

**LEGISLATIVE SERVICES AGENCY
OFFICE OF FISCAL AND MANAGEMENT ANALYSIS
FISCAL IMPACT STATEMENT**

LS 6315
BILL NUMBER: SB 140

NOTE PREPARED: Nov 20, 2025
BILL AMENDED:

SUBJECT: Doxxing.

FIRST AUTHOR: Sen. Becker
FIRST SPONSOR:

BILL STATUS: As Introduced

FUNDS AFFECTED: X GENERAL
 X DEDICATED
 FEDERAL

IMPACT: State & Local

Summary of Legislation: This bill has the following provisions:

Doxxing: It provides that a person who knowingly or intentionally posts personal information of a targeted person, or of a person closely connected to the targeted person, to communicate a threat to the targeted person in retaliation for a prior lawful act commits doxxing. It provides that doxxing is a:

- (1) Class A misdemeanor;
- (2) Level 6 felony if the posting of the personal information results in the targeted person, or a person closely connected to the targeted person, suffering a serious bodily injury; or
- (3) Level 5 felony if the posting of the personal information results in the targeted person, or a person closely connected to the targeted person, suffering a catastrophic injury or death.

Exceptions: It provides that certain conduct is not prohibited by the statute.

It also provides that the statute may not be construed to prevent, prohibit, limit, or restrict the freedom of expression protected by the Constitution of the State of Indiana or the Constitution of the United States.

Effective Date: July 1, 2026.

Explanation of State Expenditures: *New Crime - Doxxing:* This bill would increase the Department of Correction (DOC) population, but OFMA cannot estimate the total number of new DOC commitments associated with the bill's provisions. Any increase in the DOC offender population due to this bill is expected to be minor.

Additional Information - State expenditures would increase if a person is subject to a longer sentence, as shown in the following table.

Sentences of Incarceration for Level 6 and Level 5 Felonies				
Offense	Proposed Changes	Minimum	Advisory	Maximum
Class A Misdemeanor	Person knowingly or intentionally posts personal information to communicate a threat to the targeted person(s) in retaliation for a prior lawful act.	-	-	1 year jail
Level 6	Results in serious bodily injury.	6 months	1 year	30 months
Level 5	Results in catastrophic injury or death.	1 year	3 years	6 years
Notes: Level 6 felons earn one day of good time credit for each day in confinement. All other felons earn one day of good time credit for every three days in confinement.				

The average expenditure to house an adult offender was \$30,674 annually, or \$83.98 daily, in FY 2025. (This does not include the cost of new construction.) If offenders can be housed in existing facilities with no additional staff, the marginal cost for medical care, food, and clothing is approximately \$4,825 annually, or \$13.22 daily, per prisoner. These marginal cost estimates are based on contractual agreements with food and medical vendors and projections based on prior years for clothing and hygiene. The estimated average cost of housing a juvenile in a state juvenile facility was \$140,044, or \$383.42 daily, in FY 2025. The marginal cost for juvenile facilities was \$8,986 annually or \$24.62 daily.

“Persons closely connected to the targeted person” refers to any of the following: a spouse, a child or stepchild, parent or stepparent, sibling, grandparent, a person living in the same household, a person involved in a dating relationship with the targeted person, or a coworker.

Explanation of State Revenues: If additional court cases occur and fines are collected, revenue to both the Common School Fund and the state General Fund would increase.

The maximum fine for a Class A misdemeanor is \$5,000 and the maximum fine for a felony is \$10,000. Criminal fines are deposited in the Common School Fund. The total fee revenue per case would range between \$113 and \$138. The amount of court fees deposited will vary depending on whether the case is filed in a court of record or a municipal court. The following linked document describes the fees and distribution of the revenue: [Court fees imposed in criminal, juvenile, and civil violation cases.](#)

Explanation of Local Expenditures: If more defendants are detained in county jails prior to their court hearings, local expenditures for jail operations may increase. Generally, the percentage of persons confined in a county jail before trial will increase as the severity of the felony level increases.

A Class A misdemeanor is punishable by up to one year in jail. The Gateway reports show that in CY 2023, housing offenders in 33 Indiana county jails cost an average of \$56 to \$79 per day.

Juveniles: Persons who are sentenced as juveniles can be either confined in a juvenile detention facility at the state or county level or supervised in a county juvenile probation program.

Explanation of Local Revenues: If additional court actions occur and a guilty verdict is entered, more revenue will be collected by certain local units. If the case is filed in a court of record, the county general fund will receive \$47.40 and qualifying municipalities will receive a share of \$3.60. If the case is filed in a

municipal court, the county receives \$30, and the municipality will receive \$46. The following linked document describes the fees and distribution of the revenue: [Court fees imposed in criminal, juvenile, and civil violation cases.](#)

State Agencies Affected: Department of Correction.

Local Agencies Affected: Trial courts, local law enforcement agencies.

Information Sources: Indiana Sheriffs' Association, Indiana Supreme Court, Indiana Trial Court Fee Manual; Department of Corrections; Indiana Gateway for Government Units, 2023 Annual Financial Reports, <https://gateway.ifionline.org/public/download.aspx>; Bureau of Justice Statistics, 2023 Annual Survey of Jails Data Series, <https://www.icpsr.umich.edu/web/NACJD/series/7>.

Fiscal Analyst: Corrin Harvey, 317-234-9438.