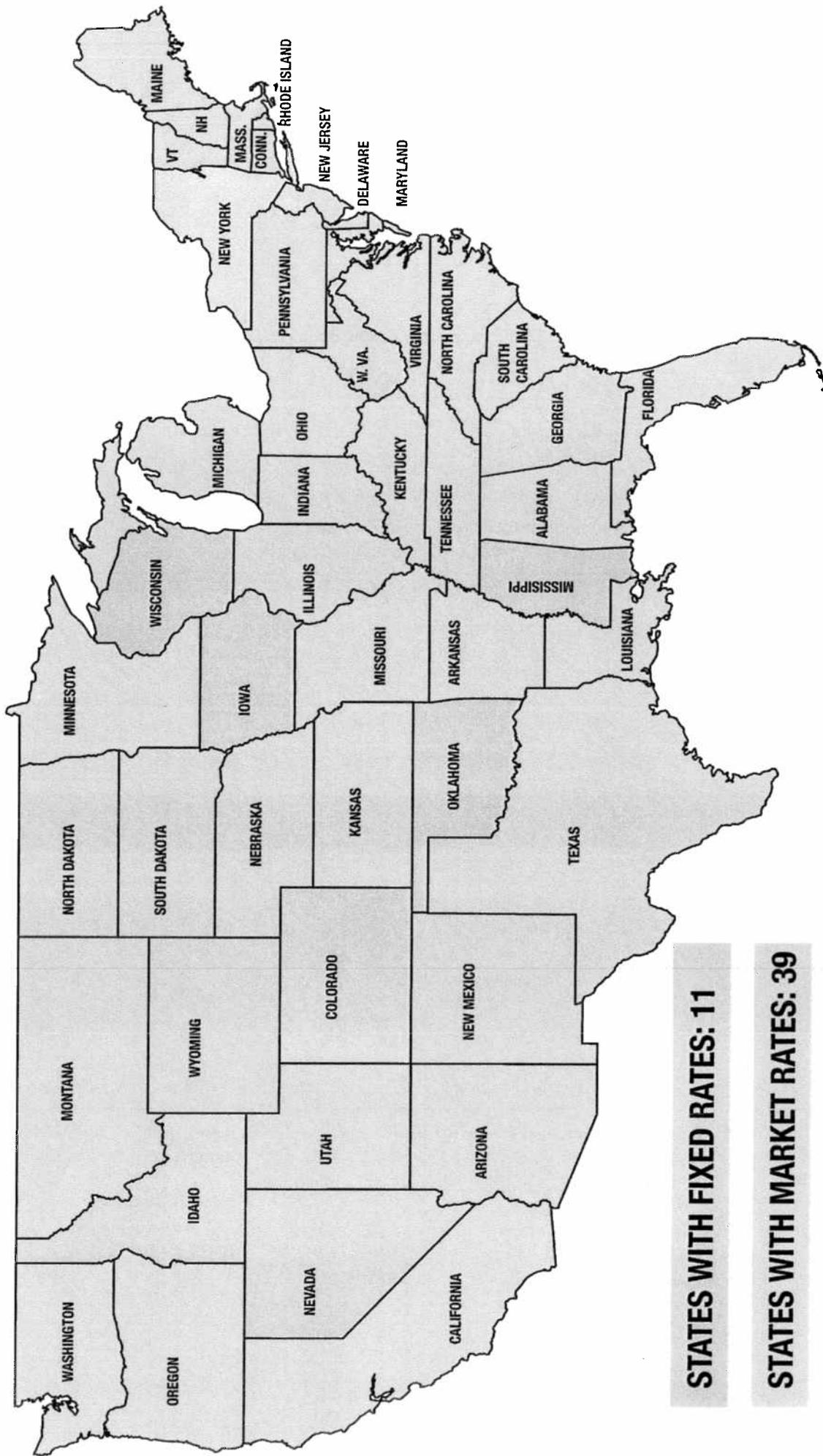


PUBLIC NOTICE RATES IN THE UNITED STATES



STATES WITH FIXED RATES: 11

STATES WITH MARKET RATES: 39

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FIXED RATE STATES - LEGAL NOTICE SUMMARY

COLORADO:

First Insertion: 44 cents per line - six point type on a ten pica line.
Subsequent Insertions: 32 cents for subsequent insertions.
(Non-government legal notices are at the newspaper's regular rate.)

