Legal Research Basics
For Librarians
Hi, my name is Cheri Harris
Roadmap

• Overview of legal authority (Primary vs. Secondary) – 15 mins
• Finding Federal Authority – 10 mins
• Finding State Authority – 20 mins
• Providing Research Assistance Only – 5 mins
• Q & A – 10 mins
Overview of Legal Authority
Four Main Sources of Law

- Constitution (Federal & State)
- Statutes (Federal, State, local ordinances)
- Case Law (Court opinions)
- Administrative Regulations (Executive branch rules)
Two Separate Systems: Judicial Branch

State:
• Superior or Circuit Ct.
• IN Ct. of Appeals
• IN Supreme Court

Federal:
• Federal District Ct.
• 7th Cir. Ct. of Appeals
• US Supreme Court
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State:</th>
<th>Federal:</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IN General Assembly passes Indiana Code (IC)</td>
<td>US Congress passes US Code</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State:</td>
<td>Federal:</td>
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<td>State Agencies pass</td>
<td>Federal Agencies pass</td>
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<tr>
<td>Indiana Administrative</td>
<td>Code of Federal Regulations (CFR)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Code (IAC)</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Types of Authority

**Primary**
- Statute
- Rule/Regulation
- Case law-Court Opinion

**Secondary**
- Law Journal Article
- Treatise on a topic
- Newspaper or magazine article
Expungement: An Example of Primary vs. Secondary Authority

• Primary
  • What the Indiana Code says about expungement: IC 35-38-9

• Secondary
Anatomy of a legal citation

• Key v. State, 48 N.E.3d 333, 340 (Ind. Ct. App. 2015)
  Parts: (Parties to the case) (Volume) (Reporter) (Page & Pinpoint Cite) (Court & Year)
  Parts: (Author) (Title) (Volume) (Name of Law Review) (Page) (Year)
Anatomy of a legal citation


Parts: (Parties to the case) (Volume Reporter Page) x 3 (Year)
FEDERAL RESOURCES
Example from resource sheet

US Department of Justice - Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA):

• How to file an ADA complaint:  
  https://www.ada.gov/fact_on_complaint.htm

• Publications and Resources: https://www.ada.gov/ta-pubs-pg2.htm#resources includes materials for state & local governments, and for businesses and non-profits.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Docket #</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SOUTH CAROLINA STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION v. BROWN,</td>
<td>December 9,</td>
<td>No. 553</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>393 U.S. 202 (1968)</td>
<td>1968</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BROWN v. BOARD OF EDUCATION, 344 U.S. 1 (1952)</td>
<td>October 8, 1952</td>
<td>No. 101</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BROWN v. BOARD OF EDUCATION, 344 U.S. 141 (1950)</td>
<td>November 24, 1952</td>
<td>No. 8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
United States Supreme Court

BROWN v. BOARD OF EDUCATION, (1954)

No. 10

Argued: December 9, 1952  Decided: May 17, 1954

Segregation of white and Negro children in the public schools of a State solely on the basis of race, pursuant to state laws permitting or requiring such segregation, denies to Negro children the equal protection of the laws guaranteed by the Fourteenth Amendment - even though the physical facilities and other "tangible" factors of white and Negro schools may be equal. Pp. 486-496.

(a) The history of the Fourteenth Amendment is inconclusive as to its intended effect on public education. Pp. 489-490.

(b) The question presented in these cases must be determined, not on the basis of conditions existing when the Fourteenth Amendment was adopted, but in the light of the full development of public education and its present place in American life throughout the Nation. Pp. 492-493.

(c) Where a State has undertaken to provide an opportunity for an education in its public schools, such an opportunity is a right which must be made available to all on equal terms. P. 493.

