdivision extends; and

~~(B)~~ **(ii)** that has a general circulation in the political subdivision.

(3) If no newspaper is published within the boundaries of the political subdivision, by ~~publication~~ **publishing the notice** in two

(2) publications, consisting of either or both of the following:

(A) A locality newspaper located within the political subdivision.

(B) A newspapers newspaper that:

~~(A)~~ **(i)** ~~are~~ **is** published in any counties into which the political subdivision extends; and

~~(B)~~ **(ii)** ~~have~~ **has** a general circulation in the political subdivision.

(4) If only one (1) newspaper is published in any of the counties into which the political subdivision extends, by publication **of the notice in one (1) of the following:**

(A) A locality newspaper located within the political subdivision.

(B) in that The newspaper published in the county if it the newspaper circulates within the political subdivision.

(f) A political subdivision may, in its discretion, publish public notices in a qualified publication or additional newspapers **or locality newspapers** to provide supplementary notification to the public. The cost of publishing supplementary notification is a proper expenditure of the political subdivision.

SECTION 7. IC 5-14-3-2, AS AMENDED BY P.L.248-2013, SECTION 2, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2015]: Sec. 2. (a) The definitions set forth in this section apply throughout this chapter.

(b) "Computer processing time" means the amount of time a computer takes to process a command or script to extract or copy electronically stored data that is the subject of a public records request.

~~(b)~~ **(c)** "Copy" includes transcribing by handwriting, photocopying, xerography, duplicating machine, duplicating electronically stored data onto a disk, tape, drum, or any other medium of electronic data storage, and reproducing by any other means.

~~(c)~~ **(d)** "Criminal intelligence information" means data that has been evaluated to determine that the data is relevant to:

(1) the identification of; and

(2) the criminal activity engaged in by;

an individual who or organization that is reasonably suspected of



involvement in criminal activity.

~~(d)~~ **(e)** "Direct cost" means one hundred five percent (105%) of the sum of the cost of:

- (1) the initial development of a program, if any;
- (2) the labor required to retrieve electronically stored data; and
- (3) any medium used for electronic output;

for providing a duplicate of electronically stored data onto a disk, tape, drum, or other medium of electronic data retrieval under section 8(g) of this chapter, or for reprogramming a computer system under section 6(c) of this chapter.

~~(e)~~ **(f)** "Electronic map" means copyrighted data provided by a public agency from an electronic geographic information system.

~~(f)~~ **(g)** "Enhanced access" means the inspection of a public record by a person other than a governmental entity and that:

- (1) is by means of an electronic device other than an electronic device provided by a public agency in the office of the public agency; or
- (2) requires the compilation or creation of a list or report that does not result in the permanent electronic storage of the information.

~~(g)~~ **(h)** "Facsimile machine" means a machine that electronically transmits exact images through connection with a telephone network.

~~(h)~~ **(i)** "Inspect" includes the right to do the following:

- (1) Manually transcribe and make notes, abstracts, or memoranda.
- (2) In the case of tape recordings or other aural public records, to listen and manually transcribe or duplicate, or make notes, abstracts, or other memoranda from them.
- (3) In the case of public records available:
 - (A) by enhanced access under section 3.5 of this chapter; or
 - (B) to a governmental entity under section 3(c)(2) of this chapter;

to examine and copy the public records by use of an electronic device.

- (4) In the case of electronically stored data, to manually transcribe and make notes, abstracts, or memoranda or to duplicate the data onto a disk, tape, drum, or any other medium of electronic storage.

~~(i)~~ **(j)** "Investigatory record" means information compiled in the course of the investigation of a crime.

~~(j)~~ **(k)** "Offender" means a person confined in a penal institution as the result of the conviction for a crime.

~~(k)~~ **(l)** "Patient" has the meaning set out in IC 16-18-2-272(d).

~~(l)~~ **(m)** "Person" means an individual, a corporation, a limited



liability company, a partnership, an unincorporated association, or a governmental entity.

~~(m)~~ (n) "Provider" has the meaning set out in IC 16-18-2-295(b) and includes employees of the state department of health or local boards of health who create patient records at the request of another provider or who are social workers and create records concerning the family background of children who may need assistance.

