

YOUR LIFE ON “THE LIST” THIRD EDITION



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Derek W. Logue

YOUR LIFE ON “THE LIST”: THIRD EDITION

A Survival Guide for those Forced to Register Upon Release

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INTRODUCTION AND DISCLAIMERS

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ABOUT “YOUR LIFE ON THE LIST”

“Your Life on The List” is a “how-to” book, a practical guide covering a variety of the most common concerns and issues you may face while on the registry. Most of the knowledge contained within is general advice and not every subject will be directly relevant to you. As with any advice of this nature, “your mileage may vary.” Laws can vary state-by-state and or even city-by-city within the same county. It is impossible to keep up with every law in every city and state in the world’s third largest nation, but much of the information contained within is regularly updated. If you are unclear about the rules, talk to your registration office for clarification, as they are the authority on these “regulations” until such laws are successfully repealed.

This guide covers a variety of relevant topics specific to those forced to register, including housing, jobs, social support (like advocacy groups), and financial support (such as welfare). I will cover some common statutes for all 50 states using the information from various resources covering the basics of each state’s sex offense laws. While I provide much information as possible, some statutes within this guide could change dramatically; they might only apply to people convicted of certain sexual offenses; they might only apply to those convicted after a specific date; or, they might become obsolete by the time the next legislative sessions for your state of interest draws to a close. Other factors that can complicate efforts to settle into a new location include local ordinances and interpretation of the law by local law enforcement. The local registry office is the final authority regarding when and how you register, and in some cases, where you can live, work, or visit.

This is NOT a legal guide for fighting the registry laws or appealing your case, nor is it a treatise on the legality or ethics of post-release sex offense measures. (Upcoming books, as well as various articles from my website oncefallen.com, will address these topics.) While I believe that the myriad of registry-related laws are confusing, unethical, unnecessary, and unconstitutional, you and I, a fellow Person Forced to Register, must abide (however grudgingly) by the laws under threat of being locked up for Failure To Register (FTR), a charge that could leave you incarcerated longer than whatever offense landed you on the registry. There are some legal citations here to verify the many claims contained within this book, but no advice here should be construed as legal advice or anything more than constructive commentary. If your needs involve the courts, you should consult an attorney.

The information contained in this book were derived primarily features from oncefallen.com articles and/or articles from the Informational Corrlinks Newsletter (a project by oncefallen.com). This guide was created in response to increased demand for such resources and because of recent changes to prison policies that otherwise limit the amount of printed material in the mail, a policy not generally applicable to softcover books.

I must repeat, YOUR MILEAGE MAY VARY. Other than the fact you WILL register (otherwise you would not be a “Registered Person” and thus not need this book), you may or may not experience some of the issues discussed in this book, and you may experience issues not covered here. Some have thrived in terrible states like Alabama or Florida, while others struggled in states I’d consider less onerous. You may experience harassment, denial of housing, employment problems, vigilante violence, or some other issue. These issues could be related to the laws or not. Or, you experience few, if any, problems at all.

Finally, it is important I stress this final point. Just like your time in prison, you will either (be)grudgingly adapt to these laws or you will struggle to deal with the pressure. But until these laws are changed, for your freedom’s sake—

OBEY ALL LAWS!

Your freedom depends on obeying these laws even though you won't like having to register. Despite how you feel about the laws, you are expected to know and obey these laws, no matter how complex, annoying, inconvenient, nonsensical, and unfair these rules may be. Your life will revolve around your registry duties. This is something you "must drop everything" and do whenever your registration obligation beckons you. Registration becomes more important than an anniversary, a funeral, or even life-saving surgery. I wish that was different, but for now, I must stress the importance of fulfilling your registration duties without delay. Your local registration office (not this book) is the final authority on registration obligations, so if you are unsure what to do, contact your local registry office.

If you are on the public "sex offense registry," stop calling yourself a "sex offender." We feel the term "sex offender" is wrong in part because it is an action (adjective) used to describe a person (noun). "Sex offender" implies that everyone listed on the sex offense registry are inevitable dangers to society. Thus, we limit the use of such terminology here primarily to instances where it cannot be avoided (i.e., making a direct quote).

The use of language and semantics are always in flux. Anti-Registry activists have always avoided using the words "sex offender" or the 'P' words (pervert, predator, and pedophile) and have promoted more neutral labels like "Registered Citizen" (RC) or "Former/Ex-Offender" but the suggested labels have changed frequently as we struggle to find a proper term. I've used the term "Registered Citizen" (RC) most frequently in previous editions of this book. For the Third Edition, as the result of some confusion over the term "citizen" (implying immigration issues, a different "hot button topic in American society), I use the terms "Registered Person" (RP), "Person Forced to Register" (PFR), or simply "Registrant" when describing the target audience of this book.

Unfortunately, we cannot fully avoid the use of the term "sex offender." Registered Persons and their loved ones have found OnceFallen.com searching "housing for sex offenders." Sometimes, we may be required to make a direct quote from news articles, research papers, court rulings, or state statutes that use the term. When using the term "sex offender," it will be placed in quotation marks. The practice of placing words in quotation marks denotes it is a term that we feel should not be used.

When referring to the publicly accessible registry, this book may say the "sex offense registry", the registry, or simply "the list." While statutes refer to this list as the "sex offender registry," we do not have to use derogatory language and have chosen to remove such language from this book as much as possible.

There is only so much advice I can give you, and there is no program out there that can solve every conceivable problem you might face while on "The List." But, if you're reading this and you have yet to begin your journey on this registry, there are a few things you can do to prepare yourself:

1. *Read this book AND take notes:* I have spent years compiling the information now contained in my book. While it is impossible to prepare you for every possible problem, many of the tips here can help. You are responsible for solving your own problems. You will likely experience post-release hardships not experienced by those convicted of any other offense. Mentally prepare yourself for the struggles you might face while on "The List."
2. *Read "The Anti-Registry Activist Manual: A Guide to Effective Advocacy" by Jonathan Grund:* The Anti-Registry Activist Manual is a teaching and reference handbook for new activists who want to join an advocacy for themselves, or others. We believe it contains valuable information for seasoned

activists as well. At the end of the book are various exercises you can use to prepare for activism alone or in a group.

3. *Hope for the best but prepare for the worst:* Persons Forced to Register live by a special set of rules that do not allow us total freedom of movement, employment, or residence. Registrants are often ineligible for many forms of assistance offered to people in need, including those offered to other Returning Citizens. Registrants are more likely to be unemployed, homeless, welfare-dependent, or self-employed. While activists are fighting to change the laws, progress is slow. Maintaining a positive attitude and the knowledge not every Registrant experiences extreme hardship is important. Still, it is better to have an emergency plan you do not need than to have no plan when faced with a personal crisis. If you've been incarcerated for over a decade, you will immensely benefit from computer classes or books on how to use the Internet. You will find that today's society is heavily reliant on "smartphones", "tablets", or other ways to access the Internet (that is, if you are allowed to access the Internet).

ONCEFALLEN.COM FOR THE "TECHNOLOGICALLY CHALLENGED"

One friend I made while incarcerated was released in 2015 after serving 20 years. He has struggled with the drastic changes to society. He had no experience with computers, the Internet, and cell phones, so he was at a huge disadvantage in our current society.

Most folks in the "outside" world take modern technology for granted and assumes everyone is familiar with it. However, some of my readers have little or no experience with computers or "smartphones." For the sake of those who have little to no experience with modern technology, this section will briefly describe how to navigate OnceFallen.com, the informational website that helped create this guide.

Finding OnceFallen.Com

To access the Internet you must use a "Browser", i.e., a software program or application ("app") that allows you to access the Internet. (Examples: Microsoft Edge, FireFox, and Google Chrome). Once you open a Browser, you should see a bar at the top of the screen called the "address bar." Most web browsers are connected to a "search engine", i.e., a website that helps with online searches, such as Google, Bing, DuckDuckGo, or Yahoo to name a few. If you are using Google Chrome or if this Browser was set for do searches by Google, then the bar at the top might say "google.com" and you'll be at the Google home page. There are two ways to access OnceFallen—(1) you can choose to type in "oncefallen.com" in the address bar then hit the "Enter" or "Return" button on your keyboard, or (2) if you are at the home page for the search engine, you can type oncefallen.com in the bar on the screen and hit the search button at the end of the bar (it looks like a magnifying glass). Then a new page with search results will appear and OnceFallen.com should be at the top of the list. Select that item by moving your pointer (cursor) over OnceFallen.com and clicking it. Either way, you'll reach OnceFallen.com and the address bar should say oncefallen.com and nothing else. This should take you to the "Home" or "Main: page. The specific way to navigate around the website will most likely vary, depending on the type of device you are using

If Using a Laptop/Desktop

Scroll the pointer over each menu item at the top of the page and you will see a list of links to individual pages categorized by subject matter. If you're seeking housing in Florida, for example, scroll over "Housing Lists and Legal Issues." A list of options will pop up. Scroll over "Housing List for States A-M" and click to access that page.

If Using a Smartphone/Tablet

If you are browsing my website from a smartphone, you will see several icons just below the name of the site and slogan at the top of the page. One icon, on the left side of the screen, consists of three horizontal lines. Touch the icon and a list of categories will pop up. To the right of each category will be a downward facing arrow shaped like a V. If you're seeking housing in Florida, for example, touch the V-shaped tab next to "Housing Lists and Legal Issues." This will open a list of pages on that subject. Then touch the line that says "Housing List for States A-M."

Searching Keywords

You can also do a keyword search by clicking the magnifying glass icon on the top right part of the menu. (This is the same no matter if you're using a smartphone or laptop/desktop). A search bar will appear; type the subject you're interested in, like "housing, " then hit return or the magnifying glass icon at the right end of the search bar. This will pull up any page on the website that contains the word "housing, for example, the housing lists for states A-M and N-Z.

TERMS AND ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THIS GUIDE

The terms and acronyms in this segment are utilized in this guide and in many resources you may read elsewhere. Refer to this list of terms and abbreviations as necessary while reading this guide. Proper terminology is important; I will rarely, if ever, use the term "sex offender"; instead, I use commonly used terms by anti-registry activists like "Registered Person (RP)," "Person Forced to Register" (PFR) or simply "Registrant." The term "sex offender" is only used in this guide only when absolutely necessary, such as a direct quote, as part of a business name, or when necessary to obtain information online.

Abel Assessment or "Abel Test": See "visual response testing"

ACSOL: Alliance for Constitutional Sex Offense Laws, a California-based group fighting the registry. While primarily a California-focused group, they monitor information from other states and maintain a 50 state guide on registration and residency laws.

Adam Walsh Act (AWA): The current federal registry laws imposed upon the states (passed in 2006, replacing Megan's Law and the Jacob Wetterling Act). The AWA covers registry, community notification, compliance checks, and civil commitment, as well as various grants to promote the AWA. As of 2020, only 18 states and 3 US territories have been deemed "substantially compliant" with AWA regulations despite a 10% federal law enforcement grant cut to states unwilling to adopt the AWA. It should be noted that the AWA is a "minimum standard" and states can choose to add penalties beyond what is recommended by the AWA and still be considered an AWA state.

AG: Short for Attorney General, the chief government attorney for a state or the federal system.

"Angel Watch": Operation Angel Watch, a program authorized by International Megan's law and run by the Department of Homeland Security's Immigration and Customs Enforcement department (ICE) that passes along notices of a Registrant's intent to travel internationally to INTERPOL.

Anti-Clustering Law: A law that bans Registered Persons from living a certain distance from another Registered Person.

Anti-Registry Movement (ARM): A term used at times for the effort to reform/repeal the registry. Like “Black Lives Matter” or “#MeToo,” ARM is intended to be used as the name of a movement rather than the name of any specific group.

AWA: Shorthand for the Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act of 2006. See “Adam Walsh Act.”

Business Day: In the US, generally defined as Monday through Friday; this excludes weekends and federal holidays. Some states may require registration counting “business days” instead of just “days.” It is important to know the difference. If you are released from incarceration on a Friday and the law states you have “3 days” to register, then you have until Monday to register, but if the law states “3 business days,” you have until Wednesday to register. May also be called a “working” day.

Civil Commitment: The act of submitting certain Registrants to indefinite detention under the guise of protecting the public from those deemed likely to reoffend. This controversial program is utilized in 20 states and allowed on the federal level by the AWA.

Community Notification: The act of law enforcement agents publicly notifying members of the community and/or certain businesses like schools that a Registered Person is moving into the neighborhood. Not every Registrant is subject to notification, and the laws and the method of notification can vary by state, including public meetings, announcements in the paper, going door-to-door, or sending notices by mail.

CP: Child Pornography. This is sometimes a catch-all term for internet-related offenses including obscenity offenses, which generally are not registrable offenses.

CPS: Child Protective Services, a general catchall phrase for any government agency responsible for child welfare. While CPS is the most common term, some states or municipalities may have agencies use other terms incorporating words like children, family, social, resources, services, welfare, or health.

DHS: The US Department of Homeland Security.

“Dru Sjodin National Sex Offender Public Website”: See NSOPW

EM: Electronic monitoring, aka “ankle monitors” or “GPS monitors,” the devices a Registrant On Paper may be forced to wear to keep track of location. EM may be required as part of post-release supervision, probation, or parole, and if so, you’ll likely be required to pay the costs.

FAQ: Short for “Frequently Asked Questions, typically a fact sheet or page offering a summary on information of the most common questions for a particular topic. This guidebook is an extended FAQ.

FTR: “Failure To Register,” a criminal arrest for failing to comply with sex offense registration laws; failing to pay registration fees, failing to update information, or failing to give proper notice of travel or moving plans can all qualify as an FTR. In many places, FTRs are treated harshly and can require up to 10 years in prison.

FY: Fiscal Year. Some government statistics publish results by a “fiscal year” rather than by a calendar year. It is a one year period but it can begin at a different month and day. The federal government's fiscal year runs from the first day of October of one calendar year through the last day of September of the next. For example, Fiscal Year 2021 (FY 2021) started on Oct. 1, 2020, and ended on Sept. 30, 2021. While mostly used for budget reports, some reports may include other statistics. Not all agencies use the federal fiscal year, either.

GPS: Global Positioning Service; for use against registrants, see “EM.”

ICoN: Informational Corrlinks Newsletter, a monthly prisoner newsletter hosted by OnceFallen.

IML: “International Megan’s Law,” a law signed in 2016 that requires Registered Persons to notify the government when they intend to travel internationally, and requires Registrants convicted of crimes against anyone under age 18 to receive a mark on their passports identifying them as an SO.

Internet Identifier: For purposes of registration, “internet identifier” typically refers to a name you may use online (a “screenname” or online codename), but may refer to an email address or social media account. For example, I may use some variation of “The Fallen One” as a screen name, and my email is iamthefallen1@yahoo.com.

Interstate Compact: An agreement between two states allowing a transfer of a supervised released, probation, or parole to a new state. While living in a new state, the supervised Registrant may still be subject to the laws of the transferring state; if revoked, the Registrant may be sent back to the transferred state to finish his or her sentence.

Jacob Wetterling Act: The first national sex offense registry mandate, passed in 1994 as a part of the controversial Omnibus Crime Bill of 1994. It was replaced by “Megan’s Law” in 1996.

LEA: Law Enforcement Agency, a catch-all term for any single agency of Law Enforcement.

LEO: Law Enforcement Officer, a catch-all phrase for any law enforcement agent, whether local, state, or federal authority. Sometimes referred to (derisively) as “Uncle Leo.”

“Megan’s Law”: Another name for the registry. Technically, the actual 1996 federal Megan’s Law, preceded by the Jacob Wetterling Act in 1994 and replaced by the Adam Walsh Act in 2006, no longer exists. People use the term “Megan’s Law” as a generic term to describe the act of registration and community notification (see also SORNA).

NARSOL: National Association for Rational Sex Offense Laws, arguably the largest of the groups fighting to reform registry laws, currently headquartered in North Carolina. OnceFallen.com, the author of this guide, does not affiliate with, work with, or support this group due to ongoing controversies regarding this group.

NSOPW: The “Dru Sjodin National Sex Offender Public Website.” Technically, the feds don’t run their own registries; this site merely bands together data from the registries of every US state and territory to allow registry searches for all states and territories at once. Registrants not listed publicly on a state website will not be listed on NSOPW’s database as this database only extrapolates existing public listings from states/territories.

“On Paper”: The most commonly used term to describe being on probation, parole, or supervised/conditional release. I will be using this term throughout this guide. It is important to understand that being “On Paper” IS NOT the same as being on the registry. You can be On Paper, on the registry, both, or neither. Registration officers are NOT Probation/Parole Officers and they only enforce registration-related laws.

“Pedophilia/pedophile”: The only proper use of this term is a clinical diagnosis for those aged 19+ who are diagnosed in a clinical setting to be attracted to prepubescent people for at least 6 months. It is not a legal term. However, this term is commonly misused to describe everyone on the public registry in American society, or used as an “ultimate” insult among members of the general public.

Polygraphs (or “polys”): While known as “lie detector tests, polygraphs do not “detect lies”; polys merely detect changes in heart rate, breathing, blood pressure and perspiration, and the results are interpreted by someone likely to be biased against the person taking the test. Polygraphs fail scientific scrutiny tests and are generally not admissible in court. However, polygraphs are being repackaged as tools to aid in SO treatment programs. The tools are utilized as an intimidation tool to extract confessions from people in the program suspected of dishonesty. The effects of these intimidation tactics carry over into the studies performed by polygraph proponents.

Postal Codes for US Territories: I discuss states and territories in this book. While most people are familiar with the 2-letter postal codes for states, they might not be aware of the codes for the five major US Territories:

- AS – American Samoa
- GU – Guam
- MP – Northern Mariana Islands
- PR – Puerto Rico
- VI – U.S. Virgin Islands

PPG: The Penile Plethysmograph (derisively called the “Peter Meter” or “Peter Reader”), a device that purportedly measures arousal by monitoring blood flow to the penis; used in conjunction with polygraphs in some state treatment programs.

“Predator Panic”: A term sometimes used as a catch-all term for the moral panic towards people listed on the sex offense registry or about any sexual behavior deemed deviant by the general public (or at least select influential groups such as victim advocates and feminists). Predator Panic is often fueled by more specific panics over various events, such as the Satanic Ritual Abuse panics and Catholic Church abuse panics of the late 20th Century, or the Campus Sexual Assault awareness, Sex Trafficking, and #MeToo campaigns of the 2010s.

Presence Restriction/“Proximity Laws”: Laws that prohibit Registrants from either “loitering” (being somewhere without a legitimate purpose) or “being present” (being in prohibited area for ANY reason) within a prescribed distance from a restricted area (sometimes called a “child safety zone”). It is important to understand “loitering” and “being present” have different meanings when used in this context. If a state statute uses “loitering,” then the state recognizes there are valid reasons why someone would be in a safety zone, such as work, conducting business, or simply enjoying your freedom. If they use the term “being present” without the term loiter, they may consider all reasons for being within a safety zone invalid and arrest you; this would also impact residency or employment.

Recidivist: When used by researchers, it can mean someone who committed a new offense for any type of crime (even parole violations) or the same offense (a new sex crime); in legal statutes it generally means anyone who committed the same offense twice. In many legal states, recidivists are generally given an enhanced registration status. Unfortunately, many people get confused by recidivism studies since the definition changes drastically.

Registered Citizen (RC), Registered Person (RP), Person Forced to Register (PFR), and Registrant: Terms used to describe people forced to give information to the government in order to place their names on the public sex offense registry. This is preferred by activists over the term “sex offender,” which is used primarily as a title of derision and condemnation. These terms are used throughout this guide. (Note: Because some people confused “Registered Citizen” with immigration issues, this edition of the book has opted to use “Registered Person” instead.)

Registration: The physical act of providing personal information to a government agency, typically to a law enforcement agent, for inclusion on a criminal registry. State registries are not alike. The following examples highlight just a few of the differences: some states consider various types of offenses; some use additional stipulations in deciding who must register; some inclusion decisions are based on the date of your offense; most, but not every Person Forced to Register will be listed publicly; and the length of the registration term varies based on the state and the offense. Registration is not to be confused with being on probation/parole/supervised release.

Returning Citizen: An increasingly popular phrase to describe someone who has been recently released from incarceration.

RSO: “Registered Sex Offender.” I prefer Registered Person or Registrant and will use that term throughout this guide.

SCOTUS: The Supreme Court Of The United States, a recent acronym for the US Supreme Court created by internet culture since SCOTUS is just quicker to type than US Supreme Court and the US Sentencing Commission already uses the acronym USSC.

SMART Office: Office of Sex Offender Sentencing, Monitoring, Apprehending, Registering, and Tracking, the federal bureaucracy established to promote the adoption of the AWA across the US (through a dubious propaganda campaign) and issue grant money to assist in AWA implementation.

SO: “Sex Offender,” mostly used in prisons, media, or the general public. The movement to reform registry laws generally considers this term to be offensive. The term is seen as an adjective used to describe a noun, or put a different way, defining a person by an action. Any legal or business acronym containing the letters “SO” are likely directed at Registered Persons in some capacity.

SOR: Sex Offense Registry. Many states have these three letters in their own state laws related to the registry (for example, NY’s laws are referred to as SORA). Here, use “sex offense” rather than “sex offender” as the latter is considered offensive.

SORA: Sex Offense Registry Act, another term commonly used by a number of states to denote their state registry laws.

SORNA: This acronym is specifically used in this guide to refer to Section 1 of the Adam Walsh Act (AWA), called the “Sex Offender Registration and Notification Act,” which applies to the public registry. Since the registry and community notification are generally applied together, this may be commonly used throughout this guide and elsewhere, though this is specific to the federal law. This replaced the 1996 federal Megan’s Law. Registrants are classified under SORNA according to the official charges (“offense-based” classification).

SOSEN: Sex Offender Solutions and Education Network, an online support forum and information repository for Registered Persons. Headquartered in Nebraska.

“Substantially AWA Compliant”: When discussing “Substantial AWA compliance” as a measurement for implementing the AWA in a state/territory, this refers specifically to the SORNA section of the AWA. (Note that some states may use similar acronyms, but in this guide, SORNA will be used only to discuss the federal AWA law.) The SMART Office created a 14-point checklist to compare with state laws, and if the laws of that state meet all the minimum criteria contained in that checklist, the state is considered “substantially compliant.” (Important note on AWA compliance: The AWA requires retroactive application of registration if you are reconvicted of any crime, including non-sex offenses, if you have a sex offense in your history. So, if you do not have to register because your offense predated the registry in your state, or received a pardon or other registry relief, and you were later convicted for any offense, the AWA demands you register. In non-AWA states, you may not have to register under this scenario.)

“Supervision”: See also “On Paper,” a catch-all term for parole, probation, supervised released, etc.

“Tiers”: Many (but not all) states have some form of “Tier” or “Level” system that will determine the frequency and/or length of registration and/or the amount of notification given to members of the community.

USC: United States Code, the federal legal statutes. When looking up 18 USC §3563, 18 is the Title number (in this instance, Crimes and Criminal Procedure) and 3563 is the specific section.

USMS: The US Marshals Service. The USMS conducts compliance checks and assists DHS in running the Angel Watch program.

USSG: United States Sentencing Guidelines, a list of federal rules that cover rules for incarceration, probation, and supervised release.

“Visual Response Testing” (VRT): Sometimes known as “The Abel Test,” named after it’s inventor, Gene Abel, the controversial VRT attempts to gauge a person’s attraction to sexual deviancy by looking at responses to pictures depicting various sexual and non-sexual pictures. It is largely discredited as pseudo-science, but it is sometimes used in conjunction with PPGs and polygraphs.

WAR: Women Against Registry, one of the national anti-registry groups; despite the name, men are also welcome to join the ranks. Headquartered in Missouri.

Working Day: See Business Day

CHAPTER 1—UNDERSTANDING SEX OFFENSE LAWS

This chapter provides a brief overview (but not a critique) of the many laws you MAY face as a person convicted of a sexual offense.

Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act of 2006 (AWA): The AWA is the current federal law governing the sex offense registry, grants for registry implementation, civil commitment, and other related laws. The registry statutes, known as SORNA, were intended to make a more uniform registry but that has been a farce. Florida and Alabama, for example, require lifetime registration yet are still considered “substantially compliant” with the AWA. AWA has proven hard to implement, as only 18 states have adopted the law 14 years after it passed into law, despite penalizing states for not adopting it. Since AWA uses offense-based classification (i.e., classified based on charges) instead of risk-assessment tests (such as the STATIC-99), Registrants in AWA states are far more likely to be classified as Tier 3

(“high risk”); in Ohio, for example, the number of people listed as Tier 3 went from a mere 18% to a whopping 54% on January 1, 2008, the day the AWA was implemented in that state.

Civil Commitment: About 20 states allow for some people to be convicted of sex offenses to be detained in a civil commitment (inpatient mental health treatment) center under the guise of treating people deemed likely to commit future offenses and protecting the public. While it is commonly believed these programs are being used to circumvent constitutional safeguards, this practice has been repeatedly upheld by SCOTUS and other major court rulings. This guide does not cover civil commitment defense; if you are in a jurisdiction with civil commitment and you fear you may be subjected to a civil commitment hearing, I strongly suggest consulting an attorney.

Community Notification: The practice of sending out notices to people within a certain area and/or to specific businesses when a Registered Person moves onto the community. The methods of notification are different in each jurisdiction, such as going door-to-door, letters/postcards, email, social media, and/or in the media (newspapers or TV). Not every state requires notification of all Registrants; in some states, only those classified on higher risk Tiers will be subject to notification.

Compliance Checks/Address Verification Checks: These are in-person visits from law enforcement agents to verify you are giving accurate information. This could be performed by local, state, or even federal agents, and could be done at work, school, or home. It is important to know your rights when faced with a compliance check, so this will be covered in detail in a separate chapter.

Electronic/GPS Monitoring: The practice of forcing Registrants to wear Electronic Monitoring (EM) devices usually placed on the ankles (“ankle bracelets”). This is most commonly used for those “On Paper,” which is a problem in states where lifetime supervision is an option. EM programs can cost hundreds monthly.

Holiday Restrictions: Only five states currently have statutes that place restrictions on certain holidays, most notably Halloween, but there may be local ordinances in place that limit your ability to celebrate certain holidays. Halloween restrictions are most common; these may include shutting off outdoor lights, not handing out candy, not wearing masks/costumes, a curfew, and even a sign in the yard stating “No Candy At This Residence.” Some laws extend to wearing costumes for other holidays, such as a ban on dressing as Santa Claus or the Easter Bunny.

“On Paper”- Probation/Parole/Supervised or Conditional Release: Being “On Paper” means you will likely face even more challenges than a Registrant who is not “On Paper.” You may have added stipulations such as being banned from specific activities like online dating or even going to church! Some states may prohibit you from living in certain areas even if there are no state or local residency restrictions in your state of residence. You may also have to pay extra fees or for certain aspects of being under supervision, such as fees for ankle monitors, polygraphs/PPGs, or mandatory therapy in addition to supervision fees.

Proximity Laws: In addition to residency restrictions, your area may have anti-clustering laws (laws restricting the number of Registrants living in a housing complex), anti-loitering laws (cannot be physically present within a certain distance to a prohibited area without a legitimate reason) or laws restricting being in certain locations for any reason, and/or work proximity restrictions (cannot perform labor within a certain distance to a prohibited area). You may also be banned from being on school grounds or even churches even if your child attends these places. In some states, you may be banned from emergency weather shelters.

Residency Restriction Laws: About 30 states have some law restricting where at least some Registrants may reside. The most common restriction will prevent Registered Persons from living in a residence located a set distance (commonly 1000 feet) from a school, daycare, or other places where “children congregate.” This is often measured property line to property line ‘as the crow flies” (i.e., in a straight line even if you are separated by a river or a ravine).

“Risk Assessments”: Many states may require you to take a risk assessment evaluation that may involve an interview with a psychologist, psychological questionnaires, “actuarial tests” (tests that may assign risk by certain characteristics including age, alcohol/drug use, and criminal history, such as the STATIC-99), the “Abel Assessment” (a test that measures sexual interest based on how long someone looks at pictures), polygraphs, and/or penile plethysmographs. Some tests, like the actuarial tests, may not require your participation. Risk assessments may determine your Tier placement, frequency and length of registration, and eligibility for civil commitment.

Scarlet letter laws: A few local ordinances have placed signs in the yards of Registered Persons. Proposals have been made to place green license plates on the vehicles of Registrants (thankfully, the car tag proposals have all failed.) Some jurisdictions even shift the burden of community notification to the Registrant.

Sex Offense Classification: As of 2020, over a dozen states have Mandatory Lifetime Registration Requirements for ALL Registrants. (As noted in Appendix 3, some of these states utilize a Tier system but do not have automatic expiration dates from the registry; Registrants will still have to petition the courts for removal.) This means by 2021, 43 US states will have some kind of leveling scheme for classifying Registrants. Many states have adopted a Tier system of risk, and the higher the number, the longer and more frequent you will register. The most commonly used Tier system (including the AWA) will require those placed on Tier 1 to register once per year for 15 years, Tier 2 may register every 6 months for 25 years, and Tier 3 register every 3 months for life. Of those states that use Tiers, you’ll either be classified on a “risk-based” scheme (i.e., taking a battery of psychological tests and/or some actuarial checklist like the STATIC-99) or an “offense-based” classification scheme (i.e., based on the criminal charges you were given). The AWA uses offense-based classification.

Sex Offense Registry: The SOR (the list, the registry, the government blacklist, the public pillory, ‘Megan’s law”, etc.) has been a federal law since 1994 so most everyone convicted of a sex offense is aware the registry exists in every state and territory within the US. If you were convicted of a registrable offense, there is no place in America you can move to and not have to register. Depending on your offense and the state in which you reside upon release, your registration period and frequency can vary. At the least, you will provide your name, photo, fingerprint, DNA sample, address, phone number, vehicle info, employer or school you attend, and other information the state requires. Some states require registration fees (some locations charge hundreds of dollars). There may also be a follow-up visit to your residence to verify you gave the correct info. You are also required to register in the jurisdiction of your employer, school, and possibly an itinerary and location if planning to travel.

Special Identification rules: Some states require special state identification card rules for Registered Persons. Some states require annual renewal of State ID/DL cards and/or carry a special card to present when approached by an officer; a few states (some already requiring annual renewals) also add marks or statements on State ID/DLs of Registered Persons. US Passports place marks of infamy identifying those convicted of an offense against a minor, and bars those Registrants from obtaining a Passport Card.

Treatment: Some treatments are positive and some are negative. Some may be offered in prison, and some may be required after release. You may be required to take more treatment upon release as a supervision condition. Some examples of treatment could include Circles of Support and Accountability, the Good Lives Model, or a state-created program. GPS, PPGs, and polygraphs are utilized in some states.

There are many other restrictions that cannot be covered even by this guide, not to mention the ostracism, discrimination, and even harassment you *might* suffer during your time on this government blacklist.

“STATE SHOPPING”

I am frequently asked which state is the “best” state for Registered Persons to reside. This question makes me cringe, because it gives the general public the impression that Registered Persons frequently “state shop,” which is a misleading and fear-mongering notion. The prison rumor mill (“inmate.com”) and some online resources discuss ways to avoid registration duties. Allow me to put these rumors to rest: there are NO places in America—a US state, territory, or Indigenous Peoples reservation—where you can move and NOT have to register upon release. There is not a “best state” for a Registered Person to live because laws vary in each state and even by municipality, and some people thrive in one state while others do not. It is far easier to name the worst states—Alabama, Oklahoma, Florida, Louisiana, Tennessee and Illinois, in my opinion—because these states frequently make headlines for worst (most restrictive) laws.

States that lack residency restrictions are more desirable than those that have restrictions, but that relief may be offset by registry fees or other kinds of restrictions. Some states may mark driver’s licenses while others do not. Below are some of the most common restrictions faced by Registrants that may influence your decision to move to another state (Please note that not every restriction applies evenly across states and some of the restrictions below may apply only to parolees or to those classified on higher Tier levels in certain states). More details about each state’s laws will be posted at the end of this guide.

The following is a list of the most onerous restrictions you may face as a Registrant (Updated Nov. 2022):

- Mandatory Lifetime Registration Requirements for ALL Registrants (15): AL, AZ (except kidnapping & false imprisonment w/o sexual element), CA, CO, FL, GA, HI, ID (except juveniles), MS, MT, NJ, OR, SC, TN, and WY (Note: Some of these states listed allow at least some Registrants to petition for removal from the registry after a set number of years but removal is NOT guaranteed.)
- Registry Fees (24): AL, AR, CO, DE, GA, ID, IL, IA, KS, LA, ME, MA, MI, MS, MO, NH, NY, OH, OR, TN, UT, WI, WY
- Residence Restrictions (Living Restrictions):
 - Applies to all RPs (15): AL, DE, FL*, GA*, ID, KY*, MP, MS, NC, OH*, OK, RI, SD, TN, WY (“*” denotes states where law cannot be applied to convictions preceding the passage of the law)
 - Applies only to “high risk”, higher Tier/Level placement, or offenses against minors (11): AZ, AR, IL, IN, LA, MO, MT, ND, SC, VA, WA
 - Can be added as a rule to those “on paper” (6): CA, CT, HI, NY, OR, WV
 - Municipal ordinances can create living restrictions exceeding those codified into state law (9): CO, FL, IN, ME, MN, NE, TX, WA, WI
- Presence Restrictions (Also called anti-loitering or proximity laws; Defined as various restrictions on where Registrants can go, such as schools, parks, libraries, malls, recreation areas, or other places one might expect to find children; the laws are too varied to discuss here, but each state listed has some kind of restriction which may apply to some or all RPs;) (31): AL, AR (Lv.3/4), CA, DE, FL, GA, IA, ID, IL, IN, KY, LA (offense against minors), MD, ME, MN*, MO, MS, MT (Lv3), NC, ND, N.

Mariana Is., OK, OR (Lv.3), SC (on paper), SD, TN, TX*, UT, VA, WI, WY (“*” denotes no state law but allows local ordinances)

- States that place humiliating marks on your state ID Cards: AL, AZ, DE, FL, KS, LA, MS, OK, TN, UT, VA *(only if you hold a CDL for passenger transport), & WV; In addition, passports of those with offenses against minors have marks placed on their federally-issued passports
- States requiring annual State ID/DL card renewals (thus causing financial burden to Registrants): AZ, IL, KS, MS (quarterly), NV, OK, TX
- Employment Proximity Restriction Laws (i.e., Laws that prevent Registrants from working within a set distance from prohibited areas): AL, DE (if LII/LIII), GA, MI, MT (If considered high risk), RI, SC (only if On Paper), TN, WV (only if on paper for 10+ years)
- States considered “substantially compliant” with the Federal Adam Walsh Act (AWA): AL, AS, CO, DE, FL, GU, KS, LA, MD, MI, MS, MO, MP, NV, OH, OK, SC, SD, TN, VA, VI, WY
- States with Halloween restrictions listed in their state statutes: AR (if Lv.3/4), FL (on paper), IL (Offense against minors or on paper), LA, & MO. In addition, CA, CO, GA, ID, IN, MD, NV, NY, OH, SC, TN, TX, VA, WI conduct named compliance check operations or allow the option for POs or local authorities to pass restrictions against those on probation/parole.

These restrictions can expand or be altered at any time. Also, when you move to another state, you may be still required to register, or even have your registration requirements enhanced. Changes could be applied retroactively, so even if you move into a community before a law passes, a new law could negatively impact your residence. In addition, there are too many prohibitions across the USA to be listed here, like restrictions on holiday celebrations, emergency shelter access, or even on the wearing of costumes. We must remain vigilant for any newly proposed or expanding restrictions at the state and federal level.

REGISTRATION PROCESS

There is **no legal way** to avoid the duty to register. “Failure To Register” (FTR) is a felony in most places, and the feds (US Marshals in particular) are involved if you FTR and they have been known to pick up FTR cases even when the Registrant fled overseas. It is important to register regardless of your personal feelings about the registry. If you are moving, you must register at both the place you are moving from AND the place you are moving to; if you change appearance, name, address even if you are moving from Apartment A to Apt. B, starting/quitting a job or school, or buying a vehicle, you’ll likely have to register each change. Many states extend this demand to online activities, including emails, screen names, and/or social media accounts. Some states even charge fees for registering!

To help you understand the registration process, the following was copied from the 2017 Handbook “Registering With Dignity” from the Sex Law and Policy Center, a site which went defunct in 2020 and the handbook is no longer online:

One of the first things you must do after release from incarceration is to register in-person at your local registration office. Be prepared for the entire registration process to take anywhere from a few minutes to a few hours. Depending on where you live, the registration office may be housed in a police department, a courthouse, or another government agency, and may only take appointments for registration, be on a first-come first-serve basis, be handled before a certain time, or only on certain days.

Be sure to check your release papers. It should have information on where and how to register for the first time. If you are not given the information, then ask your probation or parole officer. Do not delay registration, because you must register within a specific time frame or face severe consequences.

You will be asked to provide current proof of residency, such as a driver's license, a rent or utility bill, or an official document with your address. It is usually a good idea to bring state-issued identification with your photo on it. The registration officer will ask you questions, such as your home address, whether you are on community supervision, and other such things as required by your state's law. Be honest with the officer as it will make the process go smoothly.

Next, the officer will take your photograph, your fingerprints, and possibly a DNA swab and palmprints. The officer will review the forms with you, and ask if you understand the rules. Do not be afraid to ask questions about registration if you are unsure of what you are being told.

The final step is your signature, which indicates you understand the registration process. The police will send off the registration documents to the State Police office and you will always receive a copy. If they fail to provide you one, ask them for a copy so you have proof of your registration.

Keep your copy! File it away in a folder for safekeeping on the off chance a law enforcement agent loses your documents. The police may verify your residency and employment information either by contacting your probation or parole officer or by showing up at your home or place of employment.

You will have to periodically re-register, which can be as frequently as every 30 days. This may require updating your photo or getting your fingerprints retaken. Registration differs by state so be sure you understand your registration requirements. If you are unsure, ask the officer while you are registering how often you need to re-register and when you need to submit a new photo or fingerprints. Your probation or parole officer can provide you with more information, if you are on community supervision.

We cannot stress this enough. Do not be afraid to ask questions. Failing to register can have serious consequences including more incarceration. While the registration process can be humiliating and the officers intimidating, it is necessary.

The report also made a few recommendations for keeping up with your registration:

- ❖ Maintain a calendar specifically for registration: States differ greatly on the window for registration so it is important to know when that window is and plan to register at the first opportunity. I've seen people arrested for FTR for being just one day late.
- ❖ Call ahead: It is always a good idea to call the registration office beforehand in case they are closed or hours are compromised.
- ❖ Send registration papers by Certified Mail: If you register by mail, spend that extra money for USPS Certified Mail. The Post Office could use the money, plus you will have proof you sent it.
- ❖ Keep documentation safe and readily available: In the disaster relief chapter, I discuss fireproof lockboxes for important papers. Consider keeping at least the most recent registration papers in that lockbox. Also, if you are familiar with computers, I suggest scanning documents to be saved on your computer just in case.
- ❖ Ask questions: If you have questions about the registry, ask the registry office. These laws are sometimes interpreted differently by agency so you have more procedures at one registry office than at a different office.

Speaking only from personal experience, most LEOs understand the registry is a waste of time and many will treat you nicely so long as you aren't rude to them. Also, after they've seen you a few times, they're more likely to accelerate the process and get you out of the office as quickly as possible. But, just remember they're still cops and be careful what you say to them.

KEEPING AN ACTIVITY LOG

If you are concerned about false accusations, you may wish to keep an “activity log.” Here are some suggestions for determining where you were on a specific date and time:

- ❖ Buy a yearly planner: Just a cheap dollar store pocket planner will suffice. You could also create one yourself with a computer.
- ❖ Computer: Your computer can also be used to determine where you were at; online activities and files downloaded to the computer can be timestamped. Social media posts and comments posted on the internet can show you were online at a certain time and how you accessed the computer.
- ❖ Smartphone GPS: Most smartphones have GPS, and some software can help keep up with your movements. For example, if you buy a Smartphone with “Android,” then you can give Google Maps permission to keep your travel information through their “Timeline.” Even without setting up GPS, phone records may show your location at the time of a phone call.
- ❖ Never pay with cash: If you can get a credit card, do so. If you lose cash, you will never recover it but with a credit card, you can quickly freeze the account. And credit cards have the added bonus of keeping transaction data including time and location. Store credit cards, EBT Cards (“food stamp cards”), debit cards, and even store loyalty cards keep detailed records of usage.
- ❖ Paper receipts: You can opt for printed receipts and keep them in a small storage bin, Many business give the option for email receipts, which can be more convenient since you don’t need a piece of paper.

“FREE AT LONG LAST” (FALL) SYNDROME

If you are newly free, you’ll want to celebrate. But if you want to STAY free, then you must take registration and supervision laws seriously. Don’t fall into a cognitive distortion I call the “FALL”—the “Free At Long Last” syndrome. Multiple studies have found that most people who return to prison do so within the first three years of release. According to the 2014 California Dept. of Corrections and Rehabilitation Outcome Evaluation Report, 5522 (65.2%) of the 8471 persons convicted of sex offenses released from the CDRC in the 2009-2010 Fiscal Year were returned to prison within 3 years of release. But of those 5522 returns:

- 5074 (91.9%) returned on a parole violation;
- 294 (5.3%) returned on a new non-sex crime;
- 109 (2%) returned for a “Failure To Register” (FTR) Offense; and
- 45 (0.8%) returned for a new sex offense

You are far more likely to be sent back to prison for a parole violation or FTR than for a new sexual offense. There are many ways you can be in violation and be sent back to prison (Note: this is by no means an exhaustive list):

- FTR: Violations can include failing to pay fees, failure to update registry information (could be email address, phone number, vehicle info, physical address), Failure to notify authorities of travel (most states require notice of gone from home a certain length of time, and federal guidelines require 21 days’ advance notice of international travel)
- Supervision Violations can include: Failing to pay fees, missing or being late to therapy sessions or refusing to participate in treatment (which may include refusing to take the poly/PPG), missing curfew or a check-in with the PO, or breaking any of the mandatory rules or any discretionary rules made by the courts/PO (Internet/Social Media bans while on paper are a particularly controversial rule and are currently contested in the courts).

Our lives unfortunately revolve around these rules. We literally have to drop everything and schedule the daily activity of our lives with these rules in mind. Horror stories exist of RPs being arrested for failing to update an email address, for being late to counseling sessions, for the inability to pay exorbitant fees, or (the one I hear the most) for assuming that state registry offices share information; the RP doesn't tell registry office A of a move to location B because they think registry offices share information. They assume the new registry office will tell the old office about the move. This simple, innocent, faulty assumption can result in a FTR charge. You need to know the laws that apply to you and follow them. You will not necessarily get any sympathy from the courts, your PO, or your registry officer. Strict adherence to these rules is YOUR responsibility!

CHAPTER 2—BEING “ON PAPER”: SUPERVISED RELEASE, PROBATION, PAROLE

Many folks seem to be confused about issues related to supervised release, probation, or parole. If you are subjected to any of these processes, you are considered to be “on paper”). Those who are “on paper” have fewer rights than non-supervised Registrants. For example, you cannot refuse a warrantless search while “on paper” but certainly have that right if you are *not* under supervision. Note: If you have “EOS’ed” or “killed your number” (i.e., released after serving your full sentence and thus have no probation or parole responsibilities), then you can skip this chapter.

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN A PROBATION/PAROLE OFFICER AND A REGISTRATION OFFICER

It is extremely important to understand the difference between probation/parole/supervised release and sex offense registration. Being forced to register is NOT the same as being “On Paper.” Registration officers are NOT parole officers. A PO may be able to make certain rules setting curfews or requiring you to go to counseling. A Registration officer’s only duty is enforcing SO laws, particularly the act of entering registration information, verifying your address, and community notification (if applicable). Registration Officers do not make rules; they merely enforce existing laws. Though registry officers may conduct compliance checks, they cannot enter your home without your permission or a warrant unless you are “On Paper.”

Registration officers will take complaints from citizens who assume registration officers and POs are the same. Some LEOs hope you don’t understand the difference; they hope you will continue to follow rules that no longer apply to you. For example, some local agencies promoting Halloween curfews that apply only to those on probation or parole, may omit that information when talking to the media or in press releases. They do this in hopes of luring registrants to follow rules that they are no longer required to follow. It is your responsibility to know your rights.

RULES YOU MAY FACE WHILE ON SUPERVISION

Registered Persons will face more rules, and most likely more oversight than registrants “off paper” or non-registrants “on paper.” Rules vary by state or other jurisdiction (Federal has their own rules), and not every state publicly posts their rules online. In the following discussion of these types of rules, I will use Wisconsin as an example because their rules are publicly posted online. As stated, rules can vary state-to-state; however, many supervision rules have similar restrictions to those in Wisconsin.

There are standard rules (rules that apply to all under supervision) and discretionary rules, i.e. additional rules that could be added to your terms of release by the courts or a PO.

In Wisconsin, there are 18 “standard rules of Supervision,” including notification for changes of housing or employment status, the payment of court and monitoring fees, getting permission to travel; borrow

money; organize an event; subject yourself to random home/drug searches, and the requirement to attend all mandatory meetings, etc. The last Wisconsin general supervision rule is to “Comply with any court ordered conditions and/or any additional rules established by your agent. The additional rules established by your agent may be modified at any time as appropriate.” In other words, the PO has discretion to make up his/her own rules.

Wisconsin has the following stipulations specific to Registered Persons (copied verbatim):

- “Have no contact or attempt contact with (blank space to add whoever the PO desires) nor with any prior victims of your offenses nor their family members without prior agent approval. Contact includes face-to-face contact, contacts facilitated by third parties and any other forms of communication including but not limited to telephone, computer, mail and any other electronic or scientific means.
- Fully cooperate with, participate in, and successfully complete all SO evaluations related to risk and treatment.
- Fully cooperate with, participate in, and successfully complete all SO services deemed appropriate through the SO evaluation process. Successful completion shall be identified through completion criteria determined through the sex SO standards.
- Not reside nor "stay" overnight in any place other than a pre-approved residence without prior agent approval. "Overnight" is defined as the daily period of time between the hours of _ pm and _ am unless redefined by your agent in advance.
- Permit no person to reside nor stay in your designated residence between the hours of _ pm and _ am without prior agent approval. (Times defined by agent.)
- Comply with any additional SO rules that may be established by your agent. The rules may be modified at any time as appropriate.”

As the information above clearly indicates, the “agent” (either the PO or the court) has power to change or add rules to the terms of supervised release in Wisconsin.

Federal cases on paper

For federal parolees, mandatory conditions of supervised release are set forth in 18 USC §3583(d) and USSG §5D1.3(a). These mandatory conditions include that a defendant not commit another offense while on supervision; refrain from unlawful use of controlled substances and submit to drug testing; make restitution to the victim of the offense; and submit to the collection of a DNA sample, among others. The only additional mandatory stipulation for Registrants is the requirement to register according to the laws of your jurisdiction of residence (18 USC §3583(d); USSG §§5D1.3(a)(7)(A) and (B)).

Many districts have set forth standard conditions of supervision in general orders, usually available on the US District Court’s website. Sentencing courts have discretion to impose any of the conditions listed in §5D1.3 or to create and impose “any other condition it considers to be appropriate.” A discretionary supervised release condition may be imposed if it is “reasonably related” to the statutory sentencing factors in 18 USC §3553(a)(1) and §3553(a)(2)(B)-(D). These factors include the nature and circumstances of the offense, the history and characteristics of the defendant, the need to protect the public from further crimes by the defendant, and the need to provide educational or vocational training, medical care, or other correctional treatment, involves “no greater deprivation of liberty than is reasonably necessary” to serve the purposes of deterrence, protection of the public, and training and treatment; and is consistent with any policy statements issued by the Sentencing Commission.

The guidelines recommend that, in every case, the court impose the 15 “standard” conditions of supervised release set forth in USSG §5D1.3(c). These standard conditions require the convicted person to:

- Obtain permission to leave the area,
- Report to the probation office as directed,
- Maintain or seek employment,
- Avoid excessive alcohol use and any use of a controlled substance without a prescription, and
- Report any contact with law enforcement to the probation office, among others.

For those convicted of sex offenses, the standard conditions require the convicted person to:

- Participate in a sex offense treatment and monitoring program at your own expense,
- Limit the use of a computer or access to the internet (if the defendant used computers or the internet to commit the offense), and
- Permit law enforcement to search his person or property if law enforcement has a reasonable suspicion that the defendant violated the terms of supervised release or committed any other unlawful act.

Under 18 U.S.C. § 3563(b)(22), the court may provide that the defendant “satisfy such other conditions as the court may impose.” These conditions can include:

- Restrictions on Viewing Sexually Explicit Materials
- PPG/plethysmograph, polygraphs, and “visual response testing” (The Abel Test), all at your own expense

The complete “Overview of Probation and Supervised Release Conditions” (103 pages as of December 2022) can be found at:

<https://www.uscourts.gov/services-forms/overview-probation-supervised-release-conditions>

As of October 2021, there is an ongoing legal battle on internet bans for Registrants on paper. SCOTUS suggested in *Packingham v NC* that they would be open to a narrowly tailored internet or social media ban, and currently some jurisdictions have upheld internet/social media restrictions, and others have not. Do not be surprised if you are given an internet/social media ban while on paper.

In short, federal courts and POs abiding by USSG §5D1.3 have a list of mandatory conditions for release, some recommended “standard” conditions of release, the option to create “discretionary” rules as deemed necessary, and “special” conditions that are applied to certain cases (including sex offense convictions) and rules that can be applied on a case-by-case basis. The complete statute of USSG §5D1.3 can be found in Appendix 3 under “federal registration notes.”

YOUR RIGHTS DURING SO TREATMENT

Some courts may require order you to take treatment. You may be required to pay for expensive therapy or endure controversial testing practices like polygraphs or penile plethysmographs. Unfortunately, problems with a treatment provider can only be addressed either with the PO, the probation/parole board supervisor, or by petitioning the court for a change in treatment.

Polygraphs: A consensus of legal decisions regarding polygraph usage agree that despite the majority of studies on polygraph use suggesting the polygraphs are not effective tools in “sex offender” treatment, courts still allowed states to use the polygraph as a “treatment” tool. While you generally lack the ability to refuse to take the entire polygraph test, you SHOULD have the right to plead the 5th Amendment ONLY WHEN that particular question could lead to future criminal charges. There should be agreements written out in treatment programs and/or polygraphs that specifically state whether or not the results can be used against you in a court of law.

For more on the polygraph controversy and legal history, see <https://oncefallen.com/polygraph/>

Despite the well-known fact the polygraph is nothing more than smoke and mirrors, some of you still believe they work and search online for techniques to “beat” the polygraph. Polygraphers look for evidence you’re employing these tricks as evidence you’re hiding something, so don’t waste your time and money on these so-called tricks to “sting” the polygraph. Most people who fail the poly do so because (1) they are using some technique they learned online, like holding your breath or the thumbtack in the shoe (2) you act in another way that may seem suspicious, such as pause on a question or try to over-explain something, or (3) you didn’t actually fail but are told you did in hopes you’ll confess to something.

PPGs: In *U.S. v. Weber*, 451 F.3d 552 (9th Cir. 2006), the Court ruled the PPG is an intrusive procedure, both physically and psychologically, likening the procedure to a device from a George Orwell novel. The court utilized a standard of review involving tests that are “non-routine manipulative intrusions on bodily integrity” and that such tests “will be scrutinized” to determine whether there are less intrusive options. While the court concluded that the level of accuracy of penile plethysmography reported in the scientific literature is low and that the test’s true validity is academically controversial, this test could be a required condition for supervised release if there was evidence supporting the efficacy of this test over less intrusive procedures, such as the Abel and polygraph tests.

Abel Assessments: In *United States v. Birdsill*, No. 03-30204 (9th Cir. May 4, 2004, unpublished), the Court also ruled the Abel test can be used for treatment, but is unreliable to be used as evidence to determine sexual deviancy for five reasons:

(1) the AASI test is a psychological instrument to be used for treatment, not for diagnostic purposes, and it is not designed to assess the tendency of a person to abuse children sexually; (2) Dr. Abel did not use a control group and it is unclear how or whether the test ferrets out “fakers”; (3) the test has not been subject to adequate peer review because Dr. Abel has proprietary rights over the test and has not shared his formula with other scientists (and those who have tried to assess the test’s validity have come up with dubious and inconsistent results); (4) the potential error rate “varies from poor ... to appalling,” which makes it an unreliable instrument; and (5) the relevant scientific community does not generally accept the AASI test as a diagnostic test for pedophilia.

However, *U.S. v. Stoterau*, 524 F.3d 988 (9th Cir. 2008), the same Court rejected an argument the Abel test is intrusive, noting the test was far less intrusive than a PPG, does not implicate a particularly significant liberty interest, and while inadmissible in court, the test could be used as part of a treatment plan. The court concluded even unreliable tests like the Abel test has “value” in “rehabilitation” and “treatment” in determining attraction to children.

In short, arguments against the use of tests otherwise inadmissible as evidence in courts are usually allowed in treatment settings unless the condition is overly intrusive when less intrusive alternatives exist (as the polygraph and PPG are strapped to the human body), or if specific questions would trigger a

violation of a 5th Amendment right against self-incrimination (i.e., a question about your sexual history leading to a new criminal case levied against you.) Only under these circumstances would you find relief through the courts.

CHALLENGING SUPERVISION CONDITIONS

If you feel your PO is violating the law or harassing you or you feel a certain rule is going too far, you could choose to file a complaint with the supervisor at the probation/parole office, with the State Police (on the state level) or the FBI (on the federal level). In all honesty, that likely won't go far. Thus, you may have to go to court to get relief from a bad PO or to challenge a condition of your release.

In challenging conditions of supervision, the short answer is that there IS a chance a bad rule can be challenged successfully, and it is even possible to get terminated from lifetime supervision. The report below is NOT detailed but is merely a brief discussion about federal supervision appeals and termination. The information listed below covers challenging federal supervision conditions but the same arguments could be applied to the state courts.

The link to the full article is:

https://www.ussc.gov/sites/default/files/pdf/training/primers/2015_Primer_Supervised_Release.pdf

Early Termination of Supervised Release

A court may terminate supervised release “at any time after the expiration of one year of supervised release . . . if it is satisfied that such action is warranted by the conduct of the defendant released and the interests of justice.” (18 USC §3583(e)(1))

The guidelines “encourage . . . [courts] to exercise this authority in appropriate cases,” particularly noting that a court may impose a longer term of supervised release on a defendant with a drug, alcohol or other addiction, but may then terminate the supervised release term early when a defendant “successfully completes a treatment program, thereby reducing the risk to the public from further crimes of the defendant.” (USSG 5D1.2, cmt. n. 5)

A court may terminate supervised release early even if the statute of conviction originally required a particular term of supervised release. See, e.g., *US v. Spinelle*, 41 F.3d 1056, 1069 (6th Cir. 1994); *US v. Gainer*, 936 F.Supp.785, 786 (D. Kan. 1996); *US v. Scott*, 362 F. Supp. 2d 982, 984 (N.D. Ill. 2005); *US v. McClister*, 2008 WL 153771, *2 (D. Utah 2008); but see *US v. Hernandez-Flores*, 2012 WL 119609,*4 (D. NM 2012) (expressing reservations, but declining to reach the issue because the defendant's conduct did not merit early termination even if the court had the authority to grant it).

Appellate Issues

A term of supervised release will be reviewed for reasonableness in light of the court's stated reasons, as with a sentence of imprisonment. See, e.g., *US v. Presto*, 498 F.3d 415, 418 (6th Cir. 2007) (discussing procedural and substantive reasonableness of lifetime term of supervised release); *US v. Hayes*, 445 F.3d 536, 527(2nd Cir. 2006). But see *US v. O'Georgia*, 569 F.3d. 281, 289 (6th Cir. 2009) (where a district court has articulated § 3553(a) factors in imposing its sentence, a repetition of those factors in support of a term of supervised release would serve no useful purpose in the ordinary case).

Appeal of Challenged Conditions

Challenges to conditions of supervised release are ordinarily reviewed on appeal for abuse of discretion, (See, e.g., *US v. Watson*, 582 F.3d 974, 981 (9th Cir. 2009); *US v. Stults*, 575 F.3d 834 (8th Cir. 2009); *US v. Theilemann*, 575 F.3d 265 (3d Cir. 2009)) although the issue of “whether a supervised release condition illegally exceeds the [district court’s statutory authority] or violates the Constitution is reviewed de novo.” (See, e.g., *Watson*, 582 F.3d at 981) (“De novo” means “from the beginning.”)

Unpreserved claims that a district court imposed an invalid condition raised for the first time on appeal are reviewed only for “plain error” under Federal Rule of Criminal Procedure 52(b). (See, e.g., *US v. Weatherton*, 567 F.3d 149, 152 (5th Cir. 2009).)

Appeal of Revocation Conditions

The issue of whether a district court had jurisdiction to revoke supervised release is reviewed de novo. See, e.g., *US v. Johnson*, 581 F.3d 1310 (11th Cir. 2009).

The district court’s factual findings that a defendant violated the conditions of release are reviewed for clear error; legal conclusions are reviewed de novo. See, e.g., *US v. Farmer*, 567 F.3d 343 (8th Cir. 2009); *US v. Kontrol*, 554 F.3d 1089 (6th Cir. 2009).

If the government proved by a preponderance of the evidence that the defendant violated a valid condition of supervised release, the district court’s decision to revoke supervised release is reviewed for abuse of discretion. See, e.g., *US v. Black Bear*, 542 F.3d 249 (8th Cir. 2008). See also *US v. Disney*, 253 F.3d 1211 (10th Cir. 2001) (district court abused its discretion when it revoked defendant’s supervised release for inquiring into address of DEA case agents because inquiry did not violate statute proscribing threats or intimidation of law enforcement officers); *US v. Turner*, 312 F.3d 1137 (9th Cir. 2002) (district court abused its discretion in revoking defendant’s supervised release where record did not support court’s finding that defendant had incurred new debt).

With respect to appellate review of the type and length of the sentence imposed upon revocation, the federal courts of appeals are divided over whether sentences are reviewed under a Booker-type “reasonableness” standard or, instead, under the “plainly unreasonable” standard that uniformly was followed in supervised release appeals before Booker. Compare, e.g., *US v. Bungar*, 478 F.3d 540 (3d Cir. 2007) (“reasonableness” standard), with *US v. Crudup*, 461 F.3d 433 (4th Cir. 2006) (“plainly unreasonable” standard). See also *US v. Sweeting*, 437 F.3d 1105 (11th Cir. 2006) (holding that “unreasonable” and “plainly unreasonable” have essentially the same meaning).

Ripeness and Mootness Issues on Appeal

On a regular basis, appellate courts must decide whether a defendant’s challenge to a condition of supervised release is ripe when raised on direct appeal of the original sentence (as opposed to being raised on appeal of a judgment revoking supervised release for a violation of the challenged condition). The courts of appeals have issued inconsistent decisions regarding ripeness of challenges to conditions raised on direct appeal. Compare, e.g., *US v. Lee*, 502 F.3d 447 (6th Cir. 2007) (on direct appeal of his original sentence, defendant’s challenge to a condition requiring penile plethysmograph testing was deemed not ripe for review; court held that his challenge could not be brought until after he was released from prison because there was no guarantee he would ever be subject to the test; if a probation officer sought to implement that condition, the defendant could move to modify the condition under 18 USC 3583(e)(2) and appeal if he were to lose), with *US v. Weber*, 451 F.3d 552 (9th Cir. 2006) (defendant’s challenge to plethysmograph testing as supervised release condition was ripe for review on direct appeal and prior to the defendant’s release from prison). See also *US v. Myers*, 426 F.3d 117 (2d Cir. 2005) (challenge to constitutionality of condition that defendant convicted of possessing CP could not visit with his son

unless supervised was ripe prior to release from imprisonment because a motion to modify the condition after release under 18 USC §3583(e)(2) cannot challenge the lawfulness of the condition).

Similarly, the courts are divided as to whether an appeal from a judgment of revocation is the appropriate point at which to challenge a condition when the challenge was not originally made on direct appeal. See, e.g., *US v. Brimm*, 302 F. App'x 588, 589 (9th Cir. 2008) ("We also reject the government's contention that Brimm waived the right to appeal the conditions of his supervised release because he waited until after he violated the conditions before he challenged them. Compare *US v. Jeremiah*, 493 F.3d 1042, 1044, 1046 (9th Cir. 2007) (finding jurisdiction to hear the appellant's challenges to the conditions of his supervised release during an appeal of the revocation of supervised release)", with *US v. Ofchinick*, 937 F.2d 892, 897 (3d Cir. 1991) ("We deem an order to be ripe for appeal in the present context when a . . . condition of probation . . . is imposed, and failure to timely appeal will result in a waiver. The imposition of such a condition or sanction, if opposed, creates a controversy worthy of adjudication and is of sufficient immediacy to establish ripeness.").

Finally, courts have held that a defendant's challenge to the district court's revocation of supervised release on appeal is moot if the defendant has been unconditionally released from all types of custody (including any recommenced term of supervised release) at the time that the appellate court hears the appeal. See, e.g., *US v. Hardy*, 545 F.3d 280, 284 (4th Cir. 2008) ("courts considering challenges to revocations of supervised release have universally concluded that such challenges also become moot when the term of imprisonment for that revocation ends").

CHAPTER 3—FINDING HOUSING

Housing is a basic need to survive, but for Registered Persons, housing is difficult to find even under the best of circumstances.

When I was incarcerated, Alabama's law stipulated that anyone failing to obtain a legal residence upon their release date were to be charged for FTR. Over the course of a year, I had written about 70 transitional housing programs, mostly to no avail. I found a program in SW Ohio five days before my 2003 release date and went from Alabama to Ohio with help from the Catholic Church. I stayed in a heavily-religious program for almost a full year, but ended up staying in homeless shelters or slept on the street for about 5 months. I had obtained a job and found a sleeping room for \$150/mo. in 2004 (amazingly the first place I called). Two years later, the state determined the apartment was too close to a GED school (Ohio has a 1000 foot residency restriction law), and I called 131 apartments over a period of seven months before I stumbled upon an apartment complex during an afternoon walk. Fortunately, the landlord had a son on the registry. I lived in that apartment and took in a non-Registrant roommate.

I moved back to Alabama in 2009 to live with my girlfriend. Because my girlfriend had a child from her second marriage, I could not legally live with her, but we found a nearby apartment complex that had a reputation as an "S.O. House." But when my mother passed away and I split with my girlfriend, I returned to Ohio as my roommate never replaced me so my old room was available. In 2014, the apartment building was sold and the entire block was gentrified; I had to find a new apartment. Thankfully, in 2011, the Ohio Supreme Court determined that residency restrictions were punitive and cannot be applied to anyone convicted before July 31, 2003. I no longer had to abide by the 1000 foot rule, so when I needed new housing I 2014, it only took four weeks and 34 calls to find three apartments. In 2019, my apartment was damaged by a fire; as of 2020, I'm staying in the home of a fellow activist in rural Nebraska, outside any incorporated area that may have 500 foot restrictions. In short, I've experienced plenty of housing struggles.

Unfortunately, housing options are very limited especially in areas with strict residency restriction laws. Even in areas not enforcing residency restrictions, few people are willing to rent to those on the registries, as noted in my own study on obtaining housing in 2006. The majority of states have residency, proximity, and/or work restriction law in place, and these laws are seeing resurgences after years without new restrictions. Also note that those required to register for life are barred from obtaining Section 8 Housing (see the Welfare chapter for details). Housing has also gotten more expensive since the housing bubble burst in 2008 leading to the “great recession,” which caused more people seeking to rent rather than own; with an increase of demand for rental properties caused an increase in rent prices.

The good news is that there are ways to find housing. I just won't lie to you and pretend it is a cakewalk. Most prisoners soon to be released may need a transitional program; specific housing leads will be listed by state in Appendix 2 of this guide and on the OnceFallen.com website. The bad news is you'll likely experience a lot of housing discrimination while searching for a new home and some people will not respond kindly when asked if they would be willing to rent to a Registrant, even in areas where residency restrictions do not apply.

HOUSE HUNTING TIPS

TIP #1: TALK TO THE REGISTRY OFFICE - BETTER SAFE THAN SORRY

Check with the local registration office before you even start looking for a home especially if you are moving to a new community, because sometimes cities, townships, or counties have residency laws that differ from the laws imposed by the state. A five minute call may save you a lot more headache during your house hunt later.

TIP #2: FINDING HOUSING LEADS

In the years since I began seeking housing lists, agencies that interact with Registered Persons have increased awareness of the special challenges of finding housing for Registered Persons and are starting to make note of programs for Registrants. Here are a few places you might be able to find local housing leads:

- Local charities: Churches, community action agencies, homeless shelters or coalitions, and even food banks often have housing lists for low-income agencies, and some may list housing specific to Registrants.
- Law Enforcement/Registry offices: Sometimes, local registry offices may have a lead or two. Your state's Dept. of Corrections website may have a list of programs. Many of the lists on the DoC sites are online. Georgia's list is "THOR," for example.)
- The Internet: If you do a search on "sex offender housing [your city]," you might find some lists. Many renters post on Craigslist.org because it is free and Craigslist can show rentals on a map. Since no one is going to advertise that they rent to Registered Persons (though some will definitely state “No SOs), I suggest maintaining a list of phone numbers of everyone you called. Some renters own numerous properties so a list will keep you from wasting your time with repeat rejections from the same renter.

TIP #3: USING THE REGISTRY TO YOUR ADVANTAGE

It seems ironic to suggest visiting a public registry website, but websites that have mapping software like Family Watchdog may assist you by showing where Registered Persons live in a community. These silly maps with the red dots may help give you an idea where to focus your search, especially in an urban

environment. You could then use the Craigslist.org housing listings map or similar website to find housing.

TIP #4: DON'T GET DISCOURAGED & BE PATIENT

Finding a place to live is like finding a needle in a haystack, so expect a lot of rejection, especially in places with residence restrictions. There are people willing to rent to you out there, but finding them is a tedious process. If you can't handle the rejection yourself, pay someone you know a few bucks to make the calls for you. You have to grow thick skin because some folks won't be cordial while rejecting you. Finding suitable housing can take far longer for a Registered Person than it can for the average citizen due to the increased likelihood of rejection. Residency restrictions add a second layer of difficulty to the house hunt. Prepare both mentally and physically for a long search.

TIP #4: HONESTY IS THE BEST POLICY

It is better to be up-front about asking if prospective landlords rent to Registered Persons than to lie to get in only to be evicted later. Many places have eviction lists that will add to difficulties in finding housing in the future. Even if you're one of the lucky ones that aren't listed publicly, background checks and private registry lists are out there so your registry status will come out eventually.

If you do contact someone and you have the opportunity to "sell yourself" in the way you would while job hunting, be prepared to do so. As a whole, Registered Persons are more likely to keep to themselves, pay rent on time, and complain less than other tenants. Landlords these days may also do credit checks and eviction checks. You may be expected to pay an application fee. Be prepared to deal with that and if there is a fee involved, get confirmation that you would be given serious consideration before fronting the money.

TIP #5: C-Y-A

If you find a place, consider yourself lucky or blessed, but remember there can be complications even after you've settled in. Be sure to register with the Sheriff's office ASAP; don't delay, as many areas have short registration periods. If you're moving to a new county or a new state, you'll have to register both with the area you are leaving AND the area you are moving to. Many FTRs came about because someone assumed that he only had to register in location B, forgetting location A, and just figured Registry Office B would notify Registry Office A. Registry office A eventually notices you didn't check in on time, goes to your old house, you aren't there, a warrant is put out for your arrest for FTR, and your life is ruined.

TIP #6: INSURANCE/PREPARING FOR THE FUTURE

In my personal experience, renters willing to rent to you are likely not highly concerned about his property or the quality of his tenants. If your search is in an urban area, you are more likely to find residence in an area with higher crime and lower standard of living. (In 17 years since my release, I've experienced multiple break-ins and one house fire). Thus, I suggest getting Renter's Insurance; most Insurance companies offer Renter's Insurance for around \$15 a month, and it will cover you in case of theft, fire, or other problems. However, even if you are staying in the Bates Motel, be sure to take good care of your property. Building a good rapport with the landlord will help you as you often need good references for a new lease.