(d) Segregation of children in public schools solely on the basis of race deprives children of the minority group...
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- Cases from all 50 states back to 1997
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- What's the best way to find a particular case?
- More Resources

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Relevance</th>
<th>Decision Date</th>
<th>Case Name</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>88%</td>
<td>June 28, 2007</td>
<td>Parents Involved in Cnty. Sch. v. Seattle Sch. Dist. No. 1, 551 U.S. 741, 127 S.Ct. 2738, 168 L.Ed.2d 500, 75 BNA USLW 4577 (2007) 2. If the need for the racial classifications embraced by the school districts is unclear, even on the districts’ own terms, the costs are undeniable. Government action dividing people by race is inherently suspect because such classifications promote notions of racial inferiority and lead to a politics of racial hostility. Richmond v. J.A. Croson, 488 U.S. 469, 493, 109 S.Ct. 706, “reinforce the belief, held by too many for too much of our history, that individuals should be judged by...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>57%</td>
<td>December 11, 1969</td>
<td>Brown v. Board of Educ. of Topeka, Shawnee County, Kan., 802 F.2d 851 (C.A.10 (Kan.), 1989) It is not necessary for us to decide whether requiring more of the state at this point would be consistent with the principle that a remedy may be no broader than the scope of the violation found, because plaintiffs have not shown that the State Board of Education has the power to act as they would have it act. The Kansas Constitution provides both for the State Board of Education and for locally elected school boards. The State Board is given the power of “general supervision” of the local...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>53%</td>
<td>June 21, 1973</td>
<td>Keys v. School District No Denver, Colorado 8212 597, 412 U.S. 109, 93 S.Ct. 2686, 37 L.Ed.2d 548 (1973) there was uncontroverted evidence that teachers and staff had for years been assigned on the basis of a minority teacher to a minority school throughout the school system. Respondent argues, however, that a finding of state-imposed segregation as to a substantial portion of the school system can be viewed in isolation from the rest of the district, and that even if state-imposed segregation does exist in a substantial part of the Denver school system, it does not follow that the District Court...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>52%</td>
<td>July 2, 1979</td>
<td>Columbus Board of Education v. Penick, 441 U.S. 449, 99 S.Ct. 2141, 61 L.Ed.2d 666 (1979) This class action was brought in 1973 by students in the Columbus, Ohio, school system, charging that the Columbus Board of Education Board and its officials had pursued and were pursuing a course of conduct having the purpose and effect of causing and perpetuating racial segregation in the public schools, contrary to the Fourteenth Amendment. The case was ultimately tried in April-June 1976, final arguments were heard in September 1976, and in March 1977 the District Court filed an opinion.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Showing 1 to 2 of 2 results
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Preview

347 U.S. 483
74 S.Ct. 686
98 L.Ed. 873
BROWN et al.
v.
BOARD OF EDUCATION OF TOPEKA, SHAWNEE COUNTY, KAN., et al.
BROWN et al. v. ELLIOTT et al.
DAVIS et al. v. COUNTY SCHOOL BOARD OF PRINCE EDWARD COUNTY, VA., et al.
OEHART et al. v. BELTON et al.
Nos. 1, 2, 4, 10.
Reargued Dec. 7, 9, 9, 1953.
Decided May 17, 1954.
[Syllabus from pages 483-484 intentionally omitted]
Page 484.
No. 1.
Mr. Robert L. Carter, New York City, for appellants Brown and others.
Mr. Paul E. Wilson, Topeka, Kan., for appellants Board of Education of Topeka and others.
No. 2, 4, ...
Lets look at iga.in.gov

http://iga.in.gov/legislative
The Indiana Constitution

From the iga.in.gov website: under the Laws button chose the menu item Constitution.
PREAMBLE.

TO THE END, that justice be established, public order maintained, and liberty perpetuated; WE, the People of the State of Indiana, grateful to ALMIGHTY GOD for the free exercise of the right to choose our own form of government, do ordain this Constitution.

ARTICLE 1.

Bill of Rights.
Looking up Indiana Code
How Indiana Code is Organized

IC 29-3-5-1

Title – Article – Chapter – Section

Title 29. Probate

Article 3 Guardianships and Protective Proceedings

Chapter 5 Proceedings for Appointment of Guardian . . .