~~(m)~~ (o) "Public agency", except as provided in section 2.1 of this chapter, means the following:

- (1) Any board, commission, department, division, bureau, committee, agency, office, instrumentality, or authority, by whatever name designated, exercising any part of the executive, administrative, judicial, or legislative power of the state.
- (2) Any:
 - (A) county, township, school corporation, city, or town, or any board, commission, department, division, bureau, committee, office, instrumentality, or authority of any county, township, school corporation, city, or town;
 - (B) political subdivision (as defined by IC 36-1-2-13); or
 - (C) other entity, or any office thereof, by whatever name designated, exercising in a limited geographical area the executive, administrative, judicial, or legislative power of the state or a delegated local governmental power.
- (3) Any entity or office that is subject to:
 - (A) budget review by either the department of local government finance or the governing body of a county, city, town, township, or school corporation; or
 - (B) an audit by the state board of accounts that is required by statute, rule, or regulation.
- (4) Any building corporation of a political subdivision that issues bonds for the purpose of constructing public facilities.
- (5) Any advisory commission, committee, or body created by statute, ordinance, or executive order to advise the governing body of a public agency, except medical staffs or the committees of any such staff.
- (6) Any law enforcement agency, which means an agency or a department of any level of government that engages in the investigation, apprehension, arrest, or prosecution of alleged criminal offenders, such as the state police department, the police or sheriff's department of a political subdivision, prosecuting attorneys, members of the excise police division of the alcohol and tobacco commission, conservation officers of the department



of natural resources, gaming agents of the Indiana gaming commission, gaming control officers of the Indiana gaming commission, and the security division of the state lottery commission.

(7) Any license branch staffed by employees of the bureau of motor vehicles commission under IC 9-16.

(8) The state lottery commission established by IC 4-30-3-1, including any department, division, or office of the commission.

(9) The Indiana gaming commission established under IC 4-33, including any department, division, or office of the commission.

(10) The Indiana horse racing commission established by IC 4-31, including any department, division, or office of the commission.

~~(o)~~ **(p)** "Public record" means any writing, paper, report, study, map, photograph, book, card, tape recording, or other material that is created, received, retained, maintained, or filed by or with a public agency and which is generated on paper, paper substitutes, photographic media, chemically based media, magnetic or machine readable media, electronically stored data, or any other material, regardless of form or characteristics.

~~(p)~~ **(q)** "Standard-sized documents" includes all documents that can be mechanically reproduced (without mechanical reduction) on paper sized eight and one-half (8 1/2) inches by eleven (11) inches or eight and one-half (8 1/2) inches by fourteen (14) inches.

~~(q)~~ **(r)** "Trade secret" has the meaning set forth in IC 24-2-3-2.

~~(r)~~ **(s)** "Work product of an attorney" means information compiled by an attorney in reasonable anticipation of litigation. The term includes the attorney's:

- (1) notes and statements taken during interviews of prospective witnesses; and
- (2) legal research or records, correspondence, reports, or memoranda to the extent that each contains the attorney's opinions, theories, or conclusions.

This definition does not restrict the application of any exception under section 4 of this chapter.

SECTION 8. IC 5-14-3-3, AS AMENDED BY P.L.134-2012, SECTION 17, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2015]: Sec. 3. (a) Any person may inspect and copy the public records of any public agency during the regular business hours of the agency, except as provided in section 4 of this chapter. A request for inspection or copying must:

- (1) identify with reasonable particularity the record being requested; and



(2) be, at the discretion of the agency, in writing on or in a form provided by the agency.

No request may be denied because the person making the request refuses to state the purpose of the request, unless such condition is required by other applicable statute.

(b) A public agency may not deny or interfere with the exercise of the right stated in subsection (a). Within a reasonable time after the request is received by the agency, the public agency shall either:

- (1) provide the requested copies to the person making the request; or
- (2) allow the person to make copies:
 - (A) on the agency's equipment; or
 - (B) on the person's own equipment.

(c) Notwithstanding subsections (a) and (b), a public agency may or may not do the following:

- (1) In accordance with a contract described in section 3.5 of this chapter, permit a person to inspect and copy through the use of enhanced access public records containing information owned by or entrusted to the public agency.
- (2) Permit a governmental entity to use an electronic device to inspect and copy public records containing information owned by or entrusted to the public agency.

(d) Except as provided in subsection (e), a public agency that maintains or contracts for the maintenance of public records in an electronic data storage system shall make reasonable efforts to provide to a person making a request a copy of all disclosable data contained in the records on paper, disk, tape, drum, or any other method of electronic retrieval if the medium requested is compatible with the agency's data storage system. This subsection does not apply to an electronic map.