Because of the constantly changing nature of residence restriction laws, I suggest keeping about three month's rent in a savings account. Even if you are on disability, keep up to \$2000 in savings at all times (Rules of Social Security Disability/SSI allows you to keep up to \$2000 in savings without penalty. This applies specifically to those on SSI; the rules to those drawing from the lifetime earnings fall under different Social Security rules. You can contact Social Security for specific rules on property and savings issues if you are on a different program). I strongly suggest you improve your credit rating during times of financial stability. There are many ways to do that (there are other books on that), but having a good credit score helps should you need to move in the future.

TIP #7: KNOW YOUR RIGHTS

Unfortunately, equal opportunity laws do not apply to discrimination based on criminal accusations/convictions. You have no relief if denied housing based on your record.

You have protections against unlawful entry by law enforcement. Your inclusion on the registry does not give law enforcement a reason to enter and search your residence during "compliance/address verification checks" without a warrant, unless you are on supervised release/probation/parole. No police agency or even the US Marshals can come into any residence without a warrant if a person is not "On Paper." The only time a warrantless entry can be conducted is during an emergency (such as a fire) or they hear someone being hurt. Additional information on your rights during a police check can be found at:

<https://oncefallen.com/police-cps-checks-rights/>

TIP #8: MOVING AS A REGISTRANT

The next section is very extensive, so for those who want just the basics about moving:

- ❖ You do NOT need permission to move if not On Paper, but be sure you register at BOTH the location you are moving from AND the location you moving to. This is the same if moving across the hall or across the country. This is the most common reason people are charged with an FTR.
- ❖ If you are on STATE supervision/probation/parole, you MUST apply for an Interstate Compact in order to move.
- ❖ If you are under FEDERAL supervision you can apply to transfer at your Federal supervision office.
- ❖ Research the laws of the state you are moving to; you do not want to end up moving to a location that increases your registration period.

Moving to another state is a greater hassle than moving across town. Because cities, counties, and states have differing laws, the best way to find out what laws are applicable in your area is to contact the Sheriff's office in the area where you plan on moving. After all, registration laws are subject to private interpretation of the law, and you do not want to sit in jail while arguing certain laws should not apply to you.

If the Registrant is going to be on probation/parole/supervised release, an Interstate Compact will be necessary. An Interstate Compact is an agreement between two states to transfer supervision. If you were moving from Florida to California, for example, both states would have to agree to allow a transfer of supervision, but even while living in California, you would be subject to Florida supervision rules. Either state can cancel the agreement; if that happens, you'd be sent back to Florida. The government provides a website specific to Interstate Compacts at <http://www.interstatecompact.org/>

The Florida DOC's offender's plan for transfer of supervision under the Interstate Compact, listed below, is the standard minimum criteria:

- Offender must have more than 90 calendar days or an indefinite period of supervision remaining
- Offender must have a valid plan of supervision
- Offender must be in substantial compliance with the terms of supervision
- Offender must be a resident of or have resident family in the receiving state who has indicated a willingness and ability to assist
- Offender can obtain employment there or has a means of support
- Though not a resident of the receiving state and not having family residing there, the receiving state consents to such a person being sent (discretionary transfer).

The Interstate Commission for Adult Offender Supervision (ICAOS) Bench Book rule 3.3.4 notes that “In cases of sex offenders, there is a disallowance for travel permits. Accordingly, a sex offender must remain in the sending state until issuance of reporting instructions. A receiving state has five (5) business days to review an offender’s proposed residence and respond to a request for reporting instructions. A denial may result if similar sex offenders sentenced in the receiving state would not be permitted to live at the proposed residence. In addition to providing these exceptions, this rule also prohibits a sex offender from any travel outside of a sending state pending a request for transfer. The rules require a sending state to provide additional information at the time the transfer request is made, if available. This additional information requirement assists the receiving state in determining risk and appropriate supervision levels for sex offenders.”

I cannot find any specific info regarding acceptance rates if a person will be required to register upon release, but overall, over 2/3 of requests are granted. More than 72% of case rejections in Fiscal Year (FY) 2022 ensued due to a failure to verify transfer plans and provide adequate justification for transfer requests. For FY 2022, 5580 interstate transfer requests were made by Registered Persons and there are 9729 total number of RPs currently in the Interstate Compact portal. This means, of course, RPs have received interstate compacts but there is no way to know how many have been rejected due to registry status.

Please note that Interstate Compacts only apply to those on state probation/parole/supervised release; federal inmates can simply request a transfer with Federal supervision office. The following information is from an article discussing federal transfers (Source: “Road to Reentry: How can I move if I am on federal supervision (like federal probation, federal supervised release, or federal parole)?” Root and Rebound. 2018. Accessed 13 May 2020 at <https://roadmap.rootandrebound.org/parole-probation/federal-community-supervision-federal-probation-transfer-locations-on-federal-probation-federal-su/how-can-i-move-if-i-am-on-federal-supervision-like/>):

“QUESTION - How can I move if I am on federal supervision (like federal probation, federal supervised release, or federal parole)?

If you are currently incarcerated and preparing for your release: You may be able to request a transfer to another district. The request must be submitted to your Case Manager with the Bureau of Prisons since you will not yet have a Probation Officer.

If you were formerly incarcerated and already released and living in the community: The process depends on whether you are asking to move to a new residence within the same district OR to a new residence in a different district. Because federal supervision is based on districts, it is not a question of whether you are asking to move across state lines but, instead, whether you are asking to move into a different district. The Interstate Compact on Adult Offender Supervision (ICAOS) does not apply to federal supervision. In a nutshell, it’s easier to move within the same district than to move to a new one. The steps below outline both possibilities:

Possibility #1: If you are moving to a new residence within your current district, it's suggested that you follow these steps:

Improving your chances of having a transfer request approved: Your request is much more likely to be approved if you have a good track record – clean drug tests, always going to your meetings with your Probation Officer, staying out of trouble with law enforcement.

Notify your Probation Officer that you want to change your address, and submit that address and the contact information for anyone else living at that address. You must get permission from your Probation Officer to move within your current U.S. Probation District—even if it is across the street. Your Probation Officer will investigate the new address—so long as it is located in the same U.S. Probation District. As part of that investigation, your Probation Officer will:

- Make sure the new address actually exists;
- Make sure that other people living at the new address are willing and able to have you in their home;
- Run a background check on everyone living at the new address (PLEASE NOTE: Since it is a standard condition for all people on federal supervision to avoid associating with anyone else who has a felony conviction, your request to move/transfer to live with someone who has been convicted of a felony will likely be denied);
- Make sure that everyone at the new address knows about and agrees to the “Search Condition” of your supervision.(1)
- Make sure there are no weapons at the new address.

Possibility #2: If you are moving to a new residence outside of your current U.S. Probation District, it's suggested that you follow these steps:

Before you ask for a formal transfer to a new district—which can be a longer, more challenging process—ask your probation officer for what is called “courtesy supervision” by another district.

This technically keeps your case in the original district, but allows you to live in and travel to the district of your choice. Your probation officer AND the probation officer of the other district have to agree. After doing this, it is much easier to transfer to the courtesy district than to just transfer from one district to another without “courtesy supervision” being set up first.

If ‘courtesy supervision’ is denied or doesn’t work out, you can still request a formal transfer. Tell your Probation Officer that you want to change your address, and submit that address and the contact information for anyone else living at that address. You must get permission from your Probation Officer to move to a new address in a different U.S. Probation District.

Your Probation Officer must submit a ‘Transfer Investigation’ to the new district. The Transfer Investigation generally takes 30 days or longer, since both your current district and the new district must investigate your new proposed address and approve the transfer. As part of the “Transfer Investigation,” a Probation Officer in the receiving District will:

- Make sure the new address actually exists;
- Make sure that other people living at the new address are willing and able to have you in their home;
- Run a background check on everyone living at the new address (PLEASE NOTE: Since it is a standard condition for all people on federal supervision to avoid associating with anyone else who has

a felony conviction, your request to move/transfer to live with someone who has been convicted of a felony will likely be denied);

- Make sure that everyone at the new address knows about and agrees to the ‘Search Condition’ of your supervision.
- Make sure there are no weapons at the new address.

The receiving District must approve or deny the transfer after conducting the ‘Transfer Investigation.’

The receiving district can deny your request to transfer/move for any reason. The sending district where you are currently supervised must wait for a response before it can act to transfer your supervision.”

MOVING: LEGAL ISSUES

Moving to a new state comes with a different set of conditions and burdens for RPs. States registry laws vary wildly, even in states considered “substantially compliant” with the federal Adam Walsh Act.

Currently, 18 states, 4 US Territories, and 133 Indian tribes have “substantially implemented SORNA” (the registry portion of the AWA). SORNA categorizes RPs on an “offense-based” scheme; in other words, you are tiered (rated) according to the crimes leading to your conviction. However, because the AWA is not a universal standard, AWA states can have requirements that are more stringent than those suggested by the AWA. For example, Alabama and Florida require lifetime registration for all Registrants yet are still substantially AWA compliant. Non-AWA compliant states may classify you into tiers using either an “offense-based” or a “risk-based” scheme (i.e., you are given a barrage of tests to determine how likely you are to reoffend.)

If you have a conviction from any state, territory, federal, military or foreign court and move to a different state/territory, you may be subject to a very different set of registration rules than in the state/territory from which you moved. The federal system does not have registration offices, so the registration requirements are determined by the state/territory where you reside, not by the federal government. Some states may honor certain registration requirements of the jurisdiction of conviction or may alter your registration period to match those by your current state of residence. Some states may keep you on their registries even if you no longer live in that state.

States/territories handle extra-jurisdictional convictions in the following ways as of August 2021:

- States where the default registration length is lifetime, regardless of the requirements of the state of conviction (although some may offer a process to obtain relief from the registry): AL, AR, CA, CO, FL, GA, HI, ID, IL, MS, MT, NJ, OR, SC, TN, VA, WY
- States that honor the registration requirements from the state of conviction (example: if your state of conviction requires 10 years of registration, the new state requires 10 years registration even if their registration periods are different): CT, PA, TX, UT
- States that require registration for the longer of the two registration periods when there is a conflict between the states (example, if state of conviction requires 10 years of registration, but the new state requires a 25 year registration for the same offense, you will register for 25 years): IA, IN, KS, LA, MN, NM
- States that will classify you according to their rules (or by Federal AWA guidelines even in non-AWA compliant states), regardless of registration status from jurisdiction conviction: AS, CA, CO, DE, DC, HI, GU, IL, KY, ME, MP, MS, MO, NE, NV, NH, NC, ND, OH, OK, OR, PR, RI, SD, VI, VT, WI
- States with unclear rules (difficult to determine guidelines, but assume you must register according to these state guidelines): AK, AS, AZ, MD, MI, WV

In regards to certain low level offenses, some states/territories only require registration if the crime of conviction is similar to a registrable offense in that state/territory. Some states require registration for out-of-state convictions even if the same is not true in the state you are moving to. Below is the breakdown:

- States/territories that require registration if the offense in the jurisdiction of conviction is comparable, similar, or equivalent to registrable offenses in the state/territory: AZ, AK, AS, CO, DC, DE, FL, GU, IL, KS, ME, MA, MN, MT, NE, NV, NJ, NM, NC, OH, OK, RI, SD, TN, TX, USVI
- States/territories that require registration if the jurisdiction of conviction requires registration, even if the offense would not require registration if you had been convicted within the new state: AL, AR, CT, GA, HI, ID, MD, MP, MS, MO, NH, OR, SC, UT, VT, VA, WA
- States/territories that require a case review before determining registration status: CA, KY, NY, ND, OR, WY* (if offense is not otherwise registrable under WY law)
- States that do not mention how extra-jurisdictional registration is determined within the state statutes (I can only assume all are required to register): AK, IN, PR

See Appendix 3 for “out-of-state convictions” in each state for full details on how states handle registration when moving in with an extra-jurisdictional conviction, and for notes on how the federal system classifies RPs into Tiers under the AWA.

This system is very complicated and can cause major problems when moving to a new state. Registry status often defies the law of gravity, meaning your status can go up but rarely comes down. A new state may require registration even if you “timed out” of the registry in another state. Here are two anecdotal examples:

- A Tier 1 Registrant was no longer required to register in Ohio because he finished his 10 year registration requirement. He moved to Florida (where everyone must register for life and kept on the registry for years after death); he is now a lifetime Registrant and will be on the Florida registry even after he dies.
- A Tier 1 Registrant moved from Wisconsin to a state that classified him as a Tier 3. After returning to Wisconsin, he was classified as a Tier 3 despite being previously labeled as a Tier 1 by Wisconsin.

The most common misperception that has led to numerous criminal charges for FTR is the assumption that an RC moving from one state to another only has to notify one state of the move. An RC moving from OH to FL has to notify BOTH states within the timeframe the state gives; for OH that’s within 72 hours of a move, and for FL, within 48 hours of the move. Another problem is that states without statewide residency or presence restrictions may allow counties and municipalities to adopt such laws. In states with residency laws, not all states contain provisions within the law that allows Registrants to keep their homes/apartments if they resided in the property before a prohibited place moves close to them. (This is often called a “grandfather clause.”) Even if you are no longer required to register in one state due to timing out or obtaining relief from registration requirements (via pardon or relief by court order), other states may still force you to register.

If you have been removed from the registry in one state but are placed on the registry in another state, it is possible to be removed from the registry if you are willing to file litigation. A couple of court cases give hope for removal from the registry upon moving to a new state under specific circumstances:

- *Meredith v. Stein*, No. 5:17-CV-528-BO (E.D. NC, 7 Nov. 2018): Ruled North Carolina’s process for adding people to the state registry who had been convicted out of state deprived the Plaintiff of a cognizable liberty interest and the procedures protecting that interest were constitutionally

inadequate. The Plaintiff moved from Washington State; NC officials initially told him he would not have to register, but still forced him to register upon arrival.

- In the May 10, 2017 edition of *The Islander* (A weekly newspaper in Holmes Beach FL), it was reported that the 12th Circuit State Attorney Office had dropped a case against a man accused of FTR because his crime predated the registry in Indiana, where the man had been convicted. The defense provided the state with a 2011 court order from Indiana, that “specifically states that the defendant is not required to register because his conviction predated the registry.”

MOVING TO AN INDIGENOUS PEOPLE NATION

Moving to an Indigenous Peoples nation (“Native American” Tribe) can pose unique problems. A provision in the AWA requires Indigenous Tribes to adopt SORNA regulations under penalty of losing their tribal sovereignty in criminal justice matters. By 2006, of the 566 federally recognized tribes, only 212 were considered eligible to decide to adopt the Adam Walsh Act by the SMART Office on their own (i.e., tribes whose criminal justice agencies are not being delegated to the state per 18 USC §1162). Of the 212 tribes, 198 chose to retain registry functions, 5 chose to delegate registration power to the state, and 9 did not file a resolution. In addition, as being quasi-sovereign nations within US borders, Tribes retain the right to exclude Registered Persons from their lands altogether. (See *United States v. Nichols*, 2014 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 118129 (D. S.D. Aug. 20, 2014) (tribes have the inherent power to exclude outsiders from their territory).

As noted by the SMART Office (Sex Offender Registration and Notification In the United States Current Case Law and Issues — March 2019: Sex Offender Registration and Notification in Indian Country), registration in Tribes can be confusing:

“Further complications may develop when an offender lives on tribal land but was convicted of a state or federal offense. One question that arises is whether an offender who exclusively lives, works and attends school on tribal land can be compelled to register with the state within which that tribal land is located. If the offender cannot be compelled to register with the state, it falls to the tribe to register the offender, if the tribe has opted-in to SORNA’s provisions and is operating as a registration and notification jurisdiction under its terms. For example, in Washington State, an offender could not be convicted of failure to register in state court when the trial court excluded evidence that he had registered with the Chehalis Tribe. In New Mexico, the state cannot impose a duty to register on enrolled tribal members living on tribal lands who have been convicted of federal sex offenses. In neighboring Arizona, persons living in Indian Country are required to keep their registration current with both the state and the tribe. In Arizona, however, a tribal member residing on tribal land could not be prosecuted under state law for failure to register unless that tribe’s registration responsibilities had been delegated to the state via SORNA’s delegation procedure.”

MOVING OUT OF THE USA

If you are looking to flee America, being “on paper” will likely eliminate emigration is an option, and even if you are not on paper, you might find emigration quite difficult.

SCOTUS determined in *Nichols v. US*, 136 S. Ct. 1113 (2016) that the passage of International Megan’s Law added a requirement that Registrants must notify the state in which they’re residing when planning to move overseas, covering what the government perceived as a language “loophole” in the AWA. This means that you must register before moving out of the USA, and many states explicitly codified this rule into registry laws.

Once outside America, there is no evidence that verifies some claims that a Registered Person would have to register at the US Embassy if living abroad. However, each nation has their own policies about emigration that may prove to be a hindrance if you are considering becoming a citizen of another nation.

Applying for asylum status is not a guaranteed strategy for fleeing the US, either. After the initial application was denied, a German court awarded Steven Whitsett “asylum” status. However, the German court determined that registry status and the onerous restrictions like residency restrictions were not sufficient enough for asylum status. In fact, the German courts implied such laws were just for the protection of the public even if they were oppressive. However, in Whitsett’s case, extradition to Florida would have resulted in an 18-year prison sentence followed by a potential stint in civil commitment. The German court noted this exceeded the original sentence for the original offense, especially given Whitsett’s offense would not have been handled as harshly under German law. Whitsett’s win does not guarantee others will receive asylum status, especially if the U.S. state requesting extradition does not sentence FTR cases to decades in prison or threaten civil confinement.

MOVING TO THE USA WITH A FOREIGN CONVICTION

If you were convicted of a sexually-based offense outside the USA and you plan on visiting or living in the States, you may be forced to register. Not all US States/Territories explicitly require registration in these cases. Many AWA-compliant states have statutes that require registration if the sex offense conviction occurred in “Canada, the United Kingdom, Australia, New Zealand, or under the laws of any foreign country that vigorously enforces the right to a fair trial at the time of conviction (as per the U.S. State Dept. Country Reports on Human Rights Practices).” Some state statutes simply state a foreign conviction of any kind of sex offense is sufficient for requiring registration, while others may compare the facts of the case to state’s criminal codes for registrable offenses. When entering the USA, you’ll likely be harassed by customs if you live in a country that has a sex offense registry or shares criminal arrest/conviction data with the USA (which is what the US is trying to achieve with “International Megan’s Law”).

CHAPTER 4—FINDING A JOB

Upon my release from prison, I was desperate to take any job. I was not always treated with respect. I did face a few terrible interviewers. I have a Bachelor’s in Justice Studies with a 3.6 GPA, so some prospective employers were also curious why a man with a degree would be desperate enough to apply for a “low-level” job, but I was homeless and hungry. It took seven months, going through a number of employment programs catering to Returning Citizens, and over a hundred job applications before I finally found employment stocking shelves at a Kroger grocery store in the “inner city.” I worked this job for 18 months before being fired after my former boss transferred and the new boss did not like Registered Persons. I found new employment two months later at a rival grocery chain for \$8/hr., but was fired after the regional manager found out my immediate boss withheld my registry status from the company without my knowledge. I have not been employed since 2006, but have volunteered on occasion and performed the occasional odd job to earn money to supplement the meager earnings provided by disability.

Perhaps the most disheartening part of my job search was getting an interview from a very nice manager at a Target store who really wanted to hire me (she said it would be a long shot but she would try anyway). She even sent me to a facility for the pre-employment screening (a 3-mile walk for me). Days later, I received a letter from Target’s corporate headquarters stating bluntly that they have a strict policy against hiring Registered Persons.

The worst experience from my job search was when I attempted to get hired at a temporary office-staffing service. While taking an employment test, a woman who I'd never seen before barged into the room. She was screaming at me. She yelled, "I told you I would never allow you to work here." And then she had me escorted out of the property. Registrants who call me today share the desperation I felt after my release.

The second most common reason someone may contact OnceFallen concerns job prospects. What kind of jobs can a Registered Person obtain? As a Registered Person, you will struggle with more restrictions than people convicted of other crimes. You'll face many of the same barriers to employment as anyone with a criminal record, such as not getting certain business licenses required for trades and you'll face more scrutiny as Registrants are viewed as risky hires and likely banned from more jobs than other crime types.

In a 2022 employment study in the UK, 167 people were asked to rate a number of fictional job applicants. The study found that the candidate with no previous convictions was rated highly on trustworthiness, value and suitability for the role and 98% of participants would not change their hiring decision. Candidates with a prior sexual offense were rated as less trustworthy, less valuable to the company, and less suitable for the role. Additionally, the disclosure of a prior sexual offense reduced the likelihood of being hired for that position. The rejection rate was higher for those who had committed contact offenses (rape: 57% and sexual activity with a child, 80%, vs possession of indecent images of children, 49%), and was particularly high when an offense against a child was disclosed. Many participants reported that they no longer felt the workforce would be safe for other employees if they were to hire the candidate, and some felt that the decision to hire would create conflict with other staff members. (Porter, C.N., Haggard, L. & Harvey, A.C. Sexual offending and barriers to employability: public perceptions of who to hire. *Curr. Psychol.* (2022). <https://doi.org/10.1007/s12144-022-03841-1>)

Paradoxically, Registered Persons are often relegated to dead end jobs or welfare despite being less likely to repeat their offenses and more likely to have a higher education level than other people convicted of non-sexual offenses.

In my opinion, many employment agencies are poorly educated on the topic of hiring Registered Persons and have liability concerns. Walmart used to hire Registered Persons but after they were sued following an indecent exposure incident from an employee on the list, they no longer hire Registered Persons or anyone convicted of "violent" offenses due to liability concerns. Walmart and similar big box chain stores that do not hire Registrants may appear on lists of companies willing to hire felons given out by employment agencies, community action agencies, or services designed to help those who served time find employment.

Employment data for Registered Persons is sporadic at best. A few localized examples from various media outlets have reported unemployment rates for Registrants as low as 20% and as high as 80%. A review of the Alabama registry by OnceFallen found 3453 of 6101 (or 57.1%) of Alabama's Registrants were unemployed in May 2017 compared to 4.7% of the state's General Population). A similar count conducted by OnceFallen for Delaware Registrants in August 2020 found 1146 of 3182 (or 36%) of Delaware's Registrants are unemployed compared to 8.9% of the General Population. In both counts, a common theme was discovered—many Registrants were listed as "general labor" or similar job titles with home addresses. This could imply that many Registrants are self-employed and/or chronically underemployed, and take whatever job they can get.

A 2016 OnceFallen survey of 307 Registered Persons compared employment status of Registrants with similar labor stats compiled by various government agencies. These are the top 10 job types for

Registered Persons according to the survey (Including number of respondents and percentage; GP stands for General Population of Americans while RP stands for Registered Persons):

1. Unskilled Manual Labor (Day labor, janitorial, basic labor), 88 (18.03%)
2. Skilled Labor/Trades (plumbing, home repairs, mechanics, maintenance), 70 (14.34%)
3. Retail/Sales jobs (realtors, cashiers, grocery clerks, telemarketing), 50 (10.25%)
4. Manufacturing (assembly line/factory work, warehousing), 50 (10.25%)
5. Restaurant Jobs (cook, server), 40 (8.2%)
6. Internet and Tech jobs (IT, computer repairs, web design), 32 (6.56%)
7. Construction, 30 (6.15%)
8. Customer Service (call/help centers, store agents), 24 (4.92%)
9. Administration/Clerical/Office Jobs, 21 (4.3%)
10. Transportation jobs (bus driver, deliveries, truck drivers), 19 (3.89%)

The categories in this survey least represented by Registered Persons are as follows:

1. Communication jobs (cable, TV, phone techs), 3 (0.61%)
2. Scientific field (biotech, botany, zoology, etc.), 2 (0.41%)
3. Security/Loss Prevention (home/business private security, quality control), 2 (0.41%)
4. Education/Teaching jobs, 1 (0.2%)
5. Insurance, 0 (0%)

Unemployment: Registrants were far more likely to report unemployment than the general population (21.31% RPs vs 5.9% GP); Registrants were far less likely to report being employed full-time than the general population (30.82% RPs vs 45.3% GP).

Poverty: Registrants were far more likely to live in poverty compared to the general population (31.44% RPs vs 14.8% GP). Over half of Registrants with jobs (52.42%) reported making less than \$30,000 last year. By comparison, only 11% of respondents with jobs were earning more than \$50k/yr., a rate close to the average American wage earner in 2015. Thus, Registered Persons are only about one-fourth as likely to make the wages of the average American worker.

Workplace: Registrants are more likely to be “contingent” workers (i.e., self-employed or contract laborers) than the general population (42% RPs vs 30% GP).

Job Discrimination: Registrants are more likely to lose their jobs than the general population (56.04% RPs vs 32% GP after 1 year; 83.52% RPs vs. 69% GP after 5 years); 82.51% of Registrant job seekers report being denied work due to registry status; 57.94% of Registrants have lost a job directly as a result of registry status; and Registrants are nearly twice as likely as the average American to experience workplace harassment (50.49% RPs vs 27% GP).

Job Search: Registrants were roughly twice as likely to be long-term unemployed (unemployed for more than 6 months) than the general population (51.14% RPs vs 26.9% GP); while the average American finds employment in 2.5 months, only about a fourth of Registrants (26.03%) found employment within three months.

In short, this means most Registered Persons that are employed are either self-employed, working for friends and family, or working in jobs that are often associated with low wages and high stress—manual labor/unskilled labor, skilled labor/trades, sales, manufacturing, and restaurant jobs being most common. This makes for a bleak job picture for Registrants.

My full 2016 Jobs and Welfare Survey results and link to my published report can be found online at:

<https://oncefallen.com/job-and-welfare-survey-2016/>

HOW THE LAW IMPACTS THE JOB SEARCH

While you will likely have to register where you work, as of February 2016, 29 states do not list employer information publicly; PA and WV lists employer city, county and zip code; AL lists employer city and occupation; HI and NV lists employer street name and zip code; LA, MA, MD, MI, MO, MS, NY, OH, SC, and TN publicly disclose the employer's address; finally, AK, DE, IN, ME, NM, and VA list employer name and address. (The NSOPW has published employment data for IL even though that state does not publicly disclose employer data.)

Those living in states listing employer information publicly are far more likely to live in a rural area or small town (39.02% of those living in states listing employer versus 20.9% in states that do not list employer information publicly) and far more likely to be unemployed/disabled/retired or otherwise not in the labor force (52.85% of those living in states listing employer versus 34.64% in states that do not list employer information publicly)

Those living in states NOT listing employer information publicly are more likely to have full-time employment (35.75% of those living in states not listing employer versus 26.83% in states listing employer information publicly) and more likely to have experienced homelessness (27.68% of those living in states not listing employer versus 22.31% in states listing employer information publicly).

Further exacerbating the problem are employment restriction laws, specifically laws that state Registered Persons may not work within a certain distance to a prohibited area like schools or daycares. Alabama, Delaware (for Level IIs/IIIs), Georgia, Montana (those considered high risk), South Carolina (if "on paper"), and Tennessee have employment proximity restriction statutes in place, and the prohibition is broadly applied. In 2016, an Athens, AL volunteer fireman was arrested for accepting service calls within 2000 feet of a school. In addition, numerous laws have passed in recent years banning Registrants from working certain jobs such as carnival operator, delivery driver, or in-home service worker.

Due to the stigma of the registry (especially in the states that list employer information on the public registry), many employers are reluctant to hire Registrants even if their work does not involve women and/or children if for no other reason than liability insurance or the possibility of being listed on the public registry.

"BAN THE BOX" AND JOB INTERVIEWS

According to the National Employment Law Project (nelp.org), as of 2022, "35 states have adopted statewide laws or policies applicable to public-sector employment"—AZ, CA, CO, CT, DE, GA, HI, IL, IN, KS, KY, LA, MA, MD, ME, MI, MN, MO, NC, ND, NE, NH, NJ, NM, NV, NY, OH, OK, OR, PA, RI, TN, UT, VT, VA, WA, AND WI.

Fifteen states have mandated the removal of conviction history questions from job applications for private employers— CA, CO, CT, HI, IL, MA, MD, ME, MN, NJ, NM, OR, RI, VT, AND WA.

Twenty-two major metropolitan areas also extend their local fair-chance hiring laws to the private employers within their jurisdictions—Austin, Baltimore, Buffalo, Chicago, Columbia (MO), DeSoto (TX), the District of Columbia, Kansas City (MO), Los Angeles, Montgomery County (MD), New York City, Philadelphia, Portland (OR), Prince George’s County (MD), Rochester, San Francisco, Seattle, Spokane (WA), St. Louis, Suffolk County (NY), Waterloo (IA), and Westchester County (NY).

You can obtain more detailed information about the Ban the Box laws at NELP at <https://www.nelp.org/publication/ban-the-box-fair-chance-hiring-state-and-local-guide/>

Of course, potential employers can still conduct background checks and ask about criminal status during job interviews. The advice I was taught long ago is still relevant advice for today. First, honesty is always the best policy. If there is a box, I check it and state I’ll explain during the interview. At least then I’d get my foot in the door. During the interview, you can explain why you were arrested but emphasize that you are out now and are working hard to become a productive member of society. If you show you are a human who has a strong desire to work hard, then you’ll be seen as such. This is when semantics plays a role. Don’t call yourself a “sex offender,” and don’t make excuses about your arrest, as that will only anger the interviewer. You should be focused on the present, not the past.

GENERAL EMPLOYMENT RESOURCES FOR EX-FELONS

Many larger cities and some states may have programs that help find jobs for former offenders, but not every program will work with all (or any) Registrants. Check with local charities that provide assistance to the poor and homeless including local food banks and some churches. The local employment office may have leads or know any local charities that may assist you. Even registration offices may know of a couple of employers who are hiring. Below are some potentially useful programs for you:

- ❖ Federal Bonding Program: covers employee dishonesty, like theft of property or money, for the first six months of hiring with a federal bond starting at \$5,000
 - bonds4jobs.com/assets/brochure.pdf
 - bonds4jobs.com/our-services/get-yourbond-today
- ❖ 70 Million Jobs criminal background friendly job listing Site -- 70millionjobs.com
- ❖ Volunteers of America: provides Registrant friendly reentry services -- voa.org
- ❖ Felony Record Hub: has a lot of useful information and lists of jobs that hire felons, although they do not list which jobs also hire Registered Persons; <https://www.felonyrecordhub.com/> (formerly “Jobs for Felons” jobsforfelonshub.com [this link will redirect to their new website])

CHAPTER 5—OBTAINING WELFARE AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

According to my 2016 Jobs and Welfare Survey, only 13.13% of Registrants have remained fully self-sufficient or not accepting any form of assistance since being forced to register. Registered Persons (RPs) are more likely than the general population (GP) to rely on food stamps (26.27% RPs vs 18% GP), SSI/Disability (8.07% RPs vs 4.8% GP), and financial assistance from family and friends (28.89% RPs vs 12% GP). Tier 3s were most likely to report being unemployed/not in the labor force, being denied a job, and being on welfare at some point, but least likely to report being homeless, having a full time job, living in poverty, and being harassed on the job. Ultimately, this means you have roughly a 7 out of 8 chance of being reliant on some form of welfare assistance during your time on the registry.

Registered Persons currently qualify for Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP, aka “food stamps”; the “food stamp card” used to distribute such benefits electronically are called Electronic Benefits Transfer, or “EBT”), Medicaid/Medicare, Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF), the Heating and Energy Assistance Program (HEAP), and local-level assistance offered by various community agencies. Legislators have attempted to ban Registrants from many federal welfare programs; while not every program currently bans Registered Persons, we must maintain a vigilant watch of legislation at both the state and federal levels to block any further legislation designed to prohibit Registrants from receiving government assistance.

FOOD STAMPS: There have been two attempts (in 2014 and 2018) to ban Registered Persons from the SNAP Program, but both efforts failed. Under 7 USC 2015(r), “Disqualification for Certain Convicted Felons,” some sex offenses are disqualify an applicant only if “the individual is not in compliance with the terms of the sentence of the individual or the restrictions under subsection (k).” In other words, you qualify for SNAP unless you are a “fleeing felon” or are violating probation/parole. (If you fail to register, you are considered a “fleeing felon” since FTR is a felony in most states; if you cross state lines, FTR becomes a federal offense.)

TEMPORARY ASSISTANCE FOR NEEDY FAMILIES (TANF): The TANF program, which is time limited, assists families with children when the parents or other responsible relatives cannot provide for the family's basic needs. The Federal government provides grants to States to run the TANF program. States have broad flexibility to carry out their programs. The States, not the Federal government, decide on the design of the program, the type and amount of assistance payments, the range of other services to be provided, and the rules for determining who is eligible for benefits. On the state level, this program might have a different name like “Aid to Dependent Children (ADC).” There are currently no known laws at the state level excluding Registrants from TANF benefits other than similar rules banning fugitives (“fleeing felons”) and those violating supervision requirements from receiving benefits.

MEDICAID: Only Arkansas bans Registrants from the state Medicaid program. (See AR Code 167; 12-12-927 (2018))

SECTION 8 HOUSING: HUD regulations at 24 CFR 5.856, 960.204(a)(4), and 982.553(a)(2) prohibit admission after June 25, 2001, if any member of a household is subject to a State lifetime sex offense registration requirement. This regulation reflects a statutory prohibition. In addition, states are given the option to banish even non-lifetime Registrants from public housing, and oftentimes, they do. If an Owner and Agent (O/A) or Public Housing Agency (PHA) erroneously admitted a lifetime Registrant, the O/A or PHA must offer the family the opportunity to remove the ineligible family member from the household. If the family is unwilling to remove that individual from the household, the O/A or PHA must terminate assistance for the household.

A lengthy discussion of HUD regulations, issued on June 11, 2012, can be found at:
<https://www.hud.gov/sites/documents/12-28PIHN12-11HSGN.PDF>

FEDERAL HOUSING LOAN PROGRAMS (FHA, USDA, and VA Home Loans): There are currently NO RESTRICTIONS based on any criminal background checks, even for sex crimes. There was a failed attempt in 2010 to remove Registered Persons from FHA Loans (H.R.5072 - FHA Reform Act of 2010, 111th Congress, 2009-2010, sponsored by Rep. Maxine Waters, D-CA-35). While this bill ultimately failed to be enrolled, it had passed the House of Representatives by a vote of 406-4. We must be vigilant to watch future bills in case this provision is added to future bills.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION: There are currently NO RESTRICTIONS based upon a sex offense record. There was a failed attempt in 2010 to restrict Registered Persons from Unemployment Compensation (HR5618 - Restoration of Emergency Unemployment Compensation Act of 2010, 111th Congress, 2009-2010, sponsored by Jim McDermott, D-MA-7); it passed the House of Representatives by a vote of 270-152, mostly across party lines (Democrats largely voted “Yes” while Republicans largely voted “No”). This means that Unemployment Compensation could be targeted in the future, so we must remain vigilant.

SMALL BUSINESS LOANS: Registered Persons with crimes against minors and certain pornography offenses are banned from receiving Federal Small Business Loans thanks to the passage of H.R.5297, the Small Business Jobs Act of 2010, 111th Congress (2009-2010), sponsored Rep. Barney Frank [D-MA-4]. It amended 12 U.S. Code, Sec. 5710, Oversight and audits, to add subsection (b)(2) which reads, “With respect to funds received by a participating State under the Program, any private entity that receives a loan, a loan guarantee, or other financial assistance using such funds after September 27, 2010, shall certify to the participating State that the principals of such entity have not been convicted of a sex offense against a minor (as such terms are defined in section 20911 of title 34).” Under subsection (c), “None of the funds made available under this chapter may be used to pay the salary of any individual engaged in activities related to the Program who has been officially disciplined for violations of subpart G of the Standards of Ethical Conduct for Employees of the Executive Branch for viewing, downloading, or exchanging pornography, including child pornography, on a Federal Government computer or while performing official Federal Government duties.”

FEDERAL STUDENT FINANCIAL AID: Registered Persons qualified for student aid. (NOTE: The ban on prisoners receiving financial aid was repealed in December 2020.) You can find the details at <https://studentaid.gov/understand-aid/eligibility/requirements/criminal-convictions>

COVID-19 AND OTHER STIMULUS CHECKS: Registrants were not prohibited from collecting government “stimulus checks” given out during the “Great Recession” of the late 2000s or during the COVID-19 pandemic of 2020-2021. In March 2021, Sen. Ted Cruz introduced S. 931, an amendment “to ensure that the 2021 recovery rebates as provided for in the American Rescue Plan Act are not provided to prison inmates convicted of child sex abuse and that such sums shall be redirected to the Department of Justice to be paid out in the form of restitution to compensate victims of crime.” Cruz also proposed the similar S.930 targeting those incarcerated for rape. Sen. Rick Scott introduced S.798 to prohibit any inmate, probationer, or parolee from collecting a stimulus check. All provisions were rejected. Concerning other disaster relief programs, the Small Business Administration disqualified Registered Persons from their emergency funding program.

SOCIAL SECURITY: No restrictions have passed on receiving any Social Security funds based upon registry status, nor have there been any serious legislative assaults on receiving benefits. So long as you are not currently incarcerated, you should qualify for Social Security benefits.

I must note, however, that there have been some misleading claims about registration status being a qualifying disability. The SSA states, “You are entitled to receive Social Security disability (SSDI) or Supplemental Security Income (SSI) benefits when you are no longer able to perform a ‘substantial’ amount of work as the result of a physical or mental impairment that is expected to last at least 12 months, or possibly result in death.” “Substantial gainful activity” is usually defined as work that brings in over a certain dollar amount per month; for 2023, that amount is \$1470 for non-blind disabled SSDI or SSI applicants, and \$2460 for blind SSDI applicants (the SGA limit doesn't apply to blind SSI applicants). For more details, see <https://www.ssa.gov/oact/cola/sga.html>

Obviously, sex offense laws present substantial barriers to employment. This does not mean, however, that you can just walk in the door, claim your registry status alone prevents you from working, and expect a check. However, it can be a mitigating circumstance if you lack a medical history. You might need to consult (and hire) one of the various attorneys that specialize in disability claims. Disability lawyers are extremely easy to find.

My personal story is anecdotal, but I am on both SSDI and SSI, and my registry status did play into the discussion about my disability. However, I also had a mental health history going back to my childhood. The disability case manager, however, did note that in his opinion, status as a Registered Person does meet the legal definition of a disability due to the restrictions we face, so registry status could be argued (in theory) as a disability when told to the right person.

In addition, many local charities do not discriminate when offering food, clothing, or other common assistance programs not related to shelter. However, emergency shelters run by non-government programs may be barred from accepting Registrants due to residency restriction laws. The largest and most common charities where you can start looking for any welfare assistance are the United Way, Catholic Charities, and St. Vincent DePaul. Some Registered Persons have reported problems with Salvation Army, the Red Cross, and Goodwill, but may find assistance from smaller programs. Many large cities may also have food banks, homeless coalitions, faith-based initiatives, or even ex-felon job programs, so they may have some useful information.

CHAPTER 6—DEALING WITH VISITS FROM POLICE AND CPS

I have experienced a few address checks by local law enforcement officers. Sometimes, a process server (the guy who also gives out jury duty and court summons notices) would stop by my apartment and require me to sign a copy of my registry flier as proof I was at my residence. I did not like this humiliating act but the local agent tried to be as inconspicuous as possible.

In 2013, at 7pm in the evening, as I'm settling into eat dinner, a US Marshal pounded on my door demanding to see my bedroom to verify my address. I refused, and he could only leave in disgust. I tried to sue on the argument the US Marshals do not actually have the authority to conduct compliance checks, but the court determined since I upheld my right to refuse entry, they would not scrutinize the practice any further.

DEALING WITH "UNCLE LEO"

Nearly every Registrant will endure a compliance check at some point in their lives, even if you aren't on supervision. Based on a 2016 survey of 195 Registered Persons conducted by OnceFallen.com, over half of respondents had experienced a compliance check within three months prior to taking the survey, with just over a fourth were subject to a compliance check within a month prior to taking the survey. Nearly three out of five respondents have endured multiple compliance checks within the past year, and three out of five respondents have endured at least 10 compliance checks during their registration period. Only a fourth was on supervision/parole/probation. If the agent at your door is a federal agent (like a US Marshal), you are more likely to encounter rude and threatening behavior. If you are curious to read the full report, it can be found at:

<https://oncefallen.com/police-compliance-check-survey-2016/>

If you are “On Paper,” you cannot refuse searches. If you are NOT on probation/parole, you have the same rights as any other citizen and thus maintain your right to refuse them entry. (Telling them “come back with a warrant is satisfying; of course, it also meant a trip to the registry office to show a postmarked letter as verification.) Below are a few tips posted on a forum that you should keep in mind if the Police comes to YOUR door:

- *Don't answer the door:* Some have suggested not even answering the door in the first place if you are not “On Paper.” This may be the best way of avoiding potential problems with LEOs.
- *DO NOT sign anything, ever, at your door!* No matter how “innocent” it seems. Politely refuse, unless you can speak to your lawyer first. (NOTE: If you do not have an attorney, be sure to read anything you sign if you feel compelled to do so. Standing up to a cop is scary, indeed, but they know you have to give up your rights willingly in order for them to proceed)
- *DO NOT answer any questions beyond confirming your identity, and required registration info.* Anything else could be used (or twisted) to incriminate you.
- *DO invoke the 5th amendment if necessary.* But be prepared to be peppered with more questions (What are you hiding? Eh?), and reply only that you want your lawyer present first.
- *DO NOT let anyone into your home without a warrant, unless you are still “On Paper” (i.e., probation/parole) and it is required.* “Uncle LEO” has no right whatsoever to enter a person's home without a warrant, UNLESS you give them permission to enter. Don't fall for the old “can we come inside to confirm you live there” trick. Once inside they are looking for any reason to lock you up. Depending on the state, having toys or other items they consider “paraphernalia” may subject you to arrest or investigation.
- *DO NOT leave your home while LE is still at your door.* You have strong protections in your home, but practically none once you are out on the street.
- *Get a recording device:* Thanks to modern technology, there are many audio/video recording devices you can use to record your interactions with law enforcement, including cell phones, “GoPro” helmet cameras, home surveillance cameras, doorbell cams, dash cams, and pocket-sized box cameras. However, some states (CA, CT, FL, IL, MA, MD, MI, MT, NH, NV, PA, and WA) require the consent of both parties, so it may be illegal to record the police without their consent prior to recording, according to a 2012 guide by The Reporters Committee for Freedom of the Press (found at <https://www.rcfp.org/wp-content/uploads/imported/RECORDING.pdf>)

The US Marshals were only granted jurisdiction in “investigating and apprehending” Failure To Register violations. The US Marshals technically DO NOT have the authority to handle compliance checks. They simply tag along with local authorities, who are the main individuals in charge. The USMS are able to get involved by exploiting a legal loophole in the law.

DEALING WITH CHILD PROTECTIVE SERVICES (CPS)

If you are dating someone with children, you have kids of your own and have a vindictive neighbor, or someone from your past who has a kid finds out you are on the registry and wants you investigated, a CPS agent may show up unannounced at your doorstep someday.

A CPS agent is a government agent (i.e., an “officer of the court”), which means they have investigation and decision-making powers but are limited by the Constitution just like a cop. CPS does have the obligation to investigate all complaints of child abuse and neglect no matter how frivolous, and they can make your life miserable. However, they don't have full police capabilities. CPS agents aren't cops, and have no direct power of arrest; they must call a cop to have you arrested or a court order to have your children removed. Regardless, being subjected to a CPS investigation is stressful and they can have your children removed from your house or even get you arrested under the right circumstances. Since they

aren't traditional LEOs, they have less investigative training and more prone to mistakes or allowing personal biases to influence their personal actions.

Dealing with a CPS agent is similar to dealing with a police officer at your door, so remember these important tips:

- **DO NOT LET THEM IN THE HOUSE WITHOUT A WARRANT:** Even if a police officer is present, they can only enter your home if you consent, if they have a warrant OR if they hear an emergency situation going on ("exigent circumstances"). Do NOT consent to let them into your home even if you feel you have nothing to hide. And even if you do consent, you can force them to leave at any time. No Court Order, no entry, simple as that.
- **ASK QUESTIONS (AND RECORD THE ANSWERS):** It is suggested you buy a recording device and let them know they are being recorded if your state allows recording of government agents. (As noted above, some states require the consent of both parties involved in the conversation.) Under federal law, CPS agents are obligated to tell you the exact nature of the allegations against you. Ask questions like – "Can I see your ID? What is the name and phone number of your supervisor? What are the exact allegations that have been made against me? Do you have a warrant to search my home or speak to my children?" Document everything about your interactions with these agents.
- **BE POLITE BUT DON'T ANSWER QUESTIONS WITHOUT REPRESENTATION:** Your words can easily be twisted around. Don't speak to them without a lawyer or representative. Say nothing to them. The word NO is a complete answer. The more you speak, the more evidence you give them. But be polite in rejecting them, as anger can be used against you. If you are poor, you can get help from a legal aid service.

YOUR PRIVACY RIGHTS WHEN LIVING WITH OTHERS

If you live with family or a roommate, your privacy rights are different and you must be aware of the differences. Others living in the same residence can give police the authority to search the house if you are not at home to refuse. In these cases, the police should only be allowed to search areas that can be accessed by the person granting permission (i.e., common areas like a living room or bathroom). If this live-in person is sharing your bedroom, the bedroom can be searched with permission. Thus, there are a couple of extra steps you should take to uphold your privacy rights while living with others:

1. **Make an agreement with others:** Sit down with those living with you to deny all police entry without a warrant. You can buy a sign, doormat, or print a poster to place beside the door that says "Come Back with a Warrant" and the roommate can just point to that if they're afraid of saying the wrong thing.
2. **Keep private areas locked:** If you are not sharing a bedroom with the person living with you, lock that door when not in use. If you are sharing a bedroom, then store items you do not want searched in a storage unit (like a lock box) that cannot be opened by anyone but you.

CHAPTER 7—TRAVELING AS A REGISTERED PERSON

If you plan on traveling after your release, it is imperative you understand the complexities of traveling as a Registered Person. Obviously, those "On Paper" have to get prior authorization from their POs before engaging in travel. If you're not "On Paper," then you are free to travel but you may have to give your registration office an itinerary. Depending on the length of travel, you may have to register at your destination. International travel generally requires a 21-day advance notice.

INTERSTATE TRAVEL

One question I get a lot is what happens when a Registered Person merely travels to another state to visit family or to just take a vacation. There honestly is not an easy answer. Part of the problem is many states do not have specific laws that address rules for travel. Thankfully, one researcher published a study that helps answer this question.

(Reference: Rolfe, Shawn. "When a Sex Offender Comes to Visit: A National Assessment of Travel Restrictions." Criminal Justice Policy Review. Nov. 2017.

https://www.researchgate.net/publication/321062728_When_a_Sex_Offender_Comes_to_Visit_A_National_Assessment_of_Travel_Restrictions)

Here are the key findings of this report:

Thirty states place "visiting" Registrants' information on their state's SOR website. Of those 30 states, 22 states (AR, CA, CT, FL, GA, ID, IN, KY, MD, MA, MS, MO, MT, NC, SC, SD, TX, UT, VT, VA, WI, WY) never remove the Registrant's information once they have left the state and returned to their permanent place of residence. For these states that do remove non-resident Registrants from their public sex offense registry, the process for removing a non-resident Registrant from their registry appeared to be complex and further time-consuming. For instance, the Registrant had to either complete a checking-out process with the registration office where they initially registered when they arrived in the state, or the Registrant must have their resident state send confirmation to the state in which the Registrant visited that they have returned to their place of permanent residence. Currently, 22 states never remove non-resident Registrants from their public registry; MO stated that Registrants were removed from the registry, but removal occurs 1 year after the Registrant had left their state.

Forty-six states require nonresident Registered Persons to register with their state when visiting beyond a certain period of time. RI suggested that Registrants who want to visit their state should first contact the state's SORN office to determine whether or not they had to register. Three states (NY, OR, PA) did not require Registrants who were visiting their state to register. Despite there not being a requirement, each state's SORN office highly recommended that nonresident Registrants contact the registration office closest to where the Registrant will be staying. AL requires their resident Registrants to submit a travel permission form (requiring approval) at least 3 business days prior to wanting to travel outside of the state.

Twenty-nine states (AL, AR, CA, CO*, FL, HI, IL, IA, KY, ME*, MI, MS, MO, MT, NE*, NJ*, NM, NC, ND, OH, OK, SC, TN, TX* UT, VA, WA, WI*, WY) indicated that residence restriction laws, where applicable, would need to be followed, too. (States marked with an asterisk did not have a statewide mandate, but nonresident Registrants are still required to follow any local residence restriction ordinances, when applicable.) Six states (HI, NM, ND, TX, UT, WA) have residence restriction laws only for Registrants currently on probation or parole that also applied to non-resident Registrants. There was one state (SC), however, that mandates that any Registrant who is required to abide by a residence restriction law in their resident state must adhere to those same guidelines when visiting SC. For example, if a Registrant who lives in OH cannot reside within 1,000 feet from schools and daycare centers, then they cannot stay in a location that would violate this policy.

While all but three states (NY, OR, PA) require nonresident Registrants to register with the state they are visiting, the maximum number of days allotted in which nonresident Registrants can be in the state before having to register varies by state. Depending on the state, such allotments can range from 2 days (NV) to 30 days (AK). Alaska's SORN Office did, however, state that nonresident Registrants were still required

to submit a “visitor’s form” to them prior to entering the state. If the Registrant is going to be in Alaska longer than 30 days, then they are required to register in-person at one of the state’s designated SOR offices.

The number of days allotted for nonresident Registrants to register in another state is not universal; states also have varying definitions on what constitutes as a “day.” Some states define “days” as consecutive, which means the Registrants’ allotted number of days starts once they have entered the state, regardless of whether it is a business day or not. Some states such as AK, CT, DE, IA, NE, and WY require Registrants to register within so many business days after arriving in their state. If the Registrant arrives in the state during the weekend or on a holiday, the number of days allotted for the Registrant does not start until the first available business day, and is also consecutive.

Fifteen states also include stipulations for a specified number of aggregate days in a calendar year; when a Registrant travels in and out of one of these states, they are required to register with that state once the total number of days permitted in a calendar year has been exhausted. The number of aggregate days allotted can range from one state to the next.

Registration location varies from state to state if required to register during a visit. For the states that require nonresidents to register, one of four law enforcement agencies were used for the purpose of registration: State Police, Sheriff Departments, Department of Corrections, and Local Police Departments. Most states rely on their Sheriff Departments to carry out this task, and in these states that require a visit to the Sheriff’s Department to register, there are usually numerous registration facilities at which nonresident Registrants can register. For other states with different registration locations, however, location options are more limited. In Connecticut, nonresident RSOs are required to register at CT’s State Police Headquarters, located in Hartford. Regardless of where a Registrant plans to stay in CT, the nonresident SO must travel to Hartford within 5 business days of entering the state to register.

Every state has a minimum set of guidelines and requirements for registering nonresident RPs: valid identification, criminal background check, SOR forms, picture taken, fingerprinting, and the physical address of where the Registrant will be staying. Some states required nonresident Registrants to submit their DNA; depending on the state, the cost associated with collecting the Registrant’s DNA is at the Registrant’s own expense. Additionally, as of 2022, 24 states require Registrants to pay a registration fee or allow municipalities to charge fees. These fees ranged from as low as \$10 (Alabama) to as high as \$250 (Arkansas), while municipal fees have reaches as high as \$1200 in Louisiana. Anecdotally, the author also learned that the registration process for nonresident Registrants could take, on average, an hour or two longer.

Most states rely on the same registration language registrants moving into their state and for registering nonresidents. For example, Delaware explicitly states that all Registrants are to be designated as a “move-in” offender, regardless of the RC’s purpose or how long they intend to be in the state. While most states followed a similar course, a few states do in fact have a statute specifically addressing Registrants visiting their state. It should be noted that many of these statutes are difficult to interpret, especially for the layperson.

The short version: Not all state statutes directly address travel to or from their jurisdictions. However, states may define the establishment of a “residence” (or they may use a similar term, like dwelling) as staying in a set location for a set number of days. A “day” is not always defined as one might think. Depending on the state, partial days (i.e., being in a location for as little as 4 hours) and “aggregate” days (a total number of days in a month or year even if they not consecutive days) can count towards your total number of days allowed. For example, an overnight stay in a hotel while traveling can count as “two”

days if a state counts “partial” days. While the Rolfe report is now over 5 years old and the laws have changed in a few states, Appendix 3 of this guidebook provides the travel requirements as of November 2022.

INTERNATIONAL TRAVEL

International travel has been made complicated by “International Megan’s Law” (IML). Despite the name, IML is strictly an American law. IML requires Registrants to give registry offices 21 days advance notice before engaging in International Travel. The local registration office (in theory) forwards this information to the feds; the feds forward it to Interpol; Interpol forwards this information to the country where you plan on traveling. Furthermore, IML requires any Registrant with any case involving a minor (anyone under age 18) to have the following text stamped on their passport: “The bearer was convicted of a sex offense against a minor, and is a covered ‘sex offender’ pursuant to 22 United States Code Section 212b(c)(1).” (Applicants who have questions for Angel Watch Center (AWC) regarding their status or believe they have been wrongly identified as a “covered sex offender” as defined in Title 22 United States Code 212b(c)(1) should contact AWC at DHSintermeganslaw@ice.dhs.gov.) In addition, these Registrants are banned from obtaining the “Passport Card” that can be used at ports of entry.

It is a requirement of the Adam Walsh Act, 34 U.S.C. § 21501 - 21510, that a registrant inform his or her residence jurisdiction of any intended travel outside of the United States at least 21 days prior to that travel. (In October 2020, now former-AG Bill Barr amended the 21 day advance notice rule to compel enforcement even in non-AWA compliant states. Some states do not have a code requiring 21-day advance notice but are deferring to federal law.) To comply with this requirement, RPs must now provide the following information to the agency where they register:

- Identifying information: Full name, alias(es), date of birth, sex, citizenship, and passport number and passport country
- Travel information: Destination(s) including dates/places of departure, arrival and return (including the name of city that is the point of departure from each country); means of travel (air, train, ship); itinerary details (including the name of the airport/train station/port, the flight/train/ship number, the time of departure/arrival, and information about any intermediate stop locations); address or other contact information in the destination country, and purpose(s) of travel (business, deportation, military, relocation, other)

Most states have implemented the 21-day notice for international travel regardless of their compliance status with the federal SORNA laws, and I expect that within the next couple of years, every state/territory will defer to the federal law even if it is not codified into state law. As of Nov. 2022:

- States/territories that have codified the federal 21-day advance registration requirement for international travel into state/territorial law and notifies the feds (19): AL, AR, FL, GU, KS, KY, LA, MD, ME, ND, OR, PA, PR, RI, SD, TN, VI, WA, WY
- States/territories that have not codified the 21-day requirement into their laws but are deferring to federal law while enforcing the rule (21): AS, AZ, CO, DE, HI, ID, IL, MA, MI, MO, MS, MT, NE, NM, NV, OH, OK, SC, UT, VA, WI
- Does not require 21-day advance notice for international travel, but may still have a travel notice requirement (13): AK (only suggests filling out a travel form), CA, CT (only gives notice if moving), DC, GA, IN, IA, MN, NC, NJ, TX, VT, WV
- New York requires only 10-day notice and doesn’t turn in travel info to the feds.
- Northern Mariana Islands only requires 3 days advance notice.

- New Hampshire only requires registration for international travel if staying at the same international address for 5+ days.

In recent years, a growing number of nations have turned away Registrants because of the IML notices. This seems to be particularly problematic in English-speaking nations (UK, Australia, Canada), countries with strong ties to the US (such as Japan, France), or countries considered hotspots for human trafficking (such as Cambodia, Thailand, or the Philippines).

The most up-to-date list on nations turning back Registrants at the border can be found at the Registrant Travel Action Group (RTAG), a group that covers International Travel issues for Registered Persons. RTAG collects self-reports from Registrants traveling internationally and places notice in a “Travel Matrix.” This RTAG “Travel Matrix” Link is found at <http://Registranttag.org/resources/travel-matrix/>

Below is the list of nations reported by the RTAG Travel Matrix that has impeded visitation by Registered Persons in recent years, current as of 1 August 2022:

- RPs turned away at the border (does not imply all RPs will be turned away, but notes that some have been turned away) – Argentina, Australia, Bahamas, Belize, Brazil, Cambodia, Canada, Cayman Islands, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Dubai, Ecuador, Fiji, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Laos, Malaysia, Mexico, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, South Korea, St. Lucia, Senegal, Singapore, Taiwan, The Philippines, Thailand, United Kingdom (Great Britain), Vietnam
- Laws barring RPs from entry – Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, Ireland, Mexico, New Zealand, Panama, United Kingdom
- Laws barring felons from entry – Australia, Canada, Ireland, Mexico, New Zealand, United Kingdom
- Has a Sex Offense Registry – Australia, Canada, France, India, Ireland, Jamaica, New Zealand, Portugal, South Korea, Taiwan, Trinidad and Tobago, United Kingdom
- Other notes: Nepal (May be contacted before departure); St. Maarten (Must get permission to enter); Guatemala (must have itinerary & proof of funds); Some folks have been interrogated in Bahamas, Belize, Israel, Jamaica, Hong Kong, & Spain.

American Samoa, Puerto Rico, the US Virgin Islands, Guam, and the North Mariana Islands are all US Territories, so passports are NOT required to travel there, but you may be required to register if visiting. See Appendix 3 for the registry rules for these territories.

In addition, Florida Action Committee made the following statement on 8/10/2021:

“We are also receiving information that the US is taking a more active role in blocking international travel by persons required to register. For example; US DHS Agents have pulled people off of airplanes in FL before even departing, stating they were not able to enter the international destination. Also, the US has opened 80 Homeland Security Investigations (“HSI”) Offices in 53 countries internationally. HSI agents have been waiting for persons required to register when they land in the destination country and turning them right around before they even have a chance to speak with the receiving country’s immigration officer.” FAC also noted that the SMART Office has a (non-public) list of nations that they claim will reject RPs from entering.

Starting May 2023, the Schengen nations in Europe will initiate a European Travel Information & Authorization System (ETIAS). ETIAS is a pre-screening process for approval to visit Europe for less than 90 days. Entry into the Schengen nations will be denied without approval. As noted in the ETIAS

announcement, “There are a series of security questions on the ETIAS form that applicants must answer truthfully, informing the authorities of any serious criminal offenses which have resulted in a conviction over the last 10 years. These include: Terrorism (any conviction in the last 20 years), Sexual exploitation of children, Human trafficking, Drugs trafficking, Murder, & Rape. These serious offenses may result in access to Europe being denied, but each case is studied individually. Criminal records for other offenses that are not considered serious are unlikely to result in the ETIAS (application) being denied.” Some RPs whose conviction occurred less than 10 years ago may be denied entry under this new policy.

OTHER TRAVEL ISSUES

The law is only part of the challenge of travel. Even if travel is allowed, businesses are allowed to discriminate against Registered Persons. Registrants are considered a suspect class, not a protected class. While this has not been consistent, some theme parks like Six Flags and Disney World have banned Registered Persons from their parks. (Interestingly Disneyland, in California, has not been connected to such policies.) Some states have park bans or certain activities like county fairs, although it may be limited to those “On Paper.” Some cruise lines, particularly Carnival, Royal Caribbean, and (as of June 2022) Norwegian Cruise Lines, will ban Registrants, but even if you are allowed on the cruise, you may not be allowed to disembark if the country bans Registrants from entering their country. You may also experience increased scrutiny upon return to the USA.

If you plan a vacation, it is wise to research potential problems beforehand. If you’re planning on leaving the USA, contact the consulate of the nation you’re traveling to and ask them about their rules. This will save you money and a lot of headache down the road.

CHAPTER 8—DEALING WITH SCAMS AND HARASSMENT

Vigilante violence and scams targeting Registered Persons is unfortunately a fairly common occurrence in American society. A 2009 study by Jill Levenson and Richard Tewksbury entitled "Collateral Damage: Family Members of Sex Offenders" found that 44% of family members experience threats and harassment, 27% experienced property damage, and 7% were physically assaulted. OnceFallen’s Crimes Against Registrants Database (CARD) has found over 500 documented cases of vigilante crimes ranging from harassment and vandalism to assaults and over 200 murders of Registered Persons (or in a few instances, innocent people mistaken for a Registrant). Many crimes against Registered Persons may be unreported, since LEOs tend to treat many vigilante actions as a low priority. There have also been reports of nationwide scams attempting to extort money from Registered Persons. It is important to recognize how to identify these potential threats to your safety and your money.

While the stats I noted sound scary, there are roughly a million Registered Persons in the US, and so your chances of being murdered are still pretty low. Your mileage may vary. Discrimination in housing and employment present far heavier challenges, but once again, “your mileage may vary.” Most of the time, people may keep their hatred to themselves and you may be shunned quietly (such as simply not being invited to social gatherings) or passive aggressively (a mumbled insult from a safe distance or online.) Some of it may dissipate the longer you live in the neighborhood, provided you offer no reason to make your neighbors think you are a danger to the community; for example, being cordial to a neighbor’s kid may make some folks think you are “grooming,” even if your intent is simply not being a jerk.

ONLINE ACTIVITY

Those of you who have served long periods of time behind bars might underestimate how technologically “connected” our society has become. Modern technology allows us to meet new people, conduct business, and even turn on home appliances from anywhere in the world where a wireless connection to an Internet service exists. All that is required is a an Internet-capable device like a “smartphone.” You might have to use a computer kiosk or go to a website or “get the app” to conduct business, including filling out job applications. Sadly, this means everyone from potential neighbors and employers to foreign scammers and online vigilantes can easily access your online registry information. Since most business is conducted online and many companies rely on programs rather than people to solve common issues, getting help for online problems is virtually impossible. It is your responsibility to protect yourself against scammers, trolls, and online vigilante groups.

Scammers

Online scams targeting Registered Persons are now commonplace since your personal information is already online. Even if you are not listed publicly, vigilantes can still collect your personal data.

The Fake Registry Fee/Warrant Call/Letter: This is the most common scam is the most common scam targeting Registered Persons. There are three main variants to this scam:

1. The scammer calls you and claims to be a LEO at your local registration office or a clerk of the local court. The scammer claims there is a warrant out on you for FTR or failure to pay your registration fees. The scammer will direct you to wire money to him immediately, pay in Bitcoin, or buy a pre-paid credit or gift card and turn over the credit card number) or you will be arrested
2. The scammer makes the same claims and demands, but wants to meet you in person at a public location like a parking lot.
3. The scammer forges official documents with false contact information and sends them by mail, but otherwise makes similar demands by mail (contact info, demand to wire money or pay with Bitcoin/prepaid cards).

If there is a warrant out for your arrest, the police will not call to let you know that. Also, if you live in a state where you must pay registry fees, you’ll be reminded to pay at the registration office, not by phone.

Private Registry Scams: Numerous private registry websites exist, including Homefacts.com and Family Watchdog. However, some private registry sites, like Offendex/SORArchives, are blatant scams that steal public registry information. For as much as \$699, these extortion sites offer Registrants the opportunity to pay to remove the information from their websites. Of course, they simply create new websites and repeat the scam. In 2016, a jury awarded \$325,000 to non-Registrants targeted by Chuck Rodrick and Brent Olsterblad, owners of the Offendex family of extortion, while Registrants targeted by the same duo received no compensation.

FBI Alert Virus: In this scam, a notice pops up claiming you are locked out of your computer by the "FBI" and accuses you of engaging in some form of illegal online activity like CP. It prompts you to pay to unlock your computer. This, of course, is a scam. The FBI didn't lock your computer; instead your computer has received a type of virus called "ransomware." As the name suggests, the scheme involves locking you out of certain computer functions (holding it as a virtual hostage) until you pay a fee. There are a few incarnations of this virus, and there are a number of sites offering tips on repairing computers infected with this virus online.

The Classic Scams: Registrants are desperate to be removed from the registry, so some scammers are offering dubious services, including guides for “legally avoiding the registry,” services for getting off the registry, or offering similar information for a price. However, some people are offering false information that could lead to arrest if you follow the bad advice. Check out the website and its owners and consider the content. Anything that sounds too good to be true is probably untrue. There is not an easy pathway or “life hack” to avoiding registration duties.

Online Vigilantes

Many Registered Persons and their loved ones have experienced various forms of harassment, particularly online. Online harassment can be quite common but rarely leads to real life vigilante violence. Over the years, social media has allowed group dedicated to harassing Registrants in their community to proliferate. Even law enforcement agencies have used social media to name and shame Registered Persons.

Sadly, there is little recourse for online harassment. Police will claim an online threat is out of their jurisdiction or nothing can be done as the vigilante did not make a specific threat. (This is untrue as many states have laws specifically outlawing harassing communications of any kind. In 2019, a news report from the Washington Examiner found Facebook’s Terms of Service specifically excluded people accused or convicted of sex offenses from protections against cyberbullying and death threats on their platform. (Facebook removed this exclusion from their Terms of Service in response to the Washington Examiner report.) In addition, the social media outlets Facebook, Instagram, and Nextdoor, as well as many dating sites like eHarmony or Match.com, officially exclude Registered Persons from using their platforms. Due to federal laws, websites largely have immunity from attacks begun through their online services.

Below are a few tips you can use when dealing with a cyber-stalker:

1. *Remove personal information from all public profiles such as Facebook:* It amazes me how easy I’ve been able to discover the identities of online vigilantes targeting me because the stalker connected their online vigilante profile to some real-world interest. It only takes one mistake to make a connection between a fake profile and a real profile. If I can do this rather easily, you can be assured vigilantes can find information about you just as easily. Honestly, social media brings out the worst in people, so not having a social media account may be better for your mental health. But if you feel you absolutely MUST have a social media profile, consider an alias without real-life info.
2. *Maintain a separate activist account:* If you are an activist, then create an activist profile separate from your personal or business accounts. You may also want to consider using an anonymous web browser like Tor, which masks your IP address. Some sophisticated individuals can trace you by IP addresses.
3. *Watch Your Mouth:* Be sure not to give out too much info. Be mindful that people can “out” you by such relatively mundane posts as a general interest (Example: If you like Skyline Chili then you probably live in or close to Cincinnati). Giving out TMI like specific birthdays, pictures of yourself or family on Facebook, or specifics when telling your story can reveal your identity. Instead of saying “On January 4th I was arrested in Dayton, Ohio,” you can say, “Last winter I was arrested in Ohio.” Watch out for catchphrases as well. If you say “that’s so radical” a lot, for example (a rarely used term these days unless you still watch TMNT), then a cyber-stalker may be able to figure out who you are by your speech.
4. *Save all forms of communication, including chatlogs:* There are many ways to save information. These days, most web browsers offer some sort of “screenshot” technology; for Firefox I used “Fireshot” and for Google Chrome I use “Webpage Screenshot.” You can also cut-and-paste information to a Word Document or even save the entire webpage to your computer.

5. *DO NOT believe anyone in these groups is trying to help you.* In fact, they are trying to obtain as much information as possible to use against you later or con you out of money. If a group offers you the opportunity to remove the information from their websites for a price or offers you the chance to plead your case to them, do not accept it.
6. *Phone harassment:* If this leads to phone harassment, trace every threatening call, even if you have to pay for it. You could block calls from unlisted numbers, and pressing *59 will keep a log in the phone company computers in case you need to call the police later. Also, in most cases you can record phone conversations; recording laws require only the consent of one party to record a conversation. Thus, you are one of the two parties in a phone conversation. I actually used my camcorder to tape a conversation in a civil case, which helped me win the case. If you own a smartphone, you can also find phone applications ("Apps") to record phone conversations for free (with ads) or for a small fee to remove ads.
7. *Take legal action (both civil and/or criminal):* LEAs are rarely sympathetic or helpful to us when reporting harassment; in some cases, LEAs might blame you for starting a fight. ("You brought it upon yourself.") Civil litigation can be expensive but in many cases, civil litigation may be the only deterrent if the person has any assets.