Section 1. Petitions for appointment of a guardian . . .
IC 29-3

ARTICLE 3. GUARDIANSHIPS AND PROTECTIVE PROCEEDINGS

Ch. 1. Definitions

Ch. 2. General Provisions

Ch. 3. Proceedings in Lieu of Guardianship

Ch. 4. Protective Proceedings and Single Transactions

Ch. 5. Proceedings for Appointment of Guardian or to Terminate or Modify Order

Ch. 6. Notice

Ch. 7. Qualification and Bonding Requirements for Guardians

Ch. 8. Responsibilities and Powers of Guardians

Ch. 9. Matters Other than Appointment

Ch. 10. Claims Against Protected Persons

Ch. 11. Liability of Guardians and Persons Acting Under Guardians

Ch. 12. Termination of Guardianships and Protective Orders

Ch. 13. Foreign Guardians

IC 29-3-1

Chapter 1. Definitions

29-3-1-1 Application of definitions

Sec. 1. The definitions in this chapter apply throughout and their application is limited to this article.


IC 29-3-1-6 "Catalogue of electronic communications"

Sec. 1.6 "Catalogue of electronic communications" has the meaning set forth in IC 32-30-1.5.

As added by P.L.137-2016, SEC. 3.

IC 29-3-1-12 "Claim"

Sec. 2. "Claim" means, with respect to an incapacitated person or a minor, any liability of the incapacitated person or minor, whether arising in contract, tort, or otherwise, and any liability against an incapacitated person's or a minor's property that arises before, at, or after the appointment of a guardian, including expenses of administration.
Chapter 5. Proceedings for Appointment of Guardian or to Procure a Protective Order

Section 1. Petitions for appointment of a guardian or to have a protective order issued; requirements; notice and hearing; conduct of hearing; participation by department of child services

Section 1.5. Submit information for criminal history check

Section 2. Appointment of guardian before adjudication of incapacity or minority

Section 3. Findings; appointment of guardian; limited guardianship; protective orders

Section 4. Considerations for appointment of guardian

Section 5. Persons entitled to consider for appointment as a guardian

Section 6. Two or more minors or incapacitated persons; petition for appointment of guardian, separate accounting

Chapter 6. Notice of Hearings

Chapter 7. Qualification and Bonding Requirements

Chapter 8. Responsibilities and Powers of Guardian

IC 29-3-5-1 Petitions for appointment of a guardian or to have a protective order issued; requirements; notice and hearing; conduct of hearing; participation by department of child services

Sec. 1. (a) Any person may file a petition for the appointment of a person to serve as guardian for an incapacitated person or minor under this chapter or to have a protective order issued under IC 29-3-4. The petition must state the following:

(1) The name, age, residence, and post office address of the alleged incapacitated person or minor for whom the guardian is sought to be appointed or the protective order issued.

(2) The nature of the incapacity.

(3) The approximate value and description of the property of the incapacitated person or minor, including any compensation, pension, insurance, or allowance to which the incapacitated person or minor may be entitled.

(4) If a limited guardianship is sought, the particular limitations requested.

(5) Whether a protective order has been issued or a guardian has been appointed or is acting for the incapacitated person or minor in any state.

(6) The residence and post office address of the proposed guardians or persons to carry out the protective order and the relationship to the alleged incapacitated person of:

(A) the proposed guardian; or

(B) the person proposed to carry out the protective order.

(7) Names and addresses, as far as known or as can reasonably be ascertained, of the persons most closely related by blood or marriage to the person for whom the guardian is sought to be appointed or the protective order is issued.

(8) The name and address of the person or institution having the care and custody of the person for whom the guardian is sought to be appointed or the protective order is issued.

(9) The names and addresses of any other incapacitated persons or minors for whom the proposed guardian or persons to carry out the protective order is acting if the proposed guardian or person is an individual.

(10) The reasons the appointment of a guardian or issuance of a protective order is sought and the interest of the petitioner in the appointment or issuance.

(11) The name and business address of the attorney who is to represent the guardian or person to carry out the protective order.