(e) A state agency may adopt a rule under IC 4-22-2, and a political subdivision may enact an ordinance, prescribing the conditions under which a person who receives information on disk or tape under subsection (d) may or may not use the information for commercial purposes, including to sell, advertise, or solicit the purchase of merchandise, goods, or services, or sell, loan, give away, or otherwise deliver the information obtained by the request to any other person for these purposes. Use of information received under subsection (d) in connection with the preparation or publication of news, for nonprofit activities, or for academic research is not prohibited. A person who uses information in a manner contrary to a rule or ordinance adopted under this subsection may be prohibited by the state agency or political



subdivision from obtaining a copy or any further data under subsection (d).

(f) Notwithstanding the other provisions of this section, a public agency is not required to create or provide copies of lists of names and addresses (including electronic mail account addresses) unless the public agency is required to publish such lists and disseminate them to the public under a statute. However, if a public agency has created a list of names and addresses (excluding electronic mail account addresses) it must permit a person to inspect and make memoranda abstracts from the list unless access to the list is prohibited by law. The lists of names and addresses (including electronic mail account addresses) described in subdivisions (1) through (3) may not be disclosed by public agencies to any individual or entity for political purposes and may not be used by any individual or entity for political purposes. In addition, the lists of names and addresses (including electronic mail account addresses) described in subdivisions (1) through (3) may not be disclosed by public agencies to commercial entities for commercial purposes and may not be used by commercial entities for commercial purposes. The prohibition in this subsection against the disclosure of lists for political or commercial purposes applies to the following lists of names and addresses (including electronic mail account addresses):

- (1) A list of employees of a public agency.
- (2) A list of persons attending conferences or meetings at a state educational institution or of persons involved in programs or activities conducted or supervised by the state educational institution.
- (3) A list of students who are enrolled in a public school corporation if the governing body of the public school corporation adopts a policy:
 - (A) with respect to disclosure related to a commercial purpose, prohibiting the disclosure of the list to commercial entities for commercial purposes;
 - (B) with respect to disclosure related to a commercial purpose, specifying the classes or categories of commercial entities to which the list may not be disclosed or by which the list may not be used for commercial purposes; or
 - (C) with respect to disclosure related to a political purpose, prohibiting the disclosure of the list to individuals and entities for political purposes.

A policy adopted under subdivision (3)(A) or (3)(B) must be uniform and may not discriminate among similarly situated commercial entities.



For purposes of this subsection, "political purposes" means influencing the election of a candidate for federal, state, legislative, local, or school board office or the outcome of a public question or attempting to solicit a contribution to influence the election of a candidate for federal, state, legislative, local, or school board office or the outcome of a public question.

(g) A public agency may not enter into or renew a contract or an obligation:

- (1) for the storage or copying of public records; or
- (2) that requires the public to obtain a license or pay copyright royalties for obtaining the right to inspect and copy the records unless otherwise provided by applicable statute;

if the contract, obligation, license, or copyright unreasonably impairs the right of the public to inspect and copy the agency's public records.

(h) If this section conflicts with IC 3-7, the provisions of IC 3-7 apply.

(i) This subsection applies to a public record that is in an electronic format. This subsection does not apply to a public record recorded in the office of the county recorder. Subject to section 4 of this chapter, a public agency shall provide a public record in electronic form or in paper form, at the option of the person making the request for a public record. However, this subsection does not require a public agency to change the format of a public record.

SECTION 9. IC 5-14-3-8, AS AMENDED BY P.L.16-2008, SECTION 1, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2015]: Sec. 8. (a) For the purposes of this section, "state agency" has the meaning set forth in IC 4-13-1-1.

(b) Except as provided in this section, a public agency may not charge any fee under this chapter **for the following:**

- (1) **For a person to inspect a public record.** ~~or~~
- (2) **For a person to search for a public record.**
- (3) **For the public agency to search for a public record, if the search does not exceed two (2) hours.**
- ~~(2)~~ (4) **For the public agency to search for, examine or review a record to determine whether the record may be disclosed.**
- (5) **For the public agency to transmit an electronic copy of a public record by electronic mail. However, a public agency may charge a fee for a public record transmitted by electronic mail if the fee for the public record is authorized under:**

- (A) subsection (f) or (j); or
- (B) section 6(c) of this chapter.



(c) The Indiana department of administration shall establish a uniform copying fee for the copying of one (1) page of a standard-sized document by state agencies. The fee may not exceed the average cost of copying records by state agencies or ten cents (\$0.10) per page, whichever is greater. A state agency may not collect more than the uniform copying fee for providing a copy of a public record. However, a state agency shall establish and collect a reasonable fee for copying nonstandard-sized documents.