There is a difference between a "troll" and a "cyberstalker." A troll (named for the fishing technique, not the mythical creature) merely posts negative comments to "get a rise out of you." Most aren't persistent unless they get a response. In most instances, simply ignoring the troll long enough deters them, since they will get bored of being ignored and will move on to the next intended victim.

Most trolls will be found through social media and message board interactions. These days, social media outlets, email service providers, and your phone all have the capacity to block an individual from contacting you directly. It is not foolproof but it will minimize the negative comments you might receive from a troll. Most of these websites provide a universal list of symbols accessed by scrolling your pointer to the icon then clicking to select it (or if your device has a touch screen, just touching the icon):

- "Options" button: Symbolized by three horizontal dots. Clicking on this button will bring up a list of options, and that is often where you will find options for flagging/reporting an offensive account or the block button.
- "Flagging/Reporting" button: It is an icon shaped like a flag on a pole. This button is used for reporting an offensive statement to the social media outlet. (Unfortunately, flagging a comment rarely leads to any kind of reprimand, since we are not a protected class of people; Facebook, in particular, has policies allowing bullying of people accused/convicted of sex offenses.)
- "Block" button: The circle with a diagonal line through the center (the "no" symbol, like in the Ghostbusters logo) is the button used to "block" a person from seeing your social media profile or any comments you make, or simply block you from seeing their idiotic responses. Some sites might use a shield sign with or without an X symbol.

If these tactics do not deter the person from harassing you, or if the person takes the behavior "offline" by contacting you by other means (phone/text) you are dealing with a stalker.

REAL-WORLD HARASSMENT

Online harassment can be easy to ignore, but harassment from people in your community is a serious issue. There are times a neighbor can engage in a certain activity that is intended as harassment but is allowed by law, such as protesting in front of your house or posting a sign in his/her yard alerting them a Registered Person lives next door. Many states even allow neighborhood groups to pass out fliers. In

Suffolk Co., NY, the victim advocate group “Parents For Megan’s Law” had been paid by the county to conduct compliance checks, a function typically allowed only by the police.

Many states place bold disclaimers stating it is illegal to use information from the registry to engage in harassment or other crimes against Registered Persons, but rare is the prosecution of the vigilante.

Still, there are ways we can protect ourselves legally since many of us cannot possess firearms. Here are a few suggestions:

1. *Install cameras/home security system:* Camera equipment has gotten smaller, cheaper, and easier to install. (Even a high-end security system can be found for under \$300.) Modern technology has advanced to the point where high definition (HD) cameras are small, inexpensive, and most of all, wireless. Many security cameras can connect to a smart phone even away from home. If you have a harassing neighbor, it would be perfect to catch them in the act.
2. *Get a dog:* If you have the space, invest in a large dog. Many people fear guard dogs. At the least, a barking dog will alert you to possible intruders.
3. *Learn Self-defense:* Take up MMA, boxing, or other martial arts courses
4. *Know the weapons laws in your state:* While it is illegal to possess a firearm as a felon, other weapons are allowed or prohibited depending on the state. For example, in Nebraska, a felon cannot possess a firearm, a knife (with a blade 4 inches or longer) or brass knuckles. However, crossbows are legal, as are many kinds of medieval weaponry. A full discussion of this is outside the scope of this guide. However, it should be noted that it is possible to use a firearm in self-defense under specific circumstances. To establish a necessity defense, a defendant must prove that:
 - a. There was a specific threat of significant, imminent danger;
 - b. There was an immediate necessity to act;
 - c. There was no practical alternative to the act;
 - d. The defendant didn’t cause or contribute to the threat;
 - e. He or she acted out of necessity at all times; and
 - f. The harm caused wasn’t greater than the harm prevented.
5. *Learn the laws regarding self-defense for your state:* Each state varies on the amount of force you are allowed to use and under which circumstances force can be used. Although some states use a blend of doctrines, self-defense laws generally fall into the following three categories:
 - a. Stand Your Ground: No duty to retreat from the situation before resorting to deadly force; not limited to your home, place of work, etc. These laws are utilized in over half of US States.
 - b. Castle Doctrine: No duty to retreat before using deadly force if you are in your home or yard (some states include a place of work and occupied vehicles)
 - c. Duty to Retreat: Duty to retreat from a threatening situation if you can do so with complete safety.

According to the report "Self Defense and “Stand Your Ground”, National Conference of State Legislatures, 2/9/2022, <https://www.ncsl.org/research/civil-and-criminal-justice/self-defense-and-stand-your-ground.aspx> :

Laws in at least 28 states and Puerto Rico allow that there is no duty to retreat from an attacker in any place in which one is lawfully present. (AL, AK, AR, AZ, FL, GA, IA, ID, IN, KS, KY, LA, MI, ME, MO, MT, NC, ND, NH, NV, OH, OK, PA, SC, SD, TN, TX, UT, WV, WY)

At least ten of those states include language stating that one may “stand his or her ground.” (AF, FL, GA, ID, KS, KY, LA, OK, PA and SC.)

Eight states (CA, CO, IL, NM, OR, VA, VT, WA) permit the use of deadly force in self-defense through judicial decisions or jury instructions.

PA's law, amended in 2011, distinguishes use of deadly force outside one's home or vehicle. It provides that in such locations one cannot use deadly force unless he has reasonable belief of imminent death or injury, and either he or she cannot retreat in safety or the attacker displays or uses a lethal weapon.

ID's law, passed in 2018, expanded the definition of justifiable homicide to include not only defending one's home against an intruder, but also defending one's place of employment or an occupied vehicle.

Self-defense laws in at least 23 states (AR, AZ, CO, FL, GA, ID, IL, IN, KY, LA, MD, MI, MT, NC, ND, NH, OH, OK, PA, SC, TN, WV, WI) provide civil immunity under certain self-defense circumstances. (In 2018, the Ohio House and Senate voted to override the Governor's veto of House Bill 228. The bill places the burden of disproving a self-defense claim on the prosecution.)

Statutes in at least six states (HI, MO, NE, NJ, ND, TN) assert that civil remedies are unaffected by criminal provisions of self-defense law.

Additionally, some states (including AR, AZ, CA, FL, KS, KY, LA, MS, NC, ND, OK, PA, RI, SC, WI, & WY) have replaced the common law "reasonable person" standard, which placed the burden on the defendant to show that their defensive action were reasonable, with a "presumption of reasonableness," or "presumption of fear," which shifts the burden of proof to the prosecutor to prove a negative.

WEAPONS AND ARMOR

Pepper Spray: According to the website MDCreekmore.com, as of 2019, six states – CA, FL, MA, MN, NJ, and NY all prohibit those convicted of felonies and/or assault (which I assume would include sexual assault) are prohibited from carrying pepper spray. (See <https://mdcreekmore.com/pepper-spray-laws-by-state-a-simple-cheat-sheet-with-all-you-need-to-know/>)

Body Armor: Under 18 USC § 931, anyone convicted of a "crime of violence" (as defined by 18 USC §16) in any US court cannot use or possess body armor unless the person wearing the vest is an employee who is doing so in order to perform a lawful business activity and who has obtained prior written certification from the employer. Nearly every state simply enforces the federal laws on body armor. So far, unsuccessful court challenges to this rule include 2nd Amdt., vagueness, & interstate commerce (the latter because it can be successfully argued parts were imported from out of the state). This brings up two possible arguments, the "necessity" defense and the argument that not all SOs committed violent acts. (Neither argument has been tried in court.) More research is being conducted on this issue. Background checks are not required for purchase, so while you can easily buy one online, do so at your own risk.

Crossbows/archery tools: There are currently no known laws against owning bows and arrows, though some states may prohibit those convicted of felonies from using bows for hunting.

Blades and other handheld weapons: State laws vary on the legality of carrying bladed weapons. Some laws may prohibit those convicted of felonies from possessing knives longer than a particular length (generally 3.5 to 4 inches) or a specific type of knife (swords, daggers, double-bladed weapons, spring-loaded, "switchblades," ballistic knives, or stilettos). Any weapon that can be considered "deadly" may be illegal. Some states may include other handheld weapons like brass knuckles or bludgeoning tools. For more info on state knife laws, visit:

<https://www.akti.org/state-knife-laws/>

Firearms: Due to the passage of the Gun Control Act of 1968, it is illegal for anyone convicted of felony offenses to possess handguns, but a select few may be able to regain the right to possess firearms. For a more complete breakdown of firearm rights laws and restoration of firearms rights after a conviction, visit:

<https://ccresourcecenter.org/state-restoration-profiles/chart-1-loss-and-restoration-of-civil-rights-and-firearms-privileges/>

LEOs AND THE “PUBLIC DUTY DOCTRINE”

LEOs have often shown a general reluctance to file complaints when the victim is a Registered Person. Police officers are usually covered by the “public duty doctrine,” which basically states the police have an obligation to protect the public rather than any individual. In other words, police have a lot of discretion in deciding to investigate a complaint. However, there are exceptions to this doctrine which can make police officers civilly responsible for failing to protect you as a citizen. (See Karen J. Kruger, “Duty to All- Duty to No One: Examining the Public Duty Doctrine and Its Exceptions.” *The Police Chief*, IACP, May 2007, www.policechiefmagazine.org).

- “Danger Creation” Exception: A complainant must show that the government’s action or inaction “affirmatively placed the plaintiff in a position of danger, that is, where state action creates or exposes an individual to a danger which he or she would not have otherwise faced.” Gross negligence does fall under this category.
- “Special-Relationship Exception:” A principle of law that allows for suits based on negligent police protection where the plaintiff can demonstrate that there existed a special relationship between the injured person and the police. Generally, such a relationship will be found “where the government singles out a particular party from the general public and affords that person special treatment.” I’m not fond of calling the relationship between Registered Persons and LEOs “special,” but it may be worth it in cases of gross negligence by the police.

If you’d rather not deal with the courts, try contacting other Law Enforcement agencies, the county prosecutor’s office, or even the state attorney general’s office for consultation.

CHAPTER 9—PREPPING FOR DISASTERS AND HOMELESSNESS

Following Hurricane Ian, which hit Ft. Myers, FL particularly hard in September 2022, I was contacted by an associate who once lived in Ft. Myers. This man was a registered “transient” but lived on a houseboat. My associate heard that his friend had died in the storm but fortunately, this information was incorrect. He sustained some broken ribs from being tossed around on his boat but, he was able to successfully ride out the storm. This Registrant refused the safety of a segregated shelter for Registrants in the local police academy building. He believed that riding the storm out was a better alternative. This could have turned into a deadly tragedy; but, this could have been avoided altogether if he had paid attention to the warnings.

NATURAL DISASTERS

Americans rarely prepare themselves for disasters, but I was surprised when I conducted my own survey of disaster preparations; of the 100 Registered Persons I surveyed in 2018, only 12 had a disaster plan in

place (barely a third of the number of non-Registrants in the US that have developed an emergency plan.) My reason for being shocked is because our status as second-class citizens makes us more likely to face disruptions in our personal lives.

Disasters can be on a personal scale, such as a house fire or accident leaving you unable to work. A disaster can be on a regional scale, such as hurricanes or earthquakes. Disasters can even be on a national or worldwide scale, such as a recession or the COVID-19 pandemic, which led to massive spikes of unemployment. Each of these disasters presents unique challenges as a Registered Person.

The challenges we face as Registered Persons intensifies if the disaster is on a larger scale. Some states require registration even during natural disasters, but large-scale disasters could impact your local registration office. There have been a handful of stories in the media of arrests of Registered Persons for being unable to register during a crisis, including recovering from hurricanes or during the COVID-19 lockdowns. Registered Persons are banned from emergency shelters by statute during disasters or sent to segregated shelters (sometimes sheltered in jails/prisons) during inclement weather. Some Registrants have died as the result of these laws.

In 2009, Thomas Pauli froze to death in Grand Rapids MI because residency restriction laws prevented him from entering the local homeless shelter. In Florida, many counties require Registrants to seek shelter at the local jail or a segregated shelter away from their own family members. In Lee County FL, the location hardest hit by Hurricane Ian in September 2022, Registrants had been sent to a police academy building that had lost power and flooded during the storm.

During the first wave of the COVID pandemic between mid-March and June 2020, OnceFallen.com reported on the COVID policies of over 208 LEAs including city, county, and state police agencies responsible for registration. Of the 208 LEAs, 76 still required in-person registration, 67 required RPs to call to make arrangements to register, 52 allowed registration via phone/ internet/ email, and only 13 had fully suspended registration operations. When CA Gov. Gavin Newsom signed an executive order allowing in-person registration to be altered or suspended, many LEAs still demanded in-person registration in spite of the order. Only a handful of states—HI, OR, PA, & VA—fully suspended in-person registration. In MS, Registrants had to travel to one of only nine open DMV locations in the entire state to register. In NC, only 3 of 100 county sheriff's offices altered registration. In NY, one of the epicenters of the pandemic, state courts declared in-person registration an "essential proceeding."

If you face a disaster, you cannot always depend on traditional government or charity programs to assist you. When I lost my residence to a fire, the Red Cross offered me roughly \$500 in emergency funds, but the Red Cross cannot shelter Registered Persons in their own shelters so I had to get a hotel room instead. During the COVID pandemic, Registrants qualified for direct "stimulus" relief totaling \$3200 over three payment periods. However, the "Payment Protection Plan" loans were run by the Small Business Administration, which has a policy excluding anyone with a criminal record. "It is not in the public interest for SBA to extend financial assistance to persons who are not of good character." (SOP 50-30-9 (3.6) (effective May 31, 2018) at p. 32). FEMA (emergency aid) the USDA (farm loans) DO NOT impose criminal record restrictions on disaster assistance. Private charities may choose to deny assistance to Registrants, and emergency shelters may be subject to residency restriction laws.

It is your responsibility to prepare for disasters and educate yourself on legally obtaining valuable resources in the event of a disaster.

There are entire books on the subject of preparing for a disaster, as well as an extensive guide on making a disaster plan at <https://www.usa.gov/prepare-for-disasters>

Do not take chances. Plan and prepare accordingly. Know the laws. Know where to go and who to contact in an emergency. It is up to you and no one else to be prepared for any disaster. Many of these tips are useful for periods of homelessness, a personal disaster you are far more likely to experience than the average American.

Below are some of the most basic tips I can offer you on being prepared for any disaster:

1. *Save money:* Even if you are on SSI or are homeless, you can save up to \$2000 in the bank without being penalized by the welfare system. When planning to rent an apartment, you need to save up as much as three months' rent; many renters require the first month's rent and a deposit (usually equal to one month's rent). You may also need some money for immediate needs in case you lose credit cards and other valuables. Because the \$2000 restriction on total funds while on SSI is strict, I suggest saving money in a safety deposit box at a bank or in a safe in your home.
2. *Have good credit:* If you have bad credit, or no credit, you'll have to take the time to build up a good credit score. Pay off small old debts and make agreements to pay off larger debts. Save \$1000 in a savings account then borrow \$1000 from the same bank using the \$1000 in savings as collateral, then pay it off in time. Repeat a time or two. Then, apply for a credit card. Credit cards can be pricey but only if you are irresponsible with them. If you pay them off in full each month, you don't have to pay interest the next billing cycle. Another advantage to having a credit card is having a record of purchases (which may come in handy in the event you are accused of a crime).
3. *Invest in renter's insurance:* Renter's insurance is generally about \$10-\$15 monthly, and covers a variety of issues including theft, fires, and other disasters.
4. *Make an emergency kit:* You can buy a fireproof lockbox to store paperwork, money and other small valuable items. You may also want to keep a supply of non-perishable food items like canned foods, trail mix, peanut butter, honey, and water. Invest in "power banks" (high-capacity rechargeable Li-ion batteries) & solar panels for charging most modern portable devices with USB connectors (cell phones, portable gaming consoles, and even some ankle monitors).
5. *Develop an emergency plan:* In the event of a disaster, where can you go? Can you stay with a friend/family member? Know the laws of each area you plan on staying in the event of a disaster and where you must register (some states require registration even during disaster events). Know how to contact your registration office in the event of an emergency.

HOMELESSNESS

According to my 2016 Job and Welfare Survey, Registered Persons are almost twice as likely as the general population to have experienced homelessness (25.93% RP vs 14% GP); Registered Persons are also far more likely than the general population to be currently homeless (3.38% RP vs 0.18% GP). Residency restriction laws are a primary cause of homelessness. A secondary reason for homelessness involves a lack of landlords willing to rent to a Registrant, due to liability concerns (fear of being sued if a Registrant commits a sex offense), overt discrimination against Registered Persons, or loss of property value (studies have claimed that having a Registered Person living in a neighborhood can decrease property values by up to \$5000 or 10% of a home's property, depending on the study). This makes the possibility of being homeless at some point of your life on the list likely, so consider a plan of action for yourself should you become homeless.

Should you experience homelessness, there are a few things you should know:

1. Thanks to 9/11, you may have trouble opening a bank account because you cannot use a PO Box to open a bank account. This may also impact the ability to obtain a state ID card/Driver's License. You may be able to get help in that regard from a local charity like a Homeless Coalition.
2. If you are on parole, you may be limited in your ability to travel even while homeless, and if you wear an ankle monitor, you must find a location where you can reliably recharge the device.
3. Where will you sleep? Unfortunately, many local homeless shelters cannot (or will not) accept you. If you live in an area with residency restriction laws, finding housing or even an overpass that meets the requirements may be difficult. Thankfully, a small tent (should it come to this) are relatively cheap at Walmart. If you're working, save up money for a good working vehicle, preferably one that could be used for sleeping, like a van or large truck.
4. In many states, you may be required to register more frequently when you are homeless (monthly or weekly). Some states may force you to pay a fee every time you register, which adds yet another burden on a homeless registrant.

If you are reading this book from prison or jail and you have time to spare, I strongly suggest reading books on camping, gardening, canning, or other "prepping" skills. In light of recent events such as the COVID lockdowns, financial instability, the housing crisis, supply chain issues, and the threat of a world war, resources may become scarce. Learning to camp, grow crops, hunt, and prepare your own food may become useful skills in the event of a catastrophe. While I do not have specific recommendations, there are numerous books on this subject, as well as websites like <https://thepreppingguide.com/>. Many tips found in such books and websites are timeless, so don't discredit many books on this subject just because they are old. Even if you get out and have a home and a job, keep learning and practicing these skills, because your life can change in an instant. If you are technologically challenged or only have only limited experience with modern technology, take computer classes if possible.

CHAPTER 10—LIVING YOUR LIFE

We all want some sense of normalcy after serving time that goes beyond finding a job and a place to live; this includes dating, recreation, and a social life, including church. This chapter covers some common issues you may face upon release.

THE INTERNET

As the result of *Packingham v NC*, 582 US ___, 137 S. Ct. 1730; 198 L. Ed. 2d 273, no law can bar you from using the Internet if you are not on paper.; Your PO or the court might still be able to place Internet restrictions on computer usage if you are "on paper", particularly if your offense involved the Internet or computers. Most states still require registering some or all of your "internet identifiers."

The Internet is still extremely useful for conducting business, joining and participating in support networks, and even organizing rallies. Unfortunately, we can face discrimination while engaging with the Internet. Social media companies and websites are private businesses, and can discriminate against us because we are not a "protected class." Meta (i.e., Facebook and its affiliated platforms like Instagram) has a particularly hostile policy towards Registered Persons. The registry can be used to remove your social media profile. You might face online hostility on sites that don't exclude you from their services.

MEETING NEW PEOPLE AND DATING

Meeting people can be a scary prospect for Registered Persons. In my 2016 Jobs & Welfare survey, only 34.4% of RPs were married compared to 49% of Americans, and only 54.9% of RPs had children

compared to 74% of Americans. But that still means many Registrants have married and started families. In a study of 94 women ("Impacts of Sex Crime Laws on the Female Partners of Convicted Offenders," Lisa Zilney, Routledge Books, 2021), 56 respondents established a relationship AFTER the registrant had committed a sex offense. There is still hope for RPs to establish meaningful relationships while on "The List." I understand many fear rejection. I hate rejection, too. But I believe that honesty with yourself and others is the best policy. It is possible to meet someone who will accept your past. If your potential lover cannot handle your past, then it is better to break it off sooner rather than later and save deeper heartache later in life. Most will find out eventually, so if you want a true relationship with someone else, you need to consider when and how to break the news to a potential "soul mate."

In the aforementioned Zilney survey, 37 of the 56 women who dated a Registrant after their partners landed on the registry were told by the registrant within the first two weeks of dating. That has been my dating philosophy in the two decades since my release. If my intent was strictly a "one night stand" or "casual" romance, it seemed that telling a partner about my past was pointless. If I planned on seeing a woman on a regular basis, then I made it point to tell her after a couple of dates, just not the first date.

In the Zilney study, those who were not told by their partners within two weeks of dating or learned by other means (i.e., approached by a cop, victim, or neighbor, through an online search, or when an RP faced arrest) but remained in the relationship had still expressed anger and disappointment at not being told about the registry status early in the relationship.

Gini Aland, a staff member at SOSEN, wrote about her personal experience with dating an RP in 2016. She wrote, "About five years ago I became friends with a very nice man. He helped me with some of the problems I was having with my computer and we began spending time together. One day, after I had known him for several months, we were walking down the street and he invited me to a barbecue at his house, before I could answer he said he needed to tell me something first, he simply said, 'I'm on the registry.' I stopped walking and asked him what he meant, he replied, 'You know, the 'sex offender' registry, Megan's List.' I simply stood there, speechless! He asked if it bothered me, I had to tell him no, absolutely not! I looked at this man as my friend, not some socially labeled 'monster'. We began dating and eventually moved in together. I believe that you simply need to start with honesty and friendship for any relationship to grow."

In December 2016, Maya Chung published a piece in InsideEdition.com called, "Women Reveal What It's Like to Be in a Relationship With a Sex Offender and Why They Stay." Below are some excerpts of the article (edited to minimize the use of the offensive term "sex offender"):

"Susan, 33, and Josh, 31, met in September 2013 when Josh worked a job that delivered beds to the Missouri hospital where Susan worked. According to Susan, a month into the relationship, Josh told her he was on the...registry for a crime he committed while he was serving in the Marines. 'He told me within the first month. He told me very early on because he knew I had two children,' Susan told InsideEdition.com...

"A few months into their relationship, Susan allowed Josh to meet her two children. She said she felt that she understood Josh's crime and knew him to be a good person. "He disclosed what happened and how it happened, all of that to me. I could see from his point of view. It's not totally his fault that this happened," said Susan. "I didn't find him as a threat." Susan isn't the only woman willing to overlook the past of the man she loves, even a man with his name on the...registry. While it may seem surprising to many, some women are willing to go through being outwardly shunned by family and their communities in the defense of the men because to them, love trumps all. Their experiences being in a relationship with an RP may be different, but these women have another thing in common: An undeniable faith in their men...

“Josh is required to re-register every 90 days under Missouri law, which in some other states would only be reserved for Level 3 offenders. He is also not allowed to live within 1,000 feet of a school or loiter within 500 feet of a public park or swimming pool, among other constraints. Because Josh is not currently on parole, however, he is not prohibited from being around kids and therefore nothing prevented him from forming relationships with Susan’s children or eventually moving in with her.

“The many stipulations that come with being an RP are something that Melissa knows all too well. She is married to a Level 3 RP. ‘If you look at him on paper he looks like a monster, but if you get to know him, he’s not that,’ she told InsideEdition.com. ‘We have been married for almost seven years, and although the constraints of the...registry can be brutal, we are so very happy with each other,’ Melissa said. She met Jerry at a charity event in 2006 – 17 years after his second offense. She said they became friends before becoming romantically involved. When he told her his status on the registry soon after they began dating, and she made a conscious decision to stay with him.

“At first, I was like okay, wow, but I was also able to hear the whole story of things and confirm it with outside sources. So, it’s just kind of like a ‘wow, what kind of stigma does that carry?’ I have my own faith and beliefs that people can change and grow and become better people,” Melissa said. She said she previously held the idea that once you were a child molester you are always a child molester, but she realized Jerry’s story is different. She said Jerry owns up to his mistake. She added that he was young and it took him a while to realize that what he did was wrong...

“Having a child, who has to interact with other children, is another bridge the pair has to cross. The couple sits down with the parents of their daughter’s playmates and explains to them that Jerry will never be left alone with their children. Melissa also informs them that she has gone through sex-offender supervision courses to ease any of their concerns. ‘The biggest effect the registry has in my life is the effect it has on my family because the community treats my entire family as if they are ‘sex offenders’ as well,’ Jerry told InsideEdition.com. According to Melissa, some of her family, however, does not agree with her decision to marry Jerry. ‘I’ve had arguments with family members. I’ve had people ask me how I can forgive someone like this,’ said Melissa. “My grandma told me I should have walked away before I ever had children...”

“In cases like Susan’s though, when your children are from a previous marriage, there is an entirely different bridge to walk over. Josh moved in with Susan and her two daughters in November 2015, after two years of dating. Susan never disclosed to her ex-husband that Josh was on the registry. When he found out in July 2016, he filed a motion to get an order of protection that would prevent Josh from being around his children. It was granted in October. According to the order, Josh can no longer be around or talk to Susan’s children. Susan’s ex-husband also filed a motion to modify their divorce and obtain full custody of their daughters. The parents currently share 50/50 custody... Susan’s ex-husband, who did not want to speak for the article, made a GoFundMe account in which he asked for help with legal fees to get custody of his children. In the post, he called Susan bipolar. He also calls Josh a creep and a pedophile. He added that he wants to provide a safe home for his children by taking full custody of them. ‘They are in very real danger every day,’ the post said.”

If your date has kids from a prior relationship, or even if you have kids together, then prepare for hardship. Parental rights issues are covered by state/territory in Appendix 3. Child Protective Services (CPS) has their own rules and regulations, and may decide to investigate based on status alone, so know your rights if approached by CPS investigators. (Addressing CPS investigators was covered in Chapter 6.) Both foster care and adoption agencies may even refuse to let a family member of an RP adopt/foster a child. (In one example, the daughter of an RP was told that the only way she’d be allowed to adopt is if

she agreed to call the police on her father even if they crossed paths in public, and failure to do so would lead to charges of child endangerment.)

Again, “Your Mileage May Vary.” I have faced rejection due to my status. That is an unfortunate reality of life on the list. But I’ve had a few long-term relationships, too. I strongly suggest learning how to be happy without depending on another person. This is a reason why many of us “offended” in the first place. You can’t force something into existence—it must come naturally. Just be honest and be yourself, because if you have to lie to get that person to like you, then that person isn’t worth the effort. But that’s just my opinion.

Online dating websites and RP bans: Online dating has made it easier to reach new people but harder to make meaningful connections. There are many ways to meet people but online and offline, but many online dating services (especially the ones that require a paid membership) are offering screening services including registry checks, so online dating provides unique concerns to Registrants. Even the free online dating apps are now providing background check services, and these dating services boast of removing Registered Persons from their platforms. There is no definitive study relying on anything but anecdotes to suggest RPs have been suspended from dating apps at a high rate, so chances are good most potential dates will judge you on other issues like looks and finances. However, if you have difficulties meeting someone online, you aren’t alone. Many studies have found online dating particularly difficult for men. Still, more people than ever are relying on the online dating services over meeting people the old-fashioned way. If you decide to create an online dating profile, just keep in mind you’ll have a lot of competition.

ISSUES WITH INTERNATIONAL DATING

I am aware some of you have considered meeting foreign women through pen pal services or websites after being released from prison to find true love. However, you must be made aware of an alarming but overlooked power contained within Title IV of the Adam Walsh Act is the power to deport a nonresident because a spouse or parent is listed on the registry. “The AWA amended Section 204(a)(1)(i) of the Immigration and Nationality Act - the statute governing the petitioning procedure for immediate relatives – to prohibit U.S. citizens and lawful permanent residents who have been convicted of any “specified offense against a minor” from filing a family-based immigrant petition on behalf of any beneficiary, unless the Secretary of Homeland Security determines, in his sole and unreviewable discretion, that the petitioner poses no risk to the beneficiary.”

Conviction for any one of nine crimes “that by its nature is a sex offense against a minor” (including non-custodian kidnapping, child porn, internet, and solicitation/prostitution offenses) will be a “disqualifying conviction to bar any U.S. citizen or permanent resident from filing a petition for his/her parent, spouse, children, stepchildren, and siblings. The bar also applies to petitions for a fiancé/fiancée (K1) and derivative children (K2). The petitioner has the burden to prove whether or not a prior conviction is a ‘specified offense against a minor.’”

If a person has a disqualifying charge, then he can apply for a “no risk” exception as described in the Aytes Memorandum of February 8, 2007 (Aytes Memo). “The Aytes Memo stresses that USCIS may not approve a family-based petition if the petitioner has a conviction for a specified offense against a minor unless USCIS first determines that the petitioner poses no risk to the safety or well-being of the beneficiary (and any derivative beneficiary) for whom a petition was filed.”

“The Aytes Memo listed the following factors that should be considered in the “no risk” analysis: (1) The nature and severity of the petitioner’s specified offense(s) against a minor, including all facts and

circumstances underlying the offense(s); (2) The petitioner's criminal history; (3) The nature, severity, and mitigating circumstances of any arrest(s), conviction(s), or history of alcohol or substance abuse, sexual or child abuse, domestic violence, or other violent or criminal behavior that may pose a risk to the safety or well-being of the principal beneficiary or any derivative beneficiary; (4) The relationship of the petitioner to the principal beneficiary and any derivative beneficiary; (5) The age and, if relevant, the gender of the beneficiary; (6) Whether the petitioner and beneficiary will be residing either in the same household or within close proximity to one another; and (7) The degree of rehabilitation or behavior modification that may alleviate any risk posed by the petitioner to the beneficiary, evidenced by the successful completion of appropriate counseling or rehabilitation programs and the significant passage of time between incidence of violent, criminal, or abusive behavior and the submission of the petition."

"In cases where none of the intended beneficiaries are children, the Aytz Memo directs the close examination of the petitioner's specified offense and other past criminal acts (ex: spousal abuse or domestic violence) to determine whether the petitioner poses any risk to the safety or well-being of the adult beneficiary. However, USCIS uses the "beyond a reasonable doubt" standard in the "no risk" analysis, and in a 2014 decision, the Board of Immigration Appeals ruled that it lacked the authority to review the propriety and USCIS' use of that standard in adjudicating petitions under the Adam Walsh Act."

On May 20, 2014, the Dept. of Homeland Security got the Board of Immigration Appeals (BIA) to ratify the startling power that the DHS may deport a noncitizen for a crime committed by someone else.

On May 20, 2014, in the trilogy of decisions that are *Matter of Aceijas-Quiroz*, *Matter of Introcaso*, *Matter of Jackson and Erandio*, the Board answered some of these questions and refused to address others on jurisdictional grounds. Each decision represents a particular pronouncement of law regarding the AWA. As a single piece of work, the story is far more disturbing. In *Acejias-Quiroz* the BIA held that it lacked the authority to review any challenges brought against the legal standard used by USCIS—"beyond a reasonable doubt"—when conducting a "no risk" analysis...In *Introcaso*, the BIA explained that a visa petitioner bore the burden of proving whether or not an offense was a "specified offense against a minor...In *Jackson and Erandio* the BIA held that the AWA applied to all convictions made by any US citizen at any time – even those that occurred, as they did in *Jackson and Erandio*, 25 years before the AWA's enactment...The impact of these three decisions will undeniably be devastating for those families caught up in the immigration related provisions of the AWA. It now becomes far more likely that their visa petitions will be denied, without any meaningful opportunity to obtain administrative review of such denials.

The Immigrant Legal Resource Center advises attorneys, "Where the victim is a minor, counsel should attempt to plead to an offense that does not appear in the above list. If that is not possible, counsel should keep the age of the victim out of the reviewable record. However, it is not clear that the inquiry will be limited to the reviewable record and the categorical approach."

It IS possible to obtain a visa but according to the USCIS, they have denied 99% of all petitions under the AWA. They estimate denying petitions of over 4000 cases just in 2017.

(Note, this is NOT in the print version but more details on this topic can be found at <https://fightawa.org/>)

RECREATION

Outdoor Activities: I have covered travel issues in the Travel Issues chapter, but it should be noted that some events or locations for recreation may be subject to restrictions, especially if you are "On Paper."

Certain activities like hunting may be affected (as you cannot own a gun, even a hunting rifle). Some states that have park bans may include places like beaches. Sporting events may ban Registrants if on school grounds or if children are the primary focus of the event.

This discrimination often extends to working at outdoor events. The former band member of Lynard Skynard, Artemis Pyle, is on the registry. He maintains his innocence. His self-named band was set to perform at the Historic Morgantown Festival (Burke Co NC) in 2022. But after an online petition acquired hundreds of signatures & numerous people were threatened by anonymous trolls, the festival forced Pyle to step down. I have covered in my book that some businesses may ban RPs from entering the premises. (RPs are banned from state fairs in NC.)

Video Games: If you are “on paper,” POs can place restrictions on internet access if your crime involved the computer. Most modern systems are internet capable, then you might not be allowed to use certain devices that cannot be easily monitored.

NY made headlines nearly a decade ago when it passed the Electronic Security and Targeting of Online Predators Act (e-STOP). In an action NY called “Operation: Game Over”, 3580 accounts of New York Registrants were “purged” or had their communication privileges suspended the gaming platforms owned by Microsoft, Apple, Blizzard Entertainment, Electronic Arts, Warner Bros. and Disney Interactive Media Group. Other reports noted RPs were booted from the Xbox Live online gaming service. NY repealed e-STOP in 2021 and has limited gaming and internet bans to RPs on paper with specific cases.

As far as I know, there isn't some software that can be downloaded to allow police to monitor your gaming console like they can a PC. An IP address can still be traced to a smartphone or gaming console, thus potentially proving you are using a banned device. Thus, some SOs may not be able to buy and play many modern video game consoles because of restrictions placed upon you by a PO. (This is not an absolute rule and can vary; I have heard some POs would allow games for older audiences but not kid-friendly games, and many have no such restrictions.)

It is questionable if the PS2, released in 2000, can even run online these days but even if it does, I doubt anyone can play online games these days since Sony shut down PS2 online servers in 2016. (Actually, for the nerds out there, a computer program called XLink Kai allows users to achieve online play for some PS2 games by using a network configuration that simulates a worldwide LAN; because of this, only games with LAN functionality may be played in this way.) Online game support for PS3, Xbox 360, and Vita is declining. Ultimately, internet capability, as well as ability to play certain games like Call of Duty or Madden football, is determined by the dedication of companies supporting outdated systems or of online communities of gamers.

As much as I hate Wikipedia, they have a decent article on Online gaming history which can explain the internet capability of each gaming console, found at --
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Online_console_gaming

So here are some gaming options that should still remain open to you should you find yourself facing restrictions on video gaming devices:

Older-Gen systems: Pretty much every console made before Sega Dreamcast lacks internet capability, at least not without some massive runarounds. The list of major systems that has internet capability is shorter than the list that doesn't, so below are systems that ARE internet capable and/or can play online games:

- ❖ Sega Dreamcast (Runs Windows CE so it can theoretically connect to the Internet, but probably can't handle today's internet)
- ❖ All Microsoft Xbox Systems
- ❖ Playstation 2 and later, PSP and Vita
- ❖ Nintendo Gamecube, Wii, Wii U, and Switch
- ❖ Pretty much any computer-based emulators like Raspberry Pi
- ❖ Other newer services include FB's "Oculus Quest", the new Atari VCS, or Steam

That leaves pretty much every video game console before the year 2000 (A Philips CD-I had some limited online capability but it was made in 1991 so I doubt it could even handle modern internet). Fans of various gaming systems continue to make new games for vintage systems, even more obscure vintage consoles like the Vectrex and Intellivision. (Of course, that would mean going online to find them, so you'll have to find someone willing to do that for you.)

Flashbacks or "Dedicated" Systems: If you like retro games, you're in luck. Pretty much all plug and play "Flashback" or "Mini" consoles are not internet capable and can be hacked to add more games. The Atari and Genesis Flashback portables even allow you to have someone else download games for you to play more games. Even the NES/SNES minis can be easily hacked to play additional games.

Blaze Evercade: The Blaze Evercade is a cartridge-based handheld device featuring collections of "retro" games from the arcade and modern "indie" titles. It has some great third-party support. While the Evercade EXP (the newer model released in December 2022) can connect to the Internet, it can only connect for updates and does not have the capacity for online gaming or communication.

The rise of new gaming formats and "digital-only" games requiring constant Internet connection creates new challenges for gaming as a Registrant. For example, Oculus Quest, a popular "Virtual Reality" headset utilizing smartphone technology, is owned by Facebook, and Facebook announced Oculus users must have a Facebook account by 10/1/2023 to continue to use the device. If your FB account is deleted for any reason (which of course includes your Registrant status), you also lose access to your Oculus account.

VOTING

Most states grant all Registrants (and felons in general) the right to vote either upon completion of a prison sentence or upon restoration of voting rights through a pardon or other legal procedure. Only eight states and one territory disenfranchises Registrants. Below is a breakdown of our right to vote.

The information was largely extrapolated from "Criminal Disenfranchisement Laws Across the United States," Brennan Center for Justice, Aug. 2022 and adjusted just to reflect voting rights for RPs as of Nov. 2022:

- Voting rights restored upon completion of sentence, including prison, parole, and probation (and may also require repayment of fines/fees associated with conviction) (18): AK, AR, GA, IA, ID, KS, MN, MP, NE (after 2 years), NM, OK, SC, SD, TX, VA, WA, WV, WI
- Voting rights restored automatically after release from prison (22): CA, CO, CT, GU, HI, IL, IN, MA, MI, MT, NV, NH, NJ, NY, NC, ND, OH, OR, PA, RI, UT, WA
- Louisiana: Voting rights restored for those on probation or parole who have not been sentenced to incarceration; if incarcerated, rights are restored 5 years after release even if on paper
- No disenfranchisement for people with criminal convictions DC, ME, PR, VT

The nine states and one territory that disenfranchises some or all Registrants from voting:

- Alabama: All RPs disenfranchised but rights can be restored via pardon.
- American Samoa: All felons are disenfranchised but this can be challenged in court.
- Arizona: Permanent if convicted 2+ times
- Delaware: All felonies, unless pardoned
- Florida: Passed a law in Nov. 2018 that restored voting rights for all once they have completed the terms of their sentence, including probation and parole, EXCEPT murder & felony SOs. In 2022, many ineligible voters were arrested but most charges were dismissed because gov't officials mislead them into voting.
- Kentucky: By virtue of a Governor's Executive Order, those convicted of human trafficking and most felony "hands on" offenses must apply for restoration of rights, all other RPs are automatically allowed to vote. This can change after the next election.
- Mississippi: Lists "rape" and "statutory rape" among the 23 offenses barred from voting; however, this only applies to convictions within the state.
- Tennessee: Disenfranchisement for sex offenses vary by date, automatic disqualifications based on conviction date—7/1/1986 for aggravated rape, 7/1/1996 for rape, 7/1/2006 for a Rape or any felony offense under TCA 39-16, parts 1, 4, or 5; or any sexual offense under TCA §40-39-202(20) or any violent sexual offense under TCA § 40-39-202(30) designated as a felony and where the victim of such offense was a minor
- Virginia: Permanent disenfranchisement written in the state constitution, but the past few governors have either restored the rights of thousands through individual applications or by passing executive orders temporarily allowing all not incarcerated the right to vote.
- Wyoming: Voting rights are only restored for first time non-violent offenses, and most hands on offenses are considered "violent"

As noted in a lawsuit against Florida's voting laws, only FL, KY, and VA have embedded felony disenfranchisement laws in the state constitution, but allows for a pathway to alter this rule, which has been accomplished in VA and KY through Governor Executive Orders, while FL's law was altered through a constitutional amendment. This means that the next governors of KY and VA could decide to alter voting rights, and efforts to make these changes permanent though legislation has failed. Thankfully, the trend has been largely to move away from disenfranchisement laws, and with a few exceptions, most states still engaging in this practice are in the Deep South.

There have been other concerns with allowing Registered Persons to vote, such as the fact many voting booths are in schools (a moot point in my opinion since schools are closed on election day) or on whether or not to allow civilly committed persons to vote (as they technically aren't "prisoners"). However, the trend has been slowly reversing the tradition of banning people with criminal records from voting.

For a summary of state and federal laws covering voting rights, jury duty, and holding public office with a criminal record:

<https://ccresourcecenter.org/state-restoration-profiles/chart-1-loss-and-restoration-of-civil-rights-and-firearms-privileges/>

GOING TO CHURCH AS AN RP

The registry impacts our lives in more ways than you can probably imagine; unfortunately, this applies even to practicing your religious faith. According to a 2010 Christianity Today survey, 99% of

respondents believed people should be aware that a church attendee is on the registry (though only 18% responded “everyone should know”), but on the upside, only 2% of respondents stated their churches ban RPs outright. That means most churches will welcome you into their congregation; interestingly, just over twice as many churches stated they would place no restrictions on an RP than those who would outright ban an RP from attending services.

In short, nearly all churches will accept you but you might still be treated differently due to liability concerns. Some churches that welcome you may set guidelines for attendance. The US is a “liability culture” so decisions are often made out of fear, even in churches. Churches and insurance agencies are not exempt from Predator Panic; church insurance companies are behind the times and still believe outdated myths from the 1980s Satanic Panic.

The most common method churches may employ is a chaperone or “buddy” system, meaning you’ll have an accountability partner at all times, possibly even for bathroom breaks. While it may be off-putting to most, some of you might like this because it would minimize your chances of being falsely accused of wrongdoing. Other things you may experience are signing some form of accountability statement agreeing to stay away from areas and/or functions designated for children. A few churches have even held a different service for RPs or other sensitive needs folks.

Many people do continue their desire for religious leadership outside prison; among respondents to the 2010 survey, there was a near even split on whether an RP should have the opportunity to have a leadership role (36% in favor, 40% opposed). About 3% of respondents stated a church leader had a prior record. It is possible to find a church that will accept your desire to lead but be prepared for some negative publicity.

On the legal front, there have not been many rulings related to our right to attend church services. In *State of NH v. Perfetto*, No. 2009-647 (NH Sup Ct, 17 Sept 2010), the NH high court let stand a supervision rule banning Registrants from church, adding, “He may still practice his religion in ways that do not violate the condition of his sentences, including the use of books and video and audio recordings. He may also arrange bible study with elders from his congregation and attend meetings at a congregation where minors are not present.” In *Doe v. Cooper*, 842 F.3d 833 (4th Cir. 2016), the 4th Circuit held NC’s proximity law statute, banning RPs from even being within 300 feet of areas frequented by children, was unconstitutionally vague; it included an arrest for attending a church having a daycare area on campus. In *Doe v. Boone Co Prosecutor*, No. 06A01-1612-PL-2741, _ NE3d _ (Ind. Ct. App., Oct. 24, 2017), the IN appeals court determined that a church does not meet the legal definition of “school property.”

The bottom line is you should have little problem exercising your faith. Honesty is the best policy; talk to the church about their stance on allowing an RP to attend. To paraphrase Matthew 10:14, if you aren’t welcome, kick the dust from your feet as you leave. There are plenty of churches willing to accept you.

HALLOWEEN/HOLIDAY LAWS

Only five states currently have legal statutes regulating Registrant participation in certain holiday activities (particularly Halloween, although Christmas and Easter are sometimes included)—AR, FL, IL, LA, and MO. Of these 5 states, only LA and MO apply the restrictions to all Registered Persons. IL applies restrictions to both those on supervised release, parolees/probationers, and those convicted of sexual offenses involving anyone under age 18. AR applies restrictions to those on Level 3 or 4. FL state law applies only to those on probation or parole.

HOWEVER, many states have adopted statewide regulations that may apply to you if you are on probation/parole/supervised release. At least 14 states have been noted to have some form of operations or restrictions on Halloween activities for certain Registrants (CA, CO, GA, ID, IN, MD, NV, NY, OH, SC, TN, TX, VA, WI). This does not include Halloween restrictions on a city or county level. You could be restricted in various ways by a local level law EVEN IF you aren't "On Paper," like adhering to curfews, attending mandatory meetings, keeping your porch lights off, bans from wearing costumes, or handing out candy/gifts.

There aren't many legal decisions, either. In *State of Missouri v. Charles A. Raynor*, SC90164 (Jan. 12, 2010), Halloween restrictions were recognized as punishment and could not be applied to those convicted before the law took effect. More recently, and perhaps more useful to you, is the case of *Reed et al v. Long et al*. Case 5:19-cv-00385-MTT (M. Dist. GA 2019); in this case, a judge ruled forcing SOs to place signs in the yards stating "No Candy At This Residence" was compelled speech and therefore unconstitutional under the 1st Amendment.

TOURNAMENT EVENTS & CONVENTIONS

Trading Card Games: Unfortunately, some card game tournaments have explicit rules banning RPs from participating in any form.

In response to the revelation that a judge for a sanctioned "Magic: The Gathering" (MTG) tournament was an RP, Wizards of the Coast banned the judge then stated the following: "Recently, a few former judges and players had their sex offender registries posted to social media. In accordance with our policy, the majority had already had their access to Magic organized play suspended indefinitely, and are not active in the Magic community... When Wizards learns that a DCI member or a Wizards Play Network (WPN) retailer is on a SOR, we take immediate action to remove them from organized play and our promotional programs. We have a zero-tolerance policy. Sex offenders have no place in the Magic community."

MTG conduct code Sec. 15: You will not employ or otherwise engage Staff or other individuals who interact with the public on your behalf who (i) appear on a SO registry (or its international equivalent), and/or (ii) have been convicted by a court of competent jurisdiction for a violent sexual offense or a crime against children.

According to the YuGiOh tournament rules, it seems RPs could be banned from playing in their tournaments as well. On page 31 of the Konami Digital Entertainment (KDE) Official Tournament Infractions and Penalties Policy (current as of Dec. 2020), "KDE reserves the right to suspend persons from KDE's Organized Play program for infractions not connected to a specific Sanctioned event, as long as the infraction impacts or connects to a Sanctioned event; in the past, present, or future. In these instances, Persons do not need to have been disqualified at a Sanctioned or Official event in order to warrant additional penalties from the KDE Penalty Committee. These include but are not limited to: Severe or ongoing harassment of another person; appearing on a SO registry; being arrested or criminally charged..."

There is no explicit ban against RPs in Pokemon card game tournaments; the closest thing I could find is from their 2020 standards of conduct, which states, "Program members should not promote or engage in any illegal activity, or otherwise make available content that would encourage or provide instructions for any illegal activity to others. Examples include: Engaging in or glorifying drug use, sexual assault, solicitation of a minor, or information theft." But it only discusses activity at the tournaments and can also remove participants if they feel a person's presence is "detrimental" to the tournament.

Poker Game Tournaments: In 2011, Michael DiVita was removed from a tournament for the “Epic Poker League” due to his appearance on the public registry. The EPL went bankrupt a year later and there is no online information discussing what rules were broken. But DiVita has since played on other tournaments. A review of the 2021 Tournament rules for the World Series of Poker does not state RPs cannot enter tournaments but notes that they are free to terminate registration/participation for “any” reason.

Anime or other conventions: Even anime conventions are becoming hostile to registrants. In a report by animenewsnetwork.com, Vancouver BC's Anime Revolution convention was openly criticized online and women were sharing their stories of harassment and sexual abuse following its Anirevo Summer 2019 event. Attendees spotted two adult men at the event with prior convictions relating to criminal harassment and sexual interference. Concerns culminated in a call to Vancouver police to remove one of the men from the Vancouver Convention Centre.”

A lot of this is being fueled by victim advocates, self-styled victims, and online vigilantes. Some want to "out" or “dox” (the practice of posting personal info online as a form of intimidation) RPs as if we don't deserve to be a part of anything. Some start online petitions or harassment groups to force RPs out of businesses and communities, both online and in real life. It is easy to form an online lynch mob; I have experienced online vigilantism. However, online harassment rarely leads to offline harassment unless it involves people in your neighborhood.

Sometimes, we are merely weaponized to attack a business. For example, an avid player of MTG named Jeremy Hambly, who hosted a YouTube channel called UnsleevedMedia, was banned from MTG tournaments because he allegedly sexually harassed a female cosplayer (a portmanteau of costume and play). In retaliation, he doxed tournament players accused or convicted of sex offenses or harassment. He now runs a channel called The Quartering where he posts gaming news & right-wing commentary.

These are events that made headlines, so there may have been other events that banned RPs. If you have particular hobbies & interests, you simply might not be able to enjoy them in the way others might. You may still be able to go to a convention by keeping a low profile & not drawing undue attention to yourself. You might not get to join tournaments, but playing at home with a few friends is okay. While some people have suggested boycotting businesses that discriminate against RPs, it is hard to boycott the things we enjoy. If you enjoy a product but hate the company, just buy it used from a reseller. There will always be ways to enjoy a hobby, but you may have to learn new ways to enjoy it in a non-traditional manner.

ANTI-REGISTRY ACTIVISM

I strongly encourage everyone to get involved in efforts to challenge post-release sanctions like the sex offense registry, residency and presence restrictions, and other sanctions that make reintegration into society difficult. Even if you do not face some of the difficulties mentioned throughout this book firsthand, many others do, and you could still experience these hardships at any time.

Our movement to reform sex offense registry laws lacks a formal training program. That is why I highly recommend ordering a copy of “The Anti-Registry Activist Manual: A Guide to Effective Advocacy” compiled by Jonathan Grund (2022). This is an easy-to-understand reference for anyone interested in advocating for this cause. It is available at Amazon for \$13.50 plus S/T (no free PDF is available at this time):

<https://www.amazon.com/Anti-Registry-Activist-Manual-Effective-Advocacy/dp/B09T893TNR/>

The Anti-Registry Activist Manual is a collaborative effort with many activists, including Derek W. Logue of OnceFallen.com (the author of this guide). The Anti-Registry Activist Manual covers an overview of sex offense laws and myths, tips for addressing legislators and the media, how to reach out to others, and even how to start your own activist group. Appendix A, offers exercises for practicing the tips discussed in the book; to be used in a group setting or for self-study. Appendix B lists a number of activist groups from which you can learn and/or volunteer.

If you are currently or recently incarcerated, I suggest taking courses or reading books on public speaking, writing, research (including legal research), debating others, computer skills, and self-help for dealing with the added stress of post-release registry-related sanctions.

CHAPTER 11—RELIEF FROM THE REGISTRY

The prospect of being on the public pillory that is the SOR is scary, so you're probably hoping for some kind of relief from the registry. Scammers and hucksters are also hoping you are desperate to get off the registry, so they are willing to hock guides on "how to legally avoid the registry" or provide some kind of service to assist you in trying to get your name off the registry—for a price. Specifically, a guide entitled "How to Legally Avoid Being Placed on the Sex Offender Registry," published by the Safe Streets Arts Foundation (aka Prisons Foundation or Rehabilitation Foundation), has misled some people into thinking there are easy workarounds to registration requirements. In reality, there is not an easy pathway to legitimate registry removal, and even removal from the registry may not solve all your problems.

I cover laws pertaining to possible relief from having to register in Appendix 3. States and territories vary greatly on potential relief from the registry. Some Registered Persons will have more definitive paths to obtaining relief from the registry than others. Relief may come via pardon or by a court procedure. Some may reach an end of registration date and be removed from the registry automatically, while some states require a petition after a certain time has passed.

If you are petitioning for registry removal, court investigators will delve into your entire criminal history (not just sex offenses) so maintaining a clean record after your release is imperative. Having a respected member of the community going to bat for you (such as a minister, politician, or even a LEO) increases your chances. Still, expect your chances of obtaining a pardon to be extremely slim.

While lawyers are not necessary for pardon hearings, Registrants who are eligible for relief from the registry should hire a well-known, well versed on sex offense law or civil rights attorney to petition to get off the Registry. You may have to type "sex offender attorney" and the name of your state in an online search engine to find a specialist. You may also want to read reviews. With attorneys, you truly get what you pay for, and many attorneys are unwilling to take cases pro bono.

Pardons and relief from the registry obligations does NOT remove the conviction from your criminal record. The sex offense conviction may still show up on your criminal record. Most states do not offer expungement of records, and even if they do, your record may still show up under a few circumstances, like background checks for day care centers.

Currently, the Collateral Consequences Resource Center website is the best place to find information on registry relief by state (note: the info contained in the spreadsheet have been added to the state summaries in Appendix 3). The direct link to the spreadsheet is at:

<https://ccresourcecenter.org/state-restoration-profiles/50-state-comparison-relief-from-sex-offender-registration-obligations/>

Some information was extrapolated from A-two-Zee's "Summary of State & Territorial Registration Laws for Visiting FORMER & LONG TERM (11+ years) Registrants – 2022." Link to the chart can be found at:

https://oncefallen.com/wp-content/uploads/2022/09/AtwoZ_50_state_POST_REG_Sept_2022.pdf
STATE PARDONS

For those who are hoping to "state shop" to find a state open to pardoning or offering an avenue of restoration of rights, few states extend the right of receiving pardons to those convicted in the federal or another state's court. Leaning heavily on data provided by the Collateral Consequences Resource Center (CCRC), only AL, AR, & TX explicitly offer pardons to convictions from outside jurisdictions; ME, MA, NY, RI, VI, VT, WV, & WY do not explicitly exclude federal and other state convictions by state law or in the pardon application. Additionally, FL, GA, IA, KY, NM, WA, & WY offer some various degrees of "Restoration of Rights" (ROR, sometimes referred to as a "partial pardon") to those convicted even from other jurisdictions, which may restore specific rights like voting or firearms ownership.

ME specifically states, "Petitioners seeking a pardon for the sole purpose of having the Petitioner's name removed from the state's SO Registry will not be heard." (ME does not explicitly state out-of-state or federal convictions are ineligible & does not state it on the pardon application.) Based on the pardon applications, TX & VT apparently only grant pardons for convictions from other jurisdictions as a last resort, specifically if necessary for the applicant to achieve the pardon in three jurisdiction of conviction.

Out of the 50 states, only AL, CT, GA, ID, SC, & UT relies solely on a parole board; the governor is the final authority in the remaining states, although most are assisted by a review board. Only DC, ME, OR, & WI (in addition to the federal system) lacks a statutory advisory board for the pardon process. According to the CCRC, the states that offer the most frequent pardons in general (30%+ of those who apply are AL, AR, CA, CT, DE, GA, DE, GA, ID, IL, LA, NE, NV, OK, PA, SC, SD, UT, & VA. States where pardons have been rare or non-existent in the past 20 years include AK, AZ, DC, KS, MA, MI, MS, MT, NH, NJ, NC, ND, OR, RI, VT, & WV.

This does not necessarily mean moving to a state that may provide a pardon to an out-of-state or federal RP is the best path to registry relief. In fact, the one state that offers pardons to those convicted on another jurisdiction, has an independent pardon board, AND is noted as frequently offering pardons was my pick for the worst state in the nation for a Registrant to reside—Alabama! And while pardons in AL are common for many offenses (according to the CCRC, over 800 pardons a year are granted), the AL Dept. of Pardons and Parole claimed a few years ago that only 2% of people convicted of sex offenses are pardoned. (Despite claims they cannot restore voting rights to RPs, I received a restoration of voting rights back in 2007 so that claim was inaccurate.) But a pardon for a federal case I AL is only good for AL.

Your mileage may vary. Based on what I've written here, it seems that a pardon board is superior to schemes where the Governor has more power to decide fates. Governors are elected; pardon board members are not.

FEDERAL PARDONS

If you're hoping for a Presidential Pardon to have your rights restored, these pardons are extremely rare across the board. The President cannot pardon to state-level crimes, only federal crimes (and crimes committed in DC). Each state has their own procedures for potential registry relief; some states may even extend these procedures to those convicted in other jurisdictions. Second, those listed as Tier 1 or Tier 3 for federal convictions can petition federal courts for a reduction after 10 years (Tier 1s) or 25 years (Tier 3s); unfortunately, those on Tier 2s get no way to reduce the registration period. In general, you can apply for a Presidential pardon if it has been 5 years after sentence or release from confinement and you're generally not eligible if on parole (28 CFR § 1.2). This does not expunge the record. There is no formal pardon advisory board.

There are no stats breaking down how many pardon petitions come specifically from people convicted of sexual offenses. At best, I can give you a general idea about the Presidential pardon habits from 1967 to the present, so let's begin by looking at the stats since Nixon took office in 1969 (full stats are at <https://www.justice.gov/pardon/clemency-statistics>). I chose Nixon as the starting point because the clemency stats were not divided into pardons and commutations were not separated until 1967, when Lyndon B. Johnson was in office, and thus I cannot get a full idea of Johnson's pardon habits (though he seemingly processed fewer pardons in his later years in office). On a related note, Nixon was the first elected President to officially declare a "war on crime," which began the trend of "tough on crime" rhetoric which still plagues the US Justice System.

Nixon (R): 1699 pardon petitions received, 863 granted (50.8%)
Ford (R): 978 pardon petitions received, 382 granted (39.1%)
Carter (D): 1581 pardon petitions received, 534 granted (33.8%)
Reagan (R): 2099 pardon petitions received, 393 granted (18.7%)
Bush, Sr. (R): 731 pardon petitions received, 74 granted (10%)
Clinton (D): 2001 pardon petitions received, 396 granted (19.8%)
Bush, Jr. (R): 2498 pardon petitions received, 189 granted (7.5%)
Obama (D): 3395 pardon petitions received, 212 granted (6.2%)
Trump (R): 1969 pardon petitions received, 144 granted (7.3%)

The pardon trend has been in the decline since the "war on crime" began in the 1960s, and in the 21st century, pardons have remained below 10%. Also, with the exception of Bush, Jr., every president since Bush, Sr., has granted the majority of their petitions in the last year or so in office. With Obama and Trump, that trend was particularly pronounced; Obama granted 142 of his 212 pardons (67%) on his last days in office, while Trump granted 116 of his 144 pardons (80.6%) of his pardons on his last days in office.

Clinton outright denied 655 pardon petitions and refused action on 353 more (or, as it is officially stated, Petitions Closed Without Presidential Action"); Bush Jr outright denied 1742 petitions and refused action on 464 more; Obama outright denied 1708 petitions and refused action on 508 more; Trump outright denied 84 petitions and refused action on 625 more. The number of pending petitions had remained steady but jumped dramatically under the past two administrations; under Obama the number of unprocessed petitions jumped from 864 to 1920 (+1056) under Obama and to 2834 (+914) under Trump. Many recent pardons have been high profile, mainly of white collar and political criminals, or symbolic posthumous pardons of persons of historical significance.

A review of the list of pardon recipients (<https://www.justice.gov/pardon/clemency-recipients>) shows no one has officially been pardoned for a sexual offense since the national registry laws were enacted in

1994 (the Jacob Wetterling Act, as part of the same controversial 1994 crime bill that became a point of contention in the 2020 presidential election); Alabama judge Roy Moore was verbally “pardoned” by Trump at a Thanksgiving turkey pardon ceremony as he faced allegations of abusing an underage girl decades ago, but is not officially pardoned. Our current President as of this writing, Joe Biden, is a “tough on crime” politician who helped get sex crime legislation passed on the federal level, including the national registry laws and the Adam Walsh Act, and he is proud of that fact. (On a related note, no sentencing commutations have been granted, either).

Unfortunately, prospects for a presidential pardon seem to be non-existent on the federal level. Some states offer a chance at a pardon even if you were convicted in federal or out-of-state courts. Based on some anecdotal evidence, a push to change the federal pardon system to a board may help. For example, in AL, a state at the top of my “worst states for RPs” list, an RP still at least has a 2% (1 in 50) chance of obtaining a pardon from the pardon and parole board. That is still an extremely low number, but 2% is greater than 0%. Another problem in need of reform is our “tough on crime” mentality; in 2010, 1513 of 1554 pardon petitions by RPs in Canada were approved; a 2000 report noted that only 114 of the 4883 (2.8%) Canadians pardon for sex offenses from 1970-1998 reoffended, so granting pardons to RPs have not caused great harm to Canada.

END OF REGISTRATION DATE

Many states have a “tiered” registry and may provide automatic relief to Registrants on the lower tier(s). For example, Ohio, an AWA-compliant state, has a three-tiered system. If you are classified Tier 1 in Ohio, you will automatically reach your “end of registration” date 15 years from your date of release from prison (or date of sentencing if given only probation). However, you cannot assume every state that has a tiered system allows automatic removal from the registry. California and Oregon, for example, recently changed to a 3-tiered system, but a petition to the courts is required after a minimum registration period, so we don’t know if the new scheme will allow more chances to be removed from the registry.

As explained earlier in the book (on travel and moving), most states will try to pigeon-hole you into the equivalent registration tier. If you are a Tier 1 in State A with 15 year registration, and move to state B with a similar registration scheme, then you’ll most likely be a Tier 1 in state B with 15 year registration. Sadly, moving to a new state complicates matters, and more often than not, moving from a state where you are required to register for life will mean you’ll register for life in a new state.

According to a guide from A-Two-Zee, 18 states allow Tier 1 (or equivalent) offenders, including out-of-state, to petition for removal at a specified number of years after release from prison (15 states) or after establishing residency in state (3 states)—AR, CA, CO, GA, ID, MS, MT, NJ, NC, OH, OK, OR, TN, VA, & WY.

Five states (IN, KS, MN, NM, UT) will force you to register longer if either state requires a longer registration period. For example, if you moved from a state A, which required you to register for 15 years, and you move to state B, which requires 20 year registration, you would have to register 20 years; the result would be the same if state A required 20 year registration while state B only requires 15.

Four states (AL, FL, IL, SC) require lifetime for all regardless of offense type, although a 2021 ruling by the SC Supreme Court (Powell v Keel, Opinion No. 28033 (SC 2021)) ruled that low-risk Registrants should be allowed a hearing to determine whether or not lifetime registration is justified.

PETITIONING THE COURTS

This book does cover an overview of potential relief from the registry by court petition in Appendix 3, but is not covered in great detail, since you would need a legal guide to cover the process in its entirety.

In general, a petition for termination of registration requirements will involve a character and records check, similar to what you might face with a pardon application. You'll be required to maintain a clean post-release record, pay off any offense-related debts (such as fines and fees), and have some good references. Many states place eligibility restrictions; for example, some may limit early termination of registration to certain offense types, or an innocent person, or a 10 year clean record, and some states might not allow relief if you were convicted in another state, federal, military, or . Whereas a pardon process generally does not require an attorney, court petitions may require an attorney, or one may be needed even if not required simply due to the complexity of court procedures.

Relief from registration varies greatly from state-to-state. In Ohio, only a Tier 1 may petition the court for early termination, as noted on ORC § 2950.15(C)(1), and this petition can be filed by a Registrant convicted in another state. California changed to a tiered system in 2021, but removal from the registry is not automatic; a Tier 1 Registrant can now petition for removal from the registry after 10 years but is unclear if this rule will extend to out-of-state convictions. Colorado allows both in-state and out-of-state convictions to petition for relief but does not extend this opportunity to those convicted of multiple offenses, labeled an SVP, or convicted of certain offenses labeled "sexual assault." North Carolina bans all lifetime registrants from early termination from the registry. Please consult an attorney or litigation agency in your state for further details.

EMIGRATION

Moving out of the US is a remote possibility, but you may have to apply for citizenship and denounce your US citizenship, meaning you would lose certain benefits like Social Security. This is not an easy pathway off the registry and requires great resources. Just as is the case in the US, other nations prefer immigrants that will contribute to the advancement of their society. This is not a guarantee either given the fact America is trying to force other nations to adopt sex offense registries. Some states will keep you on their registries long after you move away, and even register you if you live outside the US. Still, if you have the resources and you can find a country open to accepting you this may be a possibility for a few Registrants.

There is currently only scant anecdotal evidence that anyone has successfully applied for political asylum as an RP.

Denise Harvey, a teacher from Florida given a 30-year sentence for sex with a 16 year old, fled to Canada and was granted asylum as a "protected person" (a status showing extradition to one's home country will lead to torture, cruel and unusual punishment, or death) due to the excessive sentence AND the fact her actions are not a crime in Canada. Harvey is still wanted in the US and can be arrested if she steps foot on US soil. ("Florida sex offender granted asylum in Canada." CBC News, 16 May 2014.)

YOU GET REMOVED FROM THE REGISTRY. WHAT NEXT?

No thanks to the modern Internet, removal from the registry may not be the end of all problems we face due to the public registry. There are many websites that list mugshots and outdated registry information, including Family Watchdog or Homefacts. Mugshot websites and extortion websites may continue to post information about you that have been otherwise removed from the registry. If your offense made the news

or if someone made posts about you on blogs or social media, it may still show up on a Google search. Some Internet posts may even be saved by online Internet archives like Webarchive.org. Your sex offense conviction will still turn up in criminal background checks and act as a barrier to housing and employment, and most states exclude sex offense convictions from expungements.

Many states do not exactly honor relief from another state's registry. State statutes in only 9 states imply persons no longer required to register in their home state would not have to register (AR, CT, ID, IA, ME, MO, OH, RI, & WI).

If you have been removed from the registry in one state but are being forced to register in another state, it is possible to be removed from the registry via court order if you are willing to fight registration. A couple of recent cases, one in North Carolina, the other in Florida, give hope for removal from the registry upon moving to a new state under specific circumstances:

- Meredith v Stein, No. 5:17-CV-528-BO (E.D.N.C., 7 Nov 2018): Ruled the state's process for adding people to the NC registry who had been convicted out of state deprived Plaintiff of a cognizable liberty interest and the procedures protecting that interest were constitutionally inadequate. The Plaintiff moved from Washington State; NC officials initially told him he would not have to register, but forced him to register anyways upon arrival.
- In the May 10, 2017 edition of The Islander (A weekly newspaper in Holmes Beach FL), it was reported that The 12th Circuit State Attorney Office had dropped a case against a man accused of FTR because his crime predated the registry in Indiana, where the man had been convicted. The defense provided the state with a 2011 court order from Indiana, which "specifically states that the defendant is not required to register because his conviction predated the registry," Assistant State Attorney Shanna Sue Hourihan wrote in the memo.

"HOW TO LEGALLY AVOID THE REGISTRY" WILL SEND YOU BACK TO PRISON

I still field questions from prisoners about a guide entitled "How to Legally Avoid Being Placed on the Sex Offender Registry," originally published by Dennis Sobin of the Safe Streets Arts Foundation (aka Prisons Foundation or Rehabilitation Foundation), a prison advocacy group in Washington DC. (There may be similar guides by now with similar names; as with anything online, information can easily be stolen. So I'm sticking specifically with critiquing this particular guide.).

As of 2022 this "guide" is still offered by Sobin's agency for \$12 or a book of stamps. In return, the buyer receives a 2-page suggestion for "avoiding the registry" as well as an outdated version of the ACSOL spreadsheet covering the registration and residency restriction laws of 50 states. The version forwarded to me by a federal prisoner was packed with the 2015 version of an ACSOL 50-state spreadsheet.

The Sobin guide claims you can simply move frequently to avoid registration, but the logic is fatally flawed. The guide begins, "When we began our research for this guide, we thought that men and women subject to the SOR should follow these examples: either moving to a place that does not have a public SOR (such as Canada) or by going into hiding or even changing their identity (with the help of easy-to follow instruction books like New Name, New Identity available and well-reviewed on Amazon.com). But as we did further research we found there is one major statutory difference between the Sex Offender Registry, that makes it completely voluntary, and other registries."

Canada does not allow Americans without criminal records into their country, although you can apply for a "Certificate of Rehabilitation" with the Canadian Consulate, and if granted, you could enter Canada. (As an aside, there has been a push to publicize the registry for years so it could happen at some point.)

Emigration from the US is indeed an option but there is no guarantee another country would allow you to emigrate. “Going into hiding” makes you a fugitive subject to immediate arrest, and if you cross state lines, FTRs become federal cases, and most FTRs carry up to 10 year prison sentences. Furthermore, some states have laws specifically blocking RPs from changing their names. Finally, registration is voluntary as much as you have a choice to give a gun-toting robber all your money or not when asked.