(12) Whether a child in need of services petition or a program of informal adjustment has been filed regarding the minor for whom a guardianship is being sought, and, if so, whether the case regarding the minor is open at the time the guardianship petition is filed.

(b) Notice of a petition under this section for the appointment of the guardian or issuance of a protective order and the hearing on the petition shall be given under IC 29-3-6.

(c) After the filing of a petition, the court shall set a date for a hearing on the issues raised by the petition. Unless an alleged incapacitated person is already represented by counsel, the court may appoint an attorney to represent the incapacitated person.

(d) A person, alleged to be an incapacitated person, must be present at the hearing on the issues raised by the petition and any response to the petition unless the court determines by evidence that:

(1) It is impossible or impractical for the alleged incapacitated person to be present due to the alleged incapacitated person's disappearance, absence from the state, or similar circumstances;

(2) it is not in the alleged incapacitated person's best interest to be present because of a threat to the health or safety of the alleged incapacitated person as determined by the court;

(3) the incapacitated person has knowingly and voluntarily consented to the appointment of a guardian or the issuance of a protective order and at the time of such consent the incapacitated person was not incapacitated as a result of a mental condition that would prevent that person from knowing and willingly consenting; or

(4) the incapacitated person has knowingly and voluntarily waived notice of the hearing and at the time of such waiver the incapacitated person was not incapacitated as a result of a mental condition that would prevent that person from making a knowing and voluntary waiver of notice.

(e) A person alleged to be an incapacitated person may present evidence and cross-examine witnesses at the hearing. The issues raised by the petition and any response to the petition shall be determined by a
TITLE 1. GENERAL PROVISIONS

LAW GOVERNING THE STATE

STATE PUBLIC STATE BOUNDARIES

ARTICLE 1. LAWS GOVERNING THE STATE

Chapter 1. Implementing Provisions for the Indiana Code

Section 1. Section 1

Section 2. Section 2

Section 3. Section 3
IC 29-3-5-1  Petitions for appointment of a guardian or to have a protective order issued; requirements; notice and hearing; conduct of hearing; participation by department of child services

Sec. 1. (a) Any person may file a petition for the appointment of a person to serve as guardian for an incapacitated person or minor under this chapter or to have a protective order issued under IC 29-3-4. The petition must state the following:

(1) The name, age, residence, and post office address of the alleged incapacitated person or minor for whom the guardian is sought to be appointed or the protective order is issued.
(2) The nature of the incapacity.
(3) The approximate value and description of the property of the incapacitated person or minor, including any compensation, pension, insurance, or allowance to which the incapacitated person or minor may be entitled.
(4) If a limited guardianship is sought, the particular limitations requested.
(5) Whether a protective order has been issued or a guardian has been appointed or is acting for the incapacitated person or minor in any state.
(6) The residence and post office address of the proposed guardian or person to carry out the protective order and the relationship to the alleged incapacitated person of:
   (A) the proposed guardian, or
   (B) the person proposed to carry out the protective order.
(7) The names and addresses, as far as known or as can reasonably be ascertained, of the persons most closely related by blood or marriage to the person for whom the guardian is sought to be appointed or the protective order is issued.
(8) The name and address of the person or institution having the care and custody of the person for whom the guardian is sought to be appointed or the protective order is issued.
(9) The names and addresses of any other incapacitated persons or minors for whom the proposed guardian or person to carry out the protective order is acting if the proposed guardian or person is an individual.
(10) The reason the appointment of a guardian or issuance of a protective order is sought and the interest of the petitioner in the appointment or issuance.
(11) The name and business address of the attorney who is to represent the guardian or person to carry out the protective order.
(12) Whether a child in need of services petition or a program of informal adjustment has been filed regarding the minor for whom a guardianship is being sought, and, if so, whether the case regarding the minor is open at the time the guardianship petition is filed.

(b) Notice of a petition under this subsection for the appointment of a guardian or issuance of a protective order and the hearing on the petition shall be given under IC 29-3-6.

(c) After the filing of a petition, the court shall set a date for a hearing on the issues raised by the petition. Unless an alleged incapacitated person is already represented by counsel, the court may appoint an attorney to represent the incapacitated person.

