

INDIANA CODE

§ 34-46-3-1. Attorneys, physicians, clergymen, spouses

Except as otherwise provided by statute, the following persons shall not be required to testify regarding the following communications:

- (1) Attorneys, as to confidential communications made to them in the course of their professional business, and as to advice given in such cases.
 - (2) Physicians, as to matters communicated to them by patients, in the course of their professional business, or advice given in such cases.
 - (3) Clergymen, as to the following confessions, admissions, or confidential communications:
 - (A) Confessions or admissions made to a clergyman in the course of discipline enjoined by the clergyman's church.
 - (B) A confidential communication made to a clergyman in the clergyman's professional character as a spiritual adviser or counselor.
 - (4) Husband and wife, as to communications made to each other.
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§ 20-28-10-17. School counselor privilege.

- (a) Except as provided in IC 31-32-11-1, a school counselor is immune from disclosing privileged or confidential communication made to the counselor as a counselor by a student.
- (b) Except as provided in IC 31-32-11-1, the matters communicated are privileged and protected against disclosure.

§ 25-2.1-14-1 Accountant privilege

A certified public accountant, a public accountant, an accounting practitioner, or any employee is not required to divulge information relative to and in connection with any professional service as a certified public accountant, a public accountant, or an accounting practitioner.

§ 25-33-1-17. Psychologist privilege

A psychologist licensed under this article may not disclose any information acquired from persons with whom the psychologist has dealt in a professional capacity, except under the following circumstances:

- (1) Trials for homicide when the disclosure relates directly to the fact or immediate circumstances of said homicide.
- (2) Proceedings the purpose of which is to determine mental competency, or in which a defense of mental incompetency is raised.
- (3) Actions, civil or criminal, against a psychologist for malpractice.
- (4) Upon an issue as to the validity of a document such as a will of a client.
- (5) If the psychologist has the expressed consent of the client or subject, or in the case of a client's death or disability, the express consent of the client's legal representative.
- (6) Circumstances under which privileged communication is abrogated under the laws of Indiana.

§ 34-46-4-2. Reporter's privilege

A [reporter] shall not be compelled to disclose in any legal proceedings or elsewhere the source of any information procured or obtained in the course of the person's employment or representation of a newspaper, periodical, press association, radio station, television station, or wire service, whether:

(1) published or not published:

(A) in the newspaper or periodical; or

(B) by the press association or wire service; or

(2) broadcast or not broadcast by the radio station or television station;

by which the person is employed.

§ 31-32-11-1. Child abuse and neglect cases

The privileged communication between:

1) a husband and wife;

2) a health care provider and the health care provider's patient;

3) a:

(A) licensed social worker;

(B) licensed clinical social worker;

(C) licensed marriage and family therapist;

(D) licensed mental health counselor;

(E) licensed addiction counselor; or

(F) licensed clinical addiction counselor;

and a client of any of the professionals described in clauses (A) through (F);

4) a school counselor and a student; or

5) a school psychologist and a student;

is not a ground for excluding evidence in any judicial proceeding resulting from a report of a child who may be a victim of child abuse or neglect or relating to the subject matter of the report or failing to report as required by IC 31-33.

Federal Rule 501. Privilege in General

The common law — as interpreted by United States courts in the light of reason and experience — governs a claim of privilege...