The guide continues: “...the Sex Offender Registry is a complex compilation of varying statutes that exist and are enforced on a state-by-state basis. So if you don't like the Sex Offender Registry statute in one state, you can move legally and quickly to another state, literally overnight. And if you don't like the Sex Offender Registry in any state, you can still be a US citizen without any fixed address. You can travel constantly from state to state, not calling any one state your residence. Homeless people do it all the time. Such flexibility in movement is your right as a free citizen in a free society, and the basis for you to not be on any registry, regardless of your past.”

As I discussed in a previous chapter, you can move to other states as a Registrant but the process is far from “literally overnight.” Some states require registration before moving to the new state. There is a flaw in the logic in assuming no fixed address means you don't have to register. In some states, even the incarcerated are registered, and when you leave prison, you're expected to go register ASAP. States generally only allow between 1-5 days for initial registration.

The guide then states, “Now here's what you need to do if you're currently on a Sex Offender Registry. Call up your registrar and declare that you're moving out of state and demand to be removed immediately, and of course don't show up to re-register since you are no longer a state resident. If you are asked where you're moving, simply say that you wish that to be private. Then officially become a homeless person without any fixed address. All you need do is declare yourself one. Get a PO Box for your mail. Keep your cell phone, even your home, vehicle and apartment. The fact that you own property in one or more states and that you are storing your belongings at one or more locations does not mean you live there, even with your name on a lease or deed. You can even keep your current job, though you will now be officially commuting to it from out-of-state (when you are not staying briefly with friends and family within state). You don't have to tell anyone where you live, or that you don't have a fixed address. The US has strong privacy rights and as a free citizen, your business is your own.”

You still have to prove you are moving to another location, so telling them you aren't telling them where you are going could get you immediately arrested. Some states, like Florida, keep you on the registry even after you move away. Vehicles and work addresses are still registered, and some states may require you to register property you own, even if you don't live there. Just because some information is not released publicly does not mean you don't register such information at all. And yes, homeless Registrants are required to register; in fact, many states require more frequent registration if you are transient. Furthermore, some states count aggregate days you sleep at a location. In Illinois, you must register if you visit any location in the state overnight for 3 nights in a given year, so if you visit Chicago overnight on January 1, Effingham on July 4, and East St Louis on December 31, then you MUST register in that state.

At least the guide had the decency to tell you this guide won't help you if you are “On Paper”!

Some interpreted this guide as suggesting living on a boat and using it to move from state to state. There are a couple of problems with this strategy. First, there is a question of which state actually “possesses” the river. For example, I could walk across a bridge in Cincinnati, Ohio, across the Ohio River, and into Newport, Kentucky. So when did I cross the state line? SCOTUS ruled in 1966 that Kentucky owns the entire river all the way to the Ohio shoreline. Thus, the “boat trick” would not work on the Ohio River.

Second, consider the court ruling in *US v. Demarco*, 634 F. App'x 253 (11th Cir. 2015). Demarco was registered in Alabama but was arrested for failing to disclose his work status on two tow boats in Louisiana. An Alabama LEO informed Demarco that he had to register in every county or parish in which he was working. He failed to disclose his work status and was arrested. "Consistent with that theory, the evidence proved that DeMarco's continuing offense began in Alabama, where DeMarco had registered with authorities and started "his interstate journey," and continued as he traveled through interstate commerce to and worked in Louisiana for four tow boat companies without updating his registration to reflect the change in his location."

The Court added, "In a prosecution for a violation [of a failure to register or update a registration], it is an affirmative defense that uncontrollable circumstances prevented the individual from complying." 18 USC 2250(b)(1). DeMarco argues that he "would immediately board a boat" and when he disembarked "his employment had concluded and he had nothing to report," but DeMarco's coworkers testified that DeMarco was onshore periodically and could have updated his registration... DeMarco worked onboard a tow boat from March 12 to March 27, but he first visited Morris's office in Louisiana for orientation... DeMarco worked on two ships during July and August of 2012 and that he was scheduled to work 14 days offshore and 7 days onshore in Louisiana... DeMarco was employed for 25 days and that his boat would have been moored to the dock at least once for him to disembark. The district court reasonably determined that DeMarco's employment did not create an uncontrollable circumstance that prevented him from updating his registration." In short, the Courts reasoned that any offshore activity provided an opportunity for registration.

Finally, consider in *Nichols v US*, 578 US _ (2016), Nichols flew from Kansas to the Philippines without updating his location pursuant to SORNA. Authorities in the Philippines took Nichols into custody and returned him to the US where he was charged with an FTR. While SCOTUS ultimately sided with Nichols, they noted that the newly passed "International Megan's Law" requires notice of international travel or residence. While Nichols got off the hook, anyone today who moves to a new country without first notifying the US of the intent to move will be charged with FTR under IML.

There is a path for some Registrants to get off the registry, be it through pardon, through the courts, timing out of the registry if you're a low-level Registrant, or even by emigration. Each of these pathways is not something you'll immediately achieve. The only way to not have to register upon your release is if your offense is not a registrable offense or if your conviction is overturned. Anyone or any agency promising strategies and "life hacks" to dodge registration requirements is either misguided, has faulty research, or an outright scammer.

FINAL THOUGHTS

This guide is filled with plenty of gloom and doom. It may seem overwhelming and frightful, but many people have learned to adapt. But getting prepared starts from within. What can you do to better yourself and become a "productive member of society?" This does not necessary mean go out and get a job and pay your taxes. There are many ways to do to help others, like volunteer work, picking up trash, or supporting—and joining—the efforts to change these harmful laws.

I have lived on this registry for over 18 years now, and while I hate the principle of registering, I prepared this guide with the intent of helping you endure the registry. It is up to you to keep up with the rules and follow them for the sake of your freedom. I would like to emphasize once again, "Your Mileage May Vary." You may struggle more than some and less than others. Some have thrived in states I consider the worse, while some have experienced great hardship in a state I thought was not as tough. As with

anything we do, we eventually get better at building a life around it. Despite the laws we face and all the struggles we endure, hundreds of thousands of people find ways to get by. I'd like to end this guide by reposting two of my most well-received ICoN inspirational pieces in hopes they encourage you. I'm not going to lie and pretend the life I have experienced the past two decades were easy for me. However, I've found ways to enjoy life in spite of the efforts of some people at causing harm to my life. You must find your own happiness while enduring your life on "the list."

MUSINGS ON KINTSUGI AND THE PHOENIX (From Issue #27, Jan. 2018)

I was trying to come up with a last minute idea to fill space for this month's newsletter when I just happened to turn on CBS Sunday Morning. With December 31st falling on a Sunday this year, the show was filled with discussions of the events over the past year (as expected), but they discussed something interesting I felt was worth sharing. They discussed something called "Kintsugi." Kintsugi (or Kintsukuroi, which means "golden repair") is the Japanese art of repairing broken pottery with a special lacquer containing powdered gold (sometimes silver or platinum) which not only breathes new life into a broken vessel, but increases the beauty of the once broken piece. This repair method celebrates each artifact's unique history by emphasizing its fractures and breaks instead of hiding or disguising them.

"Kintsugi art dates back to the late 15th century. According to legend, the craft commenced when Japanese shogun Ashikaga Yoshimasa sent a cracked chawan—or tea bowl—back to China to undergo repairs. Upon its return, Yoshimasa was displeased to find that it had been mended with unsightly metal staples. This motivated contemporary craftsmen to find an alternative, aesthetically pleasing method of repair, and Kintsugi was born.

Since its conception, Kintsugi has been heavily influenced by prevalent philosophical ideas. Namely, the practice is related to the Japanese philosophy of wabi-sabi, which calls for seeing beauty in the flawed or imperfect. The repair method was also born from the Japanese feeling of mottainai, which expresses regret when something is wasted, as well as mushin, the acceptance of change." [From "Kintsugi: The Centuries-Old Art of Repairing Broken Pottery with Gold." MyModernArt.com. Apr. 25, 2017. <https://mymodernmet.com/kintsugi-kintsukuroi/>]

We in America live in a throwaway society. If something is broken or has imperfections, we throw it away or donate it to a thrift store. Vegetables that do not meet a specific standard for shape and overall looks are rejected for sale in grocery stores. This principle seemingly applies to people as well. We are considered "broken vessels," useless and ready to be discarded. However, those of us who are considered broken can not only repair our lives, we can strengthen what were once our imperfections and make them beautiful.

Two ways of applying Kintsugi on our souls is through personal healing and through an activist lifestyle. Whether you are still in prison or are in the "free world," we all have great struggles to endure. You don't have to face it alone. There are treatment organizations willing to help those still struggling with personal issues. There are online support groups like SOSEN that can help those in the "free world" but struggling with life on the list.

Even in prison, there are ways to prepare for life as an activist. Activist organizations like OnceFallen help those adjusting to life on the registry and provide the necessary information needed to navigate the confusing world of registration. (OnceFallen.com celebrated its 10-year anniversary on December 5, 2017).`

My slogan for OnceFallen.com is “Through Knowledge and Wisdom, We Rise from the Ashes,” and the symbol for OnceFallen.com is the Phoenix to symbolize “rebirth” or “a new life.” Like a repaired piece of broken pottery or the legendary Phoenix, we can overcome and be made whole again. That slogan I shared was for a treatment-focused group I was forming with some prisoners called SOPHIA (SOs Pursuing Healing In Adversity). I believe that knowledge (“book smarts”) and wisdom (“street smarts”) IS power. You may not be able to stop every bad thing that happens from here on out, but you can make the most of your life in any situation you currently face. Many of us find contentment, peace, and a good life even in the midst of this persecution.

To me, there is no greater beauty than one who can rise from the ashes of a broken life. Your success won’t be measured by income or material possessions, but in finding happiness in any situation. Imagine the looks on the faces of the “haters” when what were once cracks and imperfections now glitter with gold!

YOUR BEST LIFE NOW (From ICoN Issue #14, Dec. 2016)

I have been writing this newsletter for you for nearly two years, and sadly, it is often bad news. We’re often told where to live, work, and even who to date. We are being banned from a growing number of places, and it seems there is little we can do about it. There is a small but growing movement against these laws, of course, but few of the roughly one million Registrants on the list have been willing to fight.

Many of you write to me asking questions about how to live a life under all of these conditions. How do we survive prison? We adapt. We find a way to endure the restrictions. However, despite all of these restrictions, it is still possible to succeed if you are willing to work for it. We have higher unemployment rates but not all of us are unemployed. Some of us are homeless, but most have a home. Some of us are harassed by neighbors, some are left alone. Success is a relative term. I haven’t been rearrested for a new crime since my release in 2003. I’m a success there. But I’ve also been homeless and I’m living off SSI and food stamps. Many might not see that as a success, but it also freed me to do this newsletter and run a website that helps thousands of Registrants annually.

When I was incarcerated, I tried to make the most of my time. Now, I understand many of you aren’t religious nor am I going to cram religion down your throats, but I found Joel Olsteen’s ‘Your Best Life Now’ to be helpful. For those who can’t (don’t want to) read it, I’ll summarize the main points, modified slightly for the sake of our particular plight:

1. “Enlarge your vision”: Olsteen says if you think you will be successful and expect success, it will happen. I say don’t expect things to be easy, but if you continue to work at it, you can beat the odds. I love proving people wrong, don’t you?
2. “Develop a healthy self-image.” Look, there will be no shortage of “haters” out there. What matters is rising above the hate. It is easy to say “don’t let it get to you,” because we’re only human. I have gotten hate mail and a few threats over the years. You may get the same treatment. But you know you aren’t what they say you are. Focus on the good parts on you and accentuate that. You aren’t a bad person but a good person who has done a bad thing in the past. You paid your debts and moved on. If you allow these folks to dictate your opinion of yourself, you could end up back in prison.
3. “Discover the power of your thoughts and words.” We are constantly told we are “scum,” “monsters,” “pedos,” etc., but if you start accepting that label, you behave as your label. A lot of folks end up in bad situations because they talked themselves into it. Just because society labels you a “sex offender” does not

mean you are doomed to act like an SO. And honestly, what does “acting like an SO” really mean? As a man thinks, so is he.

4. “Let go of the past.” When I give media interviews, I always say, “When a man’s time is up, it’s up.” That should be the end of it. I feel the same way. Don’t let this label define your future. Again, many folks have overcome the label.

5. “Find strength through adversity.” Trust me, you’ll face a fair amount of adversity out here, much like you do in prison, but if you survived prison, you’ll survive this. I was a quieter, more introverted person in my youth, but this experience broke me out of it. If there is one thing Americans love, it is someone who beats the odds. Being a success story will inspire those who someday will be in your current place. Strength comes from surviving whatever society throws at me.

6. “Live to give!” We all will share the “S.O.” label, no matter why you were given the label. I don’t care if you merely urinated behind a dumpster, had mutual relations with someone too young to consent, looked at illegal pics, or committed a hands-on offense. Society doesn’t differentiate. There are agencies out there, including mine, working to change the system. Make helping them a priority, whether by donating (money, manpower or support) to their causes or even starting your own program. As Registered Persons, we should remember that we are the “least of these” as the Bible would say, so we should look out for our own when it comes to charity.

7. “Choose to be happy.” Happiness IS a choice for the most part. I can choose to lament the fact I’m living on a paltry SSI check and food stamps. But I have a roof over my head, food to eat, and video games for entertainment (thank God for cheap used video games). Most of all, I enjoy receiving the letters and calls from people grateful for what little I offer. Also, the BEST REVENGE against your enemies is enjoying life even under the restrictions. They think we’re not supposed to be happy! I go out and take pictures, go to events, travel, go out on dates and to dinners, and buy video games when I have the money to do so, and it drives the haters crazy. They want you to be miserable, not happy.

I hope my 20 years of experience and my dedication to providing the best possible advice to you helps you survive your life on “the list.” I hope you survive—and thrive—despite the difficulties you may face.

If you’re soon-to-be released or newly released, don’t fall victim to the “Free At Long Last” Syndrome. Sex offense laws are constantly changing. Your mileage may vary, and if you do not experience some of the hardships discussed in this guide, consider yourself fortunate. Stay vigilant and be adequately prepared, because disasters can occur at any time or a new law may pass which could disrupt your life on a moment’s notice, even if you’ve gone for years without experiencing the added hardship of being on the registry

Life on “the list” is difficult, but not impossible. If you are adequately prepared, you can handle nearly any situation without a problem. It is your responsibility to learn and obey the rules you must follow, since “ignorance of the law is no excuse.”

I can give you only so much advice. Only YOU can decide how well you adjust to life on “the list.” My advice to you is to live your “best life” under these laws to the best of your ability, educate yourself, and join an advocacy group so we may work towards bettering the lives of all Registered Persons.

--Derek W. Logue of OnceFallen.com

APPENDIX 1—ADDITIONAL RESOURCES: TREATMENT, SUPPORT, RESEARCH, AND ACTIVISM

In March 2003, roughly a week before my release from prison, I sat in my final SOA (SOs Anonymous) meeting. Since everyone knew I was leaving in a few days, I was asked to stand in front of the group and talk about what I learned from my experiences behind bars and what I was going to do on my release. While it was largely a positive experience, there was one negative comment that stuck in my mind long after I walked out the gate. One of the individuals in the group said my chances of lasting three years on the streets were extremely slim. At first, I thought it was a personal attack, but after 17 years of beating the odds, I believe now I fully understand what that man was trying to say.

As I previously discussed in chapter 1, based upon mountains of research on recidivism (i.e., rate in which a previously convicted offender commits a future offense or otherwise returns to jail or prison), few convicted of sex crimes will commit a subsequent sex offense, but many will return to jail for various reasons including probation violations or failure to register charges. This is what I call the “Free At Long Last” syndrome (the FALL), a condition in which being free from a lengthy incarceration sometimes leads to poor decision-making, or failure to understand the gravity of our complex system of registration laws. Other times, a person returns to prison simply because SO laws are complex, confusing, and at times, virtually impossible to follow to a “T.”

This survival guide was written with the FALL in mind. We need resources to survive on this registry and become a “productive member of society,” including assistance finding housing, employment or an alternate means of financial support like Social Security, and social support.

Release can be a somewhat intimidating experience, especially if you have been incarcerated for an extremely long period of time. I witnessed this firsthand when I helped an elderly man reintegrate into society after 20 years of incarceration. When this man was arrested, Windows 95 was the newest and biggest thing in technology, only about 3% of Americans had ever used the “World Wide Web,” and cell phones existed but were extremely uncommon (and as large as bricks). Today, much business is conducted online, particularly through the use of “smartphones” (phones with internet accessibility). Modern technology is required now to fill out a job application, find useful information (like my website, OnceFallen.com), or to find online support. If you lack any computer experience or if your last computer ran on Windows 95, you would benefit from classes in computer basics. Many organizations and even the local library may be able to assist you if you are not computer savvy.

Note: Many resources listed in this chapter (with a few exceptions) are exclusively online, which may be an issue for those subjected to Internet restrictions as a supervision requirement. Some prisons have censored correspondence from the resources listed in this chapter, so those currently incarcerated may not be allowed to reach out to some of the resources in this chapter.

TREATMENT RESOURCES

People convicted of sexual offenses are not a homogeneous group. But those of you who recognize you are struggling with issues of sexual deviancy and are seeking to continue your treatment after release may find helpful information from the following resources. Nothing listed here can take the place of any state-mandated treatment but some of the resources here may be a more positive supplement to the treatment required by the court. Some of these resources deal specifically with pedophilia, while others are for more general sexual struggles; others may be religious in nature:

Safer Society Foundation
P.O. Box 340, Brandon, VT 05733-0340
Tel: 802-247-3132
Fax: 802-247-4233
<https://safersocietypress.org/>

B4U-ACT, Inc.
P.O. Box 1754, Westminster, MD 21158
Phone: 410-871-8156
General Inquiries: b4uact@b4uact.org
Research Inquiries: science@b4uact.org
MAP Inquiries: outreach@b4uact.org
<https://www.b4uact.org/>

Virtuous Pedophiles (A site for those diagnosed with pedophilia but recognize sexual abuse is wrong)
<https://www.virped.org/>
virpeds@gmail.com

Stop It Now
<https://www.stopitnow.org/>
Mailing address: 351 Pleasant Street, Suite B-319, Northampton, MA 01060, USA
Helpline: 1-888-PREVENT (888-773-8368)
Tel: 413-587-3500

CURE-SORT
Wayne Bowers, Executive Director
P.O. Box 1022, Norman, OK 73070-1022
405-639-7262
<https://www.cure-sort.org/>

CURE-SORT works to provide information, resources, contacts, and support to individuals, families, defense attorneys, treatment providers, public media, legislators, law enforcement personnel, and other professionals who work with or are interested in issues of sexual abuse and its prevention.

Pure Life Ministries
14 School St., Dry Ridge, KY 41035
859-824-4444
<https://www.purelifeministries.org/>

You may also look into Circles of Support and Accountability (CoSA), i.e., groups of volunteers with professional supervision to support SOs as they reintegrate into society after their release from incarceration. Not all states have a CoSA group, but if you understand how the group operates then you may be able to create your own CoSA network to assist in your successful reintegration.

About CoSA: The “Core Member” (i.e., the Registrant) and three to five trained and screened community volunteers comprise a Circle. They meet as a group and individually on a regular basis to support the Core Member’s community integration by facilitating his practical needs (i.e. access to medical services, social assistance, seeking employment, affordable housing, etc.) and by providing a consistent network of emotional support; Develop constructive and pro-social strategies and solutions to everyday problems and concerns; challenge the Core Member’s behaviors and attitudes that may be associated with his offending cycle; and celebrate successes.

Thus, you could find supportive people, such as family members, friends, church members, a counselor or perhaps even a member of one of the registry reform groups willing to play a role in your support network.

ONLINE SUPPORT GROUPS

As of June 2020, there are two online support groups. Both groups offer a forum that is closed to public viewing so that Registrants and their loved ones may speak freely about sensitive topics:

- SO Solutions and Education Network (SOSEN) -- <http://sosen.org/>
- Families of SOs -- <https://support-for-families.boards.net/>

RESEARCH, ADVOCACY, AND ACTIVISM

If you have given thought to fighting the registry laws, the first thing I advise anyone to do is to educate yourself. This guide is one way to arm yourself for the upcoming struggles you will face upon release. My website (<http://www.oncefallen.com/>) is a great place to get educated, since I cover a variety of topics on the law and on various myths that are used to justify the laws.

Below are the three largest, nationwide advocacy organizations that are fighting to reform the public registry:

Women Against Registry (WAR)
P.O. Box 463, Arnold, MO 63010
800-311-3764
contact@womenagainstry.com
<https://ww1.womenagainstry.org/>

Alliance for Constitutional Sex Offense Laws (ACSOL)
1215 K Street, 17th Floor, Sacramento, CA 95814
818-305-5984
<https://all4consolaws.org/>

National Association for Rational Sex Offense Laws (NARSOL)
PO Box 25423, Raleigh, NC 27611
<https://narsol.org/>

In addition to these three groups, there are many state-specific groups. Many of the groups listed below are affiliated with the National Association for Rational Sex Offense Laws (NARSOL), a national group I do NOT support or affiliate myself with, but some are independent:

Arizona - Arizonans for Rational Sex Offenses Laws
Website: <http://azrsol.org>
Address: P.O. Box 10551, Phoenix, AZ 85064
Phone: 623-296-2904
Email: az.rsol.contact@gmail.com

Arkansas – Arkansas Time After Time
Website: <http://arkansastimeaftertime.org>
Address: P.O. Box 11491, Conway, AR 72034
Phone: (501) 444-2828
Email: rsol@arkansastimeaftertime.org

Colorado – Colorado Advocates for Change
Website: <http://advocates4change.org>
Address: P. O. Box 103392 Denver, CO 80250
Phone: 720-329-9096
Email: advocates4changeafc@gmail.com

Colorado – Coalition for Sexual Offense Restoration (CSOR)
Website: <http://csor-home.org>
Address: PO Box 20751, Denver, CO 80227
Phone: 720-690-7125
Email: susancwalker1@gmail.com

Connecticut – One Standard of Justice
Website: <http://onestandardofjustice.org>
Address: PO Box 461, New Canaan CT. 06840
Phone: 203-680-0567
Email: cindytpri@icloud.com

Florida – Florida Action Committee
Website: <http://floridaactioncommittee.org>
Address: 6615 W. Boynton Beach Blvd, #414, Boynton Beach FL 33437
Phone: 833-273-7325
Email: info@floridaactioncommittee.org

Illinois – Illinois Voices
Website: <http://ilvoices.com>
Address: P.O. Box 523, Dekalb, IL 60115
Phone: 888-686-4237
Email: info@ilvoices.com

Maryland – Families Advocating Intelligent Registries
Website: <http://fairregistry.org>
Address: PO Box 8402, Elkridge, MD 21075
Phone: 301-779-1965
Email: info@fairregistry.org

Michigan – Coalition for a Useful Registry
Website: <http://coalitionur.org>
Address: 115 W. Allegan, Ste 330, Lansing, MI 48933
Phone: 517-372-8503
Email: intern@aclumich.org

Nebraska – Nebraskans Unafraid
<https://nebraskansunafraid.org/>
PO Box 6705, Omaha, NE 68106
402-403-9250, M-F 8 a.m. - 5 p.m. Central Time

New Hampshire - Citizens for Criminal Justice Reform-NH
Website: <http://ccjrn.org>
Address: PO Box 39212, Concord, NH 03302
Phone: 603-882-1555
Email: info@ccjrn.org

New Mexico – Liberty and Justice Coalition
Website: <http://libjusco.net>
Address: PO Box 36123, Albuquerque NM 87176
Phone: 505-832-4291
Email: libjusco.com@gmail.com

North Carolina – NCRSOL
Website: <http://ncrsol.org>
Address: PO Box 25423, Raleigh NC 27611
Phone: 919-780-4510
Email: contact@ncrsol.org

Oklahoma -- OKRSOL
Website: <http://ok-rsol.org>
Address: PO Box 1527, Noble OK 73068
Phone: 405-294-4299
Email: okrsol.info@gmail.com

Oregon - Oregon Voices
Website: <http://oregonvolces.org>
Address: P.O. Box 13175, Salem, OR 97309
Phone: 971-317-6868
Email: jgn990@gmail.com

Pennsylvania -- PARSOL
Website: <http://parsol.org>
Address: P.O. Box 399, New Freedom, PA 17349
Phone: 717-820-2237
Email: robertsont@parsol.org

Texas – Texas Voices for Reason and Justice
Website: <http://texasvoices.org>
Address: PO Box 23539, San Antonio, TX 78223
Phone: 877-215-6688
Email: marysueintx@yahoo.com

Vermont – Vermonters for Criminal Justice

Website: <http://vcjr.org>

Address: PO Box 8753, Burlington VT 05402

Phone: 802-503-0601

Email: dalton@vcjr.org

Virginia -- Safer Virginia

Website: <https://safervirginia.org/>

Address: PO Box 4289, Richmond VA 23220

Phone: 276-744-5664

Email: info@safervirginia.org

West Virginia – WVR SOL

Website: wvrsol.org

Address: PO Box 42, Scott Depot WV 25560-0042

FOR MORE RESOURCES, go to -- <https://oncefallen.com/links-page/>

RECOMMENDED READING

If you are not allowed to access the Internet because of restrictions or because you are still incarcerated but you wish to educate yourself on SO Laws, then here are a few books I recommend:

Books about SO Laws:

- ❖ FAILURE TO PROTECT: AMERICA'S SEXUAL PREDATOR LAWS AND THE RISE OF THE PREVENTIVE STATE (2006) by Eric S. Janus
- ❖ SEX OFFENDER LAWS: FAILED POLICIES, NEW DIRECTIONS, 2nd. Edition (2014) by Richard G. Wright
- ❖ Sex Fiends, Perverts, and Pedophiles: Understanding Sex Crime Policy in America (2011) by Chrysanthi Leon
- ❖ JUSTICE PERVERTED: SEX OFFENSE LAW, PSYCHOLOGY, AND PUBLIC POLICY (2011) by Charles Patrick Ewing
- ❖ PROTECTING OUR KIDS?: HOW SEX OFFENDER LAWS ARE FAILING US (2015) by Emily Horowitz
- ❖ CAUGHT IN THE WEB OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM: AUTISM, DEVELOPMENTAL DISABILITIES, AND SEX OFFENSES (2017) by Lawrence Dubin and Emily Horowitz
- ❖ IMPACTS OF SEX CRIME LAWS ON THE FEMALE PARTNERS OF CONVICTED OFFENDERS (2021) by Lisa Anne Zilney

Treatment Books:

- ❖ OUT OF THE SHADOWS: UNDERSTANDING SEXUAL ADDICTION, THIRD EDITION (2001) by Patrick Carnes, Ph. D
- ❖ SO: THE NEW SCARLET LETTERS (2018) by Marilyn Callahan and Tim Buckley

Social Commentaries:

- ❖ AMERICA'S WAR ON SEX (2006) by Marty Klein
- ❖ HARMFUL TO MINORS: THE PERILS OF PROTECTING CHILDREN FROM SEX (2002) by Judith S. Levine
- ❖ THE TRAUMA MYTH (2010) by Susan A. Clancy
- ❖ A PARALLEL UNIVERSE (2012) by Alex Landon and Elaine Halleck
- ❖ SEX PANIC AND THE PUNITIVE STATE (2011) by Eric Lancaster
- ❖ EVIL ON MY PEW: THE HYSTERIA AROUND SEX OFFENDERS IN THE CHURCH (2018) by Larry Anderson
- ❖ THE DEVIL WAS LISTENING (2018) by Stanley G. Rothenberg
- ❖ STRANGER DANGER: FAMILY VALUES, CHILDHOOD, AND THE AMERICAN CARCERAL STATE (2020) by Paul M. Renfro

Books written by Registrants or their loved ones, and Anti-Registry Activists:

- ❖ CONSENSUAL CONSEQUENCES (2011) by Lynn Gilmore
- ❖ WE'RE ALL IN THIS TOGETHER (2010) by Kirsten Brydum and Frank Lindsay
- ❖ TRAUMA, SHAME, AND THE POWER OF LOVE: THE FALL AND RISE OF A PHYSICIAN WHO HEALS HIMSELF (2015) by Christopher Pelloski, MD
- ❖ SHOW UP, STAND UP, SPEAK UP (2020) by Janice M Bellucci, JD from ACSOL
- ❖ THE ANTI-REGISTRY ACTIVIST MANUAL: A GUIDE TO EFFECTIVE ADVOCACY (2022) compiled by Jonathan Grund

Other Useful Resources:

- ❖ <https://ccresourcecenter.org/>-- The Collateral Consequences Resource Center is a non-profit organization established in 2014 to promote public engagement on the myriad issues raised by the collateral consequences of arrest or conviction. Their website contains useful legal resources including the 50-state relief from the SOR guide, a 50 state spreadsheet on restoring certain rights (firearm, voting, public office, and jury duty rights), and a book, "The Many Roads to Reintegration: A 50-State Guide to Restoration of Rights and Opportunities after Arrest or Conviction", <https://ccresourcecenter.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/09/The-Many-Roads-to-Reintegration.pdf>
- ❖ Fair Shake, PO Box 63, Westby, WI 54667, Phone:608-634-6363, <http://fairshake.net/>-- While not specific to SOs, there is a lot of useful information for prisoner reentry
- ❖ <https://mitchellhamline.edu/sex-offense-litigation-policy/>-- The Sex Offense Litigation and Policy Resource Center at Mitchell Hamline School of Law collects and disseminates information about cases on issues of sexual violence policy, and facilitates communication, sharing, and the development of strategies among the lawyers, advocates and academics who seek a more sensible and effective public policy on sexual violence prevention.

APPENDIX 2—HOUSING LIST

This list is current as of the day the book was first published. While I spend a lot of time trying to create a comprehensive list of available housing, this list does imply this is all the available housing. Locating housing is challenging in part because some housing resources remain low-key. Places open and close without warning. The most current housing list can be found at:

States Starting with A to M -- <https://oncefallen.com/housing-list-states-a-m/>

States Starting with N to Z -- <https://oncefallen.com/housing-list-states-n-z/>

NOTICE TO FEDERAL PRISONERS: The housing options listed on my finding housing page may not be helpful to those seeking an approved "Residential Reentry Center" (RRC)/Halfway House. Under the federal system, you serve 85% of your time with the last 10% (up to 6 months) spent in a halfway house. To get your 6 months halfway house, you need to have a halfway house that can take you. If none are available, you spend those 6 months behind the fence. Because each location is subject to state and local different residency restrictions, some of these programs may be unable to accept someone with a sex offense conviction. A directory of approved federal RRCs can be found at:

https://www.bop.gov/business/rrc_directory.jsp

These "halfway houses" look like and seem to work more like community correctional centers. Apparently, they may be subject to residency restriction laws in each state. That may explain why some of these programs may not accept an SO. The housing list I provide is still of benefit to those seeking housing upon release.

STATES WITHOUT A HOUSING LEAD LISTED IN THIS BOOK: Alaska, Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, Idaho, Iowa, Kansas, Indiana, Maine, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, South Dakota, Utah, Vermont, West Virginia, Wyoming

HOUSING OPTIONS and ASSISTANCE BY STATE:

ALABAMA

Outreach Reentry Ministry, Inc.

2303 Camden Cove West, Muscle Shoals AL 35661

Email: outreachreentryministry@mail.com or williesimpson@blackwallstreet.org or call 256-394-3306

Apply at outreachreentryministry.org/application

Note: This program has outreach programs in Alabama and in other states. Contact for more info.

Breaking The Cycle

2601 Pepperell Way, Opelika AL 36801

Contact: Pastor Mattie Clark, 334-319-0330

Details: 13 total beds so there is likely a waiting list; one house is \$500/mo, the other free, stay is as long as needed

The leads below were extrapolated from a homeless organization called One Roof. I do not know when the list was created but it was sent to me in February 2022 by an Alabama prisoner, and all properties on this list are in B'ham/Jefferson Co. If you are interested in any of the properties listed, OR any that you

find through your own research, contact the Jefferson Co Sheriff's Office "SO Unit" (205-325-5800) in order to get verification on your ability to live at the address.

Cherry Hill Rehab Center (Rehab Facility)
1250 Jeff Germany Pkwy, Birmingham AL 35214
205-788-6330

Carlton South Apartments
630 34th St S, Birmingham AL 35222
205-440-2345

East Avondale Apartments
4809 3rd Ave S, Birmingham AL 35222

Heritage Home Communal Facility
4100 15th Ave, Birmingham AL 35224
205-261-8274
Takes people on SSI and Disability, Assisted Living

Magnolia Terrace Apartments
301 Ave T, Birmingham AL 35215
205-798-7022

Skyview Condominiums: Condos for Sale
417 Skyview Dr., Birmingham AL 35209
205-945-8080

Brookstone Apartments
4141 Pinson Valley Parkway, Birmingham, AL 35215
256-803-1823
\$550-\$700/mo.

Gillard Boarding Home
1904 Ave K, Birmingham, AL 35218
205-774-7234
Details: \$500/month Boarding Home (Utilities, Wifi, and Food included.)

Sulzby Realty Apartments (Realty company)
205 20th St N #510, Birmingham, AL 35203
205-322-1829

Panorama East Apartments
3073 Panorama E, Birmingham, AL
205-856-1600
\$595-\$695/mo.

Myers Properties (Apartments)
205-322-0058
\$335-\$425/mo.

Hubbard Properties (Apartments)
205-320-0203

Red Top Apartments
2418 Green Springs Hwy, Birmingham AL 35209
205-637-0281
\$690-\$770/mo.

Then and Now
205-864-1218
\$125 Weekly (Includes food) Must be a convicted RP

Reverend Dixon Montgomery
334-561-3739
House with rooms

Woodward Estates (Mobil Homes)
271 Woodward Est, Bessemer, AL 35020
205-519-5773

USA Economy Lodge (Weekly rate extended stay hotel)
400 Beacon Parkway W, Birmingham, AL 35209
205-942-2031

ARIZONA

The following info was extrapolated from azrsol.org/resources/ on 13 Jan 2022. AZRSOL's page also lists employment and other resources for AZ Registrants so I suggest visiting their website for further needs:

Budget Lodge Motel
8617 N Black Canyon Hwy, Phoenix AZ 85021
602-995-9500

Catholic Charities (Arizona)
4747 N. 7th Avenue, Phoenix, AZ 85013
602-285-1999
<http://info@cc-az.org/>

Central Arizona Shelter Services
Physical address: 230 S. 12th Avenue, Phoenix AZ 85007
Mailing Address: PO Box 18250, Phoenix, AZ 85005
602-256-6945 or Email: development@cassaz.org
<http://www.cassaz.org/>

Chris Downing, Rentals in Phoenix
Houses for Rent around 15th & Roosevelt in Phoenix
602-696-8114

Church on the Streets (3-day limit – check in at 4 PM)
4006 W. Van Buren St., Phoenix AZ 85009
602-447-0259

Citrus Inn
524 W Main St, Mesa AZ 85201
480-833-9810

Disciples of Christ – Bert Lajonader
724 N. 10th Ave., Tucson AZ 85705
520 406-0294

East Valley Men's Center (Must be homeless and living in Mesa)
868 East University Drive, Mesa AZ 85203
Phone 480-610-6722 – Fax 480-610-0330
<https://www.turnanewleaf.org/>
Email: info@turnanewleaf.org

El Ranchito Inn
3060 NW Grand Ave., Phoenix, AZ 85017
602-696-5283 or 602-284-8065

Evolve Properties
Contact: Erika, 480-744-0979 or mesahousing1@gmail.com

Frontier Motel
1307 E Main St, Mesa AZ 85203
480-964-8398

Geoffrey Goldstein, rental manager
310-614-0708 or Email: ggold90210@gmail.com

Ken
21626 N 23rd Ave, Phoenix, AZ
480-695-5917
Does no background checks or credit checks. Has 1 & 2 bedrooms

Kokopelli Group Home
Contact: Kevin Williams, 480-438-2303
\$132.29/Week several group homes and takes RPs

Lodestar Human Services Campus (AZ)
204 S. 12th Avenue, Phoenix AZ 85007
602-282-0853
<https://hsc-az.org/>

New Windsor Hotel (\$170/week)
546 W. Adams St., Phoenix, AZ 85003
602-275-9842 or 602-254-8694

Old Pueblo Community Services
4501 E. 5th Street, Tucson AZ 85711
520-546-0122 or Email: info@helptucson.org
<https://helptucson.org/services/>

Plainsmen Motel
1338 W Main St, Mesa AZ 85201
480-964-4903

Redeemed Outreach
2210 E. Taylor St., Phoenix, AZ 85006
Contact: Pastor Shane, 480-800-1635

Sharron Ledbetter
602-695-3500

There are some houses near 15th Ave. & Roosevelt in Phoenix that rent rooms to people convicted of sexual offenses. Most of them are \$90/week

South Mountain Assisted Living
6420 S. 22nd St., Phoenix, AZ 85040
602-276-3883
<https://southmountainpostacute.com/>

State Motor Lodge
3810 E VanBuren St, Phoenix AZ
602-244-8750

The Eagle Apartments (Not related to Eagles' Nest Ministries)
2316 E. Roosevelt, Phoenix, AZ 85006
623-242-9677, 202-851-2407, 602-231-9300

The Potters House
SAC 1717 W. Northern Ave, Suite #101, Phoenix AZ 85021
<http://www.thepottershousesacenter.org/>
602-254-9701 or ThePottersHouseSACenter@outlook.com
Provides outpatient substance abuse treatment

Weekly Kitchenettes
3239 E. Van Buren, Phoenix, AZ 85008
602-499-3425

Westernaire Motel
5414 E Main St, Mesa, AZ 85205
480-985-9944

Other AZ Housing resources:

Housing For Felons in Arizona (<https://www.jobsforfelonshub.com/housing-for-felons/arizona/>)
Arizona Housing Department (<https://housing.az.gov/about/about-adoh>)
Second Chance Rentals (<https://www.my2ndchancerental.com>)

Chicanos por la Causa – Housing (<http://www.cplc.org/Programs/Housing>)

ARKANSAS

The housing leads I was were just given by someone in the area that these two either have potential housing leads or provide housing themselves:

Don Williams # 501-658-1449

Jo # 501-376-1686

CALIFORNIA

Sacramento Manor

7300 24th Street Bypass, Sacramento CA 95822

Senior apartment, not subsidized. Pet deposit 200\$ no pet rent. Max of 2 pets per household. No elevator. Bankruptcies accepted based on # of years. No felonies accepted but misdemeanors and RPs accepted. Wheel chair accessible

Fairway Apartments

3711 Morse Ave, Sacramento, CA 95821

Desert Manna Ministries

209 N 1st Ave, Barstow, CA 92311

760-256-7797 or Email: staff@desertmanna.org

Lutheran Social Services of Southern California

247 E. Amerige Ave., Fullerton, CA 92832

877-577-7267 or Email: info@LSSSC.org

www.lsssc.org/

New Hope Village

100 West Fredricks, Barstow, CA 92311

760-256-1900 or Email: amanda@newhopevillageinc.org

newhopevillageinc.org/

Turrill Transitional Assistance Program

2102 N Arrowhead Ave, Ste A, San Bernardino, CA

909-475-8600 or Email: tmap.admin@t-t-ap.org

www.turrilltransitionalassistanceprogram.org/

COLORADO

NARSOL's Colorado affiliate, Colorado Advocates for Change, has a non-public list of private housing leads for in-state registrants, so contact them for more info.

Website: advocates4change.org

Address: PO Box 103392 Denver, CO 80250

Phone: 720-329-9096

Email: advocates4changeafc@gmail.com

FLORIDA

Florida Action Committee maintains a resource page that may contain housing leads in addition to what I have below. Listings for FL marked with a ** are those verified accurate in March 2021 by Derek Logue and a fellow activist. All other housing resources were extrapolated from various resources including FAC, SOHOFLA, the Middle District Court of FL, and various other resources:

ACTS (Another Chance Transitional Services)
2104 N. Pace Blvd., Pensacola FL 32505
850-437-9900

Care Patrol: SENIOR CITIZENS ONLY needing help with activities of daily living and in search of Assisted Living Facilities can contact CarePatrol at 727-451-9225

CARE Tallahassee**
1224 Eppes Drive, Tallahassee FL 32304
Office: 850-320-0281 or Fax: 850-536-6886
www.care-tallahassee.org/

ABOUT: Christian home for Males; We specialize mainly with those incarcerated ready to be released; open to all; We communicate via mail to complete the application process. We have a somewhat restrictive first 30 days, then If the new resident continues working for the ministry, they do not pay fees; however, once they obtain employment, they start paying program fees. \$100/wk, or \$400/mo. The address has to be approved by Leon Co. DOC Probation/ Parole where they want to stay once released if they are released under DOC supervision.

City Walk Urban Mission
1351 Thomasville Road, Tallahassee FL 32303
850-528-3909

Clifford Hill Community Outreach
Shelter with meals for adult. Available to ex-offenders, including SOs. Emergency clothing referral. 24-7
Contact: Helen Pridgen, 1303 E. New Orleans Ave, Tampa FL 33603
Phone 813-237-5439 or Fax 813-234-4762

Columbia Motel
1042 E Hillsborough Avenue, Tampa FL 33604, Phone # (813) 236-5941
Motel rooms for working people. Single daily rate \$40; double \$45; weekly \$210 (Note: Not entirely sure if they take SOs or not, was not specific)

Continental Inn, owned and operated by Pinellas Ex-Offender Re-Entry Coalition
Address: 12810 U.S Hwy 19 North, Clearwater, FL
Phone: 727-346-3350, Ask for Jim Broderick, Florida Justice Transitions

Coastal Apartments
c/o Josh Sims, Apt F2, 16800 Carmen Ave, Ft. Myers FL 33908

Diverse Housing LLC**

PO Box 580635, Orlando, FL 32858

www.diversehousing.com

Michael Murphy, 407-800-2275

Details: Shared rooms start at & averages \$450/mo.; individual rooms start at \$550/mo., averages around \$600/mo. Includes use of furnishings (new bed, used dresser, and used night stand). Common area is furnished with essential kitchenware, appliances, and dining area. Washer and dryer is also included at all locations. Assistance is provided for the following: completion of initial food stamp application and transportation to first visit of Sheriff's Office (for registration), DMV, and Probation Offenders and Predators are accepted. Male and/or females may be accepted. Couples may be accepted on a case by case basis. All housing is located in the Orlando area, Orange Co. FL. Security Deposit and First Month's rent due to move-in. NO admin, application, or processing fees are charged.

Fern House

Address: 1958 Church St., West Palm Beach, FL 33409

561-471-0430

Services: Housing, food, drug and alcohol counseling and case management for RPs. Move-in cost of \$253, rent is \$203 per week.

Florida Justice Transitions

1221 1/2 10th St N, St Petersburg FL 33705

727-346-3350 office or 727-954-7090 FAX or Email: info@fjt2008.org

Possible Alternative contact info: 12810 US Hwy 19 N, Clearwater, FL 33764

Phone 727-346-3350

FSJ Housing**

Contact person: Mrs. Stoll, 813-294-0341

2818 N Nebraska Ave, Tampa FL 33603

Rent is \$110.00 per week + \$5 Key deposit; includes kitchen, bathroom, and fridge

H4SO, Inc. c/o Daphne Sinkewiz

P.O. Box 540164, Orlando FL 32854

407-300-3252 or Email: housing4so@gmail.com

www.h4so.com

H.O.S.T.

Helping Offenders Successfully Transition

407-437-3694 or hosttransitionservices@gmail.com

www.hosttransitionservices.com/

Housing4Offenders LLC**

PO Box 607096, Orlando FL 32860

Primary contact: Ron Johnson, 407-548-4623 or Email: info@housing4offenders.com

Visit us at www.housing4offenders.com

DETAILS: Monthly rent starts at \$500/mo. Housing in Orange Co. Amenities include bedroom furnishings, cable services, washer and dryer, kitchen/dining area use, water, and electric. First month's rent and 1 month's rent due as security to move-in; males only but some options may be open to couples.

HOUSING FOR OFFENDERS

Randy Young, 407-925-4471 or Email: hfouro@aol.com
<http://housingforsexoffenders.com/>

JSJ Florida Investments**

11451 Char Ann Dr., Apt C, Fort Myers FL 33908
239-823-0377

Details: Apartments open for Males and Females; \$60 application fee; \$620 Deposit; \$620/mo rent; no subsidies available

Lakeland Palms Mobile Home Park

2965 New Tampa Hwy, Lakeland FL 33815
863-333-5390 (Won't accept anyone on probation)

The Lighthouse Mission of Orlando

2554 Overland Rd, Apopka FL 32703
407-291-0124

Master's Touch Ministries of Pensacola**

6312 Mockingbird Lane, Pensacola FL 32503
850-982-1655 (Melanie Canaan)

Males; \$300 entry fee; \$650/mo or \$150/wk; higher levels on case-by-case.

Off the Chain Ministries Inc** (Men only)

4265 Everett Ave, Middleburg FL 32068
offthechainministries.com/
Daryl Townsend, 904-631-0351 or Email: daryltown@aol.com

OFFENDER HOUSING LLC

Freddy Rodriguez, Re-Entry Specialist, Email: freddy@offenderhousing.org
P.O. Box 547758, Orlando FL 32854
Cell: 407-541-9766 cell; Office: 407-704-4126; Fax 866-253-8611
www.offenderhousing.org/

Palace Mobile Home Park**

R2 Properties Co. Ltd, Inc., 2500 54th Avenue N., Ste 100-B, St Petersburg FL 33714
Office: 727-289-7020 or 727-289-7021, Fax: 727-954-7090, E-mail: cmilczarek49@palacemhp.com
www.palacemhp.com

Conditions: Males; It takes \$1400 total to move in– \$200 non-refundable application fee, and first two months and last month's rent at \$400/mo.; Electric not included in price. You will also need \$30.25 for DMV to get your ID. We have strict criteria for acceptance; non-violent, drug free community; persons on CRD only; cannot take Predators due to a bus stop rule; Probation may require persons to have additional months paid up front prior to acceptance with us. This will be a lease for (6) six months and a day. Trailers are "shared living" (private bedroom, shared kitchen/ bathroom)

Plant a Seed Ministries (Addiction center open to RPs)

Address: 2021 Avenue D Ft, Fort Pierce, FL 34950
Phone: 772-468-0120

Project SOAR Recovery Residences Inc**

1231-1235 NE 15th Avenue, Ft. Lauderdale FL 33304

800-992-0381 extension 0 (toll-free) or 954-900-9980 extension 0 (local)

or Email: info@projectsoar.us

Details: Sober state certified living/drug & alcohol recovery home; has 12 locations that can accept RPs, 5 can accept “predators”; program fee ranges anywhere from \$110-\$155/wk, \$150 admission fee. LiveChat with a Specialist 24/7 on our website, www.projectsoar.us

The Ranch

P.O. Box 92901, Lakeland FL 33804

Manager: Chris

REAP (Re-Entry Alliance Pensacola)

912 N. U St., Pensacola FL 32505

Contact: Vince Whibbs, 850-332-6677 Vince Whibbs

Restoration Destination

120 Pelican Lake Drive, Pahokee FL 33476

Tel & Text: 561-924-5556 or Email: info@restorationdestination.org

<https://restorationdestination.org/>

Additional Info: This is a rental community in Pahokee, FL formerly known as Matthew 25 Ministries City of Refuge

SCORE (Second Chance Outreach, Reentry, & Education)

8390 Transitional Rd, Milton FL 32583

Contact: Alton Johnson, 850-437-9900

Solid Rock Foundation, contact: Thomas Brown

23945 NE 113th Ave. Fort McCoy FL 32134

Southeast New Start Transition Housing

9171 Parker Ave, Jacksonville FL 32218

Kelly Clemens, 904-234-5437

Sunshine Mobile Home Park, LLC (Located in Cocoa, FL)

Michael Shannon, 305-998-5000 ext. 1001 or Email: info@edgeasset.com

Pricing starts at \$350 for a private room with a keyed lock. Furnishings are available if needed at an additional cost. \$100 application fee. 1 month security deposit required. Fast approval and move in.

Trinity House (Men only)**

Mailing address: 372 Kaye Street, Fort Pierce FL 34947

772-985-7835

Don't take CRD or Predators; you need a sponsor since there is no rental assistance offered in the area

The Villages Of Orlando**

Lake Shore Village, 4127 N. Orange Blossom Trail, Orlando FL 32804

Overland Village, 3303 Overland Road, Apopka FL 32703

Hillcrest Village, 6105 Beggs Road, Orlando FL 32810

407-616-7757 or Email: SOHOFLA@gmail.com

sohofla.zohosites.com/

Details: Males (might accept Couples/Females under some circumstances); \$35 application fee; mobile homes/dwellings

GEORGIA

NewLife-Second Chance Outreach, Inc.

Website: www.nlscoinc.org

Mailing address (ONLY): 2480 Briarcliff Rd NE Suite 6 #232, Atlanta, GA 30329

Non-Client Application Link: <https://forms.gle/nDUNBLL9Z34K1ims9>

Client Application: <https://forms.gle/zxHpyHpe3qYFXUqh6>

DETAILS: New Life-Second Chance Outreach does not provide direct housing nor are they focused specifically on Registered Persons; they are a service that shares jobs, housing, and various helpful resources to all Returning Citizens. However, many jobs and some housing shared are open to Registrants. To get the info, you must apply for their email list. See the application links above.

Offender Resource Network

Housing in the Macon GA area

Daphne Boyd, 407-300-3252

Houses of Unity, Inc

Call 404-528-5664 M-F 9am-6pm or email help@housesofunityinc.org

Details: Shared living AND single family homes for rent in Forest Park, Jonesboro, Riverdale, & Clayton Co. May have housing in Decatur. RPs considered on a case by case basis depending on the charge and associated restrictions. We are unsure of the pricing to rent the apartments or for the shared rooms but there is a \$79 nonrefundable application fee. If you have questions before applying, or would like to see if he has opportunities outside of Clayton County, you can contact the owner Mr. Davis at mdavis@wishwell.org or complete the contact form at <https://housesofunityinc.org/contact/>. To apply, you must complete an application at <https://housesofunityinc.org/rental-intake-form/>

The Faith Project, Inc.

PO Box 769, Snellville, GA 30078

www.TheFP.org

770-733-8859

Male RPs from GA only, housing in Fulton and Dekalb County

More housing in Columbus GA is available

Although no background or credit check, you MUST show VALID and LEGIT proof of income! If interested, text Amber at (334) 734-4443 and let her know Ms. Wilson of NewLife-Second Chance told you about the house for rent on 19th St. MUST show VALID and LEGIT proof of income! Available housing:

a. HOUSE in East Highland (19th st)- \$725 deposit \$725 rent (water included)

b. Apartments 1 bedroom, 1 bath apartments for rent on 24th st! \$695 rent + \$695 deposit!

Emergency Homeless Shelters in Atlanta open to RPs:

1. Atlanta City Baptist Rescue Mission (<https://atlantabaptistrescuemission.org/>) cannot accept individuals on the registry for their longer term program, but they stated that they could provide emergency shelter through their 21-day short-term program.

2. The Gateway Center (<http://www.gatewayctr.org/evolution-center/>) has a shelter call the Evolution Center, which is a low-barrier shelter capable of housing those on the registry.

Georgia also maintains a database on transitional housing called THOR (Transitional Housing for Offender Reentry), and if a program takes registrants, it is noted in the entry. Additional non-THOR housing resources are found at:

THOR — pap.georgia.gov/reentry-services/transitional-housing-offender-reentry

Additional Housing Non-THOR resources — pap.georgia.gov/other-non-thor-housing

The places listed below were listed on THOR in July 2020.

RECOVERY RESIDENCES (For addiction recovery)

Safe House Ministries (Men & Women)
2101 Hamilton Rd, Columbus GA 31904
706-322-3773 or Email: info@safehouse-ministries.com
www.safehouse-ministries.com/

Christian Recovery Centers
1226 Minter Tweed Road, East Dublin GA 31027
PHONE: 478-246-1300 / FAX: 478-246-1300
Email: christianrecoverycenter@gmail.com
christianrecoverycentersga.com/

(Note: THOR listed it as “suspended” rather than “approved” but may still be open to taking an RP)

STRUCTURED HOUSING

Male: Beacon House
House address: 2701 Beacon Ave., Columbus, GA 31904
Mailing Address: 7556 Old Moon Rd, Columbus GA 31909
Contact: Don Wilhite 706-681-3695 or Michael Krugg 706-466-7077

Male: Cardinal Transitional Home 2
House address: 736 Wright St., Columbus GA 31907
Mailing address: 9120 Garrett Lake Dr., Midland GA 31820
Contact: Anthony Shumpert, 706-580-3798 or Anthonyshumpert1975@gmail.com

Male: Let Our House Be Your Home, Inc.
4201 Rainbow Dr., Suite B, Decatur GA 30034
Phone: 404-709-2844 or Fax: 404-286-7100
Email: letourhousebeyourhome@gmail.com
www.letourhousebeyourhome.com

Male: Revival of Power To Crusade Ministry
2112 Ollie Dr., Macon GA 31217
478-336-0040
vwelchs@yahoo.com

Male/Female: Serenity House of Atlanta
1095 White Oak Ave., Atlanta, GA 30310
844-473-7364 or email: serenityhouseatl@yahoo.com
www.serenityhouseatl.org/

Other potential GA leads not on the THOR site:

AmirCola New Beginning LLC (Macon GA)
470-755-7795
Details: Can only accept RPs w/o living restrictions, \$200/Dep., \$200/wk

Housing For All Felons, LLC (HFAF)
3645 Marketplace Blvd #130-834, East Point, GA 30344-5747
770-256-1783 Direct / Cell or email: HousingForAllFelons@gmail.com

Nicole's House of Hope houses men and women no matter your status. Call Archie at 404-822-8175. Tell him Robyn from Women on the Rise referred you

Bernard Tanner Jr
1616 Squire Dr. SW, Marietta GA 30008
678-833-8853

A Higher Calling
305A Louise Lane, Griffin, GA 30223
Phone: +1 (678) 603-2880, Mobile: +1 (678) 603-2881, email: ahycalling@yahoo.com
<https://ahighercallinggriffin.org/>
Details: For shared rooms, \$495 intake fee if approved entry, \$395/mo. rent plus split utility costs w/ other residents, not on bus line but transport available for small fee. For emergency shelter, can only accept you if you have NO income, or if waiting for shared room to open, you will need to bring \$395 with you when you apply.

The Campbell House
706-604-7283 or email: info@thecampbellhouse.org
<https://www.thecampbellhouse.org/>
Details: THE CAMPBELL HOUSE provides a wide variety of housing for men and women who are Seniors, have a mental health diagnosis, are veterans, in recovery, need assisted living and nursing care or need reentry specific housing. Individuals on the SOR are welcome to apply as the homes are compliant and within the 1000 ft regulation.

IDAHO

Bethel Ministries
PO Box 44106, Boise ID 83711-0106
Rob Lee, Executive Director, Email: roblee@bethelministries.net
208-475-1284 phone or 208-377-1498 fax
www.bethelministriesidaho.org/
NOTE: Can only accept residents of Idaho/ those released from Idaho institutions.

ILLINOIS

NewDay Apartments

25 Telser Rd, #56, Lake Zurich, IL 60047

847-628-7999

<http://newdayapartments.com/>

Info: "NewDay Apartments specializes in providing housing to RPs in Kane, Lake, & Will Counties, IL. We offer studio, 1-bed, & 2-bed units starting at \$800/mo. Applicants must show proof of income and have no other felonies other than the one(s) requiring them to register. We accept registrants on parole. Click the link for more information."

Beal Properties (Has housing in Chicago and Evanston)

2320 North Damen Ave., Chicago IL 60647

bealproperties.com

"Public Act 094-0161 establishes that the Illinois State Police identify details on the SOR Information website of transitional housing facilities licensed by the Illinois Department of Corrections." What that means for us is the state lists transitional programs certified by the state as transitional homes. You can access the list at <https://isp.illinois.gov/Sor/TransitionalHousing>

Sadly, as of 10 Aug 2022, no approved transitional programs were listed on the website.

KENTUCKY

The following places were listed on the resource page as of August 2022 on the state DoC website, which has general resource lists by district at <https://corrections.ky.gov/Reentry/Pages/default.aspx>

A few caveats: I only listed property that specifically stated as being open to RPs. Some listings in the KYDOC reentry site may open to RPs but imply not listed as such. The Louisville leads on the website were last updated in 2015; you may get additional assistance from louhomeless.org

Ardery House (Wellspring)

1382 S. 3rd Street, Louisville KY 40208

Laura Alborias, 502-637-4361 x 1456

Severe and Persistent Mental Health Issues/RPs on case-by-case basis/Homeless

Broadway House/Wellspring

1155 East Broadway, Louisville KY 40204

Carl Humphrey, 502-589-3432

Severe and Persistent Mental Offenders/RPs on case-by-case basis

Courage to Change

Recovery House

1137 S. 32nd St, Louisville KY 40211

502-338-2505 Contact Staci Crowder

Must pass phone screening; accepts some RPs, males or females.

\$100 deposit and \$75/wk. Have a 6 month dependency program or just provide transition living.

CTS Russell Center (Men Only)

1407 W. Jefferson #200, Louisville, KY 40203

Barbara Strahm, 502-855-6500

Anyone including RPs w/o residence restrictions

Flintlock Arms Apts
4150 Flintlock Drive, Louisville KY 40216
Angela Sanders 502-447-7771
SOs w/o residency restrictions.

Heywood House
427 Heywood Ave. Louisville KY 40208
Don Siebert, 502-636-4294 or cell 727-5628
Men only. Housing and must attend either AA or NA meetings. Will take RP if no residency restrictions.

Hope Sisters for Women
645/647 S. 23rd St., Louisville KY 40211
427 N. 20th St, Louisville KY 40203
Laquita Walker, 502-472-6992
Women only. Recovery Dynamic-12 Steps. They do accept RPs. Letter or phone interview. \$75/wk

House of Hope
Tangy Hunter, 502-551-4270 or 502-566-6007
RPs w/o restrictions. \$62 per week
Women's facility: 1157 Dixie Hwy, Louisville KY 40210
Men's Facility: 2735 S. 4th Street Louisville, KY 40208

Last Resort – House of Deliverance (will take RPs at Preston St.)
1373 South Preston St. Louisville, KY 40208
502-749-0703

Next Step
2601 W. Chestnut St., Louisville KY 40211
502-772-0809

Resolution House
1934 W. Jefferson, Louisville KY 40203
502-445-1118 or 502-583-0953
Men only. RPs allowed. \$85/wk

Resolution House 4
2310 Burnett St., Louisville KY 40210
William Ellis, 502-813-1477
Men only

Upward House
1934 & 1936 W. Jefferson St., Louisville KY 40203
Reggie Ezell, 502-585-4848 ext 227 or Cell 502-445-1118
Recovery House (will accept RPs, however it's not a main RP house). No application, however offender needs to talk with Mr. Ezell. \$85 Deposit and \$85/wk.

LOUISIANA

Veterans Housing Outreach Ministries

504-340-3429

<http://www.veteranshousingoutreach.webs.com>

Jefferson Parish, Orleans Parish and Livingston Parish in Louisiana, Accepts Tier I/II/III

One Touch Ministry

1717 Dallas Dr., Baton Rouge LA 70806

Email Address: otm1111@yahoo.com

Office Phone: (225) 359-9911 or Office Fax: (225) 359-9982

<http://www.1touchministry.com/>

MASSACHUSETTS

The following resources are merely suggested referrals by various resources and are not a guaranteed housing lead:

Baystate Reentry Network

PO Box 57, Prides Crossing, Massachusetts 01965

Ph# 617-380-7761, email: baystatereentrynetwork@gmail.com

BRN is an essential resource for re-emerging citizens, providing valuable information critical to re-entry success in areas such as housing, employment, government assistance programs, and compliance with the statutory mandates of probation and registration laws.

City of Boston Returning Citizens Office

22 Drydock Ave., Boston MA 02210

Ph# 617-635-5333, email: orc@boston.gov

Our office supports those who return to Boston after being released from state, federal, and county facilities each year.

Rosa Blair

41 Spring St., Springfield MA 01105

413-883-7078

May have other apartments in the city.

St. Francis House (homeless shelter)

P.O. Box 120499 Essex Station, Boston MA 02112-0499

Ph# 617-542-4211, email: programs@stfrancishouse.org

<https://stfrancishouse.org/>

MICHIGAN

Frank Joseph, PO Box 1653, Saginaw, MI 48605

Additional Info: Owns several houses in MI, good neighbors, good condition properties. Room rentals generally run \$300-\$400/Mo., all utilities included. House rental start at \$450/Mo. Occasionally has work in exchange for rental opportunities (mainly carpentry, advertising, or answering calls). No smoking or pets for most properties. Quiet tenants only. Please write first for availability. It is best to respond by sending a phone number and the best time to call.

Alpha Prison Ministries
PO Box 9216, Grand Rapids, MI 49509
(616) 538-4090 or Email: info@alphapm.org
<http://www.alphapm.org/>

MINNESOTA

The listings that do not explicitly exclude RPs are listed below as of 10 August 2022. I'm assume any "hands on" offense would likely count as "person-to-person" violence for purposes of ineligibility. Some only service residence of a particular county; some exclude Level IIs/Level IIIs.

Advocates Against Domestic Abuse - AADA SHP Housing
Serves Aitkin Co.; Single adults; Ineligible: Manufacturing drugs, Level III RPs, Person-to-person violence
How to Apply: Call 218-927-2327

Advocates for Family Peace - Shared Transitional Housing
Serves Itasca Co.; Single adult, Single female with children; Ineligible: Person-to-person violence, Prostitution from the unit
How to Apply: Call 218-326-0388

AEON - Renaissance Box
Serves Ramsey Co., Single adult; Ineligible: Arson
How to Apply: Call 612-333-9284

Alliance Housing - Alliance Northside Supportive Housing
Serves Hennepin Co.; Single female w/kids, Adult(s) w/kids; Ineligible: Arson, Manufacturing drugs, Level III RPs
How to Apply: Call 612-870-2267

American Indian Community Development Corporation - Anishabe Wakiagun
Serves these locations: Hennepin Co.; Single adult; Ineligible: Person-to-person violence, Property damage
How to Apply: Call 612-871-2883

American Indian Community Housing Organization - Gimaaji Mino Bimaadizyaan Supportive Housing
Serves Sibley County, St. Louis Co.; Adult(s) w/or w/o kids, Single adult, Single female w/kids, Domestic violence victim; Ineligible: Person-to-person violence, Property damage
How to Apply: Call 218-722-7225

Anna Marie's Alliance/Central MN Task Force on Battered Women - Jill Eckhoff Transition House
Serves Stearns Co.; Victim of domestic violence; Ineligible: Manufacturing drugs, Level III RPs, Property damage, Prostitution from the unit
How to Apply: Call 320-253-6900

Bi-County Community Action Programs - Conifer Estates Supportive Housing
Serves Beltrami Co.; Adult(s) w/or w/o kids, Single adults; Ineligible: Arson, Manufacturing drugs, Property damage
How to Apply: Call 218-547-3307

Bluff Country Family Resources - June Kjome Place Transitional Housing Program
Serves Houston Co.; Single adult, Single female with children; Ineligible: Arson, Manufacturing drugs, Other drug related convictions, Person-to-person violence, Prostitution from the unit
How to Apply: Call 507-725-2676

Care and Share, Inc. - Supportive Housing
Serves Polk Co.; Single adult male, single Adult female, Single adult female with children; Ineligible: Arson, Other drug related convictions, Level III RPs, Person-to-person violence, Property damage
How to Apply: Call 218-281-2644

Catholic Charities - Higher Ground Housing
Serves Hennepin Co.; Single adult; Ineligible: Manufacturing drugs, Other drug related convictions, Person-to-person violence, Property damage
How to Apply: Openings filled through Coordinated Entry: <https://www.hennepin.us/coordinated-entry>

Catholic Charities of St Paul & Mpls - Catholic Charities Higher Ground Residence
Serves Hennepin Co.; Single adult; Ineligible: Arson, Manufacturing drugs, Level II/Level III RPs
How to Apply: Openings filled through Coordinated Entry: <https://www.hennepin.us/coordinated-entry>

Catholic Charities St Cloud - Al Loehr Veterans and Community Studio Apartments
Serves: Stearns Co.; Single adult; Ineligible: Arson, Manufacturing drugs, Person-to-person violence, Failure to make payment, Property damage
How to Apply: Call 320-252-1670

Catholic Charities St Cloud - Domus Transitional Housing
Serves Stearns Co., Single female w/kids; Ineligible: Arson, Other drug related convictions, Person-to-person violence, Prostitution from the unit
How to Apply: Call 320-259-9270

Catholic Charities St Cloud - Veterans Transitional Housing
Serves Stearns Co. Veterans; Ineligible: Arson, Manufacturing drugs, Domestic violence, Person-to-person violence, Property damage
How to Apply: Call 320-252-1650

CHE - Center of Human Environment
Serves Mahnommen Co.; Single adult Ineligible: Arson, Person-to-person violence, Failure to make payment, Property damage
How to Apply: 2425 230th Avenue, Mahnommen, Minnesota 56557, Ph# (218) 935-5403 or email che@arvig.net

Hope Coalition - Transitional Housing
Serves Goodhue County; Adult(s) w/or w/o kids, Single female w/ kids, Single male w/ kids; Ineligible: Arson, Person-to-person violence, Property damage
How to Apply: Call 651-388-9360 x2

House of Charity - House Of Charity GRH
Program serves these locations: No Restrictions, but some housing only serves Hennepin Co.; Single adult, Veteran' Ineligible: Arson, Manufactured drugs, Person-to-person violence, Damage to property
How to Apply: All other counties must obtain a referral from a human services professional. Hennepin Co. Openings filled through Coordinated Entry: <https://www.hennepin.us/coordinated-entry>

Note: The program's studio rentals do not accept arson or Level II/III Registrants but their one bedroom apartment offerings do.

Kootasca Community Action - Itasca Transitional Housing

Program serves these locations: Itasca County

Group Served: Adult(s) without children, Single female with children, Single male with children, Adult(s) with children

Ineligibility Criteria: Arson, Manufactured drugs, Damage to property

How to Apply: Call 1-877-687-1163

Life House, Inc. - Intensive Housing

Serves St Louis Co.; Youth w/ or w/o dependents; Ineligible: Arson, Person-to-person violence, Property damage, Manufactured drugs

How to Apply: Call 218-722-7431 x113

LivingWorks Ventures/Vinland National Center - LivingWorks Ventures/Crystal Lodge II

No county restrictions; Single adult; Ineligible: Arson, Property damage, Person-to-person violence

How to Apply: Openings filled through Coordinated Entry: <https://www.hennepin.us/coordinated-entry>

Lutheran Social Service of Minnesota - LSS Anoka Supportive Housing

Serves Anoka Co., Veteran, Adult(s) w/ or w/o kids; Ineligible: Arson, Person-to-person violence, Failure to make payment, Property damage

How to Apply: Openings filled through Coordinated Entry, <https://www.hennepin.us/coordinated-entry>

Lutheran Social Service of Minnesota - LSS Family Roots Alliance

Serves Hennepin Co., Adult(s) w/ kids; Ineligible: Arson

How to Apply: Openings filled through Coordinated Entry, <https://www.hennepin.us/coordinated-entry>

Mental Health Resources, Inc. - Stevens Supportive Housing Program

Serves Hennepin Co.; Single adult; Ineligible: Arson, Person-to-person violence, Property damage

How to Apply: Openings filled through Coordinated Entry, <https://www.hennepin.us/coordinated-entry>

Metro HRA/Ramsey County - Met Council - COC Permanent Housing

Serves Hennepin Co., Adult(s) w/ or w/o kids; Ineligible: Arson, Other drug related convictions, Prostitution from unit

How to Apply: Openings filled through Coordinated Entry, <https://www.hennepin.us/coordinated-entry>

Our Savior's Housing - Our Saviour's Permanent Supportive Housing

Serves Hennepin Co.; Single female w/ children, Victim of domestic violence; Ineligible: Arson, Failure to make payment, Property damage

How to Apply: Openings filled through Coordinated Entry, <https://www.hennepin.us/coordinated-entry>

Note: Also runs transitional program for chronically homeless females

Overcomers International Fellowship - Caleb House

Serves Stearns Co. (also runs a house in Kandiyohi Co.); Single adult; Ineligible: Arson, Property damage

How to Apply: For GRH, get a referral from Stearns Co. Human Services. 320-656-6000

Note: Organization also runs other homes: "Dream Center," "Hospitality House," and "Joshua House" in Stearns Co., which require a referral from a case worker, social worker, corrections agent or other human services professional. Also runs "Matthew & Timothy Houses" in Kandiyohi Co.