(d) A person alleged to be an incapacitated person must be present at the hearing on the issues raised by the petition and any response to the petition unless the court determines by evidence that:
   (1) it is impossible or impractical for the alleged incapacitated person to be present due to the alleged incapacitated person's disappearance, absence from the state, or similar circumstances;
   (2) it is not in the alleged incapacitated person's best interest to be present because of a threat to the health or safety of the alleged incapacitated person as determined by the court;
   (3) the incapacitated person has knowingly and voluntarily consented to the appointment of a guardian or issuance of a protective order and at the time of such consent the incapacitated person was not incapacitated as a result of a mental condition that would prevent that person from knowing and voluntarily waiving notice of the hearing.

(e) A person alleged to be an incapacitated person may present evidence and cross-examine witnesses at the hearing. The issues raised by the petition and any response to the petition shall be determined by a jury if a jury is requested no later than sixty-two (62) hours prior to the original date and time set for the hearing on the petition. However, in no event may a request for a jury be made after thirty (30) days have passed following the service of notice of a petition.

(f) Any person may apply for permission to participate in the hearing, and the court may grant the request with or without hearing upon determining that the best interest of the alleged incapacitated person or minor will be served by permitting the applicant's participation. The court may attach appropriate conditions to the permission to participate.

(g) A court shall notify the department of child services of a hearing regarding the guardianship under this section as follows:
   (1) child in need of services petition has been filed regarding the minor, or
   (2) program of informal adjustment involving the minor is pending.

The department of child services may participate in a hearing regarding the guardianship of a minor described in this subsection.

IC 29-3-5-1.5  Submit information for criminal history check

Sec. 1. (a) A petitioner for appointment as a guardian of a minor in a guardianship to which IC 29-3-5 applies shall submit the necessary information, forms, or costs for the department of child services to conduct a criminal history check (as defined in IC 31-9.2-22-3) of the petitioner and any other household members before the court appoints the guardian under this chapter or during the guardianship.
Is it against the law?

- You could check the criminal code, IC 35.
- That won’t tell you if there are civil penalties.
- Plenty of criminal law falls outside of IC 35 – see IC 35-52 for a list of cross references.
IC 35-48-4 Chapter 4. Offenses Relating to Controlled Substances

Section 0.1. Application of certain amendments to chapter

Section 0.5. Controlled substance analog; schedule I controlled substance

Section 1. Dealing in cocaine or narcotic drug

Section 1.1. Dealing in methamphetamine

IC 35-48-4.1 Application of certain amendments to chapter

Sec. 0.1. The following amendments to this chapter apply as follows:

(1) The amendments made to section 13 of this chapter by P.L. 31-1998 apply only to offenses committed after June 30, 1998. An offense committed under section 13 of this chapter before July 1, 1998, may be prosecuted and remains punishable as provided in section 13 of this chapter, as effective before July 1, 1998.

(2) The addition of section 0.5 of this chapter by P.L. 223-2003 applies only to a controlled substance offense under this chapter that occurs after June 30, 2003.

IC 35-48-4.1.5 Controlled substance analog; schedule I controlled substance

Sec. 0.5. For purposes of this chapter, a "controlled substance analog" is considered to be a controlled substance in schedule I if the analog is in whole or in part intended for human consumption.

IC 35-48-4.1.1 Dealing in cocaine or narcotic drug

Sec. 1. (a) A person who:

(1) knowingly or intentionally:

(A) manufactures;

(B) finances the manufacture of;

(C) delivers; or

(D) finances the delivery of;

(e) a controlled substance; or

(f) with intent to:

(1) knowingly or intentionally:

(A) manufactures;

(B) finances the manufacture of;

(C) delivers; or

(D) finances the delivery of;

(e) a controlled substance; or

(f) with intent to;
Section 4.5. Dealing in a substance represented to be a controlled substance.

Section 4.6. Unlawful manufacture, distribution, or possession of counterfeit substance.

Section 5. Dealing in a counterfeit substance.