GEORGIA:

First Insertion: \$10 for each 100 words (10 cents per word)
Subsequent Insertion: \$9 for each 100 words (9 cents per word)

IDAHO:

First Insertion: 7 cents per pica in a column line (10 pica line = 70 cents per line)
Subsequent Insertion: 6 cents per pica...(10 pica line = 60 cents per line)

IOWA:

First Insertion: 34 cents per word for two inch line of eight point type.
Subsequent Insertion: 23 cents per word for two inch line of eight point type.
Since 2001, state agency adjusts legal rates based on Consumer Price Index.

MISSISSIPPI:

First Insertion: 12 cents per word (four numerals = one word)
Subsequent Insertion: 10 cents per word

NEVADA:

First Insertion: 41 cents per line – eight point type on 11 pica line.
Subsequent Insertion: 35 and nine-tenths (9/10) cents per line.

NEW JERSEY:

All Insertions: Circulation based – 25 cents per line up to \$1.00 per line.
Based on a 6 point line – 8 picas wide.

NEW YORK:

All Insertions: Circulation based – 29 cents per line and increases with circulation
First Insertion: 9 cents per line is added to each separate notice.
Tabular matter: 8 cents per line added to each notice.
All based on 14 lines per inch at 10 picas per line.

WEST VIRGINIA:

Circulation based: 4 cents per word up to 11 cents per word

WISCONSIN:

First Insertion: 14 cents per standard line (6 point type – 11 picas wide)
Subsequent Insertion: 11 cents per standard line

HOW TO COUNT LEGALS

Tabular Matter

The rate is 70¢ per column line for the first insertion, 65¢ per line for each subsequent insertion. Tabular matter is copy set flush left or right, centered or indented within columns. Copy may not exceed 8-point type.

Straight Matter

Straight matter is 15¢ per word for the first insertion, 14¢ per word for each insertion thereafter. Straight matter is a series of words in paragraph form from the left edge of the column to the right edge.

What is a word?

A word is a group of alphabetical or numerical characters set off by space. Hyphenated or broken words or figures are considered as single words.

Printing Publication Dates on Legal Notices

A newspaper is required to print the date(s) of publication on the first line of city ordinances as [Published ____] (11 O.S. 14-106, pg. 16, item 6 of this guide). The customer should be charged for the additional text in this case.

It is not a requirement to print the newspaper's name and the dates of publication with other legal notices; however, it is allowed as further confirmation of the actual publication. The customer should not be charged for the additional text unless it was included in the submitted notice.

Dates can be listed as the month, day and year (October 4, 11, 2011) or as date abbreviations (10-4-11, 10-11-11).

HOW TO CALCULATE COST:

The following example is based on a one-column ad.

(Published in Newspaper Name on Date)

BEFORE THE
CORPORATION COMMISSION
OF THE STATE OF OKLAHOMA

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Company of Oklahoma has requested a public hearing seeking approval of a special contract with a Delaware Limited Partnership.

NOTICE IS FURTHER GIVEN that this Cause has been set for a hearing and Administration Law Judge for a hearing on the 11th day of July, 2011, at 1:30 p.m., in Courtroom 2, Jim Thorpe Office Building, 200 North Lincoln Boulevard, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, 73105 for hearing, taking of evidence and reporting to the Commission.

NOTICE IS FURTHER GIVEN that all interested persons may appear and be heard and that the Commission shall issue such orders and grant such relief as it deems reasonable, fair, necessary, proper and equitable in the circumstances, whether or not specifically requested.