Project for Pride in Living

Single adult; Ineligible: Arson, Person-to-person violence, Property damage

How to Apply: Call 612-455-5133 or 651-215-2262 or visit ppl-inc.org for details

Notes: Program has multiple sites across the state, but some of the homes have restrictions excluding some of all RPs. Contact them for more details.

ReEntry House - GRH Hennepin/GRH Demo

Serves Hennepin Co.; Single adult (GRH Demo serves those with HIV/AIDS); Ineligible: Arson, Person-to-person violence, Property damage

How to Apply: Openings filled through Coordinated Entry, <https://www.hennepin.us/coordinated-entry>

Restart, Inc - Restart Minnehaha

No County Restrictions; Single adult; Traumatic brain injury, Chemically free; Ineligible: Arson, Manufacturing drugs, SO Level II/III, Failure to make payment, Property damage, Prostitution from the unit

How to Apply: Call 952-767-3350 x15.

RS EDEN - RS Eden - Emanuel Housing

No County Restrictions; Single adult, Veteran, Person living with HIV/AIDS; Ineligible: Arson, SO Level III

How to Apply: Call 612-782-2994 or email housingintake@rseden.org

Salvation Army - Harvest Hills

No County Restrictions; Adult(s) w/kids; Ineligible: Arson, SO Level III

How to Apply: <https://centralusa.salvationarmy.org/northern/HarvestHillsHousing/contact-us/>

Salvation Army - Hope Harbor

No County Restrictions; Single adult, Victim of domestic violence, Veteran, Person living with HIV/AIDS; Ineligible: Arson, SO Level III

How to Apply: (612) 659-0705

The Link (Multiple locations)

No County Restrictions; Single adult (Some accept females with children and youth); Ineligible: Arson, Person-to-person violence, Property damage

How to Apply: Multiple contact info, see below --

Lindquist Apts. Call 612-287-1672

GRH Housing First (Hennepin Co., can handle wheelchair dependents) Call 651-215-2262

Transitional Living Program (Focus on youth with or w/o dependents), Call 612-348-3007

Tubman - Tubman THP/Harriet Tubman Center

No County Restrictions; Single adult, anyone with dependents, Victim of domestic violence

Ineligible: Arson, Person-to-person violence, Property damage, Prostitution from the unit

How to Apply: Call 612-825-3333

YMCA of the Greater Twin Cities - YMCA Scattered Site Transitional Living Program

No County Restrictions; Adult(s) with or w/o children, Person living with HIV/AIDS, Victim of domestic violence, Youth with or w/o dependents; Ineligible: Arson, Other drug related convictions, Person-to-person violence, Property damage

How to Apply: Openings filled through Coordinated Entry, <https://www.hennepin.us/coordinated-entry>

YWCA - St Paul - YWCA - Permanent Supportive Housing - HTF
Serves Ramsey Co.; Adult(s) w/kids; Ineligible: Arson, Other drug related convictions, Person-to-person violence, Property damage
How to Apply: Call 651-265-0741 or apply online at <http://www.ywcaofstpaul.org/housing/>
NOTE: Other location includes "Rapid Re-Housing" unit

YWCA of Duluth - Spirit Valley Young Mother's Supportive Housing Program
Serves St Louis Co., Single female w/kids; Ineligible: Arson, Prostitution from unit
How to Apply: Call 218-624-5451

MISSISSIPPI

Dismas Charities Sex Offender Halfway House
Director – Chris Kelly
5209 Old Hwy 42, Hattiesburg, MS 39401
Phone: (601) 582-0843
Note: Accepts only non-contact offenses

MISSOURI

The MO DOC Reentry contains a resource database at <https://doc.mo.gov/programs/reentry-housing>

When accessed in August 2022, the resource page was set up with a list of options on the right hand side of the screen, and you can choose "does not exclude sex offender" to weed out programs that will reject RCs, and you can narrow by service type, like permanent, temporary, & emergency shelter (only select "does not exclude sex offenders" and one other criteria at a time or you may miss some leads, because the more options you select, the more listings are excluded). Below are the listings that fit this search criteria:

Benee Crews
3369 Sims Ave, Saint Ann MO 63074 St. Louis City (county)
Phone: 314-755-1144
More Information: St. Louis City (county); Not gender specific, Permanent & Transitional Housing, Serious Mental Illness, Developmental Disabilities, Rental Assistance/Subsidy, Meets HUD's Definition of Homeless

Caring Spaces
PO Box 10953, St. Louis MO 63135
Phone: 913-297-9367
More Information: Female only; Transitional Housing; Emergency Shelter; Family Unit; Meets HUD's Definition of Homeless; Disqualifies Prior Meth Sales at Housing Program & Felony Conviction; serves St. Louis City/Co.

Catholic Charities of Kansas City-St. Joseph, Inc.*
850 Main, Kansas City MO 64105
Phone Number: 816-232-2885
<http://www.catholiccharities-kcsj.org/>
More Information: Serves multiple counties; Not gender specific; Transitional Housing; Serious Mental Illness; Substance Use Disorder; Developmental Disabilities; Family Unit; Rental Assistance/Subsidy; Meets HUD's Definition of Homeless

City Union Mission

1100 East 11th Street, Kansas City MO 64106

Counties:

Phone: 816-474-9380

<https://cityunionmission.org/>

More Information: Not gender specific, Transitional Housing, Emergency Shelter, Substance Use Disorder, Family Unit, Disqualifies Prior Meth Sales at Housing Program; serves Cass, Clay, & Jackson Co.

Community Caring Council

937 Broadway, Suite 306, Cape Girardeau MO 63701

Phone: 573-651-3747

<https://www.communitycaringcouncil.org/>

Details: Bollinger, Cape Girardeau, Perry Co.; not gender specific; Permanent Housing, Serious Mental Illness, Substance Use Disorder, Developmental Disabilities, Family Unit, Rental Assistance/Subsidy, Meets HUD's Definition of Homeless

Criminal Justice Ministry

941 Park Avenue, St. Louis MO 63104

Phone: 341-652-8062 Add'l Phone: 314-881-6031 (Ex-Offender Transitional Housing); 314-881-6013 (Veteran Transitional Housing)

<http://cjmstlouis.org/>

More Information: St. Louis City & Co.; Male only, Permanent & Transitional Housing, Veterans OTH Discharge or Higher, Veteran General Discharge or Higher, Rental Assistance/Subsidy, Meets HUD's Definition of Homeless

DAEOC 99

Skyview Rd, Portageville MO 63873

Phone: 573-379-3851 or 573-471-6014 Housing Office/Homeless Shelter

<http://www.daeoc.com>

More Information: Not gender specific, Permanent Housing, Transitional Housing, Emergency Shelter, Serious Mental Illness, Substance Use Disorder, Developmental Disabilities, Family Unit, Rental Assistance/Subsidy, Meets HUD's Definition of Homeless; Serves Dunklin, Mississippi, New Madrid, Pemiscot, Scott, & Stoddard Co.

Freedom Dream Center

17044 Hwy 39, Aurora MO 65605

Phone: 417-678-6909

<http://freedomchristianministries.org/>

More Information: Not gender specific; Transitional Housing; Substance Use Disorder; Serves Lawrence Co.

Hope Faith Ministries: Men's Shelter*

1108 East 10th, Kansas City MO 64106

Phone: 816-474-4599

<http://www.hopefaithministries.org/>

More Information: Male only, Transitional Housing, Emergency Shelter; serves Cass, Clay, Jackson, Johnson, Lafayette, Platte, & Ray Co.

Kansas City Rescue Mission-Men's Center
1520 Cherry Street, Kansas City MO 64108
816-421-7643

Details: Serves Jackson Co., Male only; emergency shelter; substance abuse disorder

Loaves and Fishes For St. Louis, Inc.
2750 McKelvey Rd., Maryland Heights MO 63043
314-291-3857

<http://loavesandfishes-stl.org/>

Details: Serves St. Louis City/Co.; not gender specific; Emergency Shelter; Serious Mental Illness; Substance Use Disorder; Developmental Disabilities; Family Unit; Meets HUD's Definition of Homeless

One Door
300 E. Central, Springfield MO 65802
Phone: 417-225-7499

<http://www.commpartnership.org/what-we-do/by-division/housing/one-door/>

More Information: Not gender specific, Permanent & Transitional Housing, Emergency Shelter, Serious Mental Illness, Substance Use Disorder, Developmental Disabilities, Family Unit; Serves Greene, & Webster Co.

Ozark Action Inc.
710 East Main, West Plains MO 65775
Phone: 417-255-2364 or 844-554-6635

More Information: Not gender specific, Permanent Housing, Transitional Housing, Emergency Shelter, Serious Mental Illness, Substance Use Disorder, Developmental Disabilities, Family Unit, Rental Assistance/Subsidy, Meets HUD's Definition of Homeless; Serves Dent, Douglas, Howell, Laclede, Oregon, Ozark, Shannon, Texas, & Wright Co.

Peter and Paul Community Service Inc.; Labre Center
1919 S 7th St, St. Louis MO 63104
Phone: 314-588-7111 or 314-664-3927

http://www.ppcsinc.org/emergency_shelter_s/1821.htm

More Information: Male only, Permanent & Transitional Housing, Emergency Shelter, Persons with HIV/AIDS, Serious Mental Illness, Substance Use Disorder, Developmental Disabilities; Serves St. Louis city & Co.

Places for People, Inc.*
4130 Lindell Blvd., St. Louis MO 63108
Phone: 314-535-5600

<http://www.placesforpeople.org/>

Details: Serves St. Louis city/Co.; not gender specific; Permanent Housing; Persons with HIV/AIDS; Serious Mental Illness; Substance Use Disorder; Family Unit

Recovery Chapel*
217 W Bennett St, Springfield MO 65807
Phone: 417-887-7228 or 417-865-1997

<http://www.recoverychapel.org/>

More Information: Male only, Transitional Housing, Substance Use Disorder, Developmental Disabilities; Serves Greene Co.

Restart

14440 E. 8th, Kansas City MO 64106

Phone: 816-665-1147

More Information: Not gender specific, Transitional Housing, Serious Mental Illness, Substance Use Disorder, Veterans OTH Discharge or Higher, Veteran General Discharge or Higher, Family Unit, Rental Assistance/Subsidy, Meets HUD's Definition of Homeless; serves Jackson Co.

reStart Inc.

918 E. 9th St., Kansas City MO 64106

Phone: 816-472-5664

<http://www.restartinc.org/>

More Information: Not gender specific, Permanent Housing, Transitional Housing, Emergency Shelter, Persons with HIV/AIDS, Serious Mental Illness, Substance Use Disorder, Veterans OTH Discharge or Higher, Veteran General Discharge or Higher, Family Unit, Rental Assistance/Subsidy; serves Jackson Co.

Room At The Inn

3415 Bridgeland Dr., Bridgeton MO 63044

314-209-9198

<http://www.roomstl.org/>

Details: Serves St. Louis City/Co. & St. Charles Co. not gender specific; Emergency Shelter; Persons with HIV/AIDS; Serious Mental Illness; Substance Use Disorder; Developmental Disabilities; Veterans OTH Discharge or Higher; Veteran General Discharge or Higher; Family Unit; Meets HUD's Definition of Homeless

Salvation Army Joplin

320 E 8th St, Joplin MO 64801

417-624-4528

Details: Serves Jasper Co.; not gender specific; Emergency Shelter; Family Unit; Rental Assistance/Subsidy; Meets HUD's Definition of Homeless

St. Francis Community Center

412 Jungerman Road, St. Peter's MO 63376

Phone: 636-498-2273

<https://www.ccstl.org/organizations/st-francis-community-services/>

More Information: Not gender specific, Transitional Housing, Emergency Shelter, Family Unit, Rental Assistance/Subsidy; Serves Lincoln, St. Charles, & Warren Co.

Stepping into the Light

1402 Hebert, St. Louis MO 63103

Phone: 314-231-5175

<http://www.sitlm.org/>

More Information: Not gender specific, Transitional Housing, Emergency Shelter, Substance Use Disorder Serves St. Louis City/Co.

The Community Veteran, disability and Reentry Housing Services

4166 Lindell, Saint Louis MO 63108

Phone: 314-580-3029

<http://www.btm.b website/>

More Information: Not gender specific, Permanent Housing, Transitional Housing, Serious Mental Illness, Substance Use Disorder, Developmental Disabilities, Veterans OTH Discharge or Higher, Veteran General Discharge or Higher; serves St. Louis city/Co.

The Kitchen, Inc.

1630 N. Jefferson, Springfield MO 65802

314-580-3029

<http://www.thekitcheninc.org/>

Details: Not gender specific; Permanent Housing; Serious Mental Illness; Substance Use Disorder; Developmental Disabilities; Family Unit; Rental Assistance/Subsidy; Meets HUD's Definition of Homeless; Serves Greene & Webster Co.

The Salvation Army

1 William Booth Drive, O'Fallon MO 63366

636-946-7966

Details: Serves St. Louis City/Co. & St. Charles Co.; not gender specific; Emergency Shelter; Family Unit

Total Recovery Substance Abuse Program

PO Box 332, Boonville MO 65233

Phone: 314-329-8586

<https://www.tresap.org>

More Information: Female only, Transitional Housing, Substance Use Disorder, Veterans OTH Discharge or Higher, Veteran General Discharge or Higher; serves Cooper Co.

Viewpoints

P.O.Box 1286, St. Louis, MO, 63022

Phone: 314-384-6541

e-mail: info@viewpoints-stl.com

website: www.viewpoints-stl.com

Details: Men only, transitional housing, case mgt., resources, programming

YWCA Metro St. Louis

3820 West Pine Blvd, St. Louis MO 63108

Phone: 314-531-1115 or 314-553-9400 x5227

http://www.ywcastlouis.org/site/c.eIKSIbOWIkJ8H/b.8566429/k.698D/Transitional_Housing.htm

More Information: Female only, Transitional Housing, Substance Use Disorder, Rental Assistance/Subsidy, Meets HUD's Definition of Homeless; serves St Louis City/Co.

Young Women's Christian Association (YWCA)

304 N. 8th St., St. Joseph MO 64501

Phone: 816-232-4481

<http://ywcasj.org/>

More Information: Female only, Transitional Housing, Serious Mental Illness, Substance Use Disorder, Developmental Disabilities, Family Unit, Meets HUD's Definition of Homeless; serves Buchanan Co.

MONTANA

Missoula 3:16
Office: 10450 Mullan Road, Missoula, MT 59808
Mail: P.O. Box 16833, Missoula, MT 59808
E-Mail: missoula316@aol.com
<http://www.missoula316.org/>
Adullam House Ministries
<http://www.adullambillings.org/contact-us/>

NEVADA

Bristlecone
1725 S. McCarran Blvd., Reno NV 89502
775-954-1400 or Fax 775-954-1406 V# T40802000
Beds Available-38 Type-Substance Abuse
Accept SOs-Condition

Ridge House-Reporting
900 West 1st Street, Reno NV 89203
775-322-8941 ex 12 Denise Culpepper
Multiple locations; Substance Abuse; Accept RPs-Conditional if Tier 1

Solutions Recovery
5660 North Dapple Gray Road, Las Vegas NV 89149
702-228-8520 or 702-234-1356 Contact David Marlon V# T29014791
Beds Available-10 Type-Substance Abuse-Intensive; Accept RPs-Conditional

Veterans Hospital/VA Sierra Pacific Network
975 Kirman Ave. ,Reno NV 89502
Atten: Paula Bosler, LCSW-Re-entry Specialist Paula.Bosler@va.gov
775-326-5713
Assists Inmate Veterans with parole planning 6-12 months prior to release. Facilitates VA Health Care Enrollment and Homeless Program Services. They have their own Release Form, however will accept a generic one from NDOC

West Care Inc. Harris Springs
1200 Harris Springs Rd., Las Vegas NV 89124
702-385-2090 Will take a generic Mental Health form
Beds Available- 56 Type-Substance Abuse; Accept RPs-Conditional

West Care-Women And Children's Campus
5659 Duncan Dr., Las Vegas NV 89130 702-385-2090 V#T80928668C
Will take a generic Mental Health form; Beds Available- 130; Type-Substance Abuse; Accept RPs-Conditional

Covenant Of Love
2001 Lowry Street North, Las Vegas Nevada 89030
702-810-4830
Beds Available – 4, Clientele Type – Substance Abuse; Accept RPs – Case by Case

Steps To New Freedom

210 Marsh Street St. 100 1600 S. Arlington Ave., Reno NV 89509

775-322-4003

Beds Available – 10 Clientele Type – Substance Abuse; Accept RPs – Case by Case (NO Tier 3)

Castle House

4983 Almagordo Street Las Vegas Nevada 89102

702-568-1463

Beds Available – 5, Type-Substance Abuse; Accept RPs-Conditional

Reno Sparks Gospel Mission

355 Record Street Reno, NV 89512

775-329-0485

Beds Available-female 18 male 70, Type-Substance Abuse

Salvation Army

2300 Valley Road Reno, NV 89512

775-688-4570 Beds Available-70, Type-Substance Abuse; RPs-Case by case

NEW JERSEY

Urban Renewal

224 Sussex Ave., Newark, NJ 07103

973-705-7200

NEW MEXICO

Titus House Ministries

PO Box 2376, Tijeras, New Mexico 87059

Phone: (505) 286-8807 or madalleyreport@aol.com

titushouseministries.org/

NORTH CAROLINA

Reentry Housing Alliance

Resource page: <http://www.charlottereentry.org/reentering>

Contact: Kenn Shrader

Ph# 980-429-4721, EMAIL: info@reentryhousingalliance.org

Reentry Partners of Mecklenberg:

Info@reentrypartnersofmeck.com

MECKLENBURG RE-ENTRY SERVICES

Contact: Hope Marshall

715 E 4th St, Charlotte NC 28202

Ph# 980-314-1703, EMAIL: Hope.Marshall@mecklenburgcountync.gov

Crossroads Reentry assists with home plans 704-499-1332

Socialserve.com 1-877-428-8844 Specify on search page whether you would like to search only for landlords that don't require a criminal background check. Simply search and filter "No criminal check".

The following places were listed on the Charlotte Reentry page in September 2021. In August 2022 I reviewed each program to see if they are still in business; updates noted by asterisk:

Miracle House Of Hope

PO Box 31792, Charlotte NC 31792

(980) 939-9679

9 month program residential program for men and women including RPs. Free transportation provided.

Roof Above*

Ph# 704-347-0278

<https://www.roofabove.org/>

Roof Above was born out of the merger of Urban Ministry Center (Saber) and Men's Shelter of Charlotte; comprehensive homeless service provider serving 1,200 people per day through a spectrum of services ranging from street outreach, day services, emergency shelter, and permanent supportive housing.

Supportive Housing Communities Scattered Site Apartments

Administrative Office: 601 E. Fifth St., Ste. 255, Charlotte NC 28202

Ph# 704-335-9380

<https://supportivehousingcommunities.org/>

Must be referred through coordinated assessment. Men, women and families. Residents have at least one disabling condition and are chronically homeless. No restrictions.

Exodus Homes

PO Box 3311, Hickory NC 28603

Ph# 828-324-4870, email: Info@reentrypartnersofmeck.com

Transitional and permanent supportive housing for homeless men and women who are recovering addicts, alcoholics, and formerly incarcerated people returning to our community from treatment programs and prison. Fees required.

House Of Pearls

PO Box 516, Monroe NC 28111

Ph# 704-324-0028 or 803-289-7089, Email: HouseofPearlsMinistry@gmail.com

<https://www.houseofpearls.org/>

180 day program for women only. No known restrictions

TROSA

1820 James St., Durham NC 27707

919-419-1059 or 833-408-7672

<https://www.trosainc.org/>

TROSA is a comprehensive 2-year residential substance abuse recovery program for men and women. TROSA operates a number of businesses. Work is a major part of life at TROSA. No restrictions.

Sister for Sister Housing Network, Inc.

PO Box 667332, Charlotte NC 28266

Ph# 704-350-5751

<http://www.sisterforsisterhousing.org/>

Transitional Home for women only in recovery. Accepts referrals from the social worker or case manager at the current treatment center. Weekly fees. No restrictions.

NORTH DAKOTA

Gladys Ray Shelter
1519 1st Avenue S., Fargo, ND 58103
(701) 476-4145

Dorothy Day House – West
2111 East Main Avenue, #16, West Fargo ND 58078
Phone: 701-478-1979 or visit <http://www.fmddh.org>

OHIO

Rooms for Rent
631 Carroll Street, Akron OH 44304
Contact: Jen Cadwell, text 330-907-3786
\$450/mo. per room, \$150 security deposit
Details: Single rooms in 5 bedroom house 2 full baths, Males, central air, off street parking, laundry, fridge, stove, internet no cable, month to month, no pets. Text or email me with name, date of birth, State ID, how they are going to pay and proof such as paystubs.

Columbus, OH Rooms for Male Ex-Felons and Registered Persons (approved locations). Shared bathroom and kitchen with Microwave and Refrigerator. Quiet area with same situation clients trying peacefully rebuild lives
Only \$410-\$450/mo. plus deposit, Utilities Included, not a nursing home
Apply online at room4me.vpweb.com/ or text “APPLY” to 614-210-3808
Mail Address: P O Box 132447, Columbus Ohio 43213
Email Questions/Concerns: processing@gmail.com

Good Samaritan Home
John Graham – Director
Greenville OH 45331 Locations: 449 E. Third Street (4 male beds); 451 E. Third Street (5 male beds); 615 E. 4th Street (4 male beds); 116 Ludlow Street (6 female beds)
Dayton OH 45405 locations: 2916 Main Street (55 male beds); 2654 N. Main Street; 231 E. Hillcrest Ave.; 22 & 24 Woodcrest Ave; 329 Ernst St. (8 male beds); 610 & 612 Fairview (9 male beds)
Intake Contact:
PO Box 382, Greenville, OH 45331
937-547-6337 or Fax: 937-548-5415 or Email: jgraham19@woh.rr.com

Mary Alice’s House
543 W. Elm Street, Lima, OH 45801
419-225-9830 or Fax: 419-227-9830 or Email: maryaliceshouse@woh.rr.com
Accepts males and females
Preferred intake from following OH Counties: Allen, Auglaize, Hancock, Harding, Mercer, Paulding, Putnam, Shelby, Van Wert

Oriana House

P. O. Box 1501, Akron, Ohio 44309

330-996-2222 x 2670 or Fax: 330-761-9021

Email: Admissions@orianahouse.org or Juliehowe@orianahouse.org

Male offenders; No Tier IIIs (Cuyahoga and Summit); No Tier I and II that require community notification (Cuyahoga only); No convictions for Murder, Rape or a felony against a minor (Cuyahoga only)

THE EXIT PROGRAM

Can accept RPs at their housing in Columbus, Chillicothe and Akron

Administrative Office:

NISRE, Inc, 1561 Old Leonard Ave, Columbus, OH 43219

614-253-8969 or Fax 614-569-4938 or Email: info@nisreinc.org

Exit Program – Akron

923 Delia Ave., Akron, OH 44302

234-628-0210

According to a 2016 Homeless hotline resource, the following homeless shelters can accept some RCs in Columbus, OH. Note: NONE of these take Tier 3 (those subject community notification). Refer to the link for addition resources in Columbus:

The Hands On Homeless Hotline Link: <http://docs.csb.org/file-POLICIES-AND-PROCEDURES-MANUAL-CSB.pdf>

Friends of the Homeless

924 East Main Street, Columbus, OH 43205

614-360-0251

Faith Mission Men's Shelter (6th St. location only)

151 N 6th Street, Columbus OH 43215

614-224-6617

<http://faithmissionofohio.org/>

Nancy's Place (Faith Mission, women only)

151 N. 6th Street, Columbus, OH 43215

OKLAHOMA

Hand Up Ministry

2130 SE 59th ST, Oklahoma City OK 73129

(405) 236-3349

www.huminc.org/

The following housing leads are specific to the Tulsa area and were found at the Tulsa Public Defender's website on 11/1/2020:

America Best Value Inn

918-747-3898

636 S Sheridan Rd, Tulsa OK 74112

America Best Value Inn
918-438-5050
1016 N Garnett Road, Tulsa OK 74116

David Starr – West Tulsa Trailer Homes
918-688-2207
58th St West

Melrose Place
(Women Only)
918-832-1659
6321 E 9th St, Tulsa OK 74112

Motel 6
918-574-2000
1010 N Garnett /244 and Garnett, Tulsa OK 74116

Route 66 RV Park
918-224-3750
9755 State Highway 66, Sapulpa, OK 74066

Super 11 Hotels
918-838-9864
6203 E 11th St, Tulsa OK 74112

Tudor House Inn
918-832-1006
6416 E Archer, Tulsa OK 74115

OREGON

Oregon Voices has a housing page with tips on finding housing as well as a housing list of their own. The link to their page is —

<https://www.oregonvoices.org/housing/>

New Life Transitions Inc
11835 NE Couch St, Portland OR 97220
503-935-3050

Free On The Outside
PO Box 1394, Oregon City, OR 97045
Mike Cross – Director, Pastor, & Housing Coordinator
Email: mikec@freeontheoutside.org or Phone: 503-383-1834
<http://www.freeontheoutside.org/>

Sponsors, Inc. | Reentry Services since 1973
338 Highway 99 North, Eugene, OR 97402
Main Office: 541-485-8341 or Direct Line: 541-505-5661
www.sponsorsinc.org

(Note: email from director implies they only take RPs from Lane Co.)

UNION GOSPEL MISSION OF SALEM
PO Box 431, Salem, OR 97308-0431
Telephone: 503-967-6388
www.ugmsalem.org/

PENNSYLVANIA

Sunday Breakfast Mission
302 N. 13th St., Philadelphia, PA 19107
215-922-3316

Just For Jesus Outreach
14530 PA-28, Brockway, PA 15824
814-265-0243

Infinite Ministries
207 Highland Ave. Chester PA 19013
267-291-5871

Redemption Housing
PO Box 6326, Philadelphia PA 19139
267-908-6850

Bethesda Project: Our Brother's Place
907 Hamilton St., Philadelphia PA 19123
215-985-1600

Forgiven Ministries, Inc.
518 Plum St., Erie PA 16507
814-451-0479

Hearken House Ministry
Patrick M Matthews
79 S Franklin Street, Chambersburg PA 17201
Phone – 717-552-2891 or Fax- 717-251-3163 or Email- patrick@hearkenhouse.org
www.hearkenhouse.org

Stepping Stones to Freedom
PO Box 5621, Belleville PA 17004
email- info@sstf.info
<http://sstf.info>
717-447-0546

New Person Ministries
PO Box 223, Reading, PA 19607
610-777-2222
info@newperson.org
<http://cr-so.org/>

NOTE: Can only accept those convicted in the following PA counties- Adams, Berks, Bucks, Cumberland, Dauphin, Franklin, Juniata, Lebanon, Lehigh, Northampton, Perry, Schuylkill, & York.

Here are three Halfway Houses in PA-they are mainly Mental Health/Substance Abuse facilities but accept Registered Persons on a case-by-case situation

Spanish American Civic Association (SACA)-La Casa Halfway House
134 Locust Street Lancaster, PA 17602

Pyramid Healthcare Pine Ridge Manor Halfway House for Men
13505 S Eagle Valley Rd, Tyrone, PA 16686
Nuestra Clinica Residencial
453 S. Lime St., Lancaster PA 17602

RHODE ISLAND

Crossroads Rhode Island
160 Broad Street, Providence, RI 02903
401-521-2255 or email: information@crossroadsri.org
<https://www.crossroadsri.org/>

SOUTH CAROLINA

David (like David and Goliath) from DNA Homes
Housing Provided With ♥ in Orangeburg, SC
Phone: 803-339-0578 or Email: david@dnahomes.org
DETAILS: We are opening our doors to all in need and really want to be a housing resource for SO's. Our heart is to help those with the greatest need. Residents will be provided bed spaces at one all-inclusive price that covers: utilities (electric, gas, water), Internet, laundry, and community spaces. We work with each client to determine their need, and what they can afford for housing. Additional amenities include TVs in each room, premium cable and Netflix subscriptions, and fully furnished rooms and kitchens. We would love to connect with you or even get you scheduled for a tour! We're also open to meeting with your team (either in person or a Zoom call) to introduce the facility and get your feedback.

Band of Brothers Inc.
24 Pine Valley Rd., Piedmont SC 29673
864-277-3265 or 864-219-8800
(Will accept some RPs, \$125/wk)
www.bandofbrothersministry.org

Shield Ministries Transitional Housing
5519 Woodbine Ave., North Charleston SC 29406
(843) 209-7941
(Will accept some RPs, \$110/wk)

Alston Wilkes Society
3519 Medical Dr., Columbia SC 29203
844-2977-1962 Toll Free
www.alstonwilkessociety.org
(Accepts primarily federal inmates, takes RPs, there is a cost)

Fresh Start Visions
721 Long Point Rd, Suite 405, Mt. Pleasant, SC 29464
freshstartvisions.org
(Does accept RPs willing to complete their program)

TENNESSEE

NOTE: If you are in need of a treatment provider as required by law for some cases, go to:
<https://oncefallen.com/wp-content/uploads/2021/08/TN-Treatment-Provider-Directory.pdf>

most housing listed below were taken from the housing list found on the Tennessee DOC website:
<https://www.tn.gov/content/dam/tn/correction/documents/TransitionalHousingList.pdf>

Aphesis House, Inc.
Two Locations: 113 Rayon Dr. & 120 Rayon Dr., Old Hickory, TN 37138
Primary Contact: James Settles, 615-742-3463 / 615-525-7359 or jsettles@aphesishouse.org
Males. 90 days. \$375 deposit. \$105/wk. Mandatory meetings: Ang Mgmt/domestic violence, relapse prevention, recovery skills, spiritual AA/NA

Christian Homes Ministries
339 East Thompson Lane, Nashville TN 37217
Primary Contact: Mr. Cary Bratcher, 615-717-5002/615-582-9703 or admissionschm@gmail.com
Male Max 2. Faith based. Rent \$125/wk. Must find employment. Bible study. Church. NA/AA required if past issues.

Forgiveness House
3515 Summer Ave, Memphis TN 38111
Contact: Cynthia Stewart: 615-870-1126 or CStewart@tnprisonministry.org
Male: Faith based. 4 – 6 months. \$500.00 deposit (covers 2 weeks rent plus deposit). Weekly rent \$145.00 - \$165.00 (based on wages). Must participate in worship services, and AA/NA.

Lee House
Multiple home locations –
3841 Samboney Dr, Nashville 37211 (Female home)
213 Peachtree St, Nashville 37211 (male)
215 Peachtree St, Nashville 37211 (male)
219 Peachtree St, Nashville 37211 (male)
Contact: Robbie Tennpenny, 615-593-4955 or RLT0416@yahoo.com
One home for Females and three for Males, \$500.00 admission fee. \$180.00 per week – nonrefundable. Must be employed within 14 days. AA/NA. Max 2 allowed in the male homes, which are strictly vetted, no “aggravated convictions”

New Visions Recovery
3947 Crouch Drive, Nashville TN 37207
Primary Contact: Tierra Patterson, 615-788-7418 or NewVisions3947@gmail.com
Website: newvisionsrecoveryhouse.org
MALE- \$450.00 Deposit. Non-refundable. 120 days program. Men only. Only accepts RPs w/ no offenses against minors. Must be RHP approved prior if not paying deposit. Faith based. 12 Step meetings, life skills classes. We work with Project Return & church. Bus line. Supportive environment.

Patch

1105 N.Watkins St, Memphis TN 38107

Rose Falkner 901-399-4855 or Rfalkner@Patch55.org

Male: 90 days. \$100 deposit. \$125 weekly. Recovery Support Services, A&D Education, 12 Step Program, Responsible Fatherhood, Employment Skill Classes, Relapse Prevention, Spiritual/Pastoral Support, Bible Study. Must attend all in-house programming if not working.

Recovery Soldiers

Female Program: 655 Watauga Rd, Watauga 37694

Female Program Contact: Joshua/Marley Scalf 423-518-1450 Marley@RSMINC.org

Male Program: 1180 Bristol Hwy, Elizabethton TN 37643

Male Program Contact: Maigen Vaughn, 423-518-1450 or Maigen@RSMINC.org

Faith-Based. HH Mandate Only. 12 months. \$1000 deposit. Volunteer work for RSM is required. Drug/Alcohol Education; Treatment, Individual & Group Counseling, Biblical Studies, Life Skills, Job Skills training, Fundraising, 12-Step, Employment Assistance, Laundry Services & Support Services (Stepping into Freedom). No Violent SOs. No employment for 9-12 months.

Room in the Inn

705 Drexel Street, Nashville TN 37203

Contact- TDOC Director of Housing for Admission request

Male. 90 days. Must be indigent. NO STG. LOC2+ will require extensive documentation. Must participate in Reentry Housing Program. Must maintain employment. Recovery support. Ang. Mgmt, GED, Emotional Healing curriculum, 12 step, life skills, and counseling.

Second Chance (LIDI)

Two locations – 95 Riverport, Jackson TN 38301,

437 Riverside Dr, Jackson, TN 38301

Primary Contact: Lamont Ingram, 731-736-1109 or SecondChance731@Gmail.com

Male: 60 days. Without RHP approval, resident must prepay entire program cost up-front \$1700 (include \$700 for each month, and \$300 non-refundable deposit). If resident must stay past the 60-day program length \$700 monthly. A&D, Counseling, Life Skills, 12 Step, Parenting, & Anger Mgmt participation required.

TEXAS

Most of the resources listed here came from a list from Texas Cure in 2017 and a massive resource list from the TX-TDCJ. The TDCJ list was last updated in October 2020:

www.tdcj.texas.gov/documents/rid/RID_Reentry_Resource_Guide.pdf

A volunteer at Texas Voices is verifying the info listed below; as of 5/4/2021, all listings A-B have been verified.

A Bridge

Mailing Address: 5718 Drakestone Blvd, Houston TX 77053

Mark Shuman 281-975-8429

For 5718 Drakestone Blvd home: Males, \$500 Deposit; \$500/mo.; must be employable. Accepts All RPs.

For 142 Abney address: Males; \$125 Deposit; \$600/mo.; 24/7 on-site manager; All RPs accepted-No more than 6 in home

Abbie's House

PO Box 25011, Fort Worth TX 76124

817-800-2971 or Abbie Phillips 817-800-2971

Males; Accepts ALL RPs; \$100 Deposit; \$500/Mo. Multiple houses in Ft. Worth.

AC Independent Living Facility

3132 Tidwell Rd, Houston TX 77093

Call – Angelina Pressley 281-919-8606

Males; \$250 Deposit; \$550/monthly; 24/7 On-site manager; Adult Victims only. (Note: Has multiple locations but no central address locations, but at the list was made, only the address listed had openings. Call for current opening.)

A.D.D.I.C.T. Ministries

192 CR 25, Tyler TX 75705

903-316-4324 (Denise Walker)

Males; \$50 Deposit; \$75/wk; 24/7 on-site manager; Faith Based; Food, transportation & clothing provided. Accepts All RPs

Airline House

1607 Airline Dr., Houston TX 77009

713-861-3070, Kerry Allen, Executive Director

RPs w/ adult victims only; \$500/mo, \$250/Deposit, extra \$49 if on monitor

Allen Transitional House

706 Wren Ave, Austin TX 78753

Alberta Hopes 512-743-2745

Males; \$150 Deposit; \$525/mo.; RPs with adult victims only. Must be employed or receiving regular income

Aspire Austin

11503 Starview Trl, Austin TX 78750

512-572-1290

www.sexoffenderrecovery.com

DETAILS: "Aspire Austin offers upscale housing for RPs in the Austin TX area. We are committed to helping RPs get back on their feet to make a positive impact in our local community. We are structured and focus on: Accountability – Our homes are alcohol/drug-free living solutions for RPs. We provide drug testing and breathalyzing to residents who need that sort of accountability. Treatment – Individuals struggling with co-occurring issues such as drug/alcohol/sex addictions, or those simply seeking additional support, have access to our preferred network of doctors, therapists, psychiatrists and pharmacies. Support – From getting a new ID, finding employment, figuring out how to negotiate public transportation, or even registering; our staff is available to assist you. NOTE: Can only take people on probation at this time." (from email)

BBAM Foundation

2538 E. Overton Rd, Dallas TX 75216

Roderick McNeely 214-649-1164

Males; \$250 deposit; \$500/monthly-Faith Based; 24/7 on-site manager; Clothing provided; Substance Abuse & Group Counseling. RPs w/ Adult Victims Only.

Beacons of Grace Ministry

Location #1: 1186 FM 1564, Quinlan TX 75474

Location #2: 134 Private Road, Greenville TX 75402

903-513-9640 or Brad Lafavors 903-513-9042

\$75.00/weekly; Faith Based; Must be employed. All RPs accepted.

Beyond Restoration Service

14603 Sellers Road, Houston TX 77060

832-882-1172, 281-706-6153

Can house 22 men; no meals. No deposit; inquire about weekly rent. Require release date and arrival date.

Near public transportation. Electronic monitors OK. No ex-I/Ms with major medical or mental issues.

Required attendance at Thursday night religious service and 11 p.m. curfew except for work-related exceptions. Only RPs w/ adult victims accepted

Bowe's House

4845 Rue Street, Houston TX 77033 (Accepts all RPs)

4717 Meadow Park Drive, Houston TX 77048 (Only accepts RPs w/ adult victims)

281-785-5728 or Edmond Booker 832-708-8564

Males; \$550/mo.; 24/7 on-site manager

Broken Halos

PO Box 8854 Waco, TX 76714

Kenny Brewton 254-640-7398

\$145/weekly; \$150 non-refundable processing fee; 24/7 on-site manager; Transportation & clothing provided; must be employed; RPs w/ Adult Only Victims

Burke's Supervised Living Housing

2612 Wheeless Lane, Austin, Texas 78723

512-926-6311

www.burkeshouse.com

Transitional housing, men only, subject to screening, RPs OK. \$650/mo.

Byrd House

5708 Hardy St, Houston TX 77009

Mailing Address: 11931 Duran Canyon Lane Houston 77067

Laverne Byrd 832-867-9626

Males; \$600/mo.; Does not accept "high risk" RPs

C & A Housing Group

8612 1/2 Peachtree St #1, Houston TX 77016

337-448-1043 or Adriene Norman 832-922-5140

Males, \$100 Deposit; \$550/mo.; Accepts All RPs

Caring Heart Care Home

7633 Touchstone and 7446 Weyburn Unit A & B, Houston TX 77028

Paternia Williams Burnside 281-883-6358

Males \$600/mo.; 24/7 on-site manager. Must be employable. All RPs accepted.

Champions Creek Professional Management

3938 Tristan, Houston TX 77021

Robert Brown 713-429-2161

Males; \$100 Deposit; \$500-\$600/mo.; 24/7 on-site manager; All RPs Accepted

Choice Living Facility

12806 Dairybrook, Houston TX 77099

Latisha Collins 713-382-6281

Males; \$250 Deposit; \$550/mo.; Facility will accept mentally ill offenders if they can function and no major medical. Offenders will purchase and cook their own food. All RPs accepted when available.

City of Refuge House

12027 Crosby-Lynchburg, Crosby TX 77532

Corey Eagleton 713-408-8292

Male; \$500/monthly. 24/7 On-site manager; Transportation provided; RPs with Adult Victims Only

Crosswalk Center

Mailing Address: 2103 N Main St, Houston TX 77009

713-237-0880/713-966-6915 or Charles Anderson 832-651-6035

Males; \$125/wk, Faith Based, 24/7 on-site manager, RPs w/ Adult Victims Only; 2 locations on Harby St.

Deadrick's House

7914 Millard Street, Houston TX 77028

7278 Wiley Road, Houston TX 77016

Robert Deadrick 832-525-6355

Males; multiple Houston locations; \$550-\$650 Deposit; \$500-600/mo. 24/7 on-site manager. All RPs accepted

Dominion Transitional Community

22793 FM 410 North, Detroit TX 75436

Calvin Burgess 405-202-8979

Males and Female; \$800-1200/monthly; Faith based; Mandatory Religious Services; food, clothing, transportation provided; Clients will be taught marketable job skills, application required & must be approved prior to acceptance. Accepts All RPs(max 2)

Dewitt House

7930 Ritz Street, Houston TX 77028

Mailing Address: 4603 Troon Circle, Pasadena TX 77505

281-387-8343 or Dianne McLain/ Tabitha Gower 832-517-7083

Males \$100 Deposit; \$420/mo.; 24/7 on-site manager; All RPs accepted

Elizabeth Quarters Housing

1801 Salina Street, Austin, Texas

78702 512-289-3827

Co-Ed Housing, \$100 deposit, \$125/wk or \$500/mo. All bills paid, meals included. semi-private, faith based, non-denominational, subject to screening. RPs and violent offenses ok. A 3-6 mo. commitment is preferred. Rules and guidelines of house must be followed.

Elysian House Houston (multiple locations)

1723 Elysian Street, Houston TX 77026

2021 Eastex Freeway, Houston TX 77026

908 King Street, Houston TX 77022

832-804-0816 or Charles Baird (owner) 832-941-7414

Males; \$400 Deposit & \$30 App fee at King St. location; \$120-\$140/wk or \$400/mo

Encore House (Two locations)

409 Nelray Boulevard, Austin TX 78761 / PO Box 14214, Austin TX 78761 (Accepts all SOs)

408 E. Wonsley Dr., Waco TX 78753 (Can only accept SOs W/ Adult Victims)

Melanie Knussmann 512-470-1974 or 512-300-2900

\$100 Deposit; \$130/weekly; \$520/monthly

Encouraged Living

5520 Nordling Road, Houston TX 77076

713-922-5265

Can house 20 men in shared rooms; meals provided. \$500 deposit, which holds room and covers first month; \$500/mo rent. Require release and arrival date. On bus line. Electronic monitors OK. No ex-I/Ms with major medical or mental issues. Required attendance at religious services, 12-Step meeting, other self-improvement gatherings; curfew enforced. Write for details.

Faith Home Restoration

1511 White Post Rd, Cedar Park TX 78613

Amy Crawford 512-793-9340 or 512-552-3259

Females, \$200 Deposit, \$550-\$750/mo.; 24/7 on site manager; transportation & clothing provided; RPs w/ Adult Victims Only. Mandatory Religious Services; 30 day employment assistance & a Financial sponsorship program. LCOR Williamson Co. Only

Forgiven Felons

9722 Summerwood Cir, Dallas TX 75243

Jay Gumm 972-375-5177

Males; \$150 Deposit; \$130-135/wk; \$540-570/mo.; faith based; 24/7 on-site manager; clothing provided; Accepts All RPs; two locations

Free-Man House

13342 Southview Lane (Duplex) (Intake Office), Dallas TX 75420

214-676-2693 (Main Switchboard); Barbara Freeman/ Charlie Leavitt/ Glen Austin 972-814-3664

Males \$130 Deposit; \$130/wk; \$565/mo. Faith Based; 24/7 on-site manager. Mandatory religious services. Substance abuse counseling. Accepts All RPs.

Freeman House, A

1705 1705 J.J. Seabrook, Austin TX 78721

Christopher Freeman 512-680-5249 or 512-822-1108

Males; \$100 Deposit; \$600/mo.; must be employed, have income or have SSI income. RPs w/ Child Victims Only

Freeman House, A

1191 Comal Street #1 512-696-0029 Austin 78702

Roberta Freeman 512-773-1355, 512-696-0029 or 512-822-1108

Males; \$100; \$150/wk.; \$600/mo.; 24/7 on-site manager. RPs w/ Adult Victims Only.

Furm's House
4236 Wiman Dr., Fort Worth TX 76119
817-353-1157 or Furmia Nealy 817-353-1157
Males; \$500 deposit; \$500/mo.; RPs w/ Adult Victims Only.

Good Samaritan Rescue Mission
210 S. Alameda Street, Corpus Christi TX 78401 (Gulf Coast)
361-883-6195
Can house 200 men and women some in dormitories, some in private rooms; No deposit. Rent is \$7 to \$9/day; No release or arrival date required; On city bus line; No electronic monitors; No ex-I/Ms with major medical or mental issues; Constraints include 11pm nightly curfew; write for other details.

Grace House of Cedar Creek Lane
1724 N Tool Road, Tool TX 75143
Barry Boatwright or Jeff Reynolds 903-887-5429
Females; Faith based; Transportation provided. Life Skill, Substance abuse & group counseling. Accepts RPs w/ Adult Victims Only

Greater St James Non-Denominational Church
Mailing address: 1313 Greenbriar Lane, Lancaster, TX 75146
(House location is Dallas)
Gill Jeffery 214-876-3590
Males; \$250 Deposit; \$500/mo., faith based; 24/7 on-site manager; Life Skills & Substance Abuse Counseling. Mandatory Religious Services. RPs w/ Adult Victims Only.

Halfway There Transitional Facility
4424 Buck St., Houston TX 77020
Micheale Goldsmith 256-592-7195
Males; \$200 Deposit; \$600/mo.; Faith Based. Accepts food stamps, must be employed. Accepts All RPs

Harmony House
602 Girard, Houston TX 77007
713-221-6216 or Preston Witt 713-456-9939
Males; \$65/weekly; \$235/mo.; 24/7 on-site manager; Accepts All RPs

Hazle Springs Apartments
3214 Tidwell Rd, Houston TX 77093
Angelena Pressley 281-919-8606
Male & Female; \$250 Deposit; \$550/mo.; 24/7 on-site manager; must be employed; Clothing provided; All RPs accepted

Hands Of Hope Alternate Housing
100 Magnolia Way, Cleveland TX 77328
281-622-4223 or Sabrina Toney 425-971-6315
\$300 Deposit; \$600/mo.; 24/7 on-site manager; Transportation provided; Accepts RPs w/ Adult Victims only. Life skills, substance abuse & group counseling.

Haven of Rest Ministries
3958 J Rendon Rd, Burleson, TX 76028
817-926-1827 or Rachael Yancey 817-851-7727

Multiple location; Deposit and monthly rates depend on location; Faith Based; 24/7 on-site manager; Food, clothing and transportation provided. Accepts All RPs (Note, they have housing in Ft Worth but unclear if that location is still open to RPs)

His House

Mailing Address: 11201 Whitefaulds, Austin, TX 78754

512-992-2312 or 512-720-8041 Yvonda Jeffries

Multiple locations; \$200 Deposit; \$600 Mo., can only accept RPs w/ adult victims. Call for more requirements

Home For You

6603 Marla Dr, Dallas TX 75217

469-248-2700 or Mary Cone 469-337-8965

Male & Female; \$600/mo.; Faith Based; Food provided; Mandatory house meetings; RPs w/ Adult Victims Only.

Homes 4 Good Transitional Living

Mailing Address: PO Box 96603, Houston 77213-6603

832-672-3230/ 832-216-1007 or

Michelle Huffman/ James Edmond 281-989-6937/713-491-0461

Male & Female; \$100 Deposit; \$600/mo.; 24/7 on-site manager; Must be employed. Transportation & Clothing provided. Accepts All RPs; homes on 7100 block of John Ralston

Hope Prison Ministries, Inc.

3515 Sycamore School Road, Suite 125-PMB 172, Fort Worth TX 76133

817-323-7686 or Email: chandler@hopeprisonministries.org

Chandler Fozard, president

www.HopePrisonMinistries.org

We have 3 Christ-centered transitional houses. Nationwide, we help people find transitional housing much like apartment locators. You can learn more about us at www.HopeGivesBack.com where you can watch our intro and overview video. www.HopeAfterPrison.com for transitional housing locator service and housing in our program. Do not hesitate to contact me with your comments or questions.

Hope's House

Mailing Address: 3515 Sycamore School Road, Ste 125-PMB 172, Ft. Worth, TX 76133

817-323-7686

\$375 Deposit; \$505/mo.; Faith Based; Accepts All RPs; Life skill classes; Monthly rate includes utilities & household goods.

House of Blessings

611 Red Bud St., Henderson TX 75652

903-646-6291 or Rosie Ann Jordan 903-657-3806

Males; \$250 Deposit; \$125/wk; 24/7 on-site manager. Food, transportation & clothing provided; Accepts All RPs. Life Skills, Substance & Group Counseling.

House of Hope

1515 N. Washington, Livingston, TX 77351

936-327-4323, 936-327-4363 or Carline Rogers 936-223-0858

Males and Females; \$500/mo.; RPs w/ Adult Victims Only, Transportation provided

House of Matthews 2:7

11822 Cordoba Dr. 281-999-3276 Houston 77038

281-999-3276 or Carolyn Anderson 281-541-9456

Males; \$300 Deposit; \$600/mo. Must be employable. Accepts All RPs.

JW Boarding Homes, LLC

3244 Little River Rd, Dallas TX 75241

901-314-0289 or Jessica Webb 682-304-1124

Male & Female, \$500/mo.; Food provided; Mandatory house meetings; Accepts All RPs

Infinity Faith Home

13415 Ambrose, Houston TX 77045

14326 Hiram Clarke Road, Houston TX 77045

Jessica Braziel-Carroll 832-457-0609

Males; \$500 deposit; \$500/mo.; Faith Based, 24/7 on-site manager; clothing provided; Accepts All RPs

Kingdom Outreach Ministries

2655 Marfa Ave, Dallas 75216

Lakeisha Wadley 469-223-2676

Males; \$500/mo.; Faith based; 24/7 on-site manager. Accepts All RPs. Clothing provided. Substance Abuse & Group Counseling

Kingdom Towers

1629 16th St, Lubbock TX 79401

806-777-6213; Steven Taylor 806-544-1548 or Ron Betenbough 806-548-0404

Male and Female; \$600/mo.; faith based; on-site manager 24/7; kitchen provided to prepare own meals; transportation provided; Life skills & Substance abuse counseling. Accepts RPs w/ Adult Victims Only

Kiya's Haven

3818 Pinebrook Dr, Dallas TX 75241

PO Box 765296, Dallas, TX 75376

214-212-5356 or Deidra Babers 972-773-0838/ 214-704-9417

Males; \$600/mo.; Food provided; RPs w/ Adult Victims Only

Kiya's And Dezman's Haven

3226 Aster, Dallas TX 75224

Deidra Whyte Babers 214-212-5356

Males; \$525/mo. 24/7 on-site manager; Food provided; Accepts All RPs

Liberty Center in Austin TX

512-818-3450

Large comfortable home in a private, safe, and serene area. Close to Public Transportation. In house 12 step meetings

Liberty Living Care Home

7812 Gladstone Unit A, Houston TX 77051

713-367-4428 or Rozario James 469-771-7575

Only RPs w/ adult victims

The Light House

1203 Caplin, Houston TX 77022

281-758-1129 or Anthony Broussard/ Sean Sims, 832-962-4972/832-352-6928

Males; \$225 Deposit; \$475/mo.; Must be employable. All RPs accepted.

Lila Lane Outreach

101 Lila Lane, Athens 75751

903-292-1766 or Barbara Pettycrew 903-288-0891

Men; \$100 Deposit; \$100.00/wk; Faith Based; transportation provided; RPs w/ Adult Victims Only. Life Skills & substance abuse counseling.

Memory and Love with Many Blessings (two locations)

1808 Christopher Dr., Fort Worth TX 76140

3513 Rufus St., Fort Worth TX 76119

817-724-9196 or Iretha Barefield 817-806-8874

\$150 Deposit; \$475/mo.; 24/7 on-site manager; Food, transportation & clothing provided; Substance & Group Counseling; Life Skills. Accepts All Male RPs

Ministry of Challenge

1500 East 12th Street, Austin TX 78702

512-370-8960

Can house 40 men in shared rooms; meals provided. No deposit required; participation in work program required and, upon completion, ex-I/M pays \$100 for each program week. Release and arrival dates required. Bus lines nearby. Some ex-I/Ms with major medical/mental OK; detail your issues in advance. Require work, 12-Step and devotional meetings; curfew enforced.

Mister Blue Rescue

8618 Lavender Street, Houston TX 77016

281-935-9005 or Felicia Martin 281-358-8688

Males; \$250 Deposit; \$500/mo.; All RPs Accepted.

Motivating Helping Hands

3919 Noble St, Houston TX 77020

Jeanise Aguilar 832-921-0984

Males \$50 Deposit; \$500/month; Accepts All RPs;

Moving On Up Ministries

2389 Crockett Martin Rd, Conroe TX 77306-7223

PO Box 7223, Cut and Shoot, TX

936-788-3245 or Robert (Bob) Maltz and Kathy Maltz, 936-788-4597, 866-632-2982

Males; \$100 Deposit, \$350/mo.; faith based; 24/7 on site manager; Transportation provided. Accepts All RPs

New Beginnings Placement Center

6630 Free Range Dr, Dallas TX 75241

Bryan Cabrera 818-857-0341

Males; \$600/mo.; faith based; food and clothing provided; RPs w/ Adult Victims Only

New Creation Christian Center

Mailing Address: 5413 Pinson St., Fort Worth TX 76105

Linda & Joseph Burns 817-361-3779 or 817-885-0551

Multiple locations in Ft Worth; no initial deposit mentioned; \$500/mo.; Faith based; 24/7 on-site manager; RPs w/ Adult Victims Only, food, clothing & transportation for jobs & appointments provided; Life Skills, substance abuse & group counseling. Mandatory Religious services

New Name Ministries, Inc.

PO Box 11694, Ft. Worth, TX 76110

Phone: (817) 920-5886 or Fax: (888) 415-1439 or Email: staff.nnm@gmail.com

Web: www.newnameministries.org

\$500/mo.; faith based; 24/7 on-site manager. Food provided; Mandatory religious services. Accepts All RPs

No Turning Back Traditional House/ "Hope House"

1016 S. Hwy 157 / PO Box 249 Venus, TX 76084

817-266-5499 or Beth Humphries 817-300-2136

Males; \$500/mo.; Faith Based; 24/7 on-site manager; Food & clothing provided; Accepts All RPs

Nurturing Care

15926 Alta Mesa Dr., Houston TX 77489

832-206-0236 or Theodora Uzoh 832-615-3557

Females; \$150 Deposit; \$650/mo. 24/7 on-site manager; food & clothing provided; Accepts All SOs

On My Own Housing

3705 Barnabus, Dallas, TX 75241

Ricky Jackson, 469-487-6475

Boarding home that accepts male and females, RPs are welcomed. Clients will need to call for rental rates. Rent will include food and transportation

On Track Ministry

3401 Liberty Road 713-223-5557 Houston 77026

713-223-5557 or Sam Daniels 281-541-9100

Males; \$160 Deposit; \$115/wk; \$460/mo; Faith Based; 24/7 Onsite manager; Substance abuse counseling; Accepts All RPs

Open Door #1, 18137 FM 3341, Troup TX 75789

Open Door #2, 20149 CR 2142, Troup TX 75789

New Direction, 18151 FM 3341, Troup TX 75789

Burnice Matlock 903-372-5303

\$550/mo. \$100 Restoration Fee. Faithbased; transportation provided; Life skills & substance abuse counseling; Accepts All RPs

Outreach Restoration Prison Ministry

417 S. Mobberly, Longview TX 75602

903-921-9561 or Galanda Anderson 903-921-0441

Males; \$120/wk; \$550/mo.; Clients must be employable or receive a source of income such as disability, retirement or SSI, local transportation provider, no out of town travel provider. Accepts All RPs.

Oxford House Willock
8602 Willowick Drive, Austin TX 78759
512-433-6499
Shawn Johnson 512-202-2096
Males \$200 Deposit, \$140/weekly; All RPs Accepted. Life skills training.

Pat's Helping Hands (Multiple Locations)
1533 Herring, Waco TX 76708
2020 Colcord, Waco TX 76707
1627 North 15th St., Waco TX 76707
Patrick Williams 254-981-8227
Males, \$150 Deposit; \$125/wk; \$500/mo; Faith Based; 24/7 on-site manager; Transportation & clothing provided; Life skills; RPs w/ Adult Victims Only

Reaching Out Ministry
3328 Avenue B, Fort Worth, TX 76105
682-365-7569
Reaching out ministry is a faith based program that helps offenders in their transition back to society. We house offenders with monitors and RPs. We offer mentoring programs, job search, leadership, ministry, and many resources to improve the quality of life that is necessary to live successfully.

Reclamation Ministry
3232 Travis Avenue, Fort Worth, TX 76110
972-679-5929
The ministry focuses on public education and awareness of issues w/ RPs. It conducts a weekly prison ministry and coordinates support meetings for individuals on parole or probation and their family members. Reclamation provides transitional housing and other limited services for RPs.

Restoring Hope Center
4804 East Rosedale, Ft Worth TX 76105
682-301-3569, 817-525-5510, or Vida Davenport 817-536-2723
Males; \$595 Deposit; \$150/wkly; \$600/mo.; \$595 program fee. Faith Based. Food & clothing provided. Accepts All RPs

Revelations-The Open Door
Mailing Address: 3021 Ave K, Ft. Worth TX 76105
Robert See, 817-443-2563, 682-301-3569, or 817-525-5513
\$100 Deposit; \$528/mo.; Faith based; mandatory house meetings; food & clothing provided; Accepts All RPs

Rosa's Property (Multiple locations)
6425 Ava Ct., 3801 Mt. Vernon, and 5432 Greenlee, Fort Worth TX 76112
Rosa Brown 817-540-5239
\$550 Deposit; \$550/mo.; Faith Based; 24/7 on-site manager; Food & clothing provided. Accepts All RPs.

The Rose Garden
817 East Avenue A, Temple, TX 76501
254-773-9014 or Sheri Slaton 254-541-6346
Housing for men and women, \$300/mo. RPs w/adult victims only & electronic allowed, and people with major medical and mental conditions.

Second Chance House

615 St. James, San Antonio TX 78202

210-226-4435 or Peter A. Persha/ Vivian Rizzo 210-705-3169

Males; \$500-\$625 Deposit; \$500-\$625/mo. Faith Based; 24/7 on-site manager; clothing provided; mandatory religious services; minimum 1 yr. lease; Males over 50 preferred. Accepts All RPs

Shekinta Ministries

218 N. Sully St / PO Box 1258, Clarendon TX 79226

David Hurlbrink 214-784-6864 males

Male; \$400/mo., Faith Based, 24/7 on-site manager. Mandatory Religious Services & House Meetings, Accepts All RPs from Donley County ONLY.

Shurrun's House

Shavon Patterson, 972-207-1604 or Email: shurrunshouse@gmail.com

shurrunshouse.org/

NOTE: Is a recovery house for women, open to accepting a female RP.

Simington's House of New Beginnings

4625 Vandervort Dr. Dallas TX 75216

Mailing Address: 2509 Widgeon Way, Mesquite TX 75181

214-609-3354 or Daniel & Jonathan Simington 214-457-6931

Males; \$550/mo.; Faith Based; 24/7 on-site manager. Life Skills & Substance Abuse Counseling. Accepts All Male RPs

Simple Acts Ministry

PO Box 6601, Lubbock TX 79493 (West Texas)

806-407-4726

Scott K. Vanderhoof, Director

Can house 20 men; meals provided or men can cook for themselves. Ask about deposit; \$125/wk. Require release and arrival dates. Near bus line. Electronic monitors OK. RPs may inquire. Ex-I/Ms with medical or mental issues may inquire. Attendance at 4 weekly faith-based classes required; residents live in a supportive environment with tasks (gardening, etc.); details on request.

Soul's Harbor Homeless Shelter

13134 Nile Drive, Dallas TX 75336

214-663-9684 or Brent Burmaster 214-585-9251/972-286-1940

Males; \$510/monthly. This is a homeless shelter and the sleeping areas are dormitories. There are no individual rooms for offenders; Accepts All RPs, they are in a separate program and must pay \$510/mo. Food provided.

St. Anna's Tender Care

Mailing Address: 635 Bold Ruler Dr., Stafford TX 77477

832-983-4882 or Anthony Adefope 832-881-0241

Males; \$100 Deposit; \$650/mo., 24/7 on-site manager; food, transportation & clothing provided; equipped with wheelchair ramp. Accepts All RPs; two locations in Houston

Taylor's House of Hope

2711 and 2823 Prosperity Ave, Dallas TX 75216

George Taylor 469-223-2535

Males; \$500/mo.; Faith based; 24/7 on-site manager; food & clothing provided. Life skills & substance abuse counseling. Accepts All RPs

Texas Human Services Place

6111 Gladewell Drive, Houston TX 77072

281-933-8737

Dr. Mbomette A. Udobong, Program Director

Can house 14 men in shared rooms; no meals; No deposit; monthly rent payment; ask for details when writing; Require release date and arrival date; Electronic monitors OK; May consider ex-I/Ms with medical and mental issues controlled by meds; Constraints do not include religious services, only facility's own rules. Inquire when writing.

The Open Door – Alternate Housing Resource

9597 Jones Road PMB 842, Houston, TX 77065

Leanders Johnson 281-241-6966 or 713-385-8065

The Open Door are proud to announce the availability of the all inclusive rooms they have for rent. They would like to offer and rent these units to special needs populations like ex offenders and RPs. Their rental rates are fair market and they offer many extras for those having difficulties finding housing. \$225 Deposit; \$450/mo. Accepts all male RPs

Triple Cross Ranch

12640 CR 482 South, Mt. Enterprise TX 75681

903-863-2027 or Kelly Dennard 903-720-1619

\$600/mo.; Accepts All RPs

Tymanjer Investments Inc.

PO Box 4, Waco, TX 76703

Linda Pendergraft 254-716-1759

Males; \$150 Deposit; \$150/wk, accepts all RPs

Under The Son Outreach

PO Box 8328, Fort Worth TX 76124

682-250-0125 Fort Worth 76119

Sharon Puckett 469-774-0233 or 682-250-0125

Two housing locations in Ft Worth; Males; \$100 Deposit; \$500/monthly; Faith Based; Food, Transportation & Clothing provided; Accepts All RPs; Substance abuse & group counseling; Mandatory Religious Services

Unique House

12108 Shropshire Blvd. Austin TX 78754

Can house 10 total; men only. Shared rooms. No meals served; men buy and prepare own food. \$100 deposit; \$500 mo. Release date and arrival date are required. Located on a bus line. No electronic monitors. Yes, major medical and mental issues. No programs required, but strict curfew enforced.

United House Ministry

Mailing Address: 4101 W Green Oaks, #305-396 Ft. Worth, TX 76106

Rikki Rodriguez 817-442-4459

Males \$140.00; \$140/wk; \$606/mo.; Faith Based; 24/7 on-site manager; Food, transportation and clothing provided; Mandatory religious services; Accepts All RPs.

Victory Living Next Level-A

Mailing Address: 14020 Cashel Forest Dr. Houston TX 77069

832-274-5922 or Doris Williams 281-893-0423

Males; \$500/mo.; RPs w/ adult victims only (Daycare within 500 ft.)

Vincent Apts. Transitional Housing

2419 Pannell, Houston TX 77026

Theresa Williams 832-343-9842 males

Males; \$100 Deposit; \$150/wk; \$600/mo.; 24/7 on-site manager; Transportation provided. All RPs Accepted

Washington House

3631 Loving Good, Dallas TX 75241

972-228-0557 or Dorothy Washington 214-374-2929

Males; \$320/mo.; Accepts All RPs

Welcome House

921 N. Peak, Dallas TX 75204

Don Johnson 214-887-0696

Males \$150; \$150/wk.; \$600/mo.; Faith based; 24/7 on-site manager; Food & clothing provided; Accepts All RPs

VIRGINIA

Franklin Grove

2916 Chamberlayne Ave.

Richmond, VA 23222

Inby Lane MHP

4005 Inby Lane, Big Stone Gap, VA 24246

276-524-2071

Pilgrims Passage

1500 Sherwood Ave.

Richmond, VA 23220

Reformed View Ministries

616 Whispering Willow Ct., Virginia Beach, VA 23462-4738

757-332-1598

Strath House

8267 Strath Rd., Henrico VA 23231

804-508-0571 or Email: swalker0862@gmail.com

POC: Mrs. Walker or Mrs. Sykes; three houses for RPs outside Richmond

The following programs don't provide housing but may offer leads on housing:

Offender Aid Restoration (OAR)

10640 Page Ave., No. 250, Fairfax, VA 22030, Phone: 703-246-3033

1400 N. Uhle St., Suite 704 Arlington, VA 22201, Phone: 703-228-7030

Email: info@oaronline.org

www.oaronline.org

The Arlington location may have a list of apartments that will rent to RSO's.

Safer Virginia, PO Box 4289, Richmond, VA 23220-8289

(804) 525-9186

safervirginia.org/

Virginia CURE

PO Box 2310, Vienna, VA 22183

703-272-362 or 703-242-6459 or email: carla4vacure@gmail.com

www.vacure.org

WASHINGTON STATE

House Of Mercy Ministries

PO Box 4204, Federal Way, WA 98003

206-651-7840

WebSite: HOM.church

20+ Houses covering King/Pierce/Whatcom/Yakima/Spokane Counties.

Accept all seeking reentry from incarceration to those transitioning from treatment centers, off the streets, and anyone with the desire to participate in our House of Mercy Clean and Sober Faith Based Program. Assists residents in fulfilling DOC requirements, obtaining driver's licenses and ID cards, DSHS (food stamps) and public assistance, and employment resources, and other items necessary for successful reentry into society. Program Fee varies depending on location.

Boylston Hotel

1517 Boylston Ave, Seattle, WA 98122

206-325-0836

Description: Capacity 39 rooms RPs. Laundry and pay phones available. \$175/wk

Crestview Apartments*

305 Lind Ave SW Apt#2, Renton, WA 98055

425-226-5050

Description: Includes both studios and one-bed room apartments. Laundry facilities included. RPs incl. level III. No children, no pets.

Dave's Clean And Sober House*

(206) 412-9201

Description: Operates two clean and sober houses in N. Seattle neighborhoods; Adults, 18+. No children, no pets. No level IIIs. \$325-\$550/mo. Varies by unit size.

Pioneer Human Services – Permanent Economy Housing

7440 W. Marginal Way S, Seattle WA 98108

206-766-7940

Description: Provides low-cost permanent housing apartments. Units range from efficiencies (SRO's) to studios and apartments; Low-income individuals, couples and families. \$400-\$590/mo., incl utilities and basic cable. Non-refundable \$35 application fee & \$75 non-refundable processing fee. Deposit amount is determined by rental screening application.

Stephenson House

206-767-4055

Description: Provides studio \$595/mo. & sleeping rooms \$410/mo. RPs may apply. Fees: Call to inquire.

Step By Step Recovery House

1039 S 128TH St, Seattle WA 98168

www.stepbysteprecoveryhouse.org/

206-353-7501

Description: Provides beds and rooms for rent at a low price for people coming out of treatment of incarceration who are interested in a sober living home.; Clean and sober individuals with enough income to pay rent; Rent: \$275-\$500/mo., ranging from a shared room to a private room.

Fresh Start Housing

3403 Steamboat Island Road, PMB 590, Olympia WA 98502

freshstart_housing@yahoo.com

www.freshstarthousing.org/

Details: We accept some RPs in Thurston, Pierce, and Grays Harbor counties in Washington State. We accept DOV voucher, self- pay and some other types of payee funding. Apply at website

The Mack House

Holy Ghost Revival Ministries

P.O. Box 3688, Arlington WA 98223

<http://holyghostrevivalministries.org>

WISCONSIN

Conklin Real Estate LLC

819 N 23rd Street, Milwaukee, WI 53233

Phone: (414)-342-1550; Cell: (414)-791-5315; Fax: (414)-342-1560; Email: Bob@conklinrealestate.com

Details: This is a company with properties all over the city, and some properties available are open to RPs

APPENDIX 3— SUMMARY OF STATE/TERRITORY SEX OFFENSE LAWS

This appendix is an overview of sex offense laws in every US State and territory. If there are no restrictions mentioned for that state/territory, then there are no statewide restrictions in place or such restrictions are not found in any state statute at the time this information was published.

