Indiana

Overall Ranking: Top Tier

Indiana Research Facility Protection Law

IND. CODE § 35-43-1-2 (2010). Criminal mischief; operator's permit or license

Sec. 2. (a) A person who:

(1) recklessly, knowingly, or intentionally damages or defaces property of another person without the other person's consent; or

(2) knowingly or intentionally causes another to suffer pecuniary loss by deception or by an expression of intention to injure another person or to damage the property or to impair the rights of another person;

commits criminal mischief, a Class B misdemeanor. However, the offense is:

(B) a Class D felony if:
(i) the pecuniary loss is at least two thousand five hundred dollars ($2,500);
...
(v) the damage causes substantial interruption or impairment of work conducted in a scientific research facility;

Indiana Animal Cruelty Law

**IND. CODE § 35-46-3-5 (2010). Exceptions from chapter; electrocution.**

(a) Except as provided in subsections (b) through (c), this chapter does not apply to the following:

(1) Fishing, hunting, trapping, or other conduct authorized under IC 14-22.

(2) Conduct authorized under IC 15-20-2.

(3) Veterinary practices authorized by standards adopted under IC 25-38.1-2-14.

(4) Conduct authorized by a local ordinance.

(5) Acceptable farm management practices.

(6) Conduct authorized by IC 15-17, and rules adopted under IC 15-17 for state or federally inspected livestock slaughtering facilities and state or federal animal disease control programs.

(7) A research facility registered with the United States Department of Agriculture under the federal Animal Welfare Act (7 U.S.C. 2131 et seq.).

(8) Destruction of a vertebrate defined as a pest under IC 15-16-5-24.

(9) Destruction of or injury to a fish.

(10) Destruction of a vertebrate animal that is:

    (A) endangering, harassing, or threatening livestock or a domestic animal; or

    (B) destroying or damaging a person's property.

(11) Destruction of an animal by an animal control program, including an animal control facility, an animal shelter, or a humane society.
(12) Destruction of an injured or ill animal by an individual to prevent the animal from prolonged suffering.

(13) Conduct not resulting in serious injury or illness to the animal that is incidental to exhibiting an animal for show, competition, or display, or that is incidental to transporting the animal for show, competition, or display.

(14) Parking an animal.

(15) Humane destruction of an animal that the person owns.

(b) Section 1 of this chapter applies to conduct described in subsection (a).

(c) Destruction of an animal by electrocution is authorized under this section only if it is conducted by a person who is engaged in an acceptable farm management practice, by a research facility registered with the United States Department of Agriculture under the Animal Welfare Act, or for the animal disease diagnostic laboratory established under IC 21-46-3-1, a research facility licensed by the United States Department of Agriculture, a college, or a university.

**IND. CODE § 35-46-3-15 (2010). Destruction of animal by decompression chamber or electrocution.**

(a) This section does not apply to the following:

(1) A state or federally inspected livestock slaughtering facility (for conduct authorized by IC 15-17-5 and rules adopted under that chapter).

(2) An animal disease diagnostic laboratory established under IC 21-46-3-1.

(3) A postsecondary educational institution.

(4) A research facility licensed by the United States Department of Agriculture.

(b) As used in this section, “animal” has the meaning set forth in IC 35-46-3-3.

(c) A person who knowingly or intentionally destroys or authorizes the destruction of an animal by:

(1) placing the animal in a decompression chamber and lowering the pressure of or the oxygen content in the air surrounding the animal; or

(2) electrocution;

commits a Class B misdemeanor.
Indiana Public Records Law

IND. CODE § 5-14-3-3 (2010). Right to inspect and copy public agency records; electronic data storage; use of information for commercial purposes; contracts; lists of names and addresses.

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.

IND. CODE § 5-14-3-4 (2010). Records excepted from disclosure requirements; names and addresses; time limitations; destruction of records.

Sec. 4.

(a) The following public records are excepted from section 3 of this chapter and may not be disclosed by a public agency, unless access to the records is specifically required by a state or federal statute or is ordered by a court under the rules of discovery:

... 

(6) Information concerning research, including actual research documents, conducted under the auspices of a state educational institution, including information:

(A) concerning any negotiations made with respect to the research; and

(B) received from another party involved in the research.

Indiana Harassment Law


Sec. 1. (a) A person who communicates a threat to another person, with the intent:

(1) that the other person engage in conduct against the other person's will;
(2) that the other person be placed in fear of retaliation for a prior lawful act; or

(3) of causing:

(A) a dwelling, a building, or another structure; or

(B) a vehicle;

to be evacuated;

commits intimidation, a Class A misdemeanor.

(b) However, the offense is a:

(1) Class D felony if:

(A) the threat is to commit a forcible felony;

(B) the person to whom the threat is communicated:

(i) is a law enforcement officer;

(ii) is a judge or bailiff of any court;

(iii) is a witness (or the spouse or child of a witness) in any pending criminal proceeding against the person making the threat;

(iv) is an employee of a school corporation;

(v) is a community policing volunteer;

(vi) is an employee of a court;

(vii) is an employee of a probation department; or

(viii) is an employee of a community corrections program.

(C) the person has a prior unrelated conviction for an offense under this section concerning the same victim; or

(D) the threat is communicated using property, including electronic equipment or systems, of a school corporation or other governmental entity; and
(2) Class C felony if, while committing it, the person draws or uses a deadly weapon.

(c) “Threat” means an expression, by words or action, of an intention to:

(1) unlawfully injure the person threatened or another person, or damage property;
(2) unlawfully subject a person to physical confinement or restraint;
(3) commit a crime;
(4) unlawfully withhold official action, or cause such withholding;
(5) unlawfully withhold testimony or information with respect to another person’s legal claim or defense, except for a reasonable claim for witness fees or expenses;
(6) expose the person threatened to hatred, contempt, disgrace, or ridicule;
(7) falsely harm the credit or business reputation of the person threatened; or
(8) cause the evacuation of a dwelling, a building, another structure, or a vehicle.


Sec. 2. (a) A person who, with intent to harass, annoy, or alarm another person but with no intent of legitimate communication:

(1) makes a telephone call, whether or not a conversation ensues;
(2) communicates with a person by telegraph, mail, or other form of written communication;
(3) transmits an obscene message, or indecent or profane words, on a Citizens Radio Service channel; or
(4) uses a computer network (as defined in IC 35-43-2-3(a)) or other form of electronic communication to:

(A) communicate with a person; or

(B) transmit an obscene message or indecent or profane words to a person;

commits harassment, a Class B misdemeanor.

(b) A message is obscene if:
(1) the average person, applying contemporary community standards, finds that the dominant theme of the message, taken as a whole, appeals to the prurient interest in sex;

(2) the message refers to sexual conduct in a patently offensive way; and

(3) the message, taken as a whole, lacks serious artistic, literary, political, or scientific value.

Notice: These statutes are provided only for reference purposes and are current through the 2010 legislative session. Every effort has been made to ensure their accuracy, however they will not contain information that has been inserted after their preparation. The National Association for Biomedical Research makes no warranty, express or implied, of the accuracy of these statutes. To be certain of the current version of the statutes and regulations, please refer to the official printed version of the statutes and regulations.