Section 5.1. Possession of cocaine or heroin.

Section 5.2. Possession of a controlled substance, obtaining a schedule V controlled substance.

Section 8. Repealed.

Section 8.1. Manufacture of paraphernalia.

Section 8.2. Repealed.

Section 8.3. Possession of paraphernalia.

Section 8.5. Dealing in paraphernalia.

Section 9. Repealed.

Section 10. Dealing in marijuana, hash oil, hashish, or salvia.

Section 10.1. Dealing in a synthetic drug or synthetic drug lookalike substance.

Section 11. Possession of marijuana, hash oil, hashish, or salvia.

Section 11.5. Synthetic drug or synthetic drug lookalike substance, penalties.

Section 11.15. Synthetic drug or synthetic drug lookalike substance penalties.

Section 12. Conditional discharge for possession.

IC 35-48-4-11. Possession of marijuana, hash oil, hashish, or salvia.

Sec. 11. (a) A person who:

(i) knowingly or intentionally possesses (pure or adulterated) marijuana, hash oil, hashish, or salvia;

(ii) knowingly or intentionally grows or cultivate marijuana;

(iii) knowing that marijuana is growing on the premises, fails to destroy the marijuana plants;

(iv) commits possession of marijuana, hash oil, hashish, or salvia, a Class B misdemeanor, except as provided in subsections (b) through (c);

(v) the offense described in subsection (a) is a Class A misdemeanor if the person has a prior conviction for a drug offense.

(c) The offense described in subsection (a) is a Level 6 felony if:

(1) the person has a prior conviction for a drug offense;

(2) the person possesses:

(A) at least thirty (30) grams of marijuana; or

(B) at least five (5) grams of hash oil, hashish, or salvia.

(d) It is a defense to prosecution under subsection (a)(1) based on the possession of a substance containing cannabidiol that:

(i) the person is a patient or caregiver registered under IC 16-42-28.6 for the use of a substance containing cannabidiol;

(ii) the person reasonably believed that the substance possessed was a substance containing cannabidiol, and

(iii) the substance possessed was contained in a container labeled with the origin, volume, and concentration by weight of total THC, including its precursors and derivatives, and cannabidiol.

(e) It is a defense to prosecution under this section based on the possession of a substance containing cannabidiol that:

(i) the substance containing cannabidiol has been approved by the federal Food and Drug Administration or the federal Drug Enforcement Agency as a prescription drug; and

(ii) the substance was prescribed and dispensed in accordance with the federal approval described in subdivision (1).

IC 35-48-4-11.5 Synthetic drug or synthetic drug lookalike substance; penalties.

Sec. 11.5. (a) As used in this section, “synthetic drug lookalike substance” means the term as defined in IC 35-11.5-2-321(6)(a).

(b) A person who possesses a synthetic drug or synthetic drug lookalike substance commits possession of a synthetic drug or synthetic drug lookalike substance, a Class B infraction.

(c) A person who knowingly or intentionally possesses a synthetic drug or synthetic drug lookalike substance commits possession of a synthetic drug or synthetic drug lookalike substance, a Class A misdemeanor. However, the offense is a Level 6 felony if the person has a prior marijuana conviction under this section or under section 10.5 of this chapter.

IC 35-48-4-11.2 Conditional discharge for possession as first offense.

Sec. 12. If a person who has no prior conviction of an offense under this law or under a law of another jurisdiction relating to controlled substances pleading guilty to possession of marijuana, hash oil, hashish, or salvia, a Class B infraction, without entering a judgment of conviction and with the consent of the person, may defer further proceedings and place the person in the custody of the court and enter an order to show cause. Upon violation of an order to show cause, the court may enter a judgment of conviction. However, if the person fulfills the conditions of the custody, the court shall dismiss the charges against the person. There may be only one (1) dismissal under this section with respect to a person.

IC 35-48-4-11.4 Priority enrollment in certain treatment programs; exceptions.