A caveat – While every effort has been made to ensure the accuracy of the summaries listed below, it is possible a law has been overlooked or misinterpreted. I cannot possibly cover every municipal ordinance. New laws and recent court decisions at the state and federal level may alter the laws discussed here. You could face more restrictions not listed here if you are going to be “On Paper” after your release. I cannot possibly cover the laws for over 500 recognized Indigenous Peoples Tribes that are largely sovereign nations. Laws are enforced at the local level and many LEOs have not been properly educated on the laws. Complaints about the enforcement of the law should be argued in a courtroom.

This Appendix was compiled using a variety of resources, some of which are listed below:

- ❖ “Summary of State and Territorial Registration Laws Concerning Visiting and Temporary Residence by Adults.” ACSOL, last update October 2018. <http://all4consolaws.org/us-sex-offender-registration-laws/>
- ❖ “50-State Comparison: Relief from Sex Offender Registration Obligations.” Collateral Consequences Resource Center (CCRC), 14 Nov. 2019. <https://ccresourcecenter.org/state-restoration-profiles/50-state-comparison-relief-from-sex-offender-registration-obligations/>
- ❖ “Sex Offender Registries: Fear Without Function?” Amanda Y. Egan, The Journal of Law and Economics, Vol. 54, No. 1 (Feb. 2011)
- ❖ Various fact guides from OnceFallen.com, including Registry Fees, Parental Rights, Halloween/Holiday Laws
- ❖ SORNA Implementation reviews from the SMART Office, including the “State and Territory Implementation Progress Check”, 25 Jan 2022. <https://smart.ojp.gov/sites/g/files/xyckuh231/files/media/document/SORNA%20progress%20check%2001252022.pdf>
- ❖ Shawn Rolfe. “When a Sex Offender Comes to Visit: A National Assessment of Travel Restrictions.” Criminal Justice Policy Review · November 2017
- ❖ Malik Pickett, Emily Satifka, and Riya Saha Shah. “LABELED FOR LIFE: A Review of Youth Sex Offender Registration Laws.” Juvenile Law Center. 2020.
- ❖ “Summary of State & Territorial Registration Laws Concerning Visiting & Temporary Residence by Adults – 2022” by AtwoZee, posted on the OnceFallen.com website at https://oncefallen.com/wp-content/uploads/2022/09/AtwoZ_50_state_visit_guide_Sept2022.pdf
- ❖ “Criminal Disenfranchisement Laws Across the United States,” Brennan Center for Justice, Aug. 2022. <https://www.brennancenter.org/our-work/research-reports/criminal-disenfranchisement-laws-across-united-states>
- ❖ Various state and federal government SO Law FAQ pages, fact sheets, and legislative summaries

At the end of this Appendix is a section dealing specifically with Federal Registrants and a list of Indigenous Peoples Tribes considered “Substantially AWA Compliant.” While you will be required to register at the same place as a State/Territory Registrant will have to register and abide by all the rules of your state, you can only obtain registry relief from the Federal system.

Each Section will contain the following:

- Comments: A few interesting facts about the state’s laws.
- Date Registry Established (If not retroactive, date established is often the date applicable)
- Registry Retroactive Date: may not always be date of establishment of law.
- Qualifying event (whether conviction, incarceration, date of offense, or release date by date registry established triggers registration)
- Online Date: By now, every state/territory has an online registry, but lower Tier/Level Registrants may not be listed online. They still have to register, and there are often procedures for the public to obtain this info.
- Statutes: The state codes covering the registry.
- Substantial AWA Compliance: To recap, in order for a state to become AWA compliant, there must be a checklist of various features to each state’s registry laws, including amount of information shared online, community notification procedures, in-person reporting, publicly listing juveniles age 14+, requirements to re-register a former offender not having to register but later convicted on any criminal offense (including non-sexual offenses), and the requirement that

Registrants are required to register for a minimum length of 15 years (although this last requirement is very loosely applied, as many AWA states lack a Tier system.) See the Federal notes on AWA tiers.

- Lists all RPs on Internet website?: This segment specifically covers whether or not a state lists every Registered Person on the public Internet website, which in turn would include you in the NSOPW. Registrants not listed publicly still have to register, but will simply not be listed either on the official online state or national registry websites.
- Where to register: Which law enforcement agency you must visit in order to register.
- When to register: How long you have to make it to the registry office when it is time to register. If you work, go to school, volunteer, or visit another location long enough, you'll have to register those places, and thus register in multiple registration offices if these locations are in a location not covered by your primary registration office.
- Frequency/Length of registration: How often you need to check in at the registration office and for the amount of time you have to register without taking registry relief into consideration.
- Out-of-state convictions: Covers registration when moving in from another jurisdiction (i.e., a conviction in another state, in federal court, military court, or a conviction in another country), including whether or not the state requires registration if there are differences in definitions of registrable offenses between the two jurisdictions.
- Registry fees: Some states make failure to pay fees a crime.
- Community notification: Every state has an online registry, but some states require other forms of notification, including fliers, door-to-door visits, media announcements, and public community notification meetings. Contrary to pop culture, Registrants are not required to go door-to-door themselves.
- Residence restrictions: Restrictions on where you can sleep.
- Anti-Clustering: Laws impacting number of Registrants in households or multi-family buildings (i.e., apartment complexes), or within close proximity to another RP.
- Employment restrictions: Includes both work proximity laws (i.e., laws that say you cannot do work within a set distance from a prohibited area) and state laws that specifically mention jobs Registrants cannot do. This will not cover individual jobs that cannot/will not hire anyone with criminal records or felonies, only jobs excluded exclusively by state statutes.
- Presence Restrictions: "Loitering" (being at a location without having a legitimate reason for being there) and "being present" (simply being inside a restricted area, no matter the reason) have different meanings. It is very important to understand the difference.
- Halloween/Holiday Restrictions: Laws restricting you from participating in certain holiday activities, though many focus specifically on Halloween.
- Civil commitment laws: Those convicted of crimes considered especially heinous or repeat/multiple victim offenders are especially prone to civil commitment.
- Travel regulations: This concerns registry rules when visiting from another state. For registry guidelines when traveling outside your own state, see "When to register."
- Parental Rights: laws that impact whether you can live with your child/stepchild.
- Voting Rights: Your right to vote as a Registered Person (does not cover other offenses that disqualify you from voting)
- ID Card Laws: Special laws that either require you to carry a special ID card, have your state ID/DL cards marked, or require annual renewal of state ID/DL cards.
- Castration Laws: May be offered as a condition of supervised released in some states.
- Relief from SO Legal Restrictions: Ways in which you may be granted an early release from registration requirements, community notification, or other legal restrictions.

ALABAMA (AL)

COMMENT: While Florida is often considered the worst state for a Registered Person to live, a strong case can be made for Alabama having the worst set of laws in the nation. The most onerous of these laws are severe restrictions on “loitering” and working in proximity to prohibited areas, which are broadly enforced; in 2016, a Registrant volunteering as a firefighter was arrested for accepting a service call within 2000 feet of a school. (Thankfully, the man was acquitted of the charges in 2019, confirmed through court records.)

- ❖ Date Registry Established: 9/6/1967
- ❖ Registry Retroactive? No
- ❖ Qualifying event: Release
- ❖ Online since: 8/1/1998
- ❖ Statutes: Code of Alabama §13A-11-204, §15-20A-1 through §15-20A-48, Ala. Admin Code R. §760-X-1-.21
- ❖ Substantially AWA Compliant? Yes
- ❖ Lists all RPs on Internet website? Yes
- ❖ Where to register: In-person at local Sheriff’s Office
- ❖ When to register: Initial registration and updates to registry information must be done “immediately.” (Within three business days.) Ala. Code §15-20A-10, 15-20A-14. “Reside” is defined as “to by habitually or systematically present at a place,” and includes 4 or more hours at a place per day for a duration of (a) 3 or more consecutive days, or (b) 10 or more days in a calendar month. Overnights not required to “establish” a residence. Ala. Code §15-20A-4(20). This is applied equally when visiting, and AL does not remove visitors from the registry when the stay has ended. AL requires RPs fill out a travel permit if traveling out of county of residence 3+ days, and requires 21-day advance notice of International travel. See AL Code § 15-20A-15
- ❖ Frequency/Length of registration:
 - All SOs register in Alabama FOR LIFE. Homeless Registrants report once every 7 calendar days. Code of Ala. §15-20A-12. All others quarterly. Ala. Code §15-20A-10.
 - Juveniles/"youthful offenders": Life/10 years, depending on offense, date of offense, and recidivist status. Ala. Code §15-20A-3(c), (d), (e), (f); §15-20A-28(a), (c), (e); §15-20A-35.
- ❖ Out-of-State Convictions: Ala. Code §15-20A-5(35), (37), 15-20A-14, Any offense that requires registration in any court of conviction requires registration; Does not directly address length of registration code, suggesting all out-of-state RPs also register quarterly for life.
- ❖ Registry fees: \$10 quarterly; Failing to pay is a Class B/A Misdemeanor, but fee can be waived if declared indigent by the court. Ala. Code §15-20A-22
- ❖ Community Notification: Alabama notifies all neighbors within 1000-2000 feet of the Registrant and all schools within 3 miles. Ala. Code §15-20A-21
- ❖ Residence Restrictions: 2,000 ft. of school, child care facility, resident camp facility, victim or victim’s immediate family; exceptions apply. Code of Ala. §15-20A-11. Additional restrictions apply to residence with any minor. “A Registrant may petition the court for relief from the residency restriction pursuant to Ala. Code §15-20A-11(a) during the time a Registrant is terminally ill or permanently immobile.” Ala. Code §15-20A-23
- ❖ Anti-Clustering: No Registered Person can live in the same household with another Registered Person in Jefferson County (Birmingham). Ala. Code §13A-11-204
- ❖ Employment Restrictions: 2,000 ft. of school or childcare facility; and 500 ft. of playground, park, athletic field or facility, or child-focused business or facility if convicted of an offense against a minor. Ala. Code §15-20A-13. RPs cannot obtain a liquor license no matter how long ago the conviction. Ala. Code §28-3A-23

- ❖ Presence Restrictions: For conviction involving minor, “loitering” 500 ft. of school, child care facility, playground, park, athletic field or facility, school bus stop, college or university, or any child-focused business; Registrant must be asked to leave by “authorized person.” Ala. Code §15-20A-17.
- ❖ Travel regulations: Registrants must notify law enforcement whenever traveling for 3 or more consecutive days; travel without this notification will be deemed a change of residence. Ala. Code §15-20A-15. May be required to pay fee. Police may verify temporary address.
- ❖ Halloween/Holiday Restrictions: None
- ❖ Civil Commitment: No
- ❖ SVP Enhancement: A sexually violent predator, as a condition of the release from incarceration, shall be subject to electronic monitoring and be required to pay the costs of such monitoring, as set forth in Ala. Code §15-20A-20, for a period of no less than 10 years from the date of the sexually violent predator's release. Ala. Code §15-20A-19
- ❖ Parental Rights: AL’s laws are complex and rather confusing, with diminished rights for people convicted of specific charges. AL passed HB 48 (2019), known as “Jessi’s Law,” (Amended by Act 2019-512, §2, eff. 9/1/2019) which amended Ala. Code §12-15-312 and §12-15-319 to bar anyone convicted of 1st Degree rape, 1st Degree Sodomy, or Incest from obtaining parental custody of their children, regardless of whether the crime involved their children. In addition, any felony can be considered as grounds for termination of parental rights. AL also prohibits Registered Persons who are adults from living with anyone under age 18 or allowing minors to have overnight visits unless that Registrant is the parent, grandparent, stepparent, sibling, or stepsibling of the minor. However, this exception does not apply if the case involved anyone under age 12, if it involved anyone under age 18 if the minor victim lived in the residence with the offender, if the minor was a relative, if there was force involved, or if there is an attempted or completed termination of parental rights in the courts. Ala. Code §12-15-312, §12-16-319, §15-20A-11
- ❖ Voting Rights: Permanent disenfranchisement. However, you CAN get your voting rights back by “partial pardon,” even though state officials claim that is false. I have received this pardon through the Alabama parole board so I know it is possible, albeit extremely rare.
- ❖ ID Card Law: Pursuant to Ala. Code §15-20A-18: In compliance with the recent judgment entered in *Doe v. Marshall*, 2:15-CV-606-WKW, State ID/DLs replaced the words "CRIMINAL SEX OFFENDER" and replacing it with a code that will appear on the face of the card (“CV606”, a reference to the *Doe v. Marshall* case). In addition, Registrants may be required to carry a separate card issued by the local Sheriff’s Office at all times and must be presented if an officer asks for ID.
- ❖ Castration: “Subject to Ala. Code §15-22-27.3, (which excludes those accused of Class B or Class A felonies from obtaining parole), as a condition of parole, a court shall order a person convicted of a sex offense involving a person under the age of 13 years to undergo chemical castration treatment, in addition to any other punishment prescribed for that offense or any other provision of law.” The Registrant shall pay the costs unless declared indigent AND determined to be unable to pay for the foreseeable future. Ala. Code §15-22-27.4
- ❖ Relief from SO Legal Restrictions:
 - Registration: Less serious non-violent adult, youthful, offender, or juvenile offenses may petition the sentencing court for relief at or after sentencing, if: (1) offense did not involve force and was only a crime due to age of the victim; and (2) at the time of offense, victim was 13 years or older and the defendant was less than five years older than the victim. Ala. Code §15-20A-24. Requirements for relief: No prior or subsequent sex offense adjudications or convictions, no pending sex offense charges. Ala. Code §15-20A-24(k). Court may consider criminal history. Ala. Code §15-20A-24(h). Court may consider various factors and find by "clear and convincing evidence that the sex offender does not pose a substantial risk of perpetrating any future sex offense." Ala. Code §15-20A-24(h).
 - Lifetime juvenile Registrant relief: No subsequent youthful offender/sex offense adjudication, conviction for a sex offense, or pending criminal charges; court may consider criminal history.

Ala. Code §15-20A-28(e); §15-20A-34(g). Court may consider various factors and must be "satisfied by clear and convincing evidence that the juvenile sex offender is rehabilitated and does not pose a threat to the safety of the public." Ala. Code §15-20A-34(g), (h).

- Employment: (Only less serious crimes and none involving a minor will be considered.) Those convicted of less serious offenses may petition county court for relief from employment restrictions (e.g., regarding proximity to a school) at any time. Ala. Code §15-20A-25. Restrictions may be reinstated for good cause. Ala. Code §15-20A-25(i). No prior or subsequent sex offense adjudications or convictions, no pending sex offense charges. Ala. Code §15-20A-25(h). Court may consider criminal history. Ala. Code §15-20A-25(f)(2).
- Residency: Registrants who are terminally ill, permanently immobile, have a debilitating medical condition requiring substantial care or supervision, or require placement in a residential health care facility, may petition county court for relief from certain residency restrictions at any time. Ala. Code § 15-20A-23. Must be reinstated if person is no longer afflicted. Ala. Code §15-20A-23(k). Relief for residency restrictions: no pending criminal charges. Ala. Code §15-20A-23(d)(3).
- Pardon relieves registration obligation only if specified, and if 30 days' notice given to victim. Ala. Code §15-22-36(c), (e). (NOTE: Alabama's Pardon website states that they can give a pardon to a federal or out-of-state prisoner, BUT that pardon, if granted, is only good in Alabama. At one time, they noted less than 2% of pardons granted for sex offenses.)

ALASKA (AK)

COMMENT: The infamous SCOTUS decision of *Smith v. Doe* in 2003 upholding the public registry was a challenge to Alaska's registration statute.

- ❖ Date Registry Established: 8/10/1994
- ❖ Registry Retroactive? No
- ❖ Qualifying event: Conviction
- ❖ Online since: 6/12/1997
- ❖ Statutes: Alaska Stat. §12.63.010 through 12.63.100; Alaska Stat. §18.65.087; Alaska Stat. §28.05.048
- ❖ Substantially AWA Compliant? No
- ❖ Lists all RPs on Internet website? Yes
- ❖ Where to register: Register with the Department of Corrections if the "sex offender" or child kidnapper is incarcerated, or in person at the Alaska state trooper post or municipal police department located nearest to where the "sex offender" or child kidnapper resides at the time of registration. (AS §12.63.0109B)). There is no statewide requirement to report International travel, but the state SOR provides a link to the USDOJ form for this purpose, stating federal law requires it and requests you provide them a copy of the notice.
- ❖ When to register: In-person notice required for new residents (those staying 30 days or more) by "next working day." Updating AK address requires written notice. (It should be noted that while initial registration is done in person, re-registration in AK is done by mail.)
- ❖ Frequency/Length of registration: Alaska has a two-Tiered registration scheme. AS §12.63.020
 - Tier I – Annual registration for 15 years (Time on probation/parole does not count)
 - Tier 2 – Quarterly registration for life (Anyone convicted between 8/10/1994 and 1/1/1999 does not register quarterly), if convicted of 1 aggravated offense or 2 of any sex crime/kidnapping
- ❖ Out-of-state convictions: Only mentions registration required if offense is similar to any registrable offense in AK; does not mention resolving conflict in registration length between conflicting jurisdictions.
- ❖ Registry fees: None

- ❖ Community Notification: None
- ❖ Residence Restrictions: None
- ❖ Anti-Clustering: None
- ❖ Employment Restrictions: AS § 28.15.046, cannot work as school bus drivers
- ❖ Presence Restrictions: None
- ❖ Halloween/Holiday Restrictions: None
- ❖ Civil Commitment: No
- ❖ Travel regulations: Visitors for less than 30 days do not have to register, but must inform law enforcement of their presence by submitting a Temporary Presence Form. AS §12.63.010. There is no rule regarding the number of total visits per year.
- ❖ Parental Rights: AK only terminates parental rights of a Registrant when the child is conceived through rape. However, the state is not required to make reasonable efforts to reunite the child with a family member who abused the child or is listed on the SOR. AS §25.23.180; §47.10.086
- ❖ Voting Rights: Voting rights are restored upon completion of sentence, including prison, parole, and probation
- ❖ ID Card Law: None
- ❖ Castration: None
- ❖ Relief from SO Legal Restrictions:
 - In 2019, the Alaska Supreme Court held that "ASORA violates due process by requiring all sex offenders to register without providing a procedure for them to establish that they do not represent a threat to the public." The court held that a person may file a civil action in the superior court in which they will be permitted to attempt to prove that they "no longer pose...a risk to the public that justifies continued registration," and if they prevail, they will be relieved of registration requirements. *Doe v. State*, 444 P.3d 116 (Alaska 2019).
 - Early termination is also available upon reversal of conviction. Set aside/pardon does not provide relief. § 12.63.100(3) (registration required "regardless of whether the judgment was set aside under § 12.55.085 or a similar procedure in another jurisdiction or was the subject of a pardon or other executive clemency"). But see *Maves v. Alaska Dep't of Pub. Safety*, No. S-17492 (Alaska, Jan. 22, 2021) (1994 version of ASORA was not intended to apply to set-aside convictions).
 - No registration for juvenile offenses

AMERICAN SAMOA (US Territory) (AS)

Comment: American Samoa is one of the last US territories to adopt registration laws. It seems that the registry is more limited in scope than that of most other US states or territories at this time but is still substantially compliant with the AWA.

- ❖ Date Registry Established: 2015
- ❖ Registry Retroactive? N/A
- ❖ Qualifying event: Conviction
- ❖ Online since: 2017
- ❖ Statutes: Am. Samoa Code Ann. §46.2801 through §46.2806
- ❖ Substantially AWA Compliant? Yes
- ❖ Lists all RPs on Internet website? Yes
- ❖ Where to register: Department of Public Safety, corrections division warden
- ❖ When to register: Statutes do not prescribe an initial registration period, but the SMART Office notes that American Samoa is AWA compliant in regards to requiring registration within 3 business days. Registry is to be maintained for "nonresident offenders who reside in American Samoa for school or employment for more than 14 days or for an aggregate period exceeding 30 days in a calendar year." ASCA §46.2801. Updates are required within 10 days, and 21 days advance notice for International

travel is required (not codified into territory law). Registration apparently only required for those involving a minor victim, except for SVPs or those with two or more convictions.

- ❖ Frequency/Length of registration:
 - ASCA §46.2801 requires registration for crimes against anyone under 18 years of age for a 10 year period. (b) Initial registration or changes in employment, home address, school status, or being out of the territory for 6 months must be reported within 10 days. (c) FTR is a Class A Misdemeanor. (d)(8)
 - ASCA §46.2802 considers anyone who committed an offense against a minor under 12, caused physical injury, or repeat offenses a “sexually violent predator” and must register for life. FTR for SVPs is a class C felony.
- ❖ Out-of-state offenses: Mentions the Dept. of Public Safety will maintain records of non-resident offenders who “reside in American Samoa for school or employment for more than 14 days or for an aggregate period exceeding 30 days in a calendar year.” ASCA §46.2805 only mentions registration is required for “covered offenses against victims who are minors or of sexually violent offenses” and does not specify if time is adjusted if registration length conflicts with territorial law, implying not some offenses not involving minors may not be registrable. As an AWA state, classification is offense-based and assumed that you’ll be categorized by AWA guidelines.
- ❖ Community Notification: only through a written request to the registry office
- ❖ Registry fees: None
- ❖ Residence Restrictions: None
- ❖ Anti-Clustering: None
- ❖ Employment Restrictions: None
- ❖ Presence Restrictions: None
- ❖ Halloween/Holiday Restrictions: None
- ❖ Civil Commitment: No
- ❖ Travel regulations: There is no specific provision in the statutes for visiting RPs
- ❖ Parental Rights: N/A
- ❖ Voting Rights: Citizens of US territories cannot vote in federal and state elections; voting is only allowed for territory and non-voting delegates. While not explicitly stated, ASCA §6.0221 allows those who have lost voting rights due to a felony conviction the ability to appeal the voting ban in a court hearing.
- ❖ ID Card Law: None
- ❖ Castration: None
- ❖ Relief from SO Legal Restrictions: When the underlying conviction requiring a person to register under this act is reversed, vacated, or set aside, or if the Registrant is pardoned, continuing registration is not required. The SMART Office notes that American Samoa permits Tier I offenders to petition for reduction of their registration period if they have maintained a clean record for 10 consecutive years. Tier III offenders who are registered based on an adjudication of delinquency for a sex offense may petition for reduction of their registration period if they have maintained a clean record for 25 consecutive years. SORNA does not permit any reduction in registration period for Tier II offenders. ASCA §46.2803 (2011).

ARIZONA (AZ)

Comment: Gov. Doug Ducey vetoed HB 2674 (2021), which would have allowed petitions for registry relief for some minor offenses. Ducey signed SB 1168 (2022) into law, which allows municipalities to conduct registry background checks on prospective “short-term leases” (like Air B&B), and can suspend licenses of providers of such services if they intentionally lease property to an RP.

- ❖ Date Registry Established: 1983

- ❖ Registry Retroactive? Yes
- ❖ Qualifying event: All types as far back as 9/1/1978
- ❖ Online since: 1998
- ❖ Statutes: Ariz. Rev. Stats. §13-3821 through §13-3829, ARS §13- 3727
- ❖ Substantially AWA Compliant? No
- ❖ Lists all RPs on Internet website? No. Arizona does not list Tier 1s unless convicted of sexual assault, commercial or non-commercial sexual exploitation of a minor, child prostitution, child sex trafficking, or the following if victim was under 12—luring or aggravated luring of a child for sexual exploitation, sexual abuse or continuous sexual abuse, child molestation, sexual conduct with a minor, taking a child for the purpose of prostitution.
- ❖ Where to register: County Sheriff
- ❖ When to register: Initial registration required “within 10 days of entering and remaining in any county.” ARS §13-3821. Registrants working in the state must report in any county where present for 14 consecutive days or an aggregate of 30 days/yr. Change of address and other updates required within 72 hours (business days only). ARS §13-3822. There is no statewide mandate requiring reporting International travel but SMART reports many local agencies are requiring RPs to report International travel.
- ❖ Frequency/Length of registration:
 - Arizona has one broad category of offenders based on the offense of conviction: All adult Arizona offenders are required to register for life, except for those convicted of Kidnapping of a Minor (ARS §13-1304) or False Imprisonment (ARS §13-1303, who are required to register for 10 years AFTER release of ALL obligations, including supervision and payment of restitution. Transients report every 90 days. All others annually.
 - Juvenile adjudication: Automatic termination at age 25. ARS §13-3821(F).
- ❖ Out-of-State convictions: Only mentions registration required if offense is similar to any registrable offense in AZ; does not mention resolving conflict in registration length between conflicting jurisdictions, so assumption is all register for life.
- ❖ Registry fees: None
- ❖ Community Notification: Non-electronic notification of those designated Tier 2 or Tier 3. §13-3825; Only Tiers 2 and 3 are listed publicly on the internet registry website. ARS §13-3827. Community notification can be required by court order.
- ❖ Residence Restrictions: 1,000 ft. restriction applicable to certain Registrants with offenses against children, with exceptions. ARS §13-3727. (I.e., those classified as Tier 3 cannot live within 1000 feet of schools, daycares, or residences of the victim. Will not be forced to move if school/daycare opens after your move.)
- ❖ Anti-Clustering: Repealed in 2011
- ❖ Employment Restrictions: None
- ❖ Presence Restrictions: None
- ❖ Halloween/Holiday Restrictions: None
- ❖ Civil Commitment? Yes (ARS §36-3701 to §36-3724)
- ❖ Travel regulations: Must register within 72 hours, excluding weekends and legal holidays, after entering and remaining for at least 72 hours in any county. ARS § 13-3821. Temporary address may be verified by police. A procedure is available for removal from registry after departure.
- ❖ Parental Rights: Registered Persons must prove they are not a danger to the child before they can be awarded parental rights; if you are a parent dating a Registrant or allowing a Registered Person to live with you or visit, you must let the other parent know about the Registrant’s status; a Registrant has no parental rights if the child is conceived through rape. ARS, §25-403.5; ARS §25-416
- ❖ Voting Rights: Those on probation, in prison or on parole cannot vote. A first time offender has his or her right to vote restored automatically upon completion of sentence, as long as there are no

outstanding financial obligations to the state. Permanent disenfranchisement for those with 2+ criminal convictions, unless restoration is granted by pardon or a judge.

- ❖ ID Card Law: Required to renew state ID/DL every year. ARS §13-3821(J). All SOs are required to obtain a credential from the MVD. The credential, which is obtained annually, looks identical to any other license except when a law enforcement official checks the status of the credential it indicates that the individual is subject to SO registration. Failure to obtain this credential is a Class 6 felony with a mandatory \$250 assessment.
- ❖ Castration Laws: None
- ❖ Relief from SO Legal Restrictions:
 - No provision for early termination except for youthful offenders on probation
 - Set-aside under ARS § 13-907 does not relieve duty to register. Op. Atty. Gen. No. I00-0300, 2000 WL 33156113 (Ariz. A.G. Dec. 18, 2000). Pardon may relieve but no authority directly on point. See Ariz. Admin. Code §R5-4-101(6) (pardon "absolves an individual of the legal consequences of a crime for which the individual was convicted").
 - Offense committed under age 18 (juvenile adjudication or conviction): Discretionary termination by court after successful completion of probation. ARS§13-3821(G). For conviction under 18, may also petition for termination at annual probation hearing until turning 22. ARS §13-3821(H), §13-923.
 - Statutory rape conviction while under age 22 with probation sentence (where victim between age 15-17): May petition for termination upon completion of probation. ARS §13-3826. No intervening felony, sex, or obscenity offense; no determination "that probable cause exists to believe the defendant is a sexually violent person." ARS §13-3826(a). Court may deny if denial is "in the best interests of justice or tends to ensure the safety of the public." ARS §13-3826(d).

ARKANSAS (AR)

Comment: Under ACA §12-12-927, Registrants are banned from the state's Medicaid program. To my knowledge, this is the only state with a legal ban from Medicaid.

- ❖ Date Registry Established: 8/1/1987
- ❖ Registry Retroactive? Begins 8/1/1997
- ❖ Qualifying event: Currently applies to anyone convicted, incarcerated, committed, or On Paper on or after 8/1/1997, or was required to be registered under the Habitual Child Sex Offender Registration Act, former ACA §12-12-901 et seq.
- ❖ Online since: 1/1/2004
- ❖ Statutes: A.C.A. §5-14-128 through §5-14-134; §9-27-356; §12-12-901 through §12-12-926; §12-12-1513; 004 00 C.A.R.R. 002; 172 00 C.A.R.R. 014
- ❖ Substantially AWA Compliant? No
- ❖ Lists all RPs on Internet website? No. ACA §12-12-913(j)(1)(A) mandates that information on RPs determined to pose the highest level of risk to the public (Lvl 3/4), must be available on the AR SOR website by 1/1/2004. Recent changes in the law have added public access to information regarding Lvl 2 offenders who were 18 or older and the victim was 14 or younger at the time of the offense.
- ❖ Where to register: The law enforcement agency having jurisdiction over residence (i.e., municipal police if in an incorporated area, and county police if not in an incorporated area.) ACA §12-12-907
- ❖ When to register: "Residency" includes 5 or more consecutive days in a calendar year. ACA §12-12-903(10). If relocating within state, register 10 days before or 3 business days after an eviction or natural disaster. ACA§12-12-904, §12-12-909. Must give 21 day notice for International travel. ACA §12-12-925
- ❖ Frequency/Length of registration:

- Duration: Lifetime for all. If convicted of aggravated offense, classified Level 4, has been convicted at least twice of a sex crime, or convicted of forcible rape, there is no relief from registration. All others register for life but can apply for relief 15 years after end of supervision date (requires a court hearing and you'll need a lawyer.). (ACA §12-12-919)
- Frequency: Homeless report monthly; SVPs register quarterly; all others register biannually.
- ❖ Out-of-state convictions: Requires registration if registrable in conviction jurisdiction even if not registrable in AR (ACA §12-12-206(a)(2)). A 2021 law added, "Actual registration in the other state is not required under this section, and it is sufficient that the sex offender was required by law to register in the other state." Does not explicitly state procedure for addressing conflict between jurisdictions, as it is assumed everyone registers for life.
- ❖ Registry fees: Pay the mandatory fee of two hundred fifty dollars (\$250) to be deposited into the DNA Detection Fund established by ACA §12-12-1119 within ninety (90) days from the date of registration, if DNA not already provided in a database accessible to their agents. Failure to pay is a Class A misdemeanor. ACA §12-12-906
- ❖ Community Notification:
 - Level 1: Only Law Enforcement and residents in the household
 - Level 2: Those who may come into contact; those considered the offenders "preferred victim"
 - Level 3: Those in the community
 - Level 4: "Highest and most visible means of community notification is required"
- ❖ Residence Restrictions: For L3 and L4 offenders: 2,000 ft. of elementary or secondary school, Public Park, day care center, youth center, 2,000 ft. of victim. L4 offenders only: 2,000 ft. of church. No restrictions for L1 and L2.
- ❖ Anti-Clustering: None
- ❖ Employment Restrictions: Under ACA §17-3-102, most sex offenses make you ineligible to "receive or hold a license issued by a licensing entity." Certain offenses are lifetime bans; certain lower level offenses could be eligible for a license after 5 years. (If you received a license before this law passed in 2019, you can keep your license)
- ❖ Presence Restrictions: Level 3s and 4s cannot enter a water park, wave pool, splash pad, water slide, or other area dedicated to aquatic activities for children run by local governments and open to the general public. ACA §5-14-133
- ❖ Halloween/Holiday Restrictions: ACA §5-14-135 prohibits all SOs classified as L3 or L4 from distributing candy or wearing masks where a minor is present UNLESS every minor at the event is a relative of the Registrant, or the costumes/candy distribution is related to legitimate employment.
- ❖ Civil Commitment: No
- ❖ Travel regulations: Register at Sheriff's Office if staying longer than 5 days; Registration fee may be charged, police may verify temporary address; you may be placed on the state's website and not removed. May be subject to residence restrictions.
- ❖ Parental Rights: Registered Persons are presumed dangerous to children; the burden of proof falls on the RP to prove he is not a danger to children before custody can be granted or be allowed to live in a household with children present. Children born through rape are entitled to inheritance money and child support while the Registrant has no legal visitation/custodial rights. ACA, §9-13-101; §9-10-121; §9-13-105
- ❖ Voting Rights: Voting rights are restored upon completion of sentence, including prison, parole, and probation, and all fines or fees related to the conviction have been paid.
- ❖ ID Card Laws: None
- ❖ Castration Laws: None
- ❖ Relief from SO Legal Restrictions:
 - Less serious offenses: May petition court for relief 15 years after release from incarceration. ACA §12-12-919(b). Public safety standard. Can be granted to out-of-state convictions but you must

like in the state at least 15 years to qualify. (Act 881 of 2021 added “in the jurisdiction in which he or she was convicted” but is unclear if this also applies to out-of-state RPs)

- Not available for level 4s/aggravated offenses/recidivists. ACA §12-12-919(a). Permanent AR residents convicted in other states may apply for relief.
- For conviction under ACA §5-24-221 (permitting physical abuse of a minor), Registrant may petition for termination at any time. ACA §12-12-919(b).
- Expungement does not terminate registration obligation, ACA §12-12-905(b), but pardon/reversal/set aside/vacatur does. Id. at (c).
- No relief provisions specific to juveniles/youthful offenders.
- 15-year relief: No prior/subsequent sex offenses. ACA §12-12-919(a)(3), (b)(2)(A). Preponderance of evidence that the petitioner is "not likely to pose a threat to the safety of others." ACA §12-12-919(b)(2)(B)
- For §5-24-221-based registration: "Preponderance of the evidence that the facts underlying the offense for which the offender is required to register no longer support a requirement to register." ACA §12-12-919(b)(3)(B).

CALIFORNIA (CA)

Comment: California is the birthplace of the registry; LA country established a “Convict Registry” in the 1930s in response to organized crime but shifted focus to sex offenses in the 1940s. Under Executive Order N-63-20, section 15, the Governor encouraged (but not obligated) registration to be conducted by phone during the COVID-19 pandemic. California transitioned from a lifetime registration scheme to a three-tiered system stating 1/1/2021; however, Registrants in the lower tiers will have to petition the courts to be removed from the registry after a minimum registration period, so removal is not automatic. Tiers are designated using a combination of offense-based (i.e., your conviction) and risk-based scores (using CA’s own risk evaluation scheme known as SARATSO, State Authorized Risk Assessment Tools for SOs). One flaw in CA’s new classification scheme is that CP offenses are considered Tier III offenses.

- ❖ Date Registry Established: 1947, New law taking effect 1/1/2021
- ❖ Registry Retroactive? Yes, To July 1, 1944
- ❖ Qualifying event: Conviction
- ❖ Online since: 12/15/2004
- ❖ Statutes: Cal. Penal Code §290 through §294; Cal. Penal Code §3003, §3003.5.; Cal. Welf. and Inst. Code § 6608.5. See also SB 384 (2017) where major changes to the law will begin 1/1/2021
- ❖ Substantially AWA Compliant: No
- ❖ Lists all RPs on Internet Website? No. Registrants whose only registrable offenses are for the following offenses may apply for exclusion from the public registry: (1) felony sexual battery by restraint (Pen. Code §243.4(a)); (2) misdemeanor child molestation (Pen. Code §647.6), or former §647(a); (3) any offense which did not involve penetration or oral copulation, the victim of which was a child, stepchild, grandchild, or sibling of the offender, and for which the offender successfully completed or is successfully completing probation; or 4) felony child pornography convictions (Pen. Code §311.1, 311.2(b), (c) or (d), 311.3, 311.4, 311.10, or 311.11) if the victim was 16+ years of age or older and that fact is documented in an official court document which you must submit to DOJ.
- ❖ Where to register: At municipal police, with Sheriff (if living in unincorporated area), and/or with University/Campus police (if attending community college or University)
- ❖ When to register: All must register within 5 working days of coming into jurisdiction; updates also within 5 working days. §290(b), 290.013. Those working in the state for 14 days or for more than 30 days in a calendar year must register. §290.002. Those who “regularly reside” at a temporary or permanent residence must register “regardless of the number of days or nights spent here.” Cal. Penal Code §290.010. Transients must reregister every 30 days. Cal. Penal Code §290.011. ACSOL states

that Intrastate travel must be reported if the RP is away from primary residence more than 5 days. There is no statewide law requiring 21 day advance notice for International travel.

- ❖ Frequency/Length of registration: Before 2021, Lifetime. SVPs update every 90 days; all others update annually. Cal. Penal Code §290.012. Effective 1/1/2021, California has adopted a 3-Tier registration system with MINIMUM registration periods of 10 years, 20 years, and life (or, if conviction in juvenile court, a 5 or 10 year registration period). Removal after minimum period is NOT automatic; registration may be terminated upon petition to the superior court in the county of registration at the expiration of the minimum period. (Thus, law implies that lower Tiers can be denied relief and stay on longer than the minimum period and up to life) Allows the Department of Justice to place a person in a Tier-to-be-determined category for a maximum period of 24 months if his or her appropriate Tier designation cannot be immediately ascertained. See SB 384 (2017).
- ❖ Out-of-State Convictions: Shall be classified by comparing offense to similar offense in state law; if registration requirement is based solely on the requirement of registration in another jurisdiction, and there is no equivalent California registrable offense, the person shall be subject to registration as a Tier II, except that the person is subject to registration as a Tier III offender if the person's risk level on the static risk assessment instrument (SARATSO) is well above average risk at the time of release on the index sex offense into the community, if convicted of multiple offenses, or had ever been civilly committed or classified as an SVP. The FAQ on SB 384 adds, "If a Registrant has a non-CA conviction for which they are no longer required to register in the state of conviction, they may still be required to register in CA. Pursuant to Penal Code §290(d)(4), if the CADOJ determines that the individual's non-CA conviction is equivalent to a registrable offense listed in §290(c), they are required to meet the mandatory minimum registration requirements for the applicable tier for that offense before petitioning for termination from the requirement to register..." Recidivists or those who were committed to a state mental hospital or mental health facility in a proceeding substantially similar to civil commitment as a SVP by CA standards.
- ❖ Registry fees: None (Cal. Penal Code §290.012 prohibits collecting registry fees)
- ❖ Community Notification: No notification outside the online registry; Depending on the offense of conviction, California either (1) displays different amounts of information about an offender or (2) does not display the offender on the public registry website.
- ❖ Residence Restrictions:
 - Certain parolees classified "high risk CDC-R caseload shall not be placed or reside, during parole, within 1/2 mile of any school including any or all of kindergarten and grades 1 through 8, inclusive." Cal. Penal Code §3003.5(g)
 - The statute prohibiting RPs from living within 2,000 ft. of schools and parks was declared unconstitutional as applied to certain parolees by *In re Taylor*, 60 Cal. 4th 1019 (2015) and is no longer being enforced by the state. However, local governments may still have such ordinances on the books and may try to enforce them.
 - RPs are not banned from nursing homes BUT they must disclose their registry status when applying to a Community Care Center (nursing homes, foster homes, homes for disabled, etc.) HSC §1522.01. Additionally, an RP cannot live in a community care facility that is within one mile of a school. (HSC § 1564); must show proof of registration in nursing home application (HSC § 1312)
- ❖ Anti-Clustering: Cannot live with another Registrant while on parole unless related by blood, marriage, or adoption. Cal. Penal Code §3003.5(a).
- ❖ Employment Restrictions:
 - Under Cal. Penal Code §290.4, employers are prohibited from using registry information to deny employment except "to protect a person at risk."
 - Under Cal. Penal Code §290.95, Registrants whose conviction involved a minor under 16 cannot be an "employer, employee, or independent contractor, or act as a volunteer with any person, group, or organization in a capacity in which the Registrant would be working directly and in an

unaccompanied setting with minor children on more than an incidental and occasional basis or have supervision or disciplinary power over minor children. This subdivision shall not apply to a business owner or an independent contractor who does not work directly in an unaccompanied setting with minors.” All other Registrants can work with minors under these circumstances BUT must give notice of registration status to employer.

- Those with victims age 17+ can work with minors but must give notice of registry status, and cannot work with children in occupations that involve having to be in physical contact with children “on more than an occasional basis.” (Ca. Penal Code, §290.95)
- ❖ Presence Restrictions: Registrants may not enter schools without permission. Cal. Penal Code §626.81. Parolees with convictions involving minors under 14 may not enter parks without permission. Cal. Penal Code §3053.8. May not enter daycare or place for dependent adult if conviction involved dependent adult. Cal. Penal Code §653c. Cannot loiter near schools/elder care facilities. Ca. Penal Code §653b, 653c. (Note: State courts have overturned certain local presence restrictions; some municipal laws may be on the books but cannot be legally enforced.)
- ❖ Halloween Restrictions: No statewide but noted for having some local ordinances and/or compliance check operations specific to Halloween.
- ❖ Civil Commitment: Yes (See CA WEL and INST §6600 to §6609.3)
- ❖ Travel regulations: Visitors may be required to register at Sheriff’s Office if visit is 5 days or longer; Police may verify temporary address; May be placed on state registry during visit and not removed. (ACSOL states there is a procedure to remove visitors from the registry once they leave.) May be subject to local restrictions.
- ❖ Parental Rights: (Cal. Fam. Code §3030; §3030.5; Cal. Welf. and Inst. Code §355.1): Registered Persons with offenses involving minors cannot be awarded parental rights; court can override this rule but must prove a written statement listing the reasons for the exception. It is assumed allowing a Registered Person with a minor victim around your children is “prima facie evidence” the child is at risk of abuse or neglect. Parents of children conceived by rape have no parental rights but can be compelled to pay child support.
- ❖ Voting Rights: Voting rights restored automatically after release from prison
- ❖ ID Card Law: None
- ❖ Chemical Castration: Cal. Penal Code §645 gives courts the discretion to make chemical castration a condition for parole if the Registrant is convicted of certain offenses involving minors; this condition becomes a mandatory condition of parole if this is the second or more conviction for certain sex offenses involving minors.
- ❖ Relief from SO Legal Restrictions (See Cal. Penal Code §290.5)
 - Starting 7/1/21, those classified Tier 1 (after 10 year minimum) or Tier II (after 20 year minimum) may file a petition in the superior court in the county in which the person is registered for termination from the registry on or after their next birthday. Registrants must initiate the petition process by completing the petition forms, requesting proof of current registration from their individual registering law enforcement agencies, filing their petitions, and serving copies of their filed petitions on the required parties.
 - In determining whether to order continued registration, the court shall consider: the nature and facts of the registrable offense; the age and number of victims; whether any victim was a stranger at the time of the offense (known to the offender for less than 24 hours); criminal and relevant noncriminal behavior before and after conviction for the registrable offense; the time period during which the person has not reoffended; successful completion, if any, of a SOMB-certified SO treatment program; and the person’s current risk of sexual or violent re-offense, including the person’s risk levels on SARATSO static, dynamic, and violence risk assessment instruments, if available. Any judicial determination made pursuant to this section may be heard and determined upon declarations, affidavits, police reports, or any other evidence submitted by the parties which is reliable, material, and relevant.

- A Tier II may petition the superior court for termination from the registry after 10 years from release from custody on the registrable offense if all of the following apply: (A) the registrable offense involved no more than one victim 14 to 17 years of age, inclusive; (B) the offender was under 21 years of age at the time of the offense; (C) the registrable offense is not specified in subdivision (c) of Section 667.5, except subdivision (a) of Section 288; and (D) the registrable offense is not specified in Section 236.1.
- Other Tier IIs and those classified Tier III “based solely on the person’s risk level” can petition the court for removal after 20 years.
- If petitions are rejected, Tier Is and Tier IIs can reapply after at least 1 year; those classified Tier III based on risk alone can reapply after a 3 year minimum.
- Tier IIIs have no relief option under the 2021 law. Tier IIIs were never eligible for a “Certificate of Rehabilitation,” and while Governor’s pardons are possible in theory, ACSOL has noted no RP has ever received a pardon in the state.

COLORADO (CO)

Comment: Colorado is a battleground state. In *Millard v. Rankin*, 265 F. Supp. 3d 1211 (D. Colo. 2017), the US District Court determined the state’s registry as currently applied is punishment and violated the 8th Amendment, but that ruling was overturned in Sept. 2020. Court-mandated Treatment may employ the use of polygraphs and PPGs. Per Governor’s Executive Order D-2020-029, photograph/fingerprint collections were suspended, and the option for non-contact registration allowed during the COVID-19 pandemic.

- ❖ Date Registry Established: For child offenders, 7/1/1991; for all SOs, 10/1/1998
- ❖ Registry Retroactive? No
- ❖ Qualifying event: Release (for 1991 registry); Conviction (for those included in 1998 law)
- ❖ Online since: July 1, 2001
- ❖ Statutes: C.R.S. §16-13-901 through §16-13-906; C.R.S. §16-22-101 through §16-22-115; C.R.S. §18-3-412.5 through §18-3-412.6; 8 C.R.R. §1507-24
- ❖ Substantially AWA compliant: Yes
- ❖ Lists all RPs on Internet Website? No. Colorado does not list juveniles or misdemeanor offenses. See CRS §16-22-110 to 111
- ❖ Where to register: Local Police (or County Sheriff if in unincorporated area)
- ❖ When to register: Initial registration and updates within 5 business days. “Residence” is defined as 14 consecutive days or 30 days/yr. in another CO jurisdiction; temporary residents must register within 5 business days of arrival. Transient Registrants subject to annual registration must report every 3 mo. Transient Registrants subject to quarterly registration must report monthly. CRS §16-22-105 through §16-22-108. Requires 21 days advance notice for International travel (not codified into state law).
- ❖ Frequency/Length of registration: Lifetime for all, with frequency broken into 2 tiers. Quarterly for SVPs and those convicted out-of-state and required to register quarterly in state of convictions. All others register annually. CRS §16-22-108
- ❖ Out-of-state convictions: Registration required for any offense registrable in conviction jurisdiction OR would be a registrable offense in CO; registration length follows CO law, but you may petition the court for an order that discontinues the requirement for registration in this state for offense classifications that such person would not be required to register for if convicted in Colorado. CRS §16-22-103(3) As noted above, all RPs register for life, and if required to register quarterly in conviction jurisdiction, you will register quarterly in CO.
- ❖ Community Notification: Under CRS §16-13-903, community notification is warranted for those with the SVP designation. CBI notes that “Community notification occurs in one of two ways:
 - Passive: The public is able to access a list of Registrants on a public website.

- Active: When law enforcement provides information to citizens about a sexually violent predator via a public meeting or electronic notification process.
- ❖ Registry fees: Municipalities can charge up to \$75 initial/\$25 renewal (CRS §16-22-108 (7)). Fees can be waived if indigent; failure to pay fees can be addressed by “civil collection process or any other lawful means” but CO agents must process registration even if RP refuses to pay.
- ❖ Residence Restrictions: No statewide restrictions but municipal ordinances exist, and some restrictions may be applied to those On Paper.
- ❖ Anti-Clustering: No statewide law but municipal ordinances may exist
- ❖ Employment Restrictions: In addition to employment that bans those with criminal records in general, the following licenses/jobs are specifically restricted/prohibited for RPs:
 - License or employment for any family child care home, foster care home, child care center, residential child care facility, secure residential treatment center, or child placement. CRS §16-22-102(9);
 - Community Association Manager. CRS §12-61-1003(3)(d).;
 - Public and private correctional facilities. CRS §17-1-109.5(1), §17-1-202(1)(a), §17-1-204;
 - Driving certain taxicabs, a charter bus, luxury limousine, off-road scenic charter, or children’s activity bus. CRS §40-10.1-110, 4 CCR §723-6-6105;
 - Transportation Network Company Driver (aka Rideshare driver, like Uber or Lyft). CRS §40-10.1-605(3);
 - License/employment as a teacher, substitute teacher, special service provider, principal, administrator, adjunct instructor, school speech-language pathology assistant, JROTC instructor, career and technical educator, literacy instructor, and other school-related professions. CRS §22-60.5-103;
 - License for an insurance producer. CRS §10-2-801(1);
 - An entity that contracts with the Department of Human Services to operate a private juvenile facility. CRS §19-2-410(4)
 - Massage Therapist and Massage Parlors, if convicted of or pled guilty to a charge of unlawful sexual behavior as defined in CRS §16-22-102, or any prostitution-related offense.
 - Private Investigator License. CRS §24-5-101;
 - Department of Human Services jobs working directly with vulnerable persons. CRS §27-90-111(9)(b);
 - See the full list of employment/licenses that are impacted as of 2015 at: <http://www.coloradodefenders.us/wp-content/uploads/2015/01/consequences-of-conviction.pdf>
- ❖ Presence Restrictions: None
- ❖ Halloween/Holiday Restrictions: No statewide but noted for having some local ordinances and/or compliance check operations specific to Halloween.
- ❖ Civil Commitment: Yes. See CRS §18-1.3-908
- ❖ Travel regulations: Visitors are required to register if staying 14+ consecutive business days or 30 total days in a year; may pay registration fees; and may be placed on state registry website. May be subject to local residence restrictions. (Some local police may try to claim otherwise.)
- ❖ Parental Rights: A sex offense conviction can be used as the basis for terminating parental rights, and the Registered Person has the burden of proof for showing the Registered Person is not a danger to the child. The court can order a Registered Person to take a psychological evaluation at the Registered Person’s expense. The parent of a child conceived through rape can petition the court to terminate the rights of the offender, but termination of rights does not terminate child support obligations. CRS §14-10-129; §19-5-105.5; §19-5-105.7
- ❖ Voting Rights: Voting rights restored automatically after release from prison
- ❖ ID Card Law: None
- ❖ Castration: None
- ❖ Relief from SO Legal Restrictions:

- May petition court for relief after 20/10/5 years/immediately from date of discharge by DOC, depending on the offense, or upon successful completion of deferred adjudication. CRS §16-22-113(1)(a)-(d). Relief not available for serious violent offenses/SVPs. CRS §16-22-113(3).
- Sex offenses not eligible for sealing under CRS §24-72-702. Collateral relief order not available. See CRS §18-1.3-107. Pardon may relieve registration requirement but no authority directly on point. See CRS §16-17-103 ("A pardon issued by the governor shall waive all collateral consequences associated with each conviction").
- Juvenile offenses: May petition for relief after discharge of sentence/disposition, unless court orders continuing registration. CRS §16-22-113(1)(e). Relief not available for serious violent offenses/SVPs. § 16-22-113 (3). If under 18 at time of commission of first offense of unlawful sexual behavior/indecent exposure/sexual exploitation of a child (the latter limited to posting or possessing private images by a juvenile), may immediately move to be exempted from registration requirements. CRS §16-22-103(5).
- 20/10/5 year/immediate relief/deferred adjudication: No prior/subsequent sex offense conviction/adjudication. CRS §16-22-113(1), (3), §16-22-103(4).
- Juvenile relief under CRS §16-22-113(1)(e): must meet above requirements and also may not have a pending sex offense prosecution.
- Disability: Registrants with a qualifying physical or intellectual disability may petition for termination at any time. CRS §16-22-113(2.5). The court may consider any relevant information presented by the petitioner or district attorney. CRS §16-22-113(2.5)(f). The court must find that "the petitioner suffers from a severe physical or intellectual disability to the extent that the petitioner is permanently incapacitated, does not present an unreasonable risk to public safety, and is not likely to commit a subsequent offense of or involving unlawful sexual behavior." CRS §16-22-113(2.5).
- 20/10/5 year relief/deferred adjudication/juvenile offenses under CRS §16-22-113(1)(e): the court must find "the petitioner is not likely to commit a subsequent offense of or involving unlawful sexual behavior." CRS §16-22-113(1)(e), (2)(III). In addition, a person seeking immediate relief for a sex trafficking offense, must also show "by a preponderance of the evidence that at the time he or she committed the offense of human trafficking for sexual servitude, he or she had been trafficked by another person...for the purpose of committing the offense." CRS §16-22-113(1)(a.5).
- Under 18- Relief pursuant to CRS §16-22-103(5): Evaluator must recommend exemption based on best interest of person/community. CRS §16-22-103(5)(a)(IV). Court must determine by totality of circumstances that registration would be unfairly punitive and that exempting the person would not pose a significant risk to the community. CRS §16-22-103(5). No prior unlawful sexual behavior charges. CRS §16-22-103(5)

CONNECTICUT (CT)

Comment: The same day the landmark case of *Smith v. Doe* was decided, SCOTUS issued a ruling on *Connecticut Department of Public Safety v. Doe*, 538 U.S. 1 (2003); SCOTUS ruled unanimously that a Registrant need not have a hearing to be placed on the registry. "Mere injury to reputation, even if defamatory, does not constitute the deprivation of a liberty interest."

- ❖ Date Registry Established: 1/1/1998
- ❖ Registry Retroactive? To 10/1/1988 for violent offenses; not retroactive otherwise
- ❖ Qualifying event: Release date
- ❖ Online since: 1/1/1999
- ❖ Statutes: Conn. Gen. Stat. §54-250 through §54-261
- ❖ Substantially AWA Compliant: No

- ❖ Lists all RPs on Internet website? Yes
- ❖ Where to register: State Police (Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection)
- ❖ When to register: Registration for all is required “without undue delay,” but probably 3 days. Visitors who reside “on a recurring basis for less than five days” shall “notify” law enforcement of “temporary residence.” CGS §54-253. Court Support Services Division (CSSD) policy defines a “residence” as a place where a person is living or staying, including a temporary residence or lodging, home, or place where he or she habitually lives, such as a homeless, emergency, or other shelter; or recreational or other vehicle. SMART notes no statewide provision for International travel notice but adds “Interpol is notified about offenders relocating to other countries.”
- ❖ Frequency/Length of registration: Lifetime (if convicted of a “sexually violent offense”) or Ten years CGS §54-251, §54-252. Confirmation of address required quarterly by returning form mailed by registry office. CGS §54-257.
- ❖ Out of state convictions: Registration required if offense requires registration in conviction jurisdiction or is comparable to CT registration offenses. Registration length determined by jurisdiction of conviction for all RPs who moved to the state from 10/1/1998. CGS §54-253
- ❖ Community Notification: Under CGS §54-255, public registry information can be restricted if RP was under age 18 at time of offense. Otherwise, information sent to superintendent of schools and chief executive officer of community of residence.
- ❖ Registry fees: None
- ❖ Residence Restrictions: None statewide, but if on paper, probation officers must investigate and pre-approve residence and proposed relocation
- ❖ Anti-Clustering: None
- ❖ Employment Restrictions: None
- ❖ Presence Restrictions: None
- ❖ Halloween/Holiday Restrictions: None
- ❖ Civil Commitment: No
- ❖ Travel regulations: Must register if stay is 5+ days (May have to provide contact information if less than 5 days); May be placed on state registry website and not removed. Visitors who reside “on a recurring basis for less than five days” shall “notify” law enforcement of “temporary residence” (but not required to fully register) CGS §54-253.
- ❖ Parental Rights: The court can move to terminate the rights of a Registered Person if the child was conceived by rape. CGS §17a-111b
- ❖ Voting Rights: Voting rights restored automatically after release from prison
- ❖ ID Card Laws: None
- ❖ Castration Laws: None
- ❖ Relief from SO Legal Restrictions:
 - Full pardon "erases" conviction and person "deemed to have never been arrested," though no authority directly on point. CGS §54-142a(e).
 - No other provision for early termination.
 - No registration for juvenile adjudications.

DELAWARE (DE)

Comment: While state law does not allow municipality to increase restrictions passed by the state, some municipalities still have increased restrictions on the books. Delaware State Police continued requiring registration during the COVID-19 pandemic.

- ❖ Date Registry Established: 6/27/1994
- ❖ Registry Retroactive? No
- ❖ Qualifying event: Conviction

- ❖ Online since: 11/1/1998
- ❖ Statutes: 11 Del. C. §1112; 11 Del. C. §4120 through §4122; 11 Del. C. §4336
- ❖ Substantially AWA Compliant? Yes
- ❖ Lists all RPs on Internet website? No; Tier Is are not listed publicly.
- ❖ Where to register: State Bureau of Identification (SBI) in Dover, or at SBI-North at State Police Troop 2 in Glasgow. RPs on probation may request that their PO update their registry information.
- ❖ When to register: Initial registration and updates within 3 business days. “Residence” established by 7 days employed or as student, or for an aggregate of 30 days within a 12-month period, or vacations at a location for greater than 14 total days in a 1-year period. 11 Del. C. §4120. SOR interprets “day” as beginning when you spend a night. 21-day advance notice of International travel required (not codified into state law).
- ❖ Frequency/Length of registration: 11 Del. C. §4120, §4121(k).
 - Tier I – Annually for 15 Years
 - Tier II – Biannually for 25 Years
 - Tier III – Quarterly for Lifetime
 - Homeless Registrants: Tier I reports quarterly; Tier II reports monthly; Tier III reports weekly
 - Registration period runs from release from custody (if level V custody) or effective date of sentence (level IV custody or below). Id.
- ❖ Out-of-state convictions: Registration required if conviction comparable to registrable offenses in DE. According to state registry FAQ, “All out of state offenders will be assigned a tier by the superior court after a motion is made by the AG’s office requesting a tier.”
- ❖ Community Notification: Tier 1s are not listed on the public registry; information is limited to law enforcement agencies. For Tier II/III, schools and daycare centers are notified when an offender registers as residing, being employed, or studying in the area. Additionally, for Tier III, immediate neighbors are notified.
- ❖ Registry fees: \$30 fee due by 1/31 annually (11 Del. C. §4120(g))
- ❖ Residence Restrictions:
 - Statewide: May not reside within 500 ft. of school property. 11 Del. C. §1112.
 - “Reside” means to dwell permanently or continuously or to occupy a dwelling or home as one’s permanent or temporary place of abode.
 - “School” means any preschool, kindergarten, elementary school, secondary school, vocational technical school or any other institution which has as its primary purpose the education or instruction of children under 16 years of age.
 - Under 22 Del. C §117, municipalities cannot pass or enforce any restrictions beyond the state guidelines. The following municipalities had statutes on the books exceeding this law: Bridgeville, Dover, Felton, Harrington, Houston, Greenwood, Milton, Smyrna. Such laws may still be on the books but cannot be enforced.
- ❖ Anti-Clustering: None
- ❖ Employment Restrictions:
 - Dover: Tier II/III cannot work within 500 feet of a day care center unless Registrant was working within zone prior to 4/9/2012, or if RP was a juvenile at conviction. Under 22 Del. C §117, municipalities cannot pass or enforce any restrictions beyond the state guidelines; thus, this ordinance may be unenforceable.
- ❖ Presence Restrictions:
 - Statewide: May not loiter within 500 ft. of school property. 11 Del. C §1112.
 - Under 22 Del. C §117, municipalities cannot pass or enforce any restrictions beyond the state guidelines. The following municipalities had (or may still have) local ordinances that exceed state law and thus cannot be enforced: Greenwood, Smyrna.
 - “Loiter” means:

- a. Standing, sitting idly, whether or not the person is in a vehicle, or remaining in or around school property, while not having reason or relationship involving custody of or responsibility for a pupil or any other specific or legitimate reason for being there; or
- b. Standing, sitting idly, whether or not the person is in a vehicle, or remaining in or around school property, for the purpose of engaging or soliciting another person to engage in sexual intercourse, sexual penetration, sexual contact, or sexual harassment, sexual extortion, or indecent exposure.
- ❖ Halloween/Holiday Restrictions: None
- ❖ Civil Commitment: No
- ❖ Travel regulations: Register if in state 3 days or longer, or visiting state 14+ days out of the year. SOR interprets “day” as beginning when you spend a night. Can be removed from registry after departing.
- ❖ Parental Rights: All Registered Persons are assumed dangerous and cannot have custody, unsupervised visits, or reside with a child. This restriction can be waived by the court if there are no subsequent convictions for sex/violent crimes, completed a treatment program, and determined to be in the child’s best interests. This exception does not apply if there is a court order prohibiting these exemptions, the minor is the victim, or was a child conceived by rape. 13 Del. C. §722A, §724A, §725A, §726A, §728, §728A
- ❖ Voting Rights: Permanently disenfranchised if convicted for felony sex offense unless pardoned
- ❖ ID Card Laws: As noted by the DE DMV, ‘By signing the driver license or identification card application form, applicants acknowledge that the Division of Motor Vehicles has notified them that registration in compliance with 11 Del. C. §4120, is mandatory for any person who has been convicted in any state of any offense which if committed or attempted in this State, would have been punishable as one or more of the offenses referenced in 11 Del. C. §4120(a), and that such registration must occur within seven days of coming into any country, city or town in which he/she temporarily resides or is domiciled for that length of time. This form will be permanently retained. There is a \$5.00 fee to add the “Y” restriction.’ (See 21 Del. C. §2718(e, f))
- ❖ Castration Laws: None
- ❖ Relief from SO Legal Restrictions:
 - Tier II/III misdemeanor offenders where victim was not under 13 (if offender was 18 or older at time of commission) may petition the superior court for relief immediately. 11 Del. C. § 4121(d)(6).
 - Tier I offenders may petition the court for relief 10 years from last day of Level IV/V sentence, or from the date of sentencing if no IV/V sentence imposed. 11 Del. C. §4121(e)(2)(c). Tier II/III offenders may petition for re-designation and eventually reach a Tier I designation, though certain waiting periods and eligibility criteria apply. See 11 Del. C. §4121(e)(2).
 - Unconditional pardon relieves registration obligations. *Heath v. State*, 983 A.2d 77 (Del. 2009). Sex offenses not eligible for misdemeanor first offender expungement. 11 Del. C. §4373(c)(1).
 - Juveniles convicted of less serious offenses may petition for relief at earlier of 2 years after adjudication/completion of treatment. 11 Del. C. §4123(d). Juveniles may be exempted from registration for less serious offenses at sentencing, 11 Del. C. §4123(c), or seek relief from registration or assignment to a lower Tier, at the conclusion of treatment or 2 years after adjudication. 11 Del. C. §4123(d).
 - Juveniles (2 year relief and initial exemption): Court must determine "by a preponderance of the evidence that such person is not likely to pose a threat to public safety." 11 Del. C. §4123(c)(2), (d).
 - Tier I offenders: Must be free of any non-vehicle conviction for 10 years. 11 Del. C. § 4121(e)(2)(c). Must establish "by a preponderance of the evidence, that the public safety no longer requires preservation of the original designation." 11 Del. C. §4121(e)(2)(d). Must complete treatment program. 11 Del. C. §4121(e)(2)(c).

Tier II/III offenders: Court must determine "by a preponderance of the evidence that such person is not likely to pose a threat to public safety if released from the obligations [imposed by registration]." 11 Del. C. §4121(d)(6)(c) No subsequent sex offense/violent felony convictions. 11 Del. C. §4121(d)(6)(b).

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA (DC)

Comment: Interestingly, the National Capital is not Substantially AWA compliant.

- ❖ Date Registry Established: 6/1/2000
- ❖ Registry Retroactive? No
- ❖ Qualifying event: Conviction/Not Guilty-Insanity
- ❖ Online since: 3/1/2001
- ❖ Statutes: D.C. Code §§22-4001 through 22-4017; C.D.C.R. §§6-A400 through 6-A499.
- ❖ Substantially AWA Compliant? No
- ❖ Lists all RPs on Internet website? Yes
- ❖ Where to register: Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency
- ❖ When to register: Initial registration is required within 3 business days for those released from incarceration, or "who enter the District of Columbia from another jurisdiction to live, work, or attend school." Updates to registry information 3 days. DC Code §6-A406.2, §6-A412. SMART notes that DC does not require 21-day advance notice of international travel or report intent to relocate to another country.
- ❖ Frequency/Length of registration:
 - Time begins running from placement on probation or parole, or completion of community supervision if later, depending on offense/recidivist status/sexual psychopath status. DC Code §22-4002(a), (b).
 - DC classifies Registrants into 3 classes based on offense type:
 - Class A: Quarterly for Life (those convicted of high-level crimes i.e., victim <12, a hands-on offense, or rape; are recidivists; or labeled Sexual Psychopath)
 - Class B: Annually for 10 years (all sex crimes not listed as Class A or Class C)
 - Class C: Annually for 10 years, not listed online (only those convicted of certain non-rape offenses against a victim age 18+)
- ❖ Out-of-state convictions: Registration required if conviction is substantially similar to registrable offense in DC; DC Code §22-4002 suggests that it places out-of-state convictions into their tiers using the criteria below and counts time served on out-of-state registry towards the 10 year requirement.
- ❖ Community Notification: Under, DC Code §22-4011, the Metropolitan Police Department has the authority to utilize community meetings, flyers, telephone calls, door-to-door contacts, electronic notification, direct mailings, and media releases. In practice, residents can find out about Registrants through attending the regular PSA, CAC, and ANC meetings, stop by any DC Police District and check the open registry, or online. Only Class A and B Registrants are listed online.
- ❖ Registry fees: None
- ❖ Residence Restrictions: None
- ❖ Anti-Clustering: None
- ❖ Employment Restrictions: None
- ❖ Presence Restrictions: None
- ❖ Halloween/Holiday Restrictions: None
- ❖ Civil Commitment: No
- ❖ Travel regulations: No provision exists for visits to DC.
- ❖ ID Cards: None

- ❖ Parental Rights: Registered Persons whose children were conceived by rape have no parental rights but can be compelled to pay child support. DC Code §16-914
- ❖ Voting Rights: No disenfranchisement for people with criminal convictions
- ❖ Castration: None
- ❖ Relief from SO Legal Restrictions:
 - A person required to register in D.C. for an offense from another jurisdiction can petition the superior court for review of that determination. DC Code §22-4004 (at the time a person is informed about a determination, they must provide notice of intent to seek a review and do so within 30 days; otherwise must seek review within 3 years "but only for good cause shown and to prevent manifest injustice").
 - A person is deemed not to have committed a registrable offense if: the conviction is reversed or vacated, or the person is pardoned on the ground of innocence. DC Code §22-4001(3).
 - No registration for juvenile adjudications.

FLORIDA (FL)

Comment: FloriDUH has the reputation as being the worst state for Registered Persons in America (though a strong case could be made for Alabama being #1). FloriDUH allows municipalities to create regulations far exceeding the state registry guidelines; over 160 municipalities have restrictions exceeding state law. Local residency & presence restriction ordinances of 2500 feet or more are common, particularly in Miami-Dade and Broward Counties, where Registrants have been forced to congregate in the few areas not covered by the restrictions such as overpasses and industrial parks. Some counties have placed red signs in Registrants' yards. FloriDUH keeps the names of out-of-state, out-of-country, deported, incarcerated, and deceased Registrants on their website. For now, FL law does not have regulations on social media usage unless On Paper. "Miya's Law", effective 7/1/2022, requires background checks for apartment-complex employees.