OKLAHOMA
CORPORATION COMMISSION
_____, Chairman
_____, Vice Chairman
_____, Commissioner

No Charge

3 tabular lines
x 70¢ = 2.10

119 words
x 15¢ = 17.85

5 tabular lines
x 70¢ = 3.50

TOTAL COST

1ST INSERTION

3 tabular lines x 70¢ = 2.10
119 words x 15¢ = 17.85
5 tabular lines x 70¢ = 3.50

Total\$23.45

2ND INSERTION

3 tabular lines x 65¢ = 1.95
119 words x 14¢ = 16.66
5 tabular lines x 65¢ = 3.25

Total\$21.86

**TOTAL:
\$45.31**

28 O.S. § 121 Effective Nov. 1, 2005

§ 121. Fees for printing legal notices

A. In all cases where publication of legal notices is required or allowed by law, the person or official desiring publication shall be required to pay:

1. For all matters other than tabular matter, fifteen cents (\$0.15) per word for first insertion, and fourteen cents (\$0.14) per word for each subsequent insertion, with each separate group of numerals included in the matter to be counted as one word, regardless of the number of digits involved; and
2. For all tabular matter, in not to exceed eight-point type, including but not limited to, lists of persons, firms, and corporations whose personal property taxes are delinquent and lists of lands and town lots upon which taxes are delinquent, seventy cents (\$0.70) per line per newspaper column in width, for first insertion, and sixty-five cents (\$0.65) per line per newspaper column in width, for each subsequent insertion.

[R.L. 1910, § 3258. Amended by Laws 1919, c. 167, p. 241, § 1; Laws 1929, c. 248, p. 318, § 1; Laws 1953, p. 116, § 1; Laws 1967, c. 218, § 1, emerg. eff. May 1, 1967; Laws 1973, c. 31, § 1, emerg. eff. April 18, 1973; Laws 1977, c. 35, § 1; Laws 1979, c. 76, § 1, eff. July 1, 1979; Laws 1981, c. 31, § 1, emerg. eff. April 7, 1981; Laws 1982, c. 22, § 1; Laws 1988, c. 159, § 1, operative July 1, 1988; Laws 1994, c. 93, § 1, eff. July 1, 1994; Amended by Laws 2000, SB 1330, c. 135, § 1, eff. November 1, 2000; Amended by Laws 2004, SB 450, c. 65, § 1, eff. November 1, 2004]

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PUBLIC NOTICE FUNDAMENTALS

Three laws help citizens stay informed about actions of their government:

The Open Meeting Act

The Open Records Act

Public Notice Laws

DIRECT NOTICE vs. INDIRECT NOTICE

Direct notice is always best, such as a summons or certified mail. With direct notice one party can prove the other party received the information. When direct notice cannot be achieved, whether by practical means or by cost, indirect notice is intended to satisfy the needs of the citizens and provide a legal means for government, commerce, or the courts to move forward.

There are many forms of indirect notice. Newspaper publication is a form of indirect notice. Other types of indirect notice can be posting on lamp posts, town criers, sky writing, direct mail, electronic broadcasting, web sites, etc.

There should be a balance between direct and indirect notice. When direct notice is decreased, indirect notice should be increased. For example, if certified mail is statutorily eliminated as a form of direct notice there should be an offsetting level of increased indirect notice.

TWO MAJOR TYPES OF PUBLIC NOTICES

There are hundreds of different notices but most can be summarized as either:

Accountability Notices: These notices generally are only published ONE time because they are used primarily to hold the public body accountable and multiple notices are not needed.

Warning Notices: These notices usually run multiple times because they are intended to warn the public about some pending action of the government, such as a property foreclosure, enacting a curfew, raising a tax, or some other way in which government intends to affect a citizen's life, liberty and pursuit of happiness.

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CRITERIA FOR STRONG PUBLIC NOTICE LAWS:

1. Public notice must be published by an independent third party; in a forum independent of the government.
2. Public notice must be archived and the ability to retrieve notices years after they have been published is necessary.
3. Public notice must be accessible to all segments of society.
4. Public notice must be verifiable; not altered after publication and proof of publication must be issued to verify the notice was published as directed.
5. Public notice should be "pushed out" to citizens.

WHICH TYPE OF INDIRECT NOTICE IS BEST?

We believe a printed notice in a local newspaper best meets all of the criteria of strong public notice laws.

In addition to meeting those five criteria, Oklahoma newspapers have voluntarily created and operate a free web site where actual newspaper pages that contain public notices are digitized and word-searchable. The URL is www.oklahomanotices.com. This free web site allows citizens, contractors and bidders, and others to search for notices online if they so choose.