Sec. 12.5 (a) This section applies to a person:

(i) charged with or convicted of a violation of section 6 of this chapter based on the possession of a narcotic drug classified in schedule I or II, and

(ii) who was administered an overdose intervention drug as defined in IC 16-18.2-263.9 for a drug overdose.

(b) Except as provided in subsection (a), a person to whom this section applies is entitled to enrollment in a priority basis in:

(i) a treatment program as defined in IC 11-14-3-7 providing a treatment plan for a person with an addictive disorder;

(ii) a mental health program provided by the prescribing physician, mandating treatment for addictive disorders; or

(iii) another county program, including a drug court program, that provides treatment for persons suffering from addictive disorders who have been convicted of or convicted of a drug offense.

(c) A person to whom this section applies is not entitled to enrollment in a program described in subsection (b) if:

(i) an appropriate program is not available in the county;
Criminal Laws Outside of IC 35

- Public Intoxication is in Title 7.1 - ALCOHOL & TOBACCO
  - Article 5 Crimes and Infractions IC 7.1-5-1-3
- Drunk Driving is in Title 9 - MOTOR VEHICLES
  - Article 30 – General Penalty Provisions
  - Chapter 5 – Operating a Vehicle While Intoxicated
IC 7.1-1-3-13.6 Conviction for operating while intoxicated

Session Year: 2017

IC 7.1-1-3 Generic Provisions of General Applicability


IC 7.1-1-3 Chapter 3. Definitions of General Applicability

IC 35-46-9-6 Operating a motorboat while intoxicated

Session Year: 2017

IC 35-46-9 Article 46. Miscellaneous Offenses

IC 35-46-9 Chapter 9. Operating a Motorboat While Intoxicated

IC 9-30-5 Chapter 5. Operating a Vehicle While Intoxicated

Session Year: 2017


IC 9-30-5 Chapter 9. Motor Vehicles

IC 9-13-2-130 "Previous conviction of operating while intoxicated"

Session Year: 2017


IC 9-13-2 Chapter 2. Definitions

IC 35-46-9 Chapter 9. Operating a Motorboat While Intoxicated

Session Year: 2017

IC 35-46-9 Article 46. Miscellaneous Offenses

IC 35-46-9 Chapter 35. Criminal Law and Procedure

IC 7.1-3-18-9.5 Exception to revocation of employee's permit for conviction of operating while intoxicated

Session Year: 2017

IC 7.1-3 Article 3. Permits

IC 7.1-3-18 Chapter 18. Carriers', Salesmen's, and Employees' Permits

IC 12-23-5-8 Exception to eligibility for deferral; previous dismissal under this chapter of charges of operating vehicle while intoxicated
What else can you find at IGA?

• Let’s say you want to track a bill as it goes through the legislative process. Look for bills by bill number, subject or legislator.

• Or you want to find out what bills your legislator offered this year. Find your Legislator.

• Or you want to know whether there is any new gun legislation this year. Look for bills by subject.

• Or find the library bill (HB 1412) so that you can see what all changed in it. Look for bills by bill number or subject.
Questions so far?
How To Avoid Practicing Law

The most important message of all!
Indiana prohibits practicing law by nonattorneys

IC 33-43-2-1 Engaging in practice by person not admitted
   Sec. 1. A person who:
   (1) professes to be a practicing attorney;
   (2) conducts the trial of a case in a court in Indiana; or
   (3) engages in the business of a practicing lawyer;
   without first having been admitted as an attorney by the
   supreme court commits a Class B misdemeanor.
Phrases to avoid:

• I think you should . . .
• In my opinion . . .
• Here’s how you want to handle that situation . . .
• Here, let me fill that out for you . . .
Phrases to use often:

- I am not an attorney.*
- That is outside of my area of expertise.
- It would be against the law for me to try and answer that question.
- I’m sorry, I can’t help you with that.
- I can’t offer you any advice. You would need to see an attorney to get legal advice on your individual situation.
- I don’t know the answer. I can point you toward how to find someone who does.
Note that even Sylvia & I use disclaimers

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Time for Questions

What Questions Do You Have?
Hit me up with your questions

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Certification Program Director & Legal Consultant

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