- ❖ Date Registry Established: Florida had a rudimentary registry as far back as the 1950s but the modern version of their registry was established 10/1/1993 for violent offenders and 10/1/1997 for all SOs
- ❖ Registry Retroactive? No
- ❖ Qualifying event: Commission of the offense
- ❖ Online since: 10/1/1997
- ❖ Statutes: Fla. Stat. §775.21, §775.215; Fla. Stat. §943.043 through 943.0435; Fla. Stat. §944.606 through §944.607; Fla. Stat. §947.1405, §985.481
- ❖ Substantially AWA Compliant? Yes
- ❖ Lists all RPs on Internet website? Yes
- ❖ Where to register: County Sheriff
- ❖ When to register:
 - "Residence" means either (1) a place where one spends 3 or more consecutive days, (2) a place where one spends 3 or more aggregate days in a calendar year, or (3) a county in which one is present for 3 or more aggregate days in a calendar year.
 - Registrants must appear to register with law enforcement within 48 hours of establishing a residence, and must appear to provide any updates within 48 hours.
 - Transient Registrants update every 30 days. Registrants must also appear to register with the driver's license office of the FL DHSMV within 48 hours of registration to obtain a driver's license or ID card labeled either "SEXUAL PREDATOR" or "943.0435, F.S."
 - Those adjudicated delinquent by another state on or after July 1, 2007 for a qualifying sexual offense in this state or a similar offense in another jurisdiction when he or she was 14 years of age or older at the time of the offense (FS §943.0435(1)(a)1.d)

- Must register intended travel 48 hours in advance for interstate travel (if 3 days as defined by “residence”) or 21 days in advance for International travel (5+ days). Unexpected travel (within the previously mentioned time limits) must be registered ASAP. See FS §943.0435(4)(e)(7) and FS §775.21 (6)(i)
- ❖ Frequency/Length of registration:
 - Everyone registers for life. “Predators,” some classified as offenders, and all juvenile offenders must register quarterly. Other Offenders biannually.
- ❖ Out-of-State Convictions: Registration required if offense is similar to registrable offense In FL; Registration is for life, and FL’s registry website states that “Removal from another state’s registration requirement does not guarantee removal from the requirement to register in Florida.” (NOTE: FS §775.21 adds the phrase “is not limited to”, implying registration officers have the discretion to add an RP onto FL’s registry even offense is not similar to FL law.)
- ❖ Community Notification: “Within 48 hours after receiving notification of the presence of a sexual predator, the sheriff of the county or the chief of police of the municipality where the sexual predator temporarily or permanently resides shall notify each licensed child care facility, elementary school, middle school, and high school within a 1-mile radius of the temporary or permanent residence of the sexual predator of the presence of the sexual predator.” FS §775.21 All Registrants are listed online; Residents can sign up for email “FL Offender Alert System.”
- ❖ Registry fees: None
- ❖ Residence Restrictions: FS §775.215
 - Florida conviction for offenses that occur on or after October 1, 2004, and for out-of-state offense for offense occurred on or after May 26, 2010: A person who has been convicted of a violation of FS §794.011, §800.04, §827.071, §847.0135(5), or §847.0145, regardless of whether adjudication has been withheld, in which the victim of the offense was less than 16 years of age, may not reside within 1,000 feet of any school, child care facility, park, or playground.
 - Individual cities and counties may have additional requirements. At least in regards to the state law, restriction does not apply if residence was established before prohibited area established.
 - While there is no state law regarding hurricane shelters, many counties banned Registrants from staying in hurricane shelters or sent Registrants to separate shelters including jails.
- ❖ Anti-Clustering: No statewide law but local ordinances may exist
- ❖ Employment Restrictions: Nothing explicitly stated by state law, but presence restrictions applying to you would likely include employment, plus the usual restrictions on working around minors. An attorney website notes that “In cases where the victim was a minor, sex offenders cannot volunteer or work at any business, school, day care, park, playground, or other place where children regularly are present.”
- ❖ Presence Restrictions:
 - Registrants with conviction involving a minor cannot be within 300 feet “of place where children are congregating,” and face restrictions on ability to be present in schools and parks with exceptions. FS §856.022
 - For those whose offense was committed on or after May 26, 2010: It is unlawful for a Registrant to knowingly approach, contact, or communicate with a child under 18 years of age in any public park building or on real property comprising any public park or playground with the intent to engage in conduct of a sexual nature or to make a communication of any type with any content of a sexual nature.
 - RPs on supervision cannot visit schools, child care facilities, parks, and playgrounds except with approval, and is there for religious reasons or if the parent of a child using the area. FS §948.30
- ❖ Halloween/Holiday Restriction: (Enacted 2010) FS 947.1405 and FS §948.30 both contain, among other conditions of supervision, "A prohibition on distributing candy or other items to children on Halloween; wearing a Santa Claus costume, or other costume to appeal to children, on or preceding Christmas; wearing an Easter Bunny costume, or other costume to appeal to children, on or preceding

Easter; entertaining at children's parties; or wearing a clown costume; without prior approval from the court."

- ❖ Civil Commitment: Yes (Jimmy Ryce Civil Commitment Act (FS §394.910-§394.932))
- ❖ Travel regulations: Florida considers a visit of 3 total days in a year "establishing a residence" thus requiring registration (see "residence" defined above); will be placed on state registry and not removed even after death; police may verify address; and subject to state and local residency restrictions.
- ❖ Parental Rights: Parental rights can be terminated under the following conditions: children conceived through rape, incarceration of certain sex crimes, sexual abuse of a child, or classification as a "sexual predator," and there is no obligation of child welfare services to engage in any activity related to family reunification. (FS §39.806). There is a rebuttable presumption that living in a household with an RP with an offense against a minor is a detriment to the child's safety for purposes of time-sharing. (FS §61.13(2)(c)(2))
- ❖ Voting Rights: Florida passed a law in Nov. 2018 that restored voting rights for all once they have completed the terms of their sentence, including probation and parole, EXCEPT murder & felony SOs. In 2022, many ineligible voters were arrested but most charges were dismissed because government officials mislead them into voting.
- ❖ ID Card Laws: Florida Registrants must update their state ID/DLs within 48 hours after initial registration or change of address (FS §775.21(6)(f) to (g)(1); FS §943.0435). If you are classified as a "Sexual Predator," your card will have "Sexual Predator" spelled out on the front while those designated "sexual offender" have "943.0435, F.S." listed in this area. (FS §322.141)
- ❖ Castration Laws: FS §794.0235 gives courts the discretion to make chemical castration a condition for parole if the Registrant is convicted of sexual battery; this condition becomes a mandatory condition of parole if this is the second or more conviction for sexual battery.
- ❖ Relief from SO Legal Restrictions:
 - May petition the circuit court for relief 25 years after release for less serious offenses. FS §943.0435(11)(a).
 - Full pardon relieves all registration obligations. FS §943.0435(11).
 - Certain youthful offenders (not more than 4 years older than victim who was 13 or older but less than 18) may petition for relief immediately. FS §943.04354
 - 25 year relief: Must demonstrate that relief complies with certain federal standards. Court must be "satisfied that the offender is not a current or potential threat to public safety." FS §943.0435(11)(a)(3). No subsequent arrest for a felony or misdemeanor. FS §943.0435(11)(a)(1)
 - Youthful offenders: Termination must not conflict with federal law. FS §943.04354(2).

GEORGIA (GA)

Comment: It is a misdemeanor to intentionally photograph a minor in Georgia without parental consent. §42-1-18. Also, the amount of restrictions you will endure depends on date of conviction.

- ❖ Date Registry Established: 7/1/1996
- ❖ Registry Retroactive? No
- ❖ Qualifying event: Conviction (or incarcerated when law passed)
- ❖ Online since: 1998
- ❖ Statutes: O.C.G.A. §42-1-12 through §42-1-19; Ga. Comp. R. and Regs. R. 140-2-18.
- ❖ Substantially AWA Compliant? No
- ❖ Lists all RPs on Internet website? Yes
- ❖ Where to register: County Sheriff
- ❖ When to register: Registration required within 72 hours of establishing a residence or entering the state. OCGA §42-1-12(f). Those in nursing homes and related places need only register any time

during the birth month. OCGA §42-1-12(f)(4.1), effective 1/1/2021. SMART notes GA doesn't require 21-days advance notice for international travel.

- ❖ Frequency/Length of registration:
 - Generally for life unless removed by order of a court or other legal means. OCGA §42-1-19
 - Sexually Dangerous Predator (Formerly SVP) updates every 6 months and required to wear EM device.
 - All others (Level I and Level II) update annually within 72 hours of birthday.
- ❖ Out-of-state convictions: OCGA § 42-1-12(e) requires registration within 72 hours “regardless of whether such sexual offender is required to register under federal law, military law, tribal law, or the laws of another state or territory.” Registration is for life, but can apply for removal from GA's registry in the Superior Court where RP resides (OCGA §42-1-19 (b)(1))
- ❖ Registry fees: As passed by HB 1059 (2005), If the offender was convicted of a “dangerous sexual offense” on or after July 1, 2006, he or she must pay the sheriff of the county of his or her residence an annual registration fee of \$250.00. OCGA 42-1-12(f)
- ❖ Residence Restrictions: Depends on your date of conviction –OCGA §42-1-15 to §42-1-18
 - Before 6/4/2003: No restrictions except as imposed while On Paper
 - 6/4/2003 to 6/30/2006: Cannot live within 1000 feet of child care facility, school, public or private park, recreation facility, playground, skating rink, neighborhood center, gymnasium, or “similar facilities providing programs or services directed towards persons under 18 years of age.”
 - 7/1/2006 to 6/30/2008: Same as above but specifically includes churches, school bus stops, and public/community swimming pools
 - 7/1/2008 and beyond: Same as above two but includes public libraries.
 - Does not apply if resided at location before establishment of prohibited area.
- ❖ Anti-Clustering: None
- ❖ Employment Restrictions: OCGA § 42-1-15 to §42-1-16
 - Any individual who committed an act between July 1, 2006, and June 30, 2008, for which such individual is required to register shall not be employed by any child care facility, school, or church or by or at any business or entity that is located within 1,000 feet of a child care facility, a school, or a church.
 - Any individual who committed an act between July 1, 2006, and June 30, 2008, for which such individual is required to register who is a sexually dangerous predator shall not be employed by any business or entity that is located within 1,000 feet of an area where minors congregate.
 - On and after July 1, 2008, no individual shall be employed by or volunteer at any child care facility, school, or church or by or at any business or entity that is located within 1,000 feet of a child care facility, a school, or a church if the commission of the act for which such individual is required to register occurred on or after July 1, 2008
 - On or after July 1, 2008, no individual who is a sexually dangerous predator shall be employed by or volunteer at any business or entity that is located within 1,000 feet of an area where minors congregate if the commission of the act for which such individual is required to register occurred on or after July 1, 2008.
 - Does not apply if employment at location existed before establishment of prohibited area.
- ❖ Presence Restrictions: Notwithstanding any ordinance or resolution adopted pursuant to OCGA § 16-6-24 or §16-11-36(d), it shall be unlawful for any individual to loiter, as prohibited by OCGA §16-11-36, at any child care facility, school, or area where minors congregate. OCGA §42-1-15
- ❖ Halloween/Holiday Restrictions: No statewide but noted for having some local ordinances and/or compliance check operations specific to Halloween.
- ❖ Civil Commitment: No
- ❖ Travel regulations: Registration apparently required only if in the state for 14 consecutive days, or for more than 30 days in calendar year. OCGA §42-1-12(e)(7). Visiting Registrants are placed on state's

website and are not removed. Per SOR office, residency & presence restrictions applying to visitors are those applying to you in your state of registry; GA doesn't apply restrictions "where minors congregate" to visitors.

- ❖ Parental Rights: Considers child conceived by rape or when the mother is below age 10 as "aggravated circumstances" in determining termination of parental rights; children born of rape are entitled to inheritance. OCGA §15-11-2, §19-7-2, §19-8-10
- ❖ Voting Rights: Restored upon completion of incarceration, probation, and parole, and all fines/fees related to the case are paid.
- ❖ ID Card Law: None
- ❖ Castration law repealed: Georgia's castration statute, once located at OCGA §16-6-4 (2002) and OCGA §42-9-44.2 (2002), was repealed in 2006.
- ❖ Relief from SO Legal Restrictions:
 - Certain less violent offenses: May petition court for relief from registration, residency and employment restrictions 10 years after completion of sentence. Such persons with level I risk assessment may petition for relief at any time. OCGA §42-1-19(a)(4), (c)(2).
 - Physically incapacitated Registrants, those in a nursing home or permanently disabled may petition for relief immediately. OCGA §42-1-19(a)(1), (c)(1).
 - Discharge following first offender deferred adjudication provides relief from registration obligations. OCGA §42-1-12(8).
 - Pardon provides relief from registration. People with sex offenses requiring registration must wait 10 years before applying, and a separate application form is required. See <https://pap.georgia.gov/pardons-restoration-rights>.
 - No registration for juvenile adjudications.
 - Pardon: "Must have lived a law-abiding life during the 10 years prior to applying." No pending charges. All fines and restitution must be paid. Considerations include results of mandatory polygraph and psychosexual evaluation. See details at: <https://pap.georgia.gov/pardons-restoration-rights>
 - Certain less violent offenses: No prior conviction for sex offense/distribution of obscene materials to minors. OCGA §42-1-19(a)(4), §17-10-6.2(c)(1)(A).
 - Certain less violent offenses: Court must find "by a preponderance of the evidence that the individual does not pose a substantial risk of perpetrating any future dangerous sexual offense." OCGA §42-1-19(f). Must complete supervised release/probation. OCGA §42-1-19(a)(4). For specific disqualifying offense characteristics, see OCGA §17-10-6.2(c)(1).
 - Non-sexual kidnapping of minor: Same "preponderance" standard as above. OCGA §42-1-19(f). May petition for relief immediately. OCGA §42-1-19(a)(3), (c)(1).
 - Incapacitated Registrants: Must have completed period of parole/probation. OCGA §42-1-19(a)(1). Same "preponderance" standard as above. OCGA §42-1-19(f).

GUAM (US TERRITORY) (GU)

Comment: Despite being part of the Northern Mariana Islands archipelago, Guam is an independent territory. It is also AWA compliant.

- ❖ Date Registry Established: 11/9/1999
- ❖ Registry Retroactive? From 1/1/1993
- ❖ Qualifying event: Conviction
- ❖ Online since: N/A
- ❖ Statutes: 9 Guam Code Ann. §89.01 through 89.15
- ❖ Substantially AWA Compliant: Yes
- ❖ Lists all RPs on Internet website? Yes

- ❖ Where to register: Judiciary of Guam, Probation Division
- ❖ When to register: 3 working days for initial registration. 9 GCA §89.01(u), 89.03. “Resides” means present in jurisdiction for at least 30 days. §89.01(r). Employed means more than 14 days or more than 30 days in a calendar year. 9 GCA §89.01(i). Requires 21-day advance notice of international travel. 9GCA §89.03(b)(4)(L)
- ❖ Out-of-state convictions: Registration required for any conviction comparable to 42 USC §16911(5) or §89.01(b), (c), or (d), including juveniles and are classified by offense type (which determines registration length); Guam honors pardons from other jurisdictions
- ❖ Frequency/Length of registration: Guam uses a 3-Level system with inverted ranking scheme compared to other tiered registries.
 - Level 1 – Highest classification, quarterly for life
 - Level 2 – Biannually for life
 - Level 3 – Annually for 15 years
- ❖ Registry fees: None
- ❖ Community Notification: 9 GCA §89.11 – Done by email request only
- ❖ Residence Restrictions: None
- ❖ Anti-Clustering: None
- ❖ Employment restrictions:
 - 9 GCA §89.15. A Registered Person may not be employed, directly or through an independent contractor, in any of the following:
 - a medical, dental or physical therapy facility or clinic while patients are present;
 - a child care facility while children are present;
 - a school or learning institution while children are present;
 - a medical or disabled person transport service while patients are present;
 - a hospital nursing home or hospice facility while patients are present; or
 - an installer or deliverer of services or goods where the employee may be required to enter a private residence.
 - 9 GCA § 4203.3. No person convicted of a sex offense or who is listed on the Registry shall work in any agency or instrumentality of the government of Guam.
 - 21 GCA §61103(kk) - No home may be licensed as a Bed and Breakfast whose physical address is the physical address of an RSO.
10 GCA §84107(f) - the EMS Commission will deny, suspend, or revoke any EMT-B, EMT-I, EMT-O, or EMT-P license issued under the Office of EMS...(3) listed on SOR...
 - 5 GCA §5253 - No person convicted of a sex offense or who is listed on the Registry, and who is employed by a business contracted to perform services for an agency or instrumentality of the government of Guam, shall work for his employer on the property of the government of Guam other than a public highway.
- ❖ Presence Restrictions: None
- ❖ Halloween/Holiday Restrictions: None
- ❖ Civil Commitment: No
- ❖ Travel regulations: No express provision regarding visitors, but “resides” means present in jurisdiction for at least 30 days.
- ❖ Parental Rights: N/A
- ❖ Voting Rights: You can vote so long as you are not currently incarcerated following a conviction.
- ❖ Castration: 9 GCA §80.101-80.106 established a pilot program for the use of chemical castration, but the law was never enforced. A failed attempt in 2019 would have made chemical castration mandatory as a probation/parole requirement.
- ❖ Other restrictions: “Persons required to register under this Section shall not access, or create or maintain a personal web page, profile, account, password, or user name for: a social networking website; or an instant messaging or chat room program, that permits persons under the age of eighteen

(18) years to become a member or to create or maintain a personal web page, unless such social networking website, or an instant messaging or chat room, limits the ability of adult members to add persons under the age of eighteen (18) years as friends, buddies or associates. All computers or devices capable of accessing the internet that are on the Registrant's person, vehicle or home are subject to unannounced searches by law enforcement personnel acting within the scope of their duties while performing a lawful investigation. 9 GCA §89.03(i)

- ❖ Relief from SO Legal Restrictions: 9 GCA §89.03(b)(6)(B) – “Pardoned Convict or Conviction Reversed Upon Appeal. The duty to register under this Chapter shall not be applicable to any sex offender whose conviction was reversed upon appeal, or who was pardoned by I Māga’lahen Guāhan, or who has been pardoned by the designated agency or individual of any jurisdiction as defined in this code.

HAWAII (HI)

Comment: Hawaii’s Supreme Court overturned the public registry (See *State v. Bani*, 97 P.3d 285 (Haw. 2001)), but that decision was overridden by *Smith v. Doe* in 2003. Hawaii was also among the states that suspended all in-person registration during the 2020 COVID-19 outbreak per Hawaii Executive Order 20-02.

- ❖ Date Registry Established: 1/1/1996 for violent offenses; 7/1/1997 for all offenses
- ❖ Registry Retroactive? Yes
- ❖ Qualifying event: All
- ❖ Online since: 5/1/2005
- ❖ Statutes: H.R.S. §846E-1 through §846E-12
- ❖ Substantially AWA Compliant: No
- ❖ Lists all RPs on Internet website? Yes
- ❖ Where to register: Local police/Sheriff’s office
- ❖ When to register: 3 working days for initial registration and updates. For purposes of travel, HRS §846E-6 defines “establishing a new residence” triggering registration within 3 working days as “any period in which the person is absent from the person's registered residence” 10+ days. SMART claims HI requires 21-day advance notice for international travel but not codified into state law.
- ❖ Frequency/Length of registration: Lifetime. Updates required within 30 days of birthday. HRS §846E-2. All Tiers register in person annually, and mail-in forms are sent quarterly which must be returned within 10 days of receipt. The Tier system only seems to impact the length one must register before being eligible for removal from the registry.
- ❖ Out-of-state convictions: Those required to register in conviction jurisdiction must register in HI even if the offense is not registrable under HI law, unless the RP petitions the AG with proof the offense is not a “covered” (registrable) offense or evidence that the RP has been removed from the SOR in their conviction jurisdiction. If unsatisfied with the AG’s decision, the RP can appeal through civil court. HI allows relief from SOR under same rules for state convictions.
- ❖ Registry fees: None
- ❖ Community Notification: Email alert system in addition to online registry. Those convicted of a single misdemeanor does not appear on the website.
- ❖ Residence Restrictions: None, but restrictions may exist for those On Paper
- ❖ Anti-Clustering: None
- ❖ Employment Restrictions: None, but restrictions may exist for those On Paper
- ❖ Presence Restrictions: None
- ❖ Halloween/Holiday Restrictions: None
- ❖ Civil Commitment: No

- ❖ Travel regulations: Must register within 3 working days if present in the state for more than 10 days, or an aggregate of 30 days/yr. HRS §846E-2, § 846E-3.
- ❖ Parental Rights: A Registered Person has no parental right to child conceived by rape but can be ordered to pay child support; Registry status is considered an “aggravated circumstance” when deciding parental rights in court. HRS §571-46; § 571-61; §587A-4
- ❖ Voting Rights: Voting rights restored automatically after release from prison
- ❖ ID Card Law: None
- ❖ Castration: None
- ❖ Relief from SO Legal Restrictions:
 - Any person may petition court for relief after 40 years (from later of date of sentencing/release). HRS §846E-10(e). Certain Tier 2 offenses: may petition after 25 years, HRS §846E-10(c); certain Tier 1 offenses after 10 years, HRS §846E-10(d).
 - Pardon/reversal of conviction removes data from public registry. HRS §846E-3(e). No registration for juvenile adjudications.
 - 25/10 year relief: "Maintained a clean record" and no "repeat covered offender[s]." HRS §846E-10(c), (d), §846E-1.
 - 40/25/10 year relief: Substantial evidence and more than proof by a preponderance of the evidence that the person is very unlikely to commit a covered offense ever again, and registration will not assist in protecting the safety of the public or any member thereof. HRS §846E-10(f)

IDAHO (ID)

Comment: Idaho’s law regarding frequency of postcard mailings for residence verification is confusing. No matter when the registration form arrives, take it to the registry office immediately.

- ❖ Date Registry Established: 7/1/1993
- ❖ Registry Retroactive? No (Juveniles 14+ registration began 7/1/1998)
- ❖ Qualifying event: Conviction
- ❖ Online since: 2002
- ❖ Statutes: Idaho Code §18-8301 through 18-8414; IDAPA §11.10.03.000 through §11.10.03.012.
- ❖ Substantially AWA Compliant: No
- ❖ Lists all RPs on Internet website? Yes
- ❖ Where to register: Local police/County Sheriff
- ❖ When to register: 2 business days for initial registration and updates. Transient Registrants must report location every 7 days. IC §18-8307, §18-8308. For any visits away from home, any “lodging lasting 7 days or more” must be registered, regardless of whether the lodging would be considered a residence as defined in section 18-8303” (IC §18-8309(2)). "Residence" means the offender’s present place of abode. SMART indicates that ID requires 21 days advance notice for international travel.
- ❖ Frequency/Length of registration: Life. IC §18-8307, §18-8308 (note that the two statutes give conflicting info; since both the DOC’s FAQ page and the SMART 2019 report both state the information listed below is accurate.)
 - Sexually Violent Persons: Registry office sends out monthly registry form by mail. SVPs have 7 days to conduct in-person registration to complete the registration. Police verify residence by visiting biannually. (SMART report from 2019 report notes Idaho no longer classifies Registrants as SVP as of 7/1/2011, but those designated as SVP when law was active still abides by these laws.)
 - Non-SVPs before 7/1/2011, or all Registrants convicted on/after 7/1/2011: Register in person annually, and on the 4th and 8th month from annual registration, receive a registration form which must be completed and delivered in-person within 7 days.
 - Juvenile Registrants: Register until age 21.

- ❖ Out-of-state convictions: Registration required if conviction is “substantially equivalent” to a registrable offense in ID and is required to register by the conviction jurisdiction. Registration is for life; state law does not address relief from registration or honoring time on registry set by another jurisdiction.
- ❖ Community Notification: Does not list employer information publicly or allow residents to view the info. Allows residents to receive email alerts.
- ❖ Registry fees: SVPs pay \$50 annual fee plus \$10 per registration period; all others pay \$80 annual fee (I.C. § 18-8307(2)). May also be required to pay for psychosexual evaluation unless indigent. IC §18-8318
- ❖ Residence Restrictions: May not reside or loiter within 500 ft. of school. IC §18-8331, §18-8332.
- ❖ Anti-Clustering: May not reside with more than one person also required to register, with certain exceptions such as residing in an approved transition home. IC §18-8331, §18-8332.
- ❖ Employment Restrictions: Cannot apply for or to accept employment at a day care center, group day care facility or family day care home. Id. C §18-8327. Those entering the state to work as temporary volunteers or employees must register if in state for more than ten consecutive days, or for an aggregate period of 30 days in a calendar year. If “employment involves counseling, coaching, teaching, supervising or working with minors in any way,” must register “regardless of the period of employment.” Id. C. §18-8303(6).
- ❖ Presence Restrictions: Banned from or to be upon or to remain on the premises of a day care center, group day care facility or family day care home while children are present, unless picking up or dropping off one’s own children. Id. C. §18-8327.
- ❖ Halloween/Holiday Restrictions: No statewide but noted for having some local ordinances and/or compliance check operations specific to Halloween.
- ❖ Civil Commitment: No
- ❖ Travel regulations: Statutes do not specifically address visitor registration. Rolfe survey indicates that visits of 7 days or more require registration. Temporary volunteers or employees must register if in state for more than ten consecutive days, or for an aggregate period of 30 days in a calendar year. If “employment involves counseling, coaching, teaching, supervising or working with minors in any way,” must register “regardless of the period of employment.” Id. C. §18-8303(6). Visiting Registrants are placed on state’s website and not removed. Temporary address may be verified by police.
- ❖ Parental Rights: Assumes that terminating the parental rights of a Registered Person when the child was conceived by rape or the Registered Person committed an offense against the child is in the child’s best interests but can be challenged. Id. C. §16-2005
- ❖ Voting rights: Restored upon completion of sentence, including prison, parole, and probation
- ❖ ID Card Law: None
- ❖ Castration: None
- ❖ Relief from SO Legal Restrictions:
 - May petition court for full relief after 10 years if not an aggravated offender/violent sexual predator. Id. C. §18-8310(1)
 - May petition from relief from bars on employment with child care facility/proximity to facility after 10 years. Id. C. §18-8328
 - Pardon for violent and sex crimes available 5 years after completion of sentence. IDAPA 50.01.01.550.01(b). Not clear what effect on registration. Expungement under Id. C. §19-2604 is not available for offenses requiring registration.
 - No relief provisions specific to juveniles/youthful offenders.
 - Full relief: No other conviction for offense requiring registration. Id. C. §18-8310(4). No pending criminal charges. Id. C. §18-8310 (1)(b). Clear and convincing evidence that it is highly probable or reasonably certain the petitioner is not a risk to commit a new violation for any violent

crime/sex offense/certain crimes against minors. Id. C. §18-8310(4)(c). See also *State v. Kimball*, 181 P.3d 468. Must have completed sentence and treatment program. Id. C. §18-8310(1)(a), (e).

- Employment/proximity: Clear and convincing evidence that the person does not pose threat to children in day care facilities. Must present testimony from licensed physician/psychologist about petitioner's chance of success of not committing an act against children. Id. C. § 18-8328.

ILLINOIS (IL)

Comment: Illinois laws are particularly onerous if you are considered a “child sex offender,” defined as any offense involving a victim under age 18; these restrictions apply even if you are no longer required to register. RPs cannot legally change names (735 ILCS §5/21-101). Many of IL’s laws are repetitive, vague, and contradictory. Trying to obtain an accurate summary of the state’s laws have been largely an exercise in futility, and even the official state registry’s FAQ page leaves a lot to be desired.

- ❖ Date Registry Established: 8/15/1986
- ❖ Registry Retroactive? Yes, under some circumstances. Public Act 97-0578 became effective 1/1/2012 which requires retroactive registration. Those who were not previously been required to register under the IL-SORA have a duty to register if the person has been convicted of any felony offense after 7/1/2011. A person who previously was required to register for 10 years and successfully completed that registration period has a duty to register if: (i) the person has been convicted of any felony offense after 7/1/2011, and (ii) the offense for which the 10 year registration was served currently requires a registration period of more than 10 years. Public Act 97-0578 explains further retroactive registration requirements regarding sexual predator offenses, and all offenses which have an exact effective date.
- ❖ Qualifying event: Conviction
- ❖ Online since: 7/1/2002
- ❖ Statutes: 20 ILCS §4026/15; 45 ILCS §20/1 through 20/2; 720 ILCS §5/Art. 11; 730 ILCS §5/3-11.5; 730 ILCS §150/1 through 152/999; 20 Ill. Adm. Code §1280 through §1282.30
- ❖ Substantially AWA Compliant; No
- ❖ Lists all RPs on Internet website? Yes
- ❖ Where to register: Sheriff’s office
- ❖ When to register: 3 days for initial registration and updates. Students and employees present for 5 or more days or for an aggregate of 30 days in a calendar year must register. Transient Registrants must report weekly. Those traveling away from home 3+ days must notify and provide itinerary. 730 ILCS §150/3. While not explicitly stated in state law, SMART claims IL requires 21-day advance notice for international travel.
- ❖ Frequency/Length of registration:
 - This section is confusing, but it appears there are only two real classification Tiers:
 - Regular offenders: Register in-person annually for 10 years
 - Sexually Dangerous/Violent: Quarterly for Life
 - If received an FTR charge on/after 7/1/2005: Quarterly for duration of registration.
 - Time on supervision counts toward total registration time, but not time incarcerated.
 - Verification is done by non-forwardable mail to current residence. See 730 ILCS §150/5-10
 - A person not currently required to register will be forced to register anew if convicted of any felony after 7/1/11
- ❖ Out-of-state convictions: Requires registration if offense is substantially equivalent” to IL registrable offenses; based on wording of both the statutes and the state police FAQ, it appears IL will require registration based on their state guidelines (10 yrs. or life)
- ❖ Registry fees: \$100 Initial; \$100/yr; can be waived if declared indigent (730 ILCS §150/3(c)(6))

- ❖ Community Notification: Registration offices have the obligation to notify a variety of business about Registrants in the county; they have the option to notify beyond the minimum notification requirements
- ❖ Residence Restrictions:
 - “Child sex offenders” may not reside within 500 feet of school, park, playground, or facility where minors gather. 730 ILCS §150/8. (Exceptions, can live close to school/playground/child focused facility if residence bought before 7/7/2000, daycares if before 6/26/2006, and (group) cay care home before 8/14/2008.) Cannot live within 500 feet of victim. 720 ILCS §5/11-9.3 (b-15)
 - Nursing home/Intellectual/Developmental Disability Community Care Home: If the identified offender is an RP or if the Identified Offender Report and Recommendation reveals that the identified offender poses a significant risk of harm to others within the facility, the offender shall be required to have his or her own room within the facility. (210 ILCS §45/2-201.6; 210 ILCS §47/2-201.6)
- ❖ Anti-Clustering: None
- ❖ Employment Restrictions:
 - All Registrants (many of these apply to those with criminal records in general) cannot work as the following:
 - Election judges (10 ILCS §5/31-4; 10 ILCS §5/14-1)
 - Office of the Secretary of State (15 §ILCS 310/10b.1), the Comptroller’s Office (15 §ILCS 410/10b.1), Dept. of Central Management Services (18 ICLS §8b.1), Serve on the Direct Child Welfare Service Employee License Board (20 ILCS §505/5d); or the Department of Children and Family Services (20 ILCS §505/11.1)
 - Cannot obtain Health Care Worker License (20 ILCS §2105/165)
 - Attend police academy or work as a cop (50 ILCS §705/6, 6.1)
 - Municipal employment (65 ILCS §5/10-1-7)
 - Firefighter or at a Fire Protection District ((65 ILCS §5/10-2.1-6.3; 70 ILCS §705/16.06b)
 - Work with park district (70 ILCS 1205/8-23)
 - Work as a driver for public transportation even if private carrier (70 ILCS §3605/28b)
 - Work in any school, school district position, or obtain a teaching license. (105ILCS 5, §2-3.25o to §34-2.1)
 - Admission to medical school (110 ILCS §57/20)
 - Financial institution (205 ILCS §5/16.5)
 - Nursing homes: (210 ILCS 45/3-206.01)
 - Intellectual/Developmental Disabilities Community Care Home (210 ILCS §47/3-206.01)
 - Community-Integrated Living Health Care Facility (210 ILCS §135/131)
 - Child Care Facility License/Employment (225 ILCS §10/4.2)
 - Health Care Provider Requiring Contact with Residents/Personal Records (225 ILCS §46/25)
 - Massage Therapist License (225 ILCS §57/15)
 - Professional Engineering License (225 ILCS §325/24)
 - Home Inspector License (225 ILCS §441/15-10)
 - PI/private security/alarms/locksmith/fingerprinting service (225 ILCS §447/1510 to §35-30)
 - Liquor Control Commission License (235 ILCS §5/6.2)
 - Medical Assistance Program Vendor Authorization (305 ILCS 5/12-4.25)
 - Early Intervention Service Provider (325 ILCS §20/10)
 - Carnival Workers (430 ILCS §85/2-20): Exclusions were expanded in 2022 to operating, managing, employment by, or association with any carnival, amusement enterprise, or county or state fair when persons under the age of 18 are present. (SB 3019, see 720 ILCS 5/11-9.3)
 - School Bus Driver (625 ILCS §5/6-106.1)
 - Court Appointed Special Advocate in parental cases (705 ILCS §405/2-17.1)

- Mental Health Facility (720 ILCS §5/11-9.5)
- Probation/Parole Officer (730 ILCS §110/14)
- Executor of an estate (755 ILCS §5/6-13)
- Licensee/Employee of Secure Residential Youth Care Facility (730 ILCS §175/45-30)
- Sex Offender evaluator/Treatment provider: 20 III. §1905.40; 20 III. §1910.50
- The Illinois Administrative Code lists similar restrictions to those listed above. You can see this list at <http://www.ilvoices.org/il-law-summary.html>
- Those classified as “child sex offenders”:
 - Cannot work at county fairs where minors are present (720 ILCS §5/11-9.3 (c-5));
 - RPs who rents out property where they reside cannot rent to anyone who has a minor living with them (720 ILCS §5/11-9.3 (c-6));
 - Cannot offer or provide services to anyone under 18 (720 ILCS §5/11-9.3 (c-7));
 - Cannot operate a food/beverage truck business, including ice cream trucks, or an emergency vehicle or rescue vehicle. 720 ILCS §5/11-9.3 (c-8)
 - Cannot communicate with minors online except if the Registrant is the parent/guardian of the child. 720 ILCS §5/11-9.3 (b-20)
 - Operate/work at/be associated with any program or facility that provides services exclusively to minors; though, nothing prohibits them from owning the property where the business operates. (720 ILCS §5/11-9.3 (c))
 - Cannot vote at a polling place located in a school and must vote by mail-in ballot or vote early if another option given. (10 ILCS §5/11-4.1 (d))
- ❖ Presence Restrictions:
 - Cannot be present in any public park building, a playground or recreation area within any publicly accessible privately owned building, or on real property comprising any public park when minors are present in the building or on the grounds AND to approach, contact, or communicate with a child under 18 years of age, unless the offender is a parent or guardian of a person under 18 years of age present in the building or on the grounds. 720 ILCS §5/11-9.3 (a-10). However, in 720 ILCS §5/11-9.4, it is unlawful for a sexual predator or a child sex offender to knowingly be present in any public park building or on real property comprising any public park. The IL Supreme Court upheld a conviction for violating the latter statute even when the first statute gives exceptions. See *People v. Legoo*, 2020 IL 124965 (6/18/2020)
 - Cannot LOITER within 500 feet of a park when minors are present. 720 ILCS §5/11-9.3 (b-2)
 - May not loiter within 500 ft. of school facilities or be present in school facilities unless a parent present for specific reasons. 720 ILCS §5/Art. 11. Cs
 - Cannot be present within 100 feet of posted bus stop. 720 ILCS §5/11-9.3 (a-5)
 - “Sexual Predators” and “child sex offenders” cannot be present in public parks, nor loiter within 500 feet of a public park. 720 ILCS §5/11-9.4-1. This has been interpreted as including Chicago’s “Millennium Park” and all attractions contained therein.
- ❖ Halloween/Holiday Restrictions: IL – Enacted in 2005, 730 ILCS §5/3-3-7 (a)(16), 730 ILCS §5/5-6-3.1 (c) (18), and 730 ILCS §5/5-6-3 (a) (10) all have the same statement that reads, "if convicted of a sex offense as defined in subsection 3-1-2(a-5) of this Code, unless the offender is a parent or guardian of the person under 18 years of age present in the home and no non-familial minors are present, not participate in a holiday event involving children under 18 years of age, such as distributing candy or other items to children on Halloween, wearing a Santa Claus costume on or preceding Christmas, being employed as a department store Santa Claus, or wearing an Easter Bunny costume on or preceding Easter;" Under 720 ILCS §5/11-9.3 (c-2), enacted in 2013, “It is unlawful for a child SO to participate in a holiday event involving children under 18 years of age, including but not limited to distributing candy or other items to children on Halloween, wearing a Santa Claus costume on or preceding Christmas, being employed as a department store Santa Claus, or wearing an Easter Bunny costume on or preceding Easter. For the purposes of this subsection, child sex offender

has the meaning as defined in this Section, but does not include as a sex offense under paragraph (2) of subsection (d) of this Section, the offense under §11-1.50(c) of this Code. This subsection does not apply to a child SO who is a parent or guardian of children under 18 years of age that are present in the home and other non-familial minors are not present.” Thus, it seems Halloween restrictions apply to all parolees and all Registrants with offenses against anyone under age 18.

- ❖ Civil Commitment: Yes (See 725 ILCS §207)
- ❖ Travel regulations: FAQ notes that visitors are required to register if they spend more than 3 total days in a calendar year in the state at ANY location, and will be placed on the state registry (4th day triggers registration). May be required to pay registry fee, and may be subjected to residency restrictions. Adams Co. Sheriff Dept., interprets the law as counting “partial days (i.e. arrival & departure days) but only if you stay over at least one night, i.e. If you drive thru Illinois but don’t stay one night, that partial day will not count toward your 3 days.”
- ❖ Parental Rights: Registered Persons classified as a “Child SO” (i.e., an offense against anyone under age 18) cannot live in a household with minors unless the minor is a child or stepchild; parental rights are terminated if the child was conceived by rape but can be compelled to pay child support (720 ILCS §5/12-21.6-5; 750 ILCS §46/622). All Registrants cannot serve as foster/adoptive parent (20 ILCS §505/5) and ineligible to have relative child placed in home by social services (20 ILCS §505/11.1)
- ❖ Voting Rights: Voting rights restored automatically after release from prison
- ❖ ID Card Laws: State IDs/DLs are only valid 12 months, requiring annual renewal. (625 ILCS §5/6-115)
- ❖ Castration Laws: None
- ❖ Relief from SO Legal Restrictions:
 - No specific provision for early termination.
 - Sealing or expungement of conviction appears to relieve obligation to register. 20 ILCS §2630/12(a). Pardon may relieve if expungement authorized.
 - Juveniles: May petition for relief after 5 (felony)/2 years (misdemeanor). 20 ILCS §150/3-5(c). Does not apply to juveniles prosecuted as adults. §150 /3-5(i). Registrant poses no risk to the community (by a preponderance of the evidence based upon enumerated factors). §150/3-5(d),(e).

INDIANA (IN)

Comment: Under IC 11-8-8-16 , Registrants cannot apply for a name change.

Indiana has adopted a formal complaint procedure for those on the Sex and Violent Offender Registry. This allows you to argue about changes made to your entry on the registry; or to argue that requested changes were not made on your behalf. This procedure allows you to file an appeal if your complaint is denied, but it has a number of rules that you must follow in order to preserve your rights to complain and to appeal. Those rules provide, among other things, that if you file a formal complaint in the proper manner with the local official who maintains the Registry, and if that official does not respond to you within 30 days, you may ask the IDOC to review your complaint. The rules provide, however, that after the 30th day with no response from the local official, you must submit your request to IDOC within 7 days. If you wait longer than 7 days, it will be too late and you will lose the right to have the IDOC consider any and all the issues raised in your complaint. If this applies to you, the complaint form can be found at https://www.in.gov/idoc/files/Indiana_Registration_Appeal_Procedure_for_Non-Incarcerated_Registrants.pdf

- ❖ Date Registry Established: 7/1/1994
- ❖ Registry Retroactive? No, due to *Wallace v. State*, 905 N.E.2d 371 (Ind.2009)

- ❖ Qualifying event: All
- ❖ Online since: 1/1/2003
- ❖ Statutes: IC §11-8-2-12.4; IC §11-8-8-1 through §11-8-8-22; IC §11-13-3-4; IC §36-2-13-5.5
- ❖ Substantially AWA Compliant: No
- ❖ Lists all RPs on Internet website? Yes
- ❖ Where to register: Sheriff's office
- ❖ When to register: 3 days for Initial registration and updates. Transients or "temporary residents" in transitional housing must register every 7 days. IC §11-8-8-12. Law enforcement is required to personally visit Registrants once per year (or quarterly for SVPs) to verify residency. IC §11-8-8-13. IC 11-8-8-12 specifically defines "temporary residence" as "a residence: (1) that is established to provide transitional housing for a person without another residence; and (2) in which a person is not typically permitted to reside for more than thirty (30) days in a sixty (60) day period. IC 11-8-8-3 defines "principal residence" as "the residence where a sex or violent offender spends the most time" and can include places where the Registrant is not on the lease. SMART notes IN does not require 21-days advance notice for international travel.
- ❖ Frequency/Length of registration: IC §11-8-8-14
 - "Sexually Violent" offenders, other offenders convicted of a sex offense against a victim who was under the age of 12, or offenders who were convicted of using force or the threat of force must register quarterly for life.
 - 10 Year Registrants update annually.
- ❖ Out-of-State Convictions: "...shall register for the period required by the other jurisdiction or the period described in this section, whichever is longer" (IC §11-8-8-19(f)) IN law does not explicitly state whether registration status is determined by comparing offenses to state law or if conviction jurisdiction requires registration.
- ❖ Registry fees: Counties authorized to impose up to \$50 annual fee and \$5 per address change (IC §36-2-13-5.6)
- ❖ Community Notification: Only provides online registry, and notices to some agencies like schools
- ❖ Residence Restrictions:
 - Paroled Registrants cannot live within 1000 feet of schools or 1 mile of victims. IC §11-13-3-4
 - Sexually Violent Predator/Offender Against Children: prohibited from residing within 1,000 feet of school property; not including property of an institution providing post-secondary education; a youth program center; or a public park. SVPs cannot live within 1 mile of his/her victim. (See IC §35-42-4-11)
 - Additional municipal-level restrictions are allowed.
- ❖ Anti-Clustering: None
- ❖ Employment Restrictions: SVP/Offender Against Children: cannot work for pay or as a volunteer on school property, at a youth program center; or at a public park. (See IC §35-42-4-10). Parolees are prohibited from owning, operating, managing, being employed by, or volunteering at any attraction designed to be primarily enjoyed by children less than sixteen (16) years of age (IC §11-13-3-4)
- ❖ Presence Restrictions: A "Serious SO" (SVP/recidivist/offense against a child) cannot knowingly or intentionally enter school property (IC §35-42-4-14)
- ❖ Halloween/Holiday Restrictions: No statewide law, but noted for having some local ordinances and/or compliance check operations specific to Halloween.
- ❖ Civil Commitment: No
- ❖ Travel regulations: Registration is required if in state for period of 7 days ("including part of a day") w/in 180-day period, or work in the state for 7 consecutive days or 14 aggregate days/yr. §11-8-8-7(a)(1)(A) & (g). SVPs must register within 3 days. §11-8-8-7(h). State law adds "partial" days count towards the 7-day total. You may be placed on the registry website (and not removed), and temporary addresses may be verified.

- ❖ Parental Rights: Parental rights can be terminated if the victim is a child of the Registered Person or was conceived by rape. IC §31-35-3-4, §31-35-3.5-1 to §31-35-3.5-12
- ❖ Voting Rights: Voting rights are restored automatically after release from prison
- ❖ ID Card law: You must have and keep with you a valid driver's license or state issued identification card from your state of residence. Your driver's license or state issued identification card MUST contain your CURRENT address and physical description. (See IC §11-8-8-15)
- ❖ Castration: None
- ❖ Relief from SO Legal Restrictions:
 - No specific provision for early termination.
 - Expungement of adult record does not provide relief. IC §35-38-9-6(e). Pardon may relieve but no authority on point.
 - No relief provisions specific to juveniles/youthful offenders.

IOWA (IA)

Comment: Iowa was among the first to enforce strict residency restrictions in 2005, causing a drastic increase in homelessness, absconding, and Registrants moving to other states, while sex crime rates remained steady. In 2009, Iowa scaled back residency restrictions to all but those considered at high risk to reoffend, leaving roughly 1200 Registrants still struggling to find adequate housing.

- ❖ Date Registry Established: 7/1/1995
- ❖ Registry Retroactive? No
- ❖ Qualifying event: Conviction or Deferred Adjudication
- ❖ Online since: 7/1/1998
- ❖ Statutes: Iowa Code §692A.101 to §692A.130; 441 IAC §103.3(692A); 661 IAC §83.1(692A) to §83.5 (692A)
- ❖ Substantially AWA Compliant: No
- ❖ Lists all RPs on Internet website? No. Does not post an offense if RP was under the age of 20 at the time of offense and was convicted under IC 709.4(1)(b)(3)(d) [prior to 7/1/13 was under IC §709.4(2)(c)(4)]. Only this specific code section qualifies for the exemption. (Specifically, where a couple 4+ years apart in age cohabiting as married couple)
- ❖ Where to register: Sheriff's Office
- ❖ When to register: 5 business days for initial registration and updates, travel away from residence for 5+ days, and visitors who enter the state; requirement to register may be triggered by being present for 5 calendar days in the state. Ia. C. §692A.104, §692A.105. SMART notes IA does not require 21-days advance notice of international travel.
- ❖ Frequency/Length of registration:
 - Frequency: Tier level only impacts FREQUENCY of registration, not duration, or impacts residency restriction laws, or any other requirement under the law. Sheriff can require more frequent registration if good cause can be shown. (IAC §692A.108);
 - TI – annually
 - TII – biannually
 - TIII – quarterly
 - Duration (IAC §692A.106)
 - For most Registrants: 10 years
 - If convicted of an FTR: Additional 10 years
 - If violate supervision/probation/parole: Registry time restarts
 - If SVP, aggravated offense, or recidivist: Life

- ❖ Out-of-State Convictions: Registration required if offense is “comparable” to IA law (IAC §692A.101.27). In 2021, HF 201 was passed, which added to IAC §692A.102 a provision requiring RPs to register for the longer registration period between original jurisdiction and Iowa law
- ❖ Registry fees: \$25 annual fee. \$200 civil fee for registry offense committed after 7/1/1995; \$250 for offenses committed after 7/1/2009. IAC §692A.110
- ❖ Community Notification: Residents can sign up for email alerts in addition to viewing the online registry. Offenders who were less than 20 years old at the time of offense and whose conviction was for IAC §709.4(1)(b)(3)(d) [prior to 7/1/13 was under Ia. C. §709.4(2)(c)(4)] shall not be displayed on the IA SOR website. All others displayed on website. Iowans can request the employment status of a Registrant.
- ❖ Residence Restrictions: Registrants with convictions involving minors for “sexual abuse” in the 1st or 2nd degree, or in the 3d degree except for a conviction under IAC §709.4(2)(c)(4), may not reside within 2,000 ft. of schools& daycares. (*Sex Abuse 1st, 2nd, or 3rd are for Iowa convictions. If a Registrant was convicted of a statute outside Iowa AND the victim was a minor, the restriction applies until the out of state statute is compared to Iowa Code by the Iowa SOR. Under IAC §692A.127, no “political subdivision” of the state (cities, counties, etc.) can create and enforce their own residency restriction laws.
- ❖ Anti-Clustering: None
- ❖ Employment Restrictions:
 - Registrants with adult or minor victims: Cannot not be an employee of a facility providing services for dependent adults or at events where dependent adults participate in programming and shall not loiter on the premises or grounds of a facility or at an event providing such services or programming.
 - Registrants with victims who were minors who and are employment restricted may not:
 - Operate, manage, be employed by, or act as a contractor or volunteer at any municipal, county, or state fair or carnival when a minor is present on the premises.
 - Operate, manage, be employed by, or act as a contractor or volunteer on the premises of any children's arcade, an amusement center having coin or token operated devices for entertainment, or facilities providing programs or services intended primarily for minors, when a minor is present.
 - Operate, manage, be employed by, or act as a contractor or volunteer at a public or nonpublic elementary or secondary school, child care facility, or public library.
 - Operate, manage, be employed by, or act as a contractor or volunteer at any place intended primarily for use by minors including but not limited to a playground, a children's play area, recreational or sport-related activity area, a swimming or wading pool, or a beach.
 - Operate, manage, be employed by, or act as a contractor or volunteer at a business that operates a motor vehicle primarily marketing, from or near the motor vehicle, the sale and dispensing of ice cream or other food products to minors.
 - HF 710 (2021): Any RP w/offense against minor who has “control” or “unsupervised access” to a child is guilty of child endangerment unless that RP is the parent/guardian of the minor. This is being interpreted as including babysitting or related work.
- ❖ Presence Restrictions: Registrants with convictions involving minors may nor loiter or be present within 300 ft. of school, day care center, public library, or any place intended primarily for the use of minors, unless certain permissions are obtained. No Registrant may loiter, volunteer, or be employed at residence facility for dependent adults.
- ❖ Halloween/Holiday Restrictions: None
- ❖ Civil Commitment: Yes (IAC §229A.1 to §229A.16)
- ❖ Travel regulations: 5 business days for visitors who enter the state; requirement to register may be triggered by being in the state 5 calendar days (Sleeping at a location meets the definition of “residence”). Visiting Registrants are placed on state’s website, and may be subject to residency

restrictions. IAC §692A.104, §692A.105. Procedure for removal from registry after departure is set forth in §692A.106

- ❖ Parental Rights: Parental rights can be terminated if that parent is a Registered Person with a minor victim, the parent was convicted of a sex crime requiring 5+ years in prison, if the Registered Person is divorced from or never married to the other parent of the child, or if the child was conceived by rape. A parent's registry status can be considered during child custody inquiries. Furthermore, it is considered child abuse and a parent can be arrested for child endangerment for allowing a Registered Person unsupervised time with the child unless the parent is a Registered Person or married to the Registered Person. Exposing the child to obscene material is also considered child abuse. IAC §232.68; §232.116; §598.41; §600A.8; 726.6. HF 710 (2021): Any RP w/offense against minor who has "control" or "unsupervised access" to a child is guilty of child endangerment unless that RP is the parent/guardian of the minor.
- ❖ Voting Rights: Iowa Governor Kim Reynolds signed Executive Order 7 (2020), granting the right to vote once a person is free from confinement, parole, probation, supervised release, or upon completion of any special sentence. Only murder offenses were excluded.
- ❖ ID Card Law: None
- ❖ Chemical Castration: IAC §903B.10 gives courts the discretion to make chemical castration a condition for parole if the Registrant is convicted of a "serious sex offense"; this condition becomes a mandatory condition of parole if this is the second or more conviction for a "serious sex offense."
- ❖ Relief from SO Legal Restrictions:
 - Tier I offenders may petition the district court for modification of registration requirements after 2 years; Tiers II and III after 5 years. IAC §692A.128(1)-(6).
 - Registration not required for deferred judgment that has been set aside. IAC §692A.101(7).
 - Pardon may relieve but no authority on point.
 - Juvenile court may waive registration requirement in most instances. IAC §692A.103(3), (4). Prior to discharge by juvenile court, most juveniles may move for modification/suspension of registration requirements upon a showing of good cause. IAC §692A.103(5); see also § 232.54(1)(i).
 - Sealing under IAC §232.150 does not provide relief. IAC §692A.101(7).
 - 2/5 year relief: Risk assessment must classify person as a low risk to reoffend. Must complete required treatment. IAC §692A.128(2). Persons still on conditional release of any kind must additionally obtain stipulation of district 9DOC director. IAC §692A.128(2)(e).

KANSAS (KS)

Comment: The Kansas Offender registry covers sex, violent, and drug crimes. Also noteworthy, Kansas passed a law banning residency restrictions from being enforced anywhere in the state.

- ❖ Date Registry Established: 7/1/1993
- ❖ Registry Retroactive? No (4/14/94 for Sexually Violent offenses; 7/1/97 for all other adult sex or violent offenses, 7/1/2002 for juvenile sex offenses, and 7/1/2007 for drug offenses)
- ❖ Qualifying event: Conviction
- ❖ Online since: 4/24/1997
- ❖ Statutes: KSA §22-4901 through §22-4913
- ❖ Substantially AWA Compliant: Yes
- ❖ Lists all RPs on Internet website? Yes
- ❖ Where to register: Local Police/Sheriff
- ❖ When to register: 3 business days for initial registration and updates. KSA §22-4905. "Residence" defined as 3 consecutive days in one location, or 10 days in a period of 30 consecutive days. KSA

§22-4902. Transients must register every 30 days. KSA §22-4905. Must give 21 day advance notice if traveling internationally (or within 3 business days if it is a travel emergency). 22-4905(p)

- ❖ Frequency/Length of registration:
 - Length: Depends on offense/SVP status/recidivist status. KSA § 22-4906.
 - Tier I – 15 years
 - Tier II – 25 years
 - Tier III – Lifetime
 - Frequency: Quarterly for all. Your registration months depend on your birthday.
 - If your birthday is in January, April, July, or October, you are required to report to the registering law enforcement agency in January, April, July, and October.
 - If your birthday is in February, May, August, or November, you are required to report to the registering law enforcement agency in February, May, August, and November.
 - If your birthday is in March, June, September, or December, you are required to report to the registering law enforcement agency in March, June, September, and December.
 - Transient: Report monthly
 - Updates are required quarterly in specific months per. KSA §22-4905
 - Juveniles under 14: Must register to age 18 or for 5 years from adjudication/release, whichever is later. KSA §22-4906(f).
- ❖ Out-of-state Convictions: Term required by jurisdiction of conviction or KS, whichever is longer (KSA §22-4906(k)(l)). Registration required if offense is “comparable” to KS statutes (KSA §22-4902(b)(7))
- ❖ Registry fees: \$20 per registration period (Article 49-22-4904(7)(e)) (failure to pay is a felony)
- ❖ Community Notification: Kansas’ statutes, KBI Offender Registration Handbook, and KBI Offender Registration Policies #10 and #11 clearly indicate the information that must be made available to law enforcement agencies, usage of the SORNA Exchange Portal, and general community notification through KsSORT. The SMART Office has been working closely with KS to implement the SOR Tool, and the state has contracted with a vendor to begin customization.
- ❖ Residence Restrictions: None; local residence restrictions are expressly prohibited by KSA §22-4913
- ❖ Anti-Clustering: None
- ❖ Employment Restrictions: None
- ❖ Presence Restrictions: None
- ❖ Halloween/Holiday Restrictions: None
- ❖ Civil Commitment: Yes (KSA §59-29a01 to §59-29a23)
- ❖ Travel regulations: Kansas defines “residence” as staying 3 consecutive days in one location or 10 days in a 30 day period. Per SOR office, obligation to register occurs on third “consecutive day or parts of days” in state §22-4902(j). Visitors are removed from the public website after departure.
- ❖ Parental Rights: A Registered Person’s status can be considered in custody rights hearings, regardless of whether or not the offense involved the child in question, or any child. It is also assumed that an RP is unfit to care for a child if the child is a victim or conceived by rape by the RP, or the RP has been convicted of trafficking offenses. KSA §23-3203; §38-2269
- ❖ Voting rights: Restored upon completion of sentence, including prison, parole, and probation
- ❖ ID Card Law: Required to renew State ID/DL annually, and marks the cards to identify registry status. (KSA §8-1325a)
- ❖ Castration: None
- ❖ Relief from SO Legal Restrictions:
 - "No person required to register as an offender pursuant to the Kansas offender registration act shall be granted an order relieving the offender of further registration under this act." § 22-4908.
 - Expungement does not relieve registration, but relieves public registration. KSA §22-4909(e). However, expungement under KSA §21-6614 is not available while registered. KSA §21-6614(f).
 - Pardon may relieve but no authority on point.

- Juvenile offenders under 14: Court may waive registration requirement for "substantial and compelling reasons" and may require that registration information shall not be open to inspection by the public or posted on the internet. KSA §22-4906(f).

KENTUCKY (KY)

Comment: Registrants are prohibited from using certain social media and chat rooms, and are forbidden to photograph or videotape minors without parental consent. §17.546. Under *Commonwealth v. Baker*, 295 S.W.3d 437 (Ky. 2009), the state cannot apply residency restrictions to offenses committed before 7/12/2006. Some changes to the KY Statutes are effective 7/15/2020.

- ❖ Date Registry Established: 7/15/1994
- ❖ Registry Retroactive? No
- ❖ Qualifying event:
 - Convicted after July 15, 1994 of a sex crime
 - Incarcerated or sentenced after July 15, 1998 for a sex crime (even if convicted prior to July 16, 1994)
 - Convicted or released from incarceration (even if convicted prior to July 16, 1994) after April 11, 2000 for a criminal offense against a victim who is a minor
 - Can be placed back on registry after timed out of registry if convicted for any felony.
- ❖ Online since: 4/1/2000
- ❖ Statutes: K.R.S. §§17.500 through 17.580; 502 K.A.R. 31:020
- ❖ Substantially AWA Compliant: No
- ❖ Lists all RPs on Internet website? Yes
- ❖ Where to register: Local Police/Sheriff
- ❖ When to register: 5 working days for initial registration and updates. Registrants employed in the state must register if present for a period of 14 consecutive days or 30 days in a calendar year. Must give 21 day advance notice for international travel. KRS §17.510
- ❖ Frequency/Length of registration: KRS §17.520.
 - Quarterly for Life for offenders convicted, released, or registered after April 11, 2000 for the crimes of: Rape 1st Degree; Sodomy 1st Degree; Kidnapping or Unlawful Confinement of a Minor (except by a parent); those convicted of a sex crime who have prior convictions of specified offenses; those convicted of two or more felony criminal offenses against victims who are minors; all offenders moving into KY and registering from another state or anyone designated as a SVP in another jurisdiction.
 - All others – Annually for 20 years (Time does not start until you are no longer “On Paper”)
 - Address verification forms are mailed to Registrants by the Department of Kentucky State Police for completion and return by mail. Registrants are required to report every two years to have new photographs taken.
- ❖ Out-of-state convictions: KRS § 17.520(5) states convictions from other jurisdictions that require registration will register in KY “based on the conviction in the foreign jurisdiction. The Justice and Public Safety Cabinet shall promulgate administrative regulations to carry out the provisions of this subsection.” KY SOR FAQ implies that registration length is determined by the same rules as KY Registrants (20 yrs. or life)
- ❖ Registry fees: None
- ❖ Community Notification: Does not seem to take any steps beyond the registry website.
- ❖ Residence Restrictions:
 - If convicted on or after 7/12/2006, you cannot live within 1,000 feet of a high school, middle school, elementary school, preschool, publicly owned playground, or licensed day care facility; must move out of residence within 90 days if a new restricted business opens. KRS §17.545. The

KY State Police do not evaluate or approve particular locations for compliance with residence restrictions.

- Effective 7/15/2020, “publicly leased playground” to list of restrictions, but cannot be applied retroactively
- ❖ Anti-Clustering: None
- ❖ Employment Restrictions: Cannot work at any child care center. KRS §17.165
- ❖ Presence Restrictions: May not be present on clearly defined grounds of a high school, middle school, elementary school, preschool, publicly owned or leased playground, or licensed day care facility, except with the advance written permission of the school principal, the school board, the local legislative body with jurisdiction over the publicly owned playground, or the day care director that has been given after full disclosure of the person's status as a Registrant. KRS §17.545. Effective 7/15/2020, “publicly leased playground” to list of restrictions, but cannot be applied retroactively.
- ❖ Halloween/Holiday Restrictions: None
- ❖ Civil Commitment: No
- ❖ Travel regulations: The Rolfe Survey reports that visitors are not required to register unless present for 14 consecutive days, or 30 days in a calendar year. KRS §17.510. (Confirmed by KYSOR office.) Visiting Registrants are placed on state’s website but can removed after departure, may be subject to residency restrictions, and police may verify temporary address.
- ❖ Parental Rights:
 - Registered Persons are denied parental rights for children conceived through rape but may be compelled to pay child support. The mother has the right to waive denial of visitation and collection of child support. KRS §403.322; §405.028
 - A Registrant who is 18 years or older and has committed a criminal offense against a victim who is a minor cannot have the same residence as a minor unless the Registrant is the spouse, parent, grandparent, stepparent, sibling, stepsibling, or court-appointed guardian of the minor, unless the spouse, child, grandchild, stepchild, sibling, stepsibling, or ward was a victim of the Registrant. Applies to offenses against minors committed after 7/14/2018. KRS §17.545
- ❖ Voting Rights: Gov. Andy Beshear signed an Executive Order on December 12, 2019 restoring voting rights to most felons automatically, but “human trafficking” and “violent offenses”, including many “hands on” offenses, are not included in automatic restoration. Those who don’t qualify for automatic restoration of rights can print the “Restoration of Civil Rights” application from the KY DOC website or obtaining one from the local state probation/parole office.
- ❖ ID Card Law: None
- ❖ Castration: None
- ❖ Relief from SO Legal Restrictions:
 - No provision for early termination of mandatory terms or relief provisions specific to juveniles/youthful offenders.
 - Registration terminates upon completion of pretrial diversion/deferred adjudication under KRS §533.250. KRS §17.500(5)(d).
 - Early termination available in case of pardon or reversal of the conviction. KRS §17.578

LOUISIANA (LA)

Comment: Louisiana laws are particularly onerous, particularly community notification requirements and registry fees. Small parishes, like Tensas Parish, may choose to impose a flat fee because of the small population. Larger Parishes will calculate the price according to how many residences the government must notify. See Brief for Petitioner, *State v. Jones*, 182 So. 3d 1218 (2015) (No. 15/KA/0500), 2015 LEXIS 985, at *2–4. Jones originally had to pay \$1,200 for registration and notification fees in Orleans Parish, most of which would have been notification costs. The notification fees in Jefferson Parish were \$580 likely because the offender moved to an area with less population density. Under LA Rev. Stat

§15:543.2, Registrants must provide notice of status if seeking emergency shelter, and under §29.726E(14)9c(i), that Registrant is removed and sent to a segregated shelter. One segregated shelter was destroyed by Hurricane Gustav in 2008. The “Sex Offender” red letter marks on the state ID/DLs were overturned by the state Supreme Court (*State of Louisiana v. Tazin Ardell Hill*, #2020-KA-00323 (LA Sup Ct, 10/20/2020)); an attempt to replace the statement with “T1,” “T2,” and “T3” failed to pass in the 2021 legislature.

- ❖ Date Registry Established: 6/18/1992
- ❖ Registry Retroactive? No
- ❖ Qualifying event: In Custody
- ❖ Online since: 5/1/2000
- ❖ Statutes: La. R.S. §§ 15:541, 15:542, et seq., 15:543, et seq., and 15:544. La. R.S. §§14:91.2, 14:91.5, 14:91.9, 14:313, 14:313.1, 15:551, and 15:553 La. R.S. §§40:1321(J) and 32:412(I)
- ❖ Substantially AWA Compliant: Yes
- ❖ Lists all RPs on Internet website? Yes
- ❖ Where to register: Local/Parish Police
- ❖ When to register: 3 business days for initial registration and updates. LRS §15-542. New residents to the state have 3 business days to register and to provide information to police and the community as required by LRS §15:542.1.3 and §15:542.1. Employees and students must register within 3 business days of beginning their job or class. LRS §542.1.3(C), (D). Must provide 21-day advance notice for international travel. LRS §542C(n)(ii)
- ❖ Frequency/Length of registration: LRS §15:52.1.1 - Updates based on Tiers:
 - TI – annually for 15 years
 - TII – Biannually for 25 years (Any offense involving a minor unless aggravated/re-offense)
 - TIII – Quarterly for life (aggravated or repeat offense)
 - Homeless: Every 14 days
- ❖ Out-of-State Convictions: Registration required by jurisdiction of conviction or LA, whichever is longer. (LRS §15:544(C)); registration required if offense is “equivalent” or “comparable” to LA laws, “unless the tribal court or foreign conviction was not obtained with sufficient safeguards for fundamental fairness and due process for the accused as provided by the federal guidelines adopted pursuant to” the AWA (LRS §541:15)
- ❖ Registry fees: \$60 Annually; failing to pay within 30 days constitutes FTR; courts can establish own rules to determine indigence. Inability to pay fees is a crime. (LRS §15:542(D)) Counties are allowed to charge additional fees, done either as a flat fee or a sliding scale fee dependent on number of notifications sent out.
- ❖ Community Notification: LRS §15:542.1 – Every 5 years, all Registrants above age 18 must send out notices of the crime for which he was convicted, his name, residential address, a description of his physical characteristics as provided in LRS §15:542(C)(1), and a photograph or copy to all of the following:
 - At least one person in every residence or business within a one-mile radius in a rural area and a three-tenths of a mile radius in an urban or suburban area of the address of the residence where the offender will reside upon release, including all adults residing in the residence.
 - The superintendent of the school district where the offender will reside, who shall notify the principal of every school located within a one-mile radius of the address where the offender will reside and may notify the principals of other schools as he deems appropriate.
 - The lessor, landlord, or owner of the residence or the property on which he resides.
 - The superintendent of any park, playground, or recreation districts within the designated area where the offender will reside, who shall notify the custodians of the parks, playgrounds, and recreational facilities in the designated area and may notify the custodians of other parks, playgrounds, and recreational facilities as he deems appropriate.

- Registry office may require these notices put in the newspaper and make other notification requirements, including but not limited to signs, handbills, bumper stickers, or clothing labeled to that effect.
- ❖ Residence Restrictions: LRS §14:91.2
 - Registrants convicted of offenses against those under age 13 cannot live within 1000 feet of public/private schools, Early learning centers, child community/group homes, home-based child daycares, public parks, recreation centers, or early learning facilities.
 - Registrants convicted of aggravated offenses against anyone under 13 cannot reside near playgrounds and video arcades in addition to the restrictions above.
- ❖ Anti-Clustering:
- ❖ Employment restrictions: (LRS §15:553) It is unlawful to do the following:
 - Operate any bus, taxicab, or limousine for hire.
 - Engage in employment as a service worker who goes into a residence to provide any type of service.
 - Engage in employment as a door-to-door solicitor, peddler, or itinerant vendor selling any type of goods or services including magazines or periodicals or subscriptions to magazines or periodicals
 - Operate any carnival or amusement ride if offense involved a minor child
- ❖ Presence Restrictions:
 - Registrants convicted of offenses against those under age 13 cannot enter public libraries or loiter within 1000 feet of library property; cannot be present within 1000 of public/private schools, public parks, recreation centers, or early learning facilities; and cannot be present on a school bus.
 - Registrants convicted of aggravated offenses against anyone under 13 cannot be present within 1000 feet of community/group homes for children or a home-based day care provider in addition to the restrictions listed above.
- ❖ Halloween/Holiday Restrictions: LA – (Both were enacted in 2008) Under LRS §313.1, no gifts to any child during a holiday in which gifts or candy is given. Under LRS §14:313(E), RPs are prohibited from wearing masks, hoods or disguise of any kind with the intent to cover one's identity.
- ❖ Civil Commitment: No
- ❖ Travel regulations: Registrants planning to acquire “temporary lodging” for 7 consecutive days or more must register within 3 business days before establishing temporary lodging. LRS §542.1.2(F)(1). Visiting Registrants are placed on state’s website.
- ❖ Parental Rights: Registered Persons have no custody rights when a child is conceived by rape or if the Registered Person abused the child, but the child maintains inheritance rights; the Registered Person may be compelled to pay court costs and child/victim support for these cases. La. Civ. Code §137; La., Child Code §1004; §1015; §1015.1
- ❖ Voting Rights: Voting rights were restored for those on probation or parole, if they were never incarcerated; or if they were incarcerated before the supervision period, voting rights are restored 5 years after their release date. Those who are not on paper have no barriers to voting.
- ❖ ID Card Laws: Requires annual in-person renewal, thus not allowing ID/DL renewals by mail (LRS §32:412(I); LRS §40:1321). Registrants are disqualified from obtaining free ID cards. LRS §40:1321(H). The LA Sup Ct ruled marking IDF/DLs with “Sex Offender” was unconstitutional.
- ❖ Chemical Castration: LRS §14:43.6 gives courts the discretion to make chemical castration a condition for parole if the Registrant is convicted of LRS §14:42 (aggravated rape), LRS §14:42.1 (forcible rape), LRS §14:43.2 (second degree sexual battery), LRS §14:78.1 (aggravated incest), LRS §14:81.2(D)(1) (molestation of a juvenile when the victim is under the age of thirteen), and LRS §14:89.1 (aggravated crime against nature); this condition becomes a mandatory condition of parole if this is the second or more conviction for the aforementioned offenses.
- ❖ Relief from SO Legal Restrictions:
 - 15 year registration may be reduced by the court of conviction (or residence) to 10 years upon petition LRS §15:544(E)(1).