(d) This subsection applies to a public agency that is not a state agency. The fiscal body (as defined in IC 36-1-2-6) of the public agency, or the governing body, if there is no fiscal body, shall establish a fee schedule for the certification or copying of documents. The fee for certification of documents may not exceed five dollars (\$5) per document. The fee for copying documents may not exceed the greater of:

- (1) ten cents (\$0.10) per page for copies that are not color copies or twenty-five cents (\$0.25) per page for color copies; or
- (2) the actual cost to the agency of copying the document.

As used in this subsection, "actual cost" means the cost of paper and the per-page cost for use of copying or facsimile equipment and does not include labor costs or overhead costs. A fee established under this subsection must be uniform throughout the public agency and uniform to all purchasers.

(e) If:

- (1) a person is entitled to a copy of a public record under this chapter; and
- (2) the public agency which is in possession of the record has reasonable access to a machine capable of reproducing the public record;

the public agency must provide at least one (1) copy of the public record to the person. However, if a public agency does not have reasonable access to a machine capable of reproducing the record or if the person cannot reproduce the record by use of enhanced access under section 3.5 of this chapter, the person is only entitled to inspect and manually transcribe the record. A public agency may require that the payment for **search and** copying costs be made in advance.

(f) Notwithstanding subsection ~~(b)~~; **(b)(1), (b)(2), (b)(3), (c), (d), (g), (h), or (i)**, a public agency shall collect any certification, copying, facsimile machine transmission, or search fee that is specified by statute or is ordered by a court. **Notwithstanding subsection (b)(4), a public agency shall collect any certification or search fee that is specified by statute or is ordered by a court.**



(g) Except as provided by subsection (h), for providing a duplicate of a computer tape, computer disc, microfilm, or similar or analogous record system containing information owned by the public agency or entrusted to it, a public agency may charge a fee, uniform to all purchasers, that does not exceed the sum of the following:

- (1) The agency's direct cost of supplying the information in that form.
- (2) The standard cost for selling the same information to the public in the form of a publication if the agency has published the information and made the publication available for sale.
- (3) In the case of the legislative services agency, a reasonable percentage of the agency's direct cost of maintaining the system in which the information is stored. However, the amount charged by the legislative services agency under this subdivision may not exceed the sum of the amounts it may charge under subdivisions (1) and (2).

(h) This subsection applies to the fee charged by a public agency for providing enhanced access to a public record. A public agency may charge any reasonable fee agreed on in the contract under section 3.5 of this chapter for providing enhanced access to public records.

(i) This subsection applies to the fee charged by a public agency for permitting a governmental entity to inspect public records by means of an electronic device. A public agency may charge any reasonable fee for the inspection of public records under this subsection, or the public agency may waive any fee for the inspection.

(j) Except as provided in subsection (k), a public agency may charge a fee, uniform to all purchasers, for providing an electronic map that is based upon a reasonable percentage of the agency's direct cost of maintaining, upgrading, and enhancing the electronic map and for the direct cost of supplying the electronic map in the form requested by the purchaser. If the public agency is within a political subdivision having a fiscal body, the fee is subject to the approval of the fiscal body of the political subdivision.

(k) The fee charged by a public agency under subsection (j) to cover costs for maintaining, upgrading, and enhancing an electronic map may be waived by the public agency if the electronic map for which the fee is charged will be used for a noncommercial purpose, including the following:

- (1) Public agency program support.
- (2) Nonprofit activities.
- (3) Journalism.
- (4) Academic research.



(l) This subsection applies to a public agency that charges a fee for the public agency to search for a public record. A public agency may not charge a fee for the first two (2) hours required to search for a record. A public agency may charge a search fee for any time in excess of two (2) hours. If the public agency charges a search fee, the agency shall charge an hourly fee that does not exceed the lesser of:

- (1) the hourly rate of the person making the search; or**
- (2) twenty dollars (\$20) per hour.**

A public agency charging an hourly fee under this subsection for searching for a record may charge only for time that the person making the search actually spends in searching for the record. A public agency may not charge for computer processing time and may not establish a minimum fee for searching for a record. A public agency must make a good faith effort to complete a search for a record within a reasonable time in order to minimize the amount of a search fee. The fee shall be prorated to reflect any search time of less than one (1) hour. If a fee is charged by a public agency under subsection (g), (h), (i), or (j) for a public record, the public agency may not charge a fee for searching for the record under this subsection. A search fee collected by a department, an agency, or an office of a county, city, town, or township shall be deposited in the general fund of the county, city, town, or township.

SECTION 10. IC 5-14-3.7-3, AS AMENDED BY P.L.84-2014, SECTION 3, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JANUARY 1, 2016]: Sec. 3. (a) The department, working with the office of technology established by IC 4-13.1-2-1 or another organization that is part of a state educational institution, the state board of accounts established by IC 5-11-1-1, the department of local government finance established under IC 6-1.1-30-1.1, and the office of management and budget established by IC 4-3-22-3, shall post on the Indiana transparency Internet web site a data base that lists expenditures and fund balances, including expenditures for contracts, grants, and leases, for public schools. The web site must be electronically searchable by the public.

(b) The data base must include for public schools:

- (1) the amount, date, payer, and payee of expenditures;
 - (2) a listing of expenditures **by: specifically identifying those for:**
 - (A) personal services;
 - (B) other operating expenses or ~~(C)~~ total operating expenses;
- and**



- (C) debt service, including lease payments, related to debt;**
 (3) a listing of fund balances, **specifically identifying balances in funds that are being used for accumulation of money for future capital needs;**
 (4) a listing of real and personal property owned by the public school;
 (5) the report required under IC 6-1.1-33.5-7; and
 (6) information for evaluating the fiscal health of each school corporation in the format required by section 16(b) of this chapter.

SECTION 11. IC 5-14-3.8-3, AS AMENDED BY P.L.84-2014, SECTION 5, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JANUARY 1, 2016]: Sec. 3. The department, working with the office of technology established by IC 4-13.1-2-1, or another organization that is part of a state educational institution, the office of management and budget established by IC 4-3-22-3, and the state board of accounts established by IC 5-11-1-1, shall post on the Indiana transparency Internet web site the following:

- (1) The financial reports required by IC 5-11-1-4.
- (2) The report on expenditures per capita prepared under IC 6-1.1-33.5-7.
- (3) A listing of the property tax rates certified by the department.
- (4) An index of audit reports prepared by the state board of accounts.
- (5) Local development agreement reports prepared under IC 4-33-23-10 and IC 4-33-23-17.
- (6) Information for evaluating the fiscal health of a political subdivision in the format required by section 8(b) of this chapter.
- (7) **A listing of expenditures specifically identifying those for:**
 - (A) personal services;**
 - (B) other operating expenses or total operating expenses;**
 - and**
 - (C) debt service, including lease payments, related to debt.**
- (8) **A listing of fund balances, specifically identifying balances in funds that are being used for accumulation of money for future capital needs.**
- (9) Any other financial information deemed appropriate by the department.

SECTION 12. IC 5-14-3.9 IS ADDED TO THE INDIANA CODE AS A NEW CHAPTER TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2015]:

Chapter 3.9. Financial and Operational Summary of a Political Subdivision



Sec. 1. As used in this chapter, "department" refers to the department of local government finance established by IC 6-1.1-30-1.1.

Sec. 2. As used in this chapter, "political subdivision" means a county, township, city, town, school corporation, library district, fire protection district, public transportation corporation, local hospital authority or corporation, local airport authority district, special service district, special taxing district, or other separate local governmental entity that may sue and be sued.

Sec. 3. As used in this chapter, "summary" means the financial and operational summary required by this chapter.

Sec. 4. This chapter applies only to a political subdivision that has an Internet web site. This chapter does not require a political subdivision to establish an Internet web site.

Sec. 5. (a) After July 31, 2016, the department shall publish an annual summary of each political subdivision on the Indiana transparency Internet web site on the dates determined by the department.

(b) A political subdivision shall prominently display on the main Internet web page of the political subdivision's Internet web site the link provided by the department to the Indiana transparency Internet web site established under IC 5-14-3.7.

Sec. 6. The department shall determine the information to be disclosed in the summary that the department considers necessary to reflect the financial condition and operations of the political subdivision, which may include the following:

- (1) Information disclosed under IC 5-14-3.7 or IC 5-14-3.8.
- (2) Total operating budget.
- (3) Approximate number of full-time and part-time employees.
- (4) Outstanding indebtedness and interest paid on indebtedness.
- (5) Disbursements.
- (6) Assessed valuation and tax rates.
- (7) Revenue from all sources.

Sec. 7. (a) Subject to the requirements of this section, the department shall determine the form of the summary, which must be presented in a manner that:

- (1) can be conveniently and easily accessed from a single web page; and
 - (2) is commonly known as an Internet dashboard.
- (b)** The summary must be in a form that is concise and



reasonably easy to understand.

Sec. 8. (a) This section applies only to a school corporation.

(b) The summary must include the educational performance information of each school in the school corporation. The department of education (established by IC 20-19-3-1) shall determine the contents of the educational performance information.

SECTION 13. IC 6-1.1-17-3, AS AMENDED BY P.L.183-2014, SECTION 20, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE UPON PASSAGE]: Sec. 3. (a) The proper officers of a political subdivision shall formulate its estimated budget and its proposed tax rate and tax levy on the form prescribed by the department of local government finance and approved by the state board of accounts. The political subdivision or appropriate fiscal body, if the political subdivision is subject to section 20 of this chapter, shall (before January 1, 2015) at least ten (10) days before the public hearing, give notice to taxpayers of:

- (1) the estimated budget;
- (2) the estimated maximum permissible levy;
- (3) the current and proposed tax levies of each fund; and
- (4) the amounts of excessive levy appeals to be requested.

The political subdivision or appropriate fiscal body shall also state the time and place at which the political subdivision or appropriate fiscal body will hold a public hearing on these the items. The political subdivision or appropriate fiscal body shall (before January 1, 2015) publish the notice twice in accordance with IC 5-3-1 with the first publication at least ten (10) days before the date fixed for the public hearing. The first publication must be before September 14, and the second publication must be before September 21 of the year. The political subdivision shall pay for the publishing of the notice. **listed in subdivision (1).** The political subdivision, **or appropriate fiscal body if the political subdivision is subject to section 20 of this chapter,** shall submit **this the following** information to the department's computer gateway before September 14 of each year and at least ten (10) days before the public hearing required by this subsection in the manner prescribed by the department:

- (1) The information required by the department concerning:**
 - (A) the estimated budget;**
 - (B) the estimated maximum permissible levy;**
 - (C) the current and proposed tax levies of each fund; and**
 - (D) the amounts of excessive levy appeals to be requested.**
- (2) Information concerning the date, time, and place at which**



the political subdivision or appropriate fiscal body will hold a public hearing on the items described in subdivision (1).

The department shall make this information available to taxpayers, at least ten (10) days before the public hearing, through its computer gateway and provide a telephone number through which taxpayers may request mailed copies of a political subdivision's information under this subsection. The department's computer gateway must allow a taxpayer to search for the information under this subsection by the taxpayer's address. The department shall review only the submission to the department's computer gateway for compliance with this section. **In addition, the political subdivision or appropriate fiscal body may also publish in one (1) or more newspapers the information required to be submitted to the department's computer gateway under this subsection. If the political subdivision or appropriate fiscal body also chooses to publish the information in a newspaper, the published information must also include the Internet address at which the official version of the information required to be submitted to the department's computer gateway is available and the telephone number through which taxpayers may request copies of that information. If a political subdivision or appropriate fiscal body publishes information in a newspaper as authorized under this subsection, the publication of the information is subject to the rates prescribed in IC 5-3-1-1.**

(b) For taxes due and payable in 2015 and 2016, each county shall publish a notice in accordance with IC 5-3-1 in two (2) newspapers published in the county stating the Internet address at which the information under subsection (a) is available and the telephone number through which taxpayers may request copies of a political subdivision's information under subsection (a). If only one (1) newspaper is published in the county, publication in that newspaper is sufficient. The department of local government finance shall prescribe the notice. Notice under this subsection shall be published before September 14. Counties may seek reimbursement from the political subdivisions within their legal boundaries for the cost of the notice required under this subsection. The actions under this subsection shall be completed in the manner prescribed by the department.

(c) The board of directors of a solid waste management district established under IC 13-21 or IC 13-9.5-2 (before its repeal) may conduct the public hearing required under subsection (a):

- (1) in any county of the solid waste management district; and
- (2) in accordance with the annual notice of meetings published under IC 13-21-5-2.



(d) The trustee of each township in the county shall estimate the amount necessary to meet the cost of township assistance in the township for the ensuing calendar year. The township board shall adopt with the township budget a tax rate sufficient to meet the estimated cost of township assistance. The taxes collected as a result of the tax rate adopted under this subsection are credited to the township assistance fund.

(e) A political subdivision for which any of the information under subsection (a) is not (before January 1, 2015) published and is not submitted to the department's computer gateway in the manner prescribed by the department shall have its most recent annual appropriations and annual tax levy continued for the ensuing budget year.

(f) If a political subdivision or appropriate fiscal body timely publishes (before January 1, 2015) and timely submits the information under subsection (a) but subsequently discovers the information contains a typographical error, the political subdivision or appropriate fiscal body may request permission from the department to submit amended information to the department's computer gateway and (before January 1, 2015) to publish the amended information. However, such a request must occur not later than seven (7) days before the public hearing held under subsection (a). Acknowledgment of the correction of an error shall be posted on the department's computer gateway and communicated by the political subdivision or appropriate fiscal body to the fiscal body of the county in which the political subdivision and appropriate fiscal body are located.

SECTION 14. IC 9-22-1-23, AS AMENDED BY P.L.125-2012, SECTION 125, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2015]: Sec. 23. (a) This section applies to a city, town, or county.

(b) Except as provided in subsection (c), if the person who owns or holds a lien upon a vehicle does not appear within twenty (20) days after the mailing of a notice or the notification made by electronic service under section 19 of this chapter, the unit may sell the vehicle or parts by either of the following methods:

- (1) The unit may sell the vehicle or parts to the highest bidder at a public sale. Notice of the sale shall be given under IC 5-3-1, except that only one (1) ~~newspaper~~ **insertion in an appropriate publication** one (1) week before the public sale is required.
- (2) The unit may sell the vehicle or part as unclaimed property under IC 36-1-11. The twenty (20) day period for the property to remain unclaimed is sufficient for a sale under this subdivision.



(c) This subsection applies to a consolidated city or county containing a consolidated city. If the person who owns or holds a lien upon a vehicle does not appear within fifteen (15) days after the mailing of a notice or the notification made by electronic service under section 19 of this chapter, the unit may sell the vehicle or parts by either of the following methods:

(1) The unit may sell the vehicle or parts to the highest bidder at a public sale. Notice of the sale shall be given under IC 5-3-1, except that only one (1) newspaper insertion one (1) week before the public sale is required.

(2) The unit may sell the vehicle or part as unclaimed property under IC 36-1-11. The fifteen (15) day period for the property to remain unclaimed is sufficient for a sale under this subdivision.

SECTION 15. IC 9-22-1.5-3, AS AMENDED BY SEA 7-2015, SECTION 6, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2015]: Sec. 3. (a) A property owner shall send notice of a mobile home described in section 2 of this chapter as follows:

(1) To the owner of the mobile home at the last known address of the owner as shown by:

(A) the records of the bureau; or

(B) if the unique serial number or special identification number assigned to the mobile home is removed or otherwise illegible, the records of the assessor of the county in which the mobile home is located.

If the property owner is unable to determine the address of the mobile home owner, the property owner may serve the mobile home owner by posting the notice on the mobile home.

(2) To:

(A) a lienholder with a perfected security interest in the mobile home; or

(B) any other person known to claim an interest in the mobile home;

as shown by the records of the bureau.

Notice under this subsection must include a description of the mobile home, the location of the mobile home, and a conspicuous statement that the mobile home is on the owner's property without the owner's permission. If the owner of a mobile home changes the owner's address from that maintained in the records of the bureau, the owner shall immediately notify the property owner of the new address.

(b) A property owner may provide notice under subsection (a) by the following methods:

(1) Certified mail, return receipt requested.



(2) Personal delivery.

(3) Electronic service under IC 9-22-1-19.

(c) If, before the ~~thirty (30)~~ **sixty (60)** day period described in section 2 of this chapter expires, the mobile home owner requests by certified mail, return receipt requested, additional time to remove the mobile home, the period described in section 2 of this chapter shall be extended by an additional thirty (30) days. The mobile home owner may only request one (1) thirty (30) day extension of time.

SECTION 16. IC 16-18-2-301 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2015]: Sec. 301. "Publish" or "published" or "cause to be published", for purposes of IC 16-22, means publication of notice in a ~~newspaper; or newspapers;~~ **an appropriate publication** in accordance with IC 5-3-1, unless otherwise specified.

SECTION 17. IC 20-48-4-2, AS ADDED BY P.L.2-2006, SECTION 171, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2015]: Sec. 2. (a) The board may authorize the trustee to issue township warrants or bonds to pay for the building or the proportional cost of it. The warrants or bonds:

- (1) may run for a period not exceeding fifteen (15) years;
- (2) may bear interest at any rate; and
- (3) shall be sold for not less than par.

The township trustee, before issuing the warrants or bonds, shall place a notice **in accordance with IC 5-3-1-4**, in at least one (1) ~~newspaper~~ **appropriate publication** announcing the sale of the bonds in at least one (1) issue a week for three (3) weeks. The notice must comply with IC 5-3-1 and must set forth the amount of bonds offered, the denomination, the period to run, the rate of interest, and the date, place, and time of selling. The township board shall attend the bond sale and must concur in the sale before the bonds are sold.

(b) The board shall annually levy sufficient taxes each year to pay at least one-fifteenth (1/15) of the warrants or bonds, including interest, and the trustee shall apply the annual tax to the payment of the warrants or bonds each year.

(c) A debt of the township may not be created except by the township board in the manner specified in this section. The board may bring an action in the name of the state against the bond of a trustee to recover for the use of the township funds expended in the unauthorized payment of a debt. The board may appropriate and the township trustee shall pay from township funds a reasonable sum for attorney's fees for this purpose.

(d) If a taxpayer serves the board with a written demand that the



board bring an action as described in subsection (c), and after thirty (30) days the board has not brought an action, a taxpayer may bring an action to recover for the use of the township funds expended in the unauthorized payment of a debt. An action brought under this subsection shall be brought in the name of the state.

SECTION 18. IC 36-12-5-3, AS AMENDED BY P.L.13-2013, SECTION 156, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2015]: Sec. 3. (a) The library board of a public library may file with the township trustee and legislative body a proposal of expansion and an intent to file a petition for acceptance of the proposal of expansion. Not later than ten (10) days after the filing, the township trustee shall publish notice of the proposal of expansion in the manner provided in IC 5-3-1. **Publication of the notice must be in accordance with IC 5-3-1-4, in a newspaper an appropriate publication** of general circulation in the township. Beginning the first day after the notice is published, and during the period that ends sixty (60) days after the date of the publication of the notice, an individual who is a registered voter of the affected township or part of the affected township subject to expansion may sign one (1) or both of the following:

- (1) A petition for acceptance of the proposal of expansion that states that the registered voter is in favor of the establishment of an expanded library district.
- (2) A remonstrance in opposition to the proposal of expansion that states that the registered voter is opposed to the establishment of an expanded library district.

(b) A registered voter of the township or part of the township may file a petition or a remonstrance, if any, with the clerk of the circuit court in the county where the township is located. A petition for acceptance of the proposal of expansion must be signed by at least twenty percent (20%) of the registered voters of the township, or part of the township, as determined by the most recent general election.

(c) The following apply to a petition that is filed under this section or a remonstrance that is filed under subsection (b):

- (1) The petition or remonstrance must show the following:
 - (A) The date on which each individual signed the petition or remonstrance.
 - (B) The residence of each individual on the date the individual signed the petition or remonstrance.
- (2) The petition or remonstrance must include an affidavit of the individual circulating the petition or remonstrance, stating that each signature on the petition or remonstrance:



- (A) was affixed in the individual's presence; and
 - (B) is the true signature of the individual who signed the petition or remonstrance.
- (3) Several copies of the petition or remonstrance may be executed. The total of the copies constitute a petition or remonstrance. A copy must include an affidavit described in subdivision (2). A signer may file the petition or remonstrance, or a copy of the petition or remonstrance. All copies constituting a petition or remonstrance must be filed on the same day.
- (4) The clerk of the circuit court in the county in which the township is located shall do the following:
- (A) If a name appears more than one (1) time on a petition or on a remonstrance, the clerk must strike any duplicates of the name until the name appears only one (1) time on a petition or a remonstrance, or both, if the individual signed both a petition and a remonstrance.
 - (B) Strike the name from either the petition or the remonstrance of an individual who:
 - (i) signed both the petition and the remonstrance; and
 - (ii) personally, in the clerk's office, makes a voluntary written and signed request for the clerk to strike the individual's name from the petition or the remonstrance.
 - (C) Certify the number of signatures on the petition and on any remonstrance that:
 - (i) are not duplicates; and
 - (ii) represent individuals who are registered voters in the township or the part of the township on the day the individuals signed the petition or remonstrance.
- The clerk of the circuit court may only strike an individual's name from a petition or a remonstrance as set forth in clauses (A) and (B).
- (d) The clerk of the circuit court shall complete the certification required under subsection (c) not more than fifteen (15) days after the petition or remonstrance is filed. The clerk shall:
- (1) establish a record of certification in the clerk's office; and
 - (2) file the original petition, the original remonstrance, if any, and a copy of the clerk's certification with the legislative body.

SECTION 19. An emergency is declared for this act.



President of the Senate

President Pro Tempore

Speaker of the House of Representatives

Governor of the State of Indiana

Date: _____ Time: _____