- No provision for reducing 25-year registration requirement. LRS §15:544(B)(1).
- Person whose period was increased to lifetime based on a finding of substantial risk of committing another offense, may petition for relief. § 15:544(F)(2).
- "The requirement to register shall apply to an offender who receives a pardon as a first-time offender." § 15:544(A), (B)(1). Deferred/withheld adjudication does not provide relief, LRS § 15:541(7), (24)(b), nor does expungement, La.Cr.P. Art. 973(A)(1). Some Registrants convicted of aggravated offenses are ineligible for pardon.
- Lifetime juvenile offense: May be reduced to 25 years upon petition after 25 years if "clean record." LRS §15:544(E)(2).
- 15 year/lifetime juvenile relief: "clean record" (see LRS §15:544(E)(3)), including no sex offense convictions and no subsequent felony convictions. LRS §15:544(E)(3), (E)(4)(c). Must successfully complete any period of supervised release/SO treatment program. LRS §15:544(E).
- Relief from increased lifetime term: "clean record" (see LRS §15:544(E)(3)) for period of time the person would otherwise have been required to register. LRS §15:544(F)(2). Court must find clear and convincing evidence that "the offender does not pose a substantial risk of committing another offense requiring registration." LRS §15:544(F)(2).

MAINE (ME)

Comment: Maine does not register any offenses committed as juveniles. Also, the laws applicable to you depend on your conviction date. Under MRS §17-A-256, a person can be arrested for "visual sexual aggression" of a child under certain circumstances, whether or not surveillance equipment are used.

- ❖ Date Registry Established: 9/1/1996
- ❖ Registry Retroactive? To 1/1/1982
- ❖ Qualifying event: Conviction
- ❖ Online since: 10/1/2003
- ❖ Statutes: For offenses committed before Jan. 1, 2013, MRS §34-A-11201 through §34-A-11256; For offenses committed on or after Jan. 1, 2013, MRS §34-A-11271 through §34-A-11304
- ❖ Substantially AWA Compliant? No
- ❖ Lists all RPs on Internet website? Yes
- ❖ Where to register: Local Police or Sheriff
- ❖ When to register:
 - Convictions before Jan. 1, 2013: Registrants have 5 days to register with the state Bureau of Identification (generally in writing) and 24 hours to register with local law enforcement using a form provided by the Bureau. MRS §34-A-11222-§11223. Employees and students (and probably visitors) in the state must register with the bureau within 5 days and with local law enforcement within 24 hours of working for either (1) more than 14 consecutive days in the state, or (2) for an aggregate period exceeding 30 days in a calendar year. MRS §MRS 34-A-11224
 - Convictions on or after Jan. 1, 2013: Registrants have 3 days to register with the state Bureau of Identification (generally in writing) and 24 hours to register with local law enforcement using a form provided by the Bureau. MRS §34-A-11282-11284. "Residence" includes 14 consecutive days, or 30 days in one year. MRS §34-A-11273(12).
 - RPs traveling internationally must give 21-days advance notice. MRS §11286
- ❖ Frequency/Length of registration: Duration of registration requirement and frequency of updates are determined by date convicted and Tier. MRS §34-A-11222, §11285.
 - Convicted before 1/1/2013
 - Tier 1 – 10 years
 - Tier 2 – Life
 - Convicted on/after 1/1/2013

- Tier 1 – Annually for 10 years
- Tier 2 – Biannually for 25 years
- Tier 3 – Quarterly for Life
- ❖ Out-of-State Convictions: Classification is an offense-based system. Registration required if offense is similar to ME law even if registration is not required in conviction jurisdiction. (MRS) §11273. Same periods as Maine; pardon and set-aside relief also apply. (MRS §34-A-11285(2),(4),(6),(9))
- ❖ Registry fees: \$25 Annually (MRS §34-A-11226)
- ❖ Community Notification: Public notification is made at the discretion of the law enforcement agency having jurisdiction in the area where the Registrant resides. Some low-level offenses are not listed on the public registry.
- ❖ Residence Restrictions: No statewide restrictions, but municipalities are allowed to make ordinances restricting Registrants (possibly up to 750 feet) with offenses against anyone under age 14, and can be a condition of probation/parole.
- ❖ Anti-Clustering: None
- ❖ Employment Restrictions:
- ❖ Presence Restrictions: For Registrants convicted after June 30, 1992 of an offense against a person younger than 14, Maine prohibits the knowing initiation of direct or indirect contact with a person younger than 14 in a “sex offender restricted zone,” unless the parent consents or the contact is for employment purposes. “Sex offender restricted zones” include schools other than high schools, day cares, parks, playgrounds, and other places “where children are the primary users.” “Indirect” contact includes taking pictures/videos. MRS. §17-A-261.
- ❖ Halloween/Holiday Restrictions: None
- ❖ Civil Commitment: No
- ❖ Travel regulations: Visiting Registrants are placed on state’s website and temporary residence can be verified by police. May be subject to local residency laws. One resource states registration required if staying for 14+ consecutive days or 30+ total days in calendar year.
- ❖ Parental Rights: Courts can consider the registry status of the parent or anyone living in the household of the parent in parental rights cases; rights of Registered Persons are denied when a child was conceived by rape unless the victim objects and can show the activity was consensual. It is presumed a Registered Person is a danger to a child if that child is a prior victim of the Registered Person. MRS §19-A-1653; §19-A-1658; §22-4055
- ❖ Voting Rights: No disenfranchisement for people with criminal convictions
- ❖ ID Card Law: None
- ❖ Castration: None
- ❖ Relief from SO Legal Restrictions:
 - No provision for early termination.
 - Pardon/vacatur/set aside/reversal provide relief from registration obligations. § 11285(9)(B). However, by policy, pardon will not be granted solely for removal from registry. <http://www.maine.gov/corrections/adult/pardon/>
 - Registration not required for charge dismissed following completion of deferred disposition under MRS §17-A-1348-A. See MRS §34-A-11272(1).
 - No registration for juvenile adjudications. MRS §34-A-11272(1).

MARYLAND (MD)

Comment: The Maryland Court of Appeals (MD's highest court) has determined the state's registry scheme constitutes punishment. See *Rogers v. State*, No. C-02-CV-17-000296 (Md. 2020)

- ❖ Date Registry Established: 10/1/1995 (For offenses against children); 7/1/1997 (for all other offenses)
- ❖ Registry Retroactive? No
- ❖ Qualifying event: Commission of Offense
- ❖ Online since: 2002
- ❖ Statutes: Md. Code of Criminal Procedure §11-701 through §11-721
- ❖ Substantially AWA Compliant: Yes
- ❖ Lists all RPs on Internet website? Yes
- ❖ Where to register: Local Police/Sheriff
- ❖ When to register:
 - 3 days for initial registration and updates for permanent or temporary residents, those who "habitually live" in the state, students, transients, and those employed within the state. "Employment" means 14 consecutive days or an aggregate of more than 30 days in a calendar year. MCCC §11-705. "Transient" means a non-resident who is present in state for a period exceeding 14 days or an aggregate period for 30 day in a calendar year, for a purpose other than employment or education. MCCC §11-701(r). "Habitually live" means "any place where a person visits for longer than 5 hours per visit more than 5 times within a 30-day period." MCCC §11-701(d)(2).
 - MCCC §11-705(h): 21-day advance notice must be given "to commence residence, employment, or attend school in a foreign country."
 - MCCC §11-705(i)(1): Registration required (1) when the registrant obtains a temporary residence or alters the location where the registrant resides or habitually lives for more than 5 days or (2) when the registrant will be absent from the registrant's residence or location where the registrant resides or habitually lives for more than 7 days."
- ❖ Frequency/Length of registration: §11-705, 11-707.
 - Tier I – Biannually for 15 years
 - Tier II – Biannually for 25 years
 - Tier III – Quarterly for Life
 - Homeless Registrants: Weekly
 - Registration is required for "up to 5 years" if a person: (1) is at least 18 years old; (2) was adjudicated for an act that if committed by an adult would violate listed statutes; (3) was at least 13 years old at the time of the act; and (4) 90 days before juvenile court jurisdiction terminates, the court, upon request from the State's Attorney or Dept. of Juvenile Services, finds by clear and convincing evidence "that the person is at significant risk of committing a sexually violent offense or an offense for which registration as a Tier II or Tier III is required." MCCC §11-704(c), §11-707(a)(4)(iv). In addition, juvenile registration (accessible only by law enforcement) is required until termination of juvenile court's jurisdiction, if a person is adjudicated for an act that if committed by an adult would violate listed statutes, and was at least age 14 at the time of act. MCCC §11-704.1.
- ❖ Out-of-state offenses: Registration required if required to register in another jurisdiction, MCCC §11-704(a)(4). Statute is unclear on how registration is determined but is an AWA state, so it is assumed that tiers are determined by offense type.
- ❖ Registry fees: None
- ❖ Community Notification: Residents can go online to send a mail request for Registrant info. Victims or the parents of a victim who is a minor can get automatic alerts.
- ❖ Residence Restrictions: None

- ❖ Anti-Clustering: None
- ❖ Employment Restrictions: Cannot work at a school. MCCP §11-722(c)
- ❖ Presence Restrictions: May not knowingly enter school grounds or property containing a child care home or child care institution, with exceptions. MCCP §11-705, §11-722.
- ❖ Halloween/Holiday Restrictions: No statewide but noted for having some local ordinances and/or compliance check operations specific to Halloween.
- ❖ Civil Commitment: No
- ❖ Travel regulations: Transients (including visitors) present in state for a period exceeding 14 days or an aggregate period for 30 day in a calendar year, for a purpose other than employment or education, must register within 3 days. §11-701(r). The state defines “habitually lives” as any place where a person lives, sleeps, or visits with any regularity, including where a homeless person is stationed during the day or sleeps at night; and where a person visits for longer than 5 hours per visit more than 5 times within a 30-day period. Visiting Registrants are placed on state’s website but procedure in place for removal after departure, police may verify temporary address.
- ❖ Parental Rights: No parental rights for a Registered Person if child was conceived by rape but may be compelled to pay child support. Md. Fam. Law Code §5-1402
- ❖ Voting Rights: Effective, March 10, 2016, if you have been convicted of a felony and have completed serving a court-ordered sentence of imprisonment, you are eligible to register to vote
- ❖ ID Card Law: None
- ❖ Castration: None
- ❖ Relief from SO Legal Restrictions:
 - Tier I registration may be reduced to 10 years with a petition. MCCP §11-707(c).
 - Pardon/vacatur/set aside/reversal relieves registration obligation. MCCP §11-704(b).
 - Persons subject to registration for "up to 5 years" due to a juvenile offense, may petition the juvenile court for reduction of the term of registration. MCCP §11-707(a)(4)(iv)
 - Tier I offenders: No sex offense/felony conviction in prior 10 years. MCCP §11-707(c)(1), (2). Must successfully complete any period of supervised release/parole/probation and treatment program. MCCP §11-707(c)(3), (4).

MASSACHUSETTS (MA)

Comment: Homeless Registrants “On Paper” are required to wear GPS “administered by the commissioner of probation.” MGL §178F3/4. Under MGL § 178N, using the registry to engage in harassment is a crime punishable by up to 2.5 years in prison. MA utilizes a “SO Registry Board” which conducts risk assessments to determine tier level. MA is one of the birthplaces of the Anti-Registry Movement, as the organization known today as NARSOL began as an online petition on the late 1990s.

- ❖ Date Registry Established: N/A
- ❖ Registry Retroactive? To 8/1/1981
- ❖ Qualifying event: Release Date
- ❖ Online since: 8/1/2004
- ❖ Statutes: A.L.M.G.L. Ch. 6, §178C through 178Q
- ❖ Substantially AWA Compliant: No
- ❖ Lists all RPs on Internet website? No. Lvl 1s cannot be accessed by the public. The public can only access Lvl 2 offender data on the internet for RPs classified after 7/12/2013. Complete Lvl 2 offender data including those classified prior to 7/12/2013 is accessible through police departments and by named individual SORI requests through the SOR Board.
- ❖ Where to register:

- If you're an Unclassified or Level 1, you must print out the form available at <<https://www.mass.gov/how-to/register-as-a-sex-offender>> then send it by mail to SORB, PO Box 392, North Billerica, MA 01862
- If you are a Level 2/3, you must register in-person at the local police department.
- ❖ When to register: 2 days for initial registration by mail if moving to the state; 10 days for change of residence or employment address within the state. Those residing elsewhere but employed in the state must register within 2 days by mail. Those planning to work or attend college must register 10 days before commencement by mail. While not codified into state law, the online registration form states "In accordance with federal law, you must report any international travel to your registering authority no less than 21 days prior to travel."
- ❖ Frequency/Length of registration: 20 years to life. MGL §178G. Updates based on Tier: MGL §178E; §178F1/2
 - Unclassified and Tier I – Annually by mail
 - Tier II and Tier III – annually in person.
 - Those classified as SVP register every 45 days.
 - Homeless Registrants and those living at shelters must register monthly and wear EM device.
 - Court may waive registration if not sentenced to immediate confinement, unless recidivist/serious offender. MGL §178E(f).
- ❖ Out-of-state convictions: Registration required if conviction comparable to registrable offenses in MA; not explicitly stated but the state registry FAQ implies all "unclassified" RPs will be subjected to an evaluation by the SORB.
- ❖ Registry fees: \$75 Initial; \$75 annually; can be waived for indigence (MGL §178Q.)
- ❖ Community Notification:
 - Level 1: Registration by mail with the Board; No dissemination to the public except where an inquiry is made on a specific individual to the local police.
 - Level 2: Registration in person at the local police station; some dissemination to the public and internet dissemination for offenders classified after July 12, 2013.
 - Level 3: Registration in person at the local police station; Extensive dissemination to the public, including internet dissemination.
- ❖ Residence Restrictions: None; due to *Doe v. City of Lynn*, 472 Mass. 521 (2015), it appears that local ordinances are unconstitutional. Level 3s, however, cannot live in convalescent or nursing home, infirmary maintained in a town, rest home, charitable home for the aged or intermediate care facility for the mentally retarded which meets the requirements of the department of public health under section 71 of chapter 111. MGL §178K(2)(e)
- ❖ Anti-Clustering: None
- ❖ Employment Restrictions: May not engage in ice cream truck vending. MGL c.265, § 48
- ❖ Presence Restrictions: None
- ❖ Halloween/Holiday Restrictions: None
- ❖ Civil Commitment: Yes (MGL §123A)
- ❖ Travel regulations: Law requires registration of "secondary addresses," defined as place of residence for 14 or more aggregate days in a calendar year, or a place routinely resided in for 4 or more consecutive or non-consecutive days per month. MGL §178C. Per MA SOR office supervisor, the 4-day rule applies if you have a location you "routinely" go to like a relative's house or favorite Air B&B. Visiting Registrants are placed on state's website and not removed (though Tier 1s are not listed publicly), and police may verify temporary address.
- ❖ Parental Rights: Registered Persons have no parental rights for a child conceived by rape, but visitation rights may be granted if the child is old enough and agrees to visitation. MGL§ 209C.3.
- ❖ Voting Rights: Voting rights restored automatically after release from prison
- ❖ ID Card Law: Registrar of Motor Vehicles can suspend or reject renewal of valid State ID/DL if the SO Registry Board determines you are not complying with registration laws (MGL. Ch. 90, §22(j)).

- ❖ Castration: None
- ❖ Relief from SO Legal Restrictions:
 - 20 year Registrants may petition the Sex Offender Registry Board for termination after 10 years. MGL § 178G, 178L. Judicial review of board decisions. MGL §178M.
 - Pardon may relieve registration obligation but no authority on point. See MGL ch. 127, §152.
 - Sealing does not provide relief. See MGL ch. 276, §100A(6), ch. 6, §172(b).
 - No relief provisions specific to juveniles/youthful offenders.
 - 20 year Registrants: No subsequent sex offense conviction within the 10 years preceding the petition. Clear and convincing evidence that the person is not likely to pose a danger to the safety of others. MGL §178G.

MICHIGAN (MI)

Comment: The 6th Circuit ruled Michigan's registry law changes made in 2006 (including residency/presence restrictions) and 2011 (including placing Registrants no longer required to re-register after new conviction for non-sex crime) cannot be applied retroactively (See *Doe, et al. v. Snyder, et al.*, 834 F.3d 696 (6th Cir. 2016), cert. denied 138 S.Ct. 55 (2017)). While this case only applied to the defendants in that case, it opened the door current class action challenges. This ruling has come too late for Thomas Pauli, who died from hypothermia in 2009 after being denied shelter due to the state's residency restriction law. In January 2021, MI passed HB 5679, which reinstated registry laws in the state and made some good changes (repealed residency laws & Tier levels on registry site) but added some bad provisions (adding Internet identifiers to registry but only to those convicted after 7/1/2011). Under MCL §750.227g, an exception to prohibition on body armor possession for employment safety must be approved by the chief of police or sheriff.

- ❖ Date Registry Established: 10/1/1995
- ❖ Registry Retroactive? No (Some offenses where conviction/time served was completed before 9/1/1999 are not required to register.)
- ❖ Qualifying event: Conviction
- ❖ Online since: 1999
- ❖ Statutes: M.C.L. §28.721 through §28.736
- ❖ Substantially AWA Compliant: Yes
- ❖ Lists all RPs on Internet website? No. Does not list RPs who are registered for a single offense of one of the following offenses: MCL §750.520E: Criminal sexual conduct in the fourth degree; misdemeanor-Adult victim; MCL §750.520G2: Assault with intent to commit criminal sexual conduct; felony-Adult victim, no penetration; MCL 750.10A: Sexually delinquent persons; MCL §750.335A(2)(C): Indecent Exposure by a Sexually Delinquent Person; MCL §750.449A(2): A person who engages or offers to engage the services of another person, who is less than 18 years of age and who is not his or her spouse, for the purpose of prostitution, lewdness, or assignation, by the payment in money or other forms of consideration; Any violation of state law or local ordinance that by its nature constitutes a sexual offense against an individual who is less than 18 years of age.
- ❖ Where to register: Sheriff's Office
- ❖ When to register: Initial registration and updates are required "immediately" (within 3 days, although state police memo states 3 "business" days) including disclosure of any "temporary lodging information," defined as a residence for more than 7 days. §§28.724- 28.725, but §28.727 uses the standard "away from residence" for more than 7 days. A "residence" is any place that "has a regular place of lodging." MCL §28.722(p). While MI SOR FAQ page only notes 21-day notice must be given if moving to a foreign country, SMART notes 21-day notice for international travel.
- ❖ Frequency/Length of registration: MCL §28.725
 - Tier I – annually for 15 years (Birthday month)

- Tier II – Biannually for 25 years (birthday month and 6 months after birthday month)
- Tier III – Quarterly for life (every 3 months after birthday month)
- Under MI's old laws (pre-2011), Registrants were required to register for either 25 years or life, with no possibility for removal.
- A person no longer required to register can be required to register anew if convicted of a felony after 7/1/2011
- ❖ Out-of-State convictions: Registration required if conviction is “substantially similar” to registrable offenses in MI. Not explicitly stated but MI is an AWA state so it is assumed classification is determined by offense type.
- ❖ Registry fees: (MCL §28.725a) \$50 Annually. If declared indigent, fee is waived only for 90 days. (MCL §28.725b) Failure to pay is considered an FTR. (Note, MI's FAQ pages claim the fee is one time but the statutes specifically state this is an annual fee.)
- ❖ Community Notification: Email alerts – can be based on location or can track a single Registrant. Juveniles and some Tier 1s with a single conviction (with the exception of certain crimes involving minors) are not listed publicly.
- ❖ Residence Restrictions: REPEALED as of March 24, 2021
- ❖ Anti-Clustering: None
- ❖ Employment Restrictions: REPEALED as of March 24, 2021
- ❖ Presence Restrictions: REPEALED as of March 24, 2021
- ❖ Halloween/Holiday Restrictions: None
- ❖ Civil Commitment: No
- ❖ Travel regulations: Per MI SOR office, visitors staying more than 7 days must register within 3 business days of arrival. “Temporary lodging information” for purposes of “immediate” registration defined as a residence for more than 7 days. MCL §28.724- 28.725. Visiting Registrants are placed on state's website, may pay registry fees, and police may verify temporary address. Per MI SOR office, those required to register can “check out” where they “checked-in” to be removed from the MI registry (placed on “inactive status”).
- ❖ Parental Rights: Courts are not required (but can) make reasonable efforts to reunite a child with a parent who is a Registered Person, and can impose visitation restrictions. Registered Persons are denied parental rights if the child was conceived by rape. MCL, §712A.13a; §712A.18f; §712A.19a; §722.25; §722.1445
- ❖ Voting Rights: Voting rights restored automatically after release from prison
- ❖ ID Card Law: Must maintain a current state ID/DL (Mich. Comp. Laws S 28.725a(7)); exclusion made for those who are homeless.
- ❖ Castration: None
- ❖ Relief from SO Legal Restrictions:
 - Tier I Registrants may petition the court for relief after 10 years. MCL §28.728c(12).
 - Any Registrant who was registered before July 1, 2011 for an offense that required registration but for which registration is not required after July 1, 2011, must be terminated upon petition. MCL §28.728c(3), (15)(b).
 - Set aside/expungement does provide relief. MCL §28.725(16)
 - Pardon may relieve registration requirement but no authority on point. See *People v. Van Heck*, 651 N.W.2d 174, 179 (Mich. App. 2002).
 - Certain consensual youthful offenders may petition for termination at any time. MCL §28.728c(3), (14). Termination is mandatory if eligible based on details of offense. *Id.*
 - Tier III based on juvenile adjudication may petition after 25 years. MCL §28.728c(2), (13).
 - Registration of juvenile offender under 14 at the time of offense must be terminated upon petition. MCL §28.728c(3), (15)(a).
 - Tier I/Juvenile Tier III: No sex offense/felony conviction during preceding 10/25 years. MCL §28.728c(12), (13).

- Tier I/juvenile Tier III: Court must determine that the individual is not a continuing threat to the public upon consideration of factors including severity of offense, prior record, and victim impact statement. MCL §28.728c(11). Must successfully complete supervised release/parole/probation and treatment program. MCL §28.728c(12), (13).

MINNESOTA (MN)

Comment: Minnesota is perhaps best known for the civil commitment program that had not released a single “patient” for nearly 20 years until forced into a handful of releases through a court order.

- ❖ Date Registry Established: 7/1/1991
- ❖ Registry Retroactive? No
- ❖ Qualifying event: N/A
- ❖ Online since: 1/1/1997
- ❖ Statutes: Minn. Stat. §243.166
- ❖ Substantially AWA Compliant: No
- ❖ Lists all RPs on Internet website? No. Only Tiers 3s are listed on the state SOR. See Minn. Stat. §244.052, sub. 4
- ❖ Where to register: Local law enforcement agency
- ❖ When to register: 5 days for initial registration and updates. Registrants without a primary address must register within 24 hours of entering a new jurisdiction, and shall provide updates in-person weekly. “Dwelling” means “the building where the person lives under a formal or informal agreement to do so” but does not include a temporary homeless shelter. Statutes do not address travel in their statutes, and SMART states they do not require 21-day advance notice for international travel.
- ❖ Frequency/Length of registration:
 - 10 years (or end of probation period, whichever is longer) for most Registrants;
 - Lifetime reporting if an SVP/recidivist/aggravated offender or from a state where a Registrant had lifetime reporting.
 - Updates for all Registrants required annually; weekly updates are required for those lacking a permanent residence. Civilly committed Registrants or out-of-state Registrants with frequent reporting requirements report quarterly in MN. MS §243.166.
 - If you are a 10 year Registrant convicted for an FTR, your time starts over plus and extra 5 years added to total registration length.
- ❖ Out-of-State Convictions: See MS §243.166(1b)(b)(3), (6)(4)(e) (Registration for period required by MN law unless longer period in jurisdiction of conviction). Registration required if offense is comparable to MN registration offenses.
- ❖ Registry fees: None
- ❖ Community Notification:
 - Level I: Law Enforcement agencies, the victim, and those living in the immediate household.
 - Level II: Add agencies and groups including the staff members of public and private educational institutions, day care establishments, and establishments and organizations that primarily serve individuals likely to be victimized by the offender to list of Level I notifications.
 - Level III: MN registry shows only those classified as Level III publicly (FTR cases may also be publicized regardless of Level). Access to information about Level 3 Registrants is only available through the public registry website and upon request to law enforcement, via community meetings.
- ❖ Residence Restrictions:
 - None statewide, but some municipalities have passed local ordinances. According to a 2/13/2020 Star Tribune article, about 90 counties/cities have adopted ordinances with various degrees of restrictions.

- Level IIIs released under supervision: MS §244.052(4a).
 - (b) If the owner or property manager of a hotel, motel, lodging establishment, or apartment building has an agreement with an agency that arranges or provides shelter for victims of domestic abuse, the owner or property manager may not knowingly rent rooms to both level III offenders and victims of domestic abuse at the same time. If the owner or property manager has an agreement with an agency to provide housing to domestic abuse victims and discovers or is informed that a tenant is a level III offender after signing a lease or otherwise renting to the offender, the owner or property manager may evict the offender.
- ❖ Anti-Clustering: Only those on Level III On Paper may face restrictions from living around other Level IIIs under supervision. See MS §244.052(4a)
- ❖ Employment Restrictions: None
- ❖ Presence Restrictions: None unless made a condition of supervision; local ordinances may exist
- ❖ Halloween/Holiday Restrictions: None
- ❖ Civil Commitment: Yes (MS §253B.001 to §253B.24)
- ❖ Travel regulations: You must register if staying for 14+ consecutive days or 30 total days in a calendar year. MS §243.166(1b). Might be required to pay a fee, and police may verify temporary address (no authority on point)
- ❖ Parental Rights: Parental rights can be terminated if Registered Person committed an offense against any child in the household (even if that child was not the victim) or if Registered Person is classified as a “predatory offender.” Suspension of parenting time rights and/or transfer of custody to the non-custodial parent shall be granted by family court if person is convicted of a variety of serious offenses including many sex offenses (MS §631.52; §260C.503). If you are a Tier 3 under state supervision, the corrections agency shall notify the appropriate child protection agency before authorizing you to live in a household where children are residing (MS §244.057).
- ❖ Voting rights: Restored upon completion of sentence, including prison, parole, and probation
- ❖ ID Card Law: None
- ❖ Castration: None
- ❖ Relief from SO Legal Restrictions:
 - No specific provision for early termination nor any provisions for juveniles/youthful offenders
 - Pardon may relieve obligation to register but no authority on point. See MS §638.02(2). Sealing probably does not relieve registration duty.
 - Sex offenses may not be expunged under statutory expungement pursuant to MS §609A.02, but inherent authority expungement may be available in limited circumstances. See *State v. S.L.H.*, 755 N.W.2d 271 (Minn. 2008) (elaborating on standard recognized in *State v. C.A.*, 304 N.W.2d 353 (Minn. 1981)). However, inherent authority expungement has limited benefits, as it only affects judicial records and not executive branch records. See *State v. M.D.T.*, 831 N.W.2d 276 (Minn. 2013).

MISSISSIPPI (MS)

Comment: During the COVID-19 pandemic, Registrants were unable to register with local authorities; instead, they were required to register at one of only nine state Highway troop stations, meaning some Registrants had to travel great distances to register, even as other essential functions were shut down. Mississippi’s State ID/DL laws and 3000 foot restrictions make Mississippi onerous for Registrants. Misuse or sale of registry information is a misdemeanor. § 45-33-51.

- ❖ Date Registry Established: 1994
- ❖ Registry Retroactive? Yes
- ❖ Qualifying event: All
- ❖ Online since: 1997

- ❖ Statutes: Miss. Code Ann. §45-33-21 through §45-33-61
- ❖ Substantially AWA Compliant: Yes
- ❖ Lists all RPs on Internet website? Yes
- ❖ Where to register: Both Sheriff's Office AND Department of Public Safety (DPS) for both initial and updates and to renew license every time you register.
- ❖ When to register: 3 business days to register with law enforcement, and 3 days to register at the DPS "Driver's License station." Also must notify law enforcement within 3 business days of first residing in or returning to state, or changes to address. MCA §45-33-29. Under MCA §45-33-28, Registrants seeking emergency shelter during a disaster must notify the manager of the shelter, the Sheriff, and the Chief of Police (if inside a municipality) of Registrant's status. If moving to MS, you must also contact DPS 10 days before the move into the state; 7 day stays are considered establishing "temporary" residence, 14 days considered "permanent" residence. While not mentioned in state statutes or SOR FAQ, SMART claims 21-day advance notice is required for international travel.
- ❖ Frequency/Length of registration: Lifetime for all.
 - Frequency: Updates are required quarterly, in person at the Drivers' License station to obtain a new "sex offender card." Registrants who are electronically monitored must reregister annually. MCA §45-33-31. The DPS does NOT send out any notices for re-registration.
- ❖ Out-of-state convictions: Registration required for convictions/insanity pleas if required to register in other jurisdiction OR if the offense would be registrable in MS (MCA § 45-33-25); "Registration in any other jurisdiction does not reduce the minimum time requirement for maintaining registration in MS, which uses offense-based classification due to AWA compliance (MCA § 45-33-47)
- ❖ Registry fees: MCA §45-33-57 -- The Department of Public Safety may adopt regulations to establish fees to be charged to Registrants for registration and reregistration, and verification or change of address. (Note: As of May 2017, the Miss. Dept. of Public Safety was charging an \$11 "Compliant Sex Offender" fee.)
- ❖ Community Notification: Local jurisdictions receiving notification and that have the ability may notify residents when a Registrant begins residing, lodges, becomes employed, volunteers or attends school or intends to reside, lodge, work, attend school or volunteer in the area by using a website, social media, print media, e-mail or may provide a link to the Department of Public Safety website. Information is automatically sent to child agencies, prosecutor's offices, police agencies, and background check services. § 45-33-36
- ❖ Residence Restrictions: Registrants shall not reside within three thousand (3,000) feet of the real property comprising a public or nonpublic elementary or secondary school, a child care facility, a residential child-caring agency, a children's group care home or any playground, ballpark or other recreational facility utilized by persons under the age of eighteen (18) years. Does not apply only in limited circumstances. MCA §45-33-25(4)
- ❖ Anti-Clustering: None
- ❖ Employment Restrictions:
 - Registrants must disclose their status if volunteering with a program offering services to children which would include direct, unsupervised contact. MCA §45-33-32
 - Registrants must disclose registry status to employer if job will bring Registrant into close proximity with children. MCA §45-33-59
 - Child care providers cannot employ or accept volunteer position with anyone on the Registry. MCA §43-15-303
- ❖ Presence Restrictions: May not loiter within 500 ft. of school, and may not enter school without permission; exceptions apply to both. May not visit, "be in or about any public beach or public campground." MCA §45-33-26
- ❖ Halloween/Holiday Restrictions: None
- ❖ Civil Commitment: No

- ❖ Travel regulations: Temporary residence” defined as “resides for a period of 7 or more consecutive days.” §45-33-23(i). Per MS SOR office, partial days count & the 7th day triggers obligation to register! Also, all residence & presence restrictions apply to visitors! However, per SOR office there is no limit on return visits per month or year. Visiting Registrants are placed on state’s website and not removed, may be subject to residency restrictions, and police may verify temporary address.
- ❖ Parental Rights: Registered Persons have no parental rights if the child was conceived by rape. If the child is a victim of the Registered Person, the Registered Person may win some parental rights back only after treatment for both Registered Person and victim is completed, and the courts determine the Registered Person poses no danger to the child. MCA §93-15-119; §97-5-42
- ❖ Voting Rights: Rape and statutory rape offenses are among the 23 crimes that prevent you from voting. Furthermore, it seems to apply only to convictions committed within the state.
- ❖ ID Card Law: Registrants ages six and above (MCA §45-35-3) must report to the Drivers’ License station quarterly to obtain a new “sex offender card” and pay \$11.00 each time (MCA §45-33-31; §63-1-35). Based on news articles, it appears “sex offender” is written on the card.
- ❖ Castration: None
- ❖ Relief from SO Legal Restrictions:
 - Tier I may petition the circuit court for relief after 15 years; Tier II after 25 years. MCA §45-33-47(2)(b), (c). Relief not available for offenses against persons younger than 15 if over age 21 at time of offense. MCA §45-33-47(2)(f).
 - Pardon/set aside/dismissal relieves registration obligations. MCA §45-33-47(4).
 - Expungement/sealing (except for juvenile sealing) not available for sex offenses. MCA §45-33-55.
 - First time juvenile offender 14 years or older adjudicated for rape pursuant to MCA §96-3-65 or a registrable sexual battery pursuant to MCA §97-3-95 may petition for relief after 25 years. MCA §45-33-47(2)(g).
 - Tier I/II/Juveniles: Relief not available for certain recidivists. MCA §45-33-47(2)(e),(g). Court considers prior and subsequent criminal behavior. MCA §45-33-47(3). Must show that “future registration... will not serve the purposes of [the law] and the court is otherwise satisfied that the petitioner is not a current or potential threat to public safety.” MCA §45-33-47(3)

MISSOURI (MO)

Comment: Missouri switched from mandatory lifetime registration to a Tiered registry in 2018. It expanded proximity restrictions to include state conservation areas in 2021.

- ❖ Date Registry Established: 7/1/1979
- ❖ Registry Retroactive? No
- ❖ Qualifying event: Conviction
- ❖ Online since: 6/18/2004
- ❖ Statutes: R.S. Mo. §43.650; R.S. Mo. §566.145 through 566.155; R.S. Mo. §§589.400 through 589.426
- ❖ Substantially AWA Compliant: Yes
- ❖ Lists all RPs on Internet website? Yes
- ❖ Where to register: Local Police/County Sheriff
- ❖ When to register: 3 days for initial registration and updates. "Residence" is defined as “any place where an offender sleeps for seven or more consecutive or nonconsecutive days or nights within a twelve-month period” RSM §589.404(5). While not codified into state law, SMART and state registry forms state 21-days advance notice for international travel is required, and 14 days advance notice if traveling outside the state for 7+ days.
- ❖ Frequency/Length of registration: (RSM §589.400) 2 years to life. Updates based on Tier.

- Tier I: 15-year registration requirement and shall report to the Chief Law Enforcement Officer (CLEO) in person in the month of the offender's birth.
- Tier II: 25-year registration requirement and shall report to the CLEO in person semiannually in the month of the offender's birth and 6 months thereafter.
- Tier III: life time registration requirement and shall report to the CLEO in person every 90-days. Tier IIIs are not eligible to file petition for removal from the registry, unless the requirement to register results from an adjudicated delinquent (juvenile) adjudication, after 25 years, and the clean record removal is met. (RSM §589.401)
- ❖ Out-of-state convictions: Registration required for anyone “who has been or is required to register” (RSM §589.400); if no longer required to register in other jurisdiction, RP must petition the court for removal from the MO registry, but relief will not be granted if the RP is a Tier III unless the offense was committed as a juvenile (RSM §589.401); as MO is an AWA state, it is assumed RPs will be classified by offense type
- ❖ Registry fees: A sheriff can charge a Registrant up to \$10 for processing an initial registration and \$5 to process an update. See RS Mo. §589.400(6,7).
- ❖ Community Notification: Can view all Registrants within a certain distance online or monitor a specific Registrant using an email alert system. Citizens can also call a special number from the Highway Patrol, and Sheriff’s Departments are allowed to have registry information published in newspapers.
- ❖ Residence Restrictions: Certain offenders (most offenses against minors) may not reside within 1,000 ft. of school, child care center, or victim’s residence. RSM §566.147.
- ❖ Anti-Clustering: None
- ❖ Employment Restrictions: Certain sexual offenders are prohibited from knowingly serving as an athletic coach, manager, or trainer for any sports team in which a child younger than 17 years of age is a member. (RSM §566.155)
- ❖ Presence Restrictions:
 - Certain RPs are prohibited from knowingly being physically present in or loitering within 500 feet of or approaching, contacting, or communicating with any child under age 18 in any child care facility building or child care facility property when children under age 18 are present in the building or on the grounds unless the RP is the parent, guardian, or custodian of the child in the building or on the grounds. (RSM §566.148)
 - Certain RPs are prohibited from knowingly being present in or loitering within 500 feet of any real property comprising any public park with playground equipment or a public swimming pool., state conservation areas and children’s athletic areas; exception can made if the RP is the parent of a child participating in a MO Dept. of Conservation educational program and who has permission to be on the property. (RSM §566.150)
- ❖ Halloween/Holiday Restriction: (Enacted 28 Aug. 2008) Under RSM §859.426, all SOs in the state are banned from contact with children on Halloween; they must remain at home except for good cause (work, emergencies), post a sign stating "No Candy at this residence," and leave outdoor lights off from 5pm-10:30pm.
- ❖ Civil Commitment: Yes (RSM §632.480 to §632.513)
- ❖ Travel regulations: Must register “temporary residence” (present for more than 7 days in a 12-month period). R.S. Mo. §589.400.11 states that a “temporary residence” placement on registry shall be “for the duration of such person’s temporary residency.” May have to pay fees and abide by residency laws, and police may verify temporary address.
- ❖ Parental Rights: Registered Persons have no parental rights if the child was conceived by rape or if the Registered Person abused a child under the Registered Person’s care. If the Registered Person is a child and a sibling of the victim or a child living in the same household at the time of the offense, the prohibition on living in close proximity of the victim does not apply. RSM §211.038; §211.447

- ❖ Voting Rights: Voting rights restored upon completion of sentence, including prison, parole, and probation.
- ❖ ID Card Law: None
- ❖ Castration: None
- ❖ Relief from SO Legal Restrictions:
 - Tier I may petition the court for 5 year reduction of term after 10 years with a "clean record." RSM §589.400(5).
 - Anyone registered or who otherwise would be required to register for felonious restraint or kidnapping of a nonsexual nature when the person was the parent or guardian and the victim was the child, or nonsexual child abuse, shall be removed from the registry. RSM §589.400(8).
 - In addition, § 589.400(9) authorizes a person to petition to remove the registration requirement for certain types of conduct and offenses, by filing a petition under § 589.400, but that section imposes waiting periods of 10 years for Tier I, 25 years for Tier II, and 25 years for Tier III juvenile adjudications. RSM §589.401(4).
 - Vacatur/set aside/reversal provides relief. RS Mo. §589.400(3) (previously included pardon).
 - Tier III based on juvenile adjudication may be reduced to 25 years after 25 years with a "clean record." RSM §589.400(5).
 - Tier I/Tier III juvenile relief: no sex offense/felony conviction during preceding 10/25 years, and no pending sex offense/felony charges. RSM §589.400(5), §589.401(11). Must successfully complete any period of supervised release/parole/probation and treatment program, and court must find that the person "is not a current or potential threat to public safety." RSM §589.400(5), §589.401(11).

MONTANA (MT)

Comment: Montana places both sexual offenses and non-sexual violent offenses on the public registry.

- ❖ Date Registry Established: 7/1/1989
- ❖ Registry Retroactive? No
- ❖ Qualifying event: Sentencing Date
- ❖ Online since: 2001
- ❖ Statutes: Mont. Code Ann. §46-23-504 through §46-23-520.
- ❖ Substantially AWA Compliant: No
- ❖ Lists all RPs on Internet website? Yes
- ❖ Where to register: Local Police/Sheriff's office
- ❖ When to register: 3 business days for initial registration and updates; transients shall register within 3 business days of entering state. "Residence" means the location at which a person regularly resides, regardless of the number of days or nights spent at that location, does not include homeless shelter (MT Code §46-23-502). Registration required if absent from home more than 10 days, the 11th day triggers registration (MT Code §46-23-505). Not codified into law but SMART states 21-day advance notice required for international travel.
- ❖ Frequency/Length of registration: MT Code § 46-23-506(1): Lifetime. Updates based on Tier:
 - Level 1 – annual by mail, can petition for relief after 10 years
 - Level 2 – every 180 days by mail, can petition for relief after 25 years
 - Level 3 – every 90 days by mail for life
 - Transients must appear in person every 30 days. MT Code §46-23-504, §56-23-506
 - Out of state offenses, any offender who is convicted in another state, territory or tribe of an offense "reasonably equivalent" to a Montana-registrable offense and thus required to register. MT Code §46-23-502(9)(b). Level 0 is a special classification for Registrants from outside MT with no easily comparable conviction. Annually by mail.

- ❖ Registry fees: None; but if required to wear EM while On Paper, may be charged up to \$4000 annually
- ❖ Community Notification: Under MT Code §46-23-520, the state provides a Sexual Or Violent Offender Community Education Curriculum. Under MT Code §46-23-508, “Dissemination to the public of information allowed or required by this section may be done by newspaper, paper flyers, the internet, or any other media determined by the disseminating entity. In determining the method of dissemination, the disseminating entity should consider the level of risk posed by the offender to the public.”
- ❖ Residence Restrictions: A high-risk sexual offender as provided in this section may not establish a residence within 300 feet of a school, day-care center, playground, developed or improved park, athletic field or facility that primarily serves minors, or business or facility having a principal purpose of caring for, educating, or entertaining minors; does not apply if the residence was established on or before May 5, 2015. MT Code §45-5-513
- ❖ Anti-Clustering: None
- ❖ Employment Restrictions:
 - A ‘high risk’ offender cannot accept, maintain, or carry on regular employment at or within 300 feet of a school, day-care center, playground, developed or improved park, athletic field or facility that primarily serves minors, or business or facility having a principal purpose of caring for, educating, or entertaining minors. MT Code §45-5-513(e)
 - A judge sentencing can impose, as a condition to probation, parole, or deferment or suspension of sentence, reasonable employment or occupational prohibitions and restrictions designed to protect the class or classes of persons containing the likely victims of further offenses by the defendant. MT Code §46-18-255(1)
- ❖ Presence Restrictions:
 - A judge sentencing a person convicted of a sexual offense involving a minor and designated as a Level 3 offender under MT Code §46-23-509 shall, as a condition to probation, parole, or deferment or suspension of sentence, impose on the defendant restrictions on the defendant's residency in the proximity of a private or public elementary or high school, preschool as defined in MT Code §20-5-402, licensed day-care center, church, or park maintained by a city, town, or county. MT Code §46-18-255
 - If requested by a victim of a sexual offense committed by the defendant, or if requested by an immediate family member of the victim, the judge sentencing a person convicted of a sexual offense shall, as a condition to probation, parole, or deferment or suspension of sentence, impose on the defendant a restriction prohibiting the defendant from directly or indirectly contacting the victim or the immediate family member of the victim. If the victim is a minor, a parent or guardian of the victim may make the request on the victim's behalf. MT Code §46-18-255
 - “High Risk” Registrants cannot be present within 300 feet of victim without permission from victim or victim’s guardian, or knowingly make any visual or audible sexually suggestive or obscene gesture, sound, or communication at or to a former victim or a member of the victim's immediate family. MT Code §45-5-513
- ❖ Halloween/Holiday Restrictions: None
- ❖ Civil Commitment: No
- ❖ Travel regulations: Must register within 3 business days of entering the state for a temporary residence of 10 days or more, or for a total of 30 days in calendar year. MT Code §46-23-504, §46-23-505. Visiting Registrants are placed on state’s website and not removed, temporary address may be verified by police, and may be subject to residency restrictions.
- ❖ Parental Rights: Registered Persons have no parental rights if child was conceived by rape, but may be compelled to pay child support and offer inheritance. Under 45-5-513, a “high risk” offender cannot establish a residence or any other living accommodation in a place where a minor resides, except that the offender may reside with a minor if the offender is the parent, grandparent, or

stepparent of the minor unless his parental rights are terminated or the Registrant was convicted for abusing a child in the home. MT Code §40-6-1001; §41-3-609; §45-5-503

- ❖ Voting Rights: Voting rights restored automatically after release from prison
- ❖ ID Card Law: None
- ❖ Chemical Castration: (MT Code §45-5-212) Courts may impose chemical castration on first conviction for certain sex crimes and for subsequent convictions for certain other sex crimes. Those not mandated can opt to voluntarily take chemical castration drugs at state expense.
- ❖ Relief from SO Legal Restrictions:
 - Less serious level 1s may petition court for relief after 10 years; level 2 offenders after 25 years. MT Code §46-23-506(3)(b), (5). Not available for SVPs. MT Code §46-23-506(5)(d).
 - Pardon may relieve registration obligation, but no authority on point. See MT Code §46-23-301(1)(b).
 - First-time juvenile sex offense adjudication except from registration, unless the juvenile court finds that "registration is necessary for protection of the public and that registration is in the public's best interest." MT Code §41-5-1513(1)(d).
 - 10/25 year relief: No subsequent sex offenses. MT Code §46-23-506(5)(c). Person must have "remained a law abiding citizen." MT Code §46-23-506(3)(b)(i). Court must find that continued registration is "not necessary for public protection and that relief from registration is in the best interests of society." MT Code §46-23-506(3)(b)(ii).
 - Juvenile: No prior sex offenses. MT Code §41-5-1513(1)(d)(i). Similar criteria as 10/25 year relief, see MT Code §41-5-1513(1)(d).

NEBRASKA (NE)

Comment: The Nebraska State Supreme Court ruled registering internet identifiers is unconstitutional. On the downside, Nebraska's registry information is accessible by Google and other search engines, making it easier for vigilantes to find the information.

- ❖ Date Registry Established: 1/1/1997
- ❖ Registry Retroactive? No
- ❖ Qualifying event: Conviction (or incarcerated when law passed)
- ❖ Online since: 6/18/2004
- ❖ Statutes: Neb. Rev. Stat., Art. 40, §§29-4001 through 29-4013.
- ❖ Substantially AWA Compliant: No
- ❖ Lists all RPs on Internet website? Yes
- ❖ Where to register: City police/county sheriff, but may have to initially register with state police.
- ❖ When to register: Within 3 working/business days for initial registration, and temporary employment lasting 14 days or an aggregate of 30 days in a calendar year; "habitual living location" is any place away from home the RP stays for 3+ days, and "temporary domicile" are stays at temporary locations of 3 days. Homeless persons must register once every 30 days. Advance notification must be given before moving out-of-state or out of the US (§29-4004). State law does not address international travel, but SMART claims NE requires 21-day advance notice.
- ❖ Frequency/Length of registration: §29-4004, §29-4006.
 - Tier I – annually for 15 years
 - Tier II – biannually for 25 years
 - Tier III – quarterly for life
 - Nebraska stopped classifying certain Registrants with the SVP designation on 12/31/2009. Those still classified SVP register for life.
 - Homeless report monthly regardless of Tier.

- ❖ Out-of-state Registrants: Must register if NE has comparable offense; does honor a pardon from another state. (NRS §29-4003); while not explicitly stated, it is assumed that NE classifies RPs according to their own rules, i.e., Tier I if offense was a misdemeanor, Tier II if offense was felony, or Tier III if considered a lifetime RP in any jurisdiction, has two or more offenses or convicted of an “aggravated offense” (i.e., victim under age 13, victim 13+ if involved penetration, or if victim was incapacitated/unable to give consent)
- ❖ Registry fees: None
- ❖ Community Notification: As of 1/1/2010, only option for community notification is signing up for email alerts.
- ❖ Residence Restrictions: Nebraska has a statute allowing local residency restrictions from schools and daycares except in certain narrow circumstances (e.g., 500 ft. exclusion zones applicable to all SVPs). NRS §29-4017. Numerous cities across the state have such ordinances on the books, although 4 known ordinances (La Vista, Lincoln, Norfolk, Omaha) only apply these laws to school zones, excluding daycares. A March 2021 survey of 64 NE municipal ordinances by OnceFallen.com found 47 of 64 municipalities, including the majority of NE’s largest cities, have the 500 foot restriction laws, the smallest of which has a population of only 428.
- ❖ Anti-Clustering: None
- ❖ Employment Restrictions: None
- ❖ Presence Restrictions: None
- ❖ Halloween/Holiday Restrictions: None
- ❖ Civil Commitment: Yes (NRS §71-1201 to §71-1226)
- ❖ Travel regulations: Visitors: Presence in the state for 3 calendar days triggers an obligation to register within 3 business days. Per Neb. SOR office, partial days count & 3rd day triggers! Temporary employment lasting 14 days or an aggregate of 30 days in a calendar year. §29-4001.01, §4004. May be placed on public registry, and police may verify temporary address. May be subjected to local residency restrictions.
- ❖ Parental Rights: Registered Persons are assumed threats and custody can only be won if there is a determination that the Registrant is not a danger to the child. In custody matters, allowing a Registered Person unsupervised time with your children is considered “prima facie evidence” for determining risk. No parental rights are granted if the child was conceived by rape. NRS §43-292; §43-292.02; §43-2933
- ❖ Voting Rights: Rights are restored two years after completion of prison, probation, and parole.
- ❖ ID Card Laws: None
- ❖ Castration Laws: None
- ❖ Relief from SO Legal Restrictions:
 - 15 year period may be reduced to 10 years upon petition to the Nebraska State Patrol after 10 years. NRS §29-4005(2).
 - Pardon relieves registration obligation. See 2002 Op. Att’y Gen. No. 02025, http://ago.nebraska.gov/ag_opinion_view?oid=4011 ("It is our conclusion that because the registration requirements of the NSORA are a legal consequence of a conviction, a sex offender who has been pardoned would not be required to register as a sex offender").
 - Out-of-state pardon also given effect. NRS §4003(1)(a)(ii).
 - Probationer set aside does not provide relief from registration obligation, NRS §29-2264(5)(j), nor does any other "comparable procedure" from another jurisdiction "to nullify a conviction other than by a pardon." NRS §4003(1)(a)(ii).
 - Juveniles not subject to SORA unless prosecuted in adult court. Same rule applies to out of state juvenile offenders. See http://journalstar.com/news/local/judge-bars-state-from-adding-boy-to-state-s-sex/article_d0d21ddd-f912-532c-89b4-b0544e6de6f0.html.

- 15 year reduction: No sex offense/felony convictions during registration period. NRS §29-4005(2)(a), (b). Must successfully complete period of supervision/probation/parole and treatment program. §29-4005(2)(c), (d).

NEVADA (NV)

Comment: Nevada was actually the second state to adopt the AWA but over a decade of litigation delayed enforcement. However, the AWA has now been enforced in the state. There may be further litigation similar to suits filed in Ohio, Michigan, Pennsylvania, and Colorado, where the AWA was determined to violate ex post facto. Furthermore, Nevada is in the 9th Circuit, where courts may be more open to a favorable ruling for Registered Persons. Using the registry to commit a crime is a misdemeanor or gross misdemeanor, depending on crime committed (NRS §179B.285)

- ❖ Date Registry Established: 1/1/1998
- ❖ Registry Retroactive? To 7/1/1956
- ❖ Qualifying event: Conviction
- ❖ Online since: 5/1/2004
- ❖ Statutes: NRS §179B and §179D (Effective Oct. 1, 2018)
- ❖ Substantially AWA Compliant: Yes
- ❖ Lists all RPs on Internet website? No. Only information regarding Tier 1s with child victims, all Tier 2s/3s, and juveniles convicted of certain sex offenses pursuant to NRS 62F are posted on this site. The registry does not provide information on Tier 1s w/ adult victims. See NRS 179B.250
- ❖ Where to register: Local Police (Sheriff's Office if in unincorporated area)
- ❖ When to register: 48 hours for initial registration and updates; updates may be done in person or by sending in form; annual form can be returned by mail along with fingerprints and photograph. NRS §179D.460, NRS §179D.470, §479D.480. "Residence" implies any location where an RP is staying, even when not at a fixed location or homeless. Homeless RPs must register every 30 days. While not codified into state law, SMART claims 21-day advance notice for international travel required.
- ❖ Frequency/Length of registration: (NRS §179D.490) Standard AWA Tier system
 - Tier I – annually for 15 years
 - Tier II – biannually for 25 years
 - Tier III – quarterly for life
 - Homeless: Monthly regardless of Tier
 - Nevada sentences certain offenses to lifetime supervision. For list of conditions for lifetime supervision, see NRS §176A.410
 - For now, the old law is no longer valid. In the event the courts also rule the AWA in Nevada violates ex post facto, the old law requirements BEFORE 07/01/2008 were Lifetime registration for all offenders; All offenders eligible to petition for early release (except those subject to lifetime supervision or community notification) after 15 years of registration; If petition denied, cannot re-apply for another 5 years.
- ❖ Out-of-state offenses: If offense you committed is substantially similar to a Nevada offense that requires registration, you may have to register even if not required to register in another state. NRS §179D.097. NV is an AWA state and classifies all according to offense type.
- ❖ Registry fees: None
- ❖ Residence Restrictions: None
- ❖ Community Notification: Notices go out to background check companies, schools, and other agencies working directly with children; if Registrant is a Tier III, notices go out to the general public. NRS §179D.475. Tier I offenses not involving "a crime against a child" (under age 18) are not listed publicly.
- ❖ Anti-Clustering: None

- ❖ Employment Restrictions: Businesses are generally barred from using information from the registry with exceptions. NRS §179B.270
- ❖ Presence Restrictions: None
- ❖ Halloween/Holiday Restrictions: No statewide but noted for having some local ordinances and/or compliance check operations specific to Halloween.
- ❖ Civil Commitment: No
- ❖ Travel regulations: Registration required if staying 48 hours, NRS §179D.460. But stays under 30 days are placed on a separate LEA-only “Sex Offender-Visitor” registry. You must check in upon arrival and check out when departing.
- ❖ Parental Rights: (NRS §125C.210; §128.105; §432B.393): No parental rights if the child is conceived by rape. No reasonable reunification efforts by child services will be made to a Registered Person.
- ❖ Voting Rights: Voting rights restored automatically after release from prison
- ❖ ID Card Law: Does not mark State ID/DLs, but all State ID/DL/CDL must be renewed annually. (NRS §483.283; §483.861; §483.929)
- ❖ Castration: None
- ❖ Relief from SO Legal Restrictions:
 - Tier I offender may petition the court for 5 year reduction of term after 10 years. NRS §179D.490(3), (4).
 - Pardon does not provide relief from registration requirement, which is regulatory. See Nev. Op. Atty Gen. 14 (Nov. 18, 2003), <http://pardons.nv.gov/uploadedFiles/pardonsnv.gov/content/About/PardonInformalOpinion.pdf>.
 - Sealing of adult convictions not available for sex offenses. NRS §179.245(5).
 - Juveniles: the juvenile court may not terminate jurisdiction until the court has either relieved the person from, or ordered the person to be subject to, requirements for registration and community notification. NRS §62F.310. A hearing must be held to make this determination around the date that the person reaches 21 years of age. NRS §62F.340.
 - A person adjudicated for a non-aggravated sexual offense may move the juvenile court to be exempted from community notification or placement on the community notification website. NRS §62F.320.
 - Tier III juvenile adjudication offense may petition for relief after 25 years. NRS §179D.490(3), (4)
 - Tier I/Tier III juvenile relief: No sex offense/felony conviction during preceding 25/10 years. NRS §179D.490(3). Tier I/Tier III juvenile relief: Must successfully complete period of supervised release/probation/parole and treatment program. NRS §179D.490(3).
 - Juvenile age 21 hearing/community notification relief: court may consider entire criminal history. NRS §62F.320(3)(a), §62F.340(5)(a).
 - Juvenile age 21 hearing: to relieve from registration and community notification requirements, the court must find, considering several enumerated factors, "by clear and convincing evidence at the hearing that the child has been rehabilitated to the satisfaction of the juvenile court and that the child is not likely to pose a threat to the safety of others." NRS §62F.340.
 - Juvenile community notification relief: the court, considering enumerated factors, must find "by clear and convincing evidence that the child is not likely to pose a threat to the safety of others." NRS §62F.320.

NEW HAMPSHIRE (NH)

Comment: There has been an effort in recent years to ban residency restrictions in this state.

- ❖ Date Registry Established: 1993
- ❖ Registry Retroactive? To 1/1/1988
- ❖ Qualifying event: N/A
- ❖ Online since: 2001
- ❖ Statutes: N.H.R.S.A. §651-B:1 through 651-B:12; Admin. Code Saf-C 5501.01 through 5506.7
- ❖ Substantially AWA Compliant: No
- ❖ Lists all RPs on Internet website? No. The following offenses are not listed on the public website: §632-A:2, Aggravated Felonious Sexual Assault, where the victim is adult and the offender has no prior sex offense conviction from any jurisdiction; 18 USC 2241, Aggravated Sexual Abuse, where the victim is adult and the offender has no prior sex offense conviction from any jurisdiction; and 18 USC 2242, Sexual Abuse, where the victim is adult and the offender has no prior sex offense conviction from any jurisdiction.
- ❖ Where to register: Local Law Enforcement Agency
- ❖ When to register: 5 business days for initial registration and updates. §§651-B:4, B:5. “Residence” defined as any place than can be located by a street address for 5+ total days in a one-month period; According to SMART, an RP must give advance notice for international travel, but the RP is not required to do so by any certain period of time; statutes only require an RP to report international travel when the RP will be at the same international temporary lodging address for 5+ days.
- ❖ Frequency/Length of registration: NHRSA §651-B:6(I), (II); §651-B:1(VIII)-(X)
 - Tier System: The Department of Safety (NHSP) will place offenders in the appropriate tier based on the offense of which they were convicted.
 - Tier I - Most misdemeanor Sexual Assault convictions and Indecent Exposure convictions. (10 Years) – Required to register twice a year (not including changes).
 - Tier II - Felonious Sexual Assaults, most Child Pornography Offenses, Intentional Contribution to the Delinquency of a Minor. Required to register semi-annually. (LIFETIME)
 - Tier III - All murders, Aggravated Felonious Sexual Assault, kidnapping, any offender convicted of more than 2 sexual offenses or offenses against a child, any offender civilly committed as a sexually violent predator, or otherwise required to register for an equivalent offense in another state. Required to register quarterly (LIFETIME)
 - The juvenile court at disposition may "order the minor to register as a sexual offender or offender against children pursuant to NHRSA 651-B until the juvenile reaches the age of 18 if the court finds that the minor presents a risk to public safety." NHRSA §169-B:19(k); §651-B:1(XI). Out of state juvenile adjudications based on requirements of that jurisdiction. §651-B:1(XI)(a)(4).
 - NH does NOT place Registrants no longer required to register back on the registry if convicted for a subsequent non-sexual offense.
 - Registrant does NOT have to notify when traveling internationally IF staying at one location longer than four days and staying at a second location longer than 4 days.
- ❖ Out-of-state convictions: Registration required if required to register in the jurisdiction of conviction, or if the offense is “reasonably equivalent to a violation” under NH law, including foreign convictions from Canada, Great Britain, Australia, and New Zealand, as well as “any other country that the US State Dept. has determined has an independent judiciary that generally enforces the right to a fair trial.” NHRSA §651-B:1.VII states that the Division of State Police, Department of Safety can determine Tiers for extra-jurisdictional convictions, as NH utilizes an offense-based classification scheme.

- ❖ Registry fees: An offender shall pay a fee of \$50 to the department within 10 days of the registration that occurs within the month of the anniversary of his or her birth. NHRSA §651-B:11. Failure to pay is a “violation” for first offense & a misdemeanor for subsequent offense. Can be waived if indigent.
- ❖ Community Notification: NH maintains separate registries for offenses against children/re-offenses and one for all other offenses. Does not appear to offer any notification outside inclusion on the public registry.
- ❖ Residence Restrictions: None statewide. The state has tried in recent years to prohibit municipal restrictions but failed to push the bill through the Senate. While a few municipalities have reportedly passed restrictions as much as 2500 feet from schools and daycares, municipal restrictions in Dover and Franklin were struck down by courts.
- ❖ Anti-Clustering: None
- ❖ Employment Restrictions: None
- ❖ Presence Restrictions: None
- ❖ Halloween/Holiday Restrictions: None
- ❖ Travel regulations: Visitors: “Residence” defined as more than a total of 5 total days during a one-month period. §651-B:1(XIII). Visiting Registrants are placed on state’s website but can be removed after departure, police may check temporary address.
- ❖ Civil Commitment: Yes (NHRSA Ch. 135-E)
- ❖ Parental Rights: No parental rights if the child was conceived by rape. NHRSA §170-C:5-a
- ❖ Voting Rights: Voting rights restored automatically after release from prison
- ❖ ID Card Law: None
- ❖ Castration: None
- ❖ Relief from SO Legal Restrictions:
 - Tier II offender may petition the superior court for relief after 15 years; Tier I offenders after 5 years. NHRSA §651-B:6(III)(a).
 - Pardon may relieve registration requirement but no authority on point. *Doe v. State*, 114 N.H. 714 (1974) (pardon "completely eliminate[s] all consequences of the conviction").
 - Juvenile registration terminates at 17 years, unless the juvenile court retains jurisdiction under NHRSA §169-B:4, V, in which case registration terminates jurisdiction is terminated. NHRSA §651-B:6(IV).
 - 15/5 year relief: No convictions for sex offense/felony/class A misdemeanor/offense against child. § 651-B:6(III)(a). Must successfully complete period of supervised release/probation/parole and treatment program, and a risk assessment at the person's expense. § 651-B:6(III)(a). Court must find that removal from the registration requirements will assist the individual in the individual's rehabilitation and will be consistent with the public welfare. NHRSA §651-B:6(III)(b).
 - This means that Tier 2 and Tier 3 offenders who were convicted prior to January 1, 1993 can file a petition to be relieved of the registration requirements of the NH SOR. (Per SB 468 (2016))

NEW JERSEY (NJ)

Comment: New Jersey was the state where Megan Kanka was murdered. The state law named in her honor was used when the national law bearing her name was passed as an amendment to the Jacob Wetterling Act in 1996.

- ❖ Date Registry Established: 10/31/1994
- ❖ Registry Retroactive? No
- ❖ Qualifying event: Conviction (or serving time when law passed)
- ❖ Online since: 2/21/2002
- ❖ Statutes: N.J. Stat. §2C:7-1 through §2C:7-23

- ❖ Substantially AWA Compliant: No
- ❖ Lists all RPs on Internet website? No. Website limited to all high risk (Tier 3) offenders and some moderate risk/Tier 2s; All juveniles (except for Tier 3s) are excluded; most Tier 2s whose crimes were committed against members of their families or households, and most Tier 2s whose crimes were considered statutory because of age also excluded. NJ Code at §2C:7-12 to 19
- ❖ Where to register: Local Police Department
- ❖ When to register: 10 days for initial registration; updates to address due 10 days prior to move; updates to employment (14 days- consecutive or a total within a 30 day period) and school enrollment within 5 days. Statute only applies to residents, students, and nonresident employees. NJS §2C:7-2. Does not address travel issues; and SMART states NJ does not require 21-day advance notice of international travel.
- ❖ Frequency/Length of registration: Lifetime for all, though some Registrants can apply for removal after 15 years. Updates for “compulsive or repeat” offenders are quarterly; all other update annually. NJS §2C:7-2
- ❖ Out-of-state convictions: Registration required if offense or registration requirement is “similar” to NJ law, see NJS §2C:7-2(b)(3). Lifetime for all.
- ❖ Registry fees: None
- ❖ Community Notification: Depending on Tier/Risk Level:
 - Tier 1: Law enforcement agencies are notified.
 - Tier 2: in addition to law enforcement agencies, schools, licensed day care centers, summer camps, and registered community organizations are notified.
 - Tier 3: in addition to law enforcement agencies, schools, licensed day care centers, summer camps, registered community organizations, and members of the public are notified.
 - Those selling homes are NOT obligated to disclose nearby Registrants.
- ❖ Residence Restrictions: There are currently no statewide restrictions. Per *G.H. v. Township of Galloway*, 199 N.J. 135, 971 A.2d 401 (2009), local ordinances are precluded by state law, meaning they cannot be passed unless the legislature grants legislative authority for local authorities to pass their own regulations.
- ❖ Anti-Clustering: None
- ❖ Employment Restrictions: Cannot hold a position or otherwise participate, in a paid or unpaid capacity, in a “youth serving organization” (defined as a sports team, league, athletic association or any other corporation, association or organization, excluding public and nonpublic schools, which provides recreational, educational, cultural, social, charitable or other activities or services to persons under 18 years of age). N.J. Stat. NJS §2C:7-22 and 7-23
- ❖ Presence Restrictions: None
- ❖ Halloween/Holiday Restrictions: None
- ❖ Civil Commitment: Yes (NJS §30:4-27.24 to §30:4-31.)
- ❖ Travel regulations: “Residence” is apparently established by presence in the state for 10 days. NJS §2C:7-2. May have to abide by local residency restriction ordinance.
- ❖ Parental Rights: Registered Persons convicted of NJS §2C:14-2 (Sexual Assault), NJS §2C:14-3 (Criminal Sexual Contact) or NJS §2C:14-4 (Lewdness) can only be awarded custody or visitation if proven by clear and convincing evidence it is in the child’s best interest to stay with the Registered Person. (This also covers child conceived by rape). The courts can keep child’s location confidential and victim is not required to go to court in person. NJS §9:2-4.1
- ❖ Voting Rights: Voting rights restored automatically after release from prison
- ❖ ID Card Law: None
- ❖ Castration: None
- ❖ Relief from SO Legal Restrictions:
 - May petition the superior court for relief 15 years from later of conviction/release. NJS §2C:7-2(f). Certain persons ineligible. NJS §2C:7-2(g).

- Pardon may or may not relieve obligation to register, but wording of relevant statute suggests it does not. See NJS §2A:167-5.
- No relief provisions specific to juveniles/youthful offenders.
- 15-year relief: Must not have "committed an offense within 15 years following conviction or release." NJS §2C:7-2(f). Recidivists not eligible. NJS §2C:7-2(g). Requires proof that offender "is not likely to pose a threat to the safety of others." NJS §2C:7-2(f).

NEW MEXICO (NM)

Comment: N.M. Stat. Ann. §29-11A-4 states, "The state does not have authority to require an Indian who was convicted of a sex offense in a court other than a New Mexico state court, is an living in Indian country, and is not attending school or employed outside of Indian country, to comply with the requirements of SORNA. *State v. Atcitty*, 2009-NMCA-086, 146 N.M. 781, 215 P.3d 90, cert. quashed, 2010-NMCERT-010, 149 N.M. 64, 243 P.3d 1146." Local rules for registration cannot generally be more restrictive than state law under NM Stat § 29-11A-9 but that law is not absolute (see *ACLU v. City of Albuquerque*, 2006-NMCA-078, 139 N.M. 761, 137 P.3d 1215). Registry offices were granted the option of telephone registration during the COVID-19 pandemic.

- ❖ Date Registry Established: 7/1/1995
- ❖ Registry Retroactive? No
- ❖ Qualifying event: Conviction
- ❖ Online since: 7/1/2000
- ❖ Statutes: N.M. Stat. Ann. §29-11A-1 through §29-11A-10; N.M.A.C. §1.18.790.157
- ❖ Substantially AWA Compliant: No
- ❖ Lists all RPs on Internet website? No. The following offenses are not listed on the public website: §30-4-1 Kidnapping (of a minor); §30-4-3 False imprisonment; §30-9-1 Enticement of child; §30-9-11 Criminal sexual penetration 4th deg.; §30-9-12 Criminal sexual contact in the 4th deg.; §30-10-3 Incest; §30-28-3 Solicitation to commit sexual contact of a minor; §30-37-3.2 Child solicitation by electronic communication device.
- ❖ Where to register: County Sheriff's Office
- ❖ When to register: 5 business days for initial registration and updates. NMS §29-11A-4. State law requires registration when: (1) establishes a residence [not defined] in NM; (2) "stays in multiple locations in NM," or (3) is enrolled in a NM school, or (4) is employed in NM for more than 14 days or an aggregate period exceeding 30 days in a calendar year. §29-11A-3. Must give 30 day notice if moving out of state. NMS §29-11A-4.1 "Habitually lives" means any place where an RP lives for 30+ in any 365-day period; while state law and a SORNA review from 2020 do not require 21-day advance notice of international travel, SMART's 2022 progress report notes NM now requires it.
- ❖ Frequency/Length of registration: (NMS § 29-11A-4(L), §29-11A-5(D), (E), (F). 10 years to life. Updates are every 6 mo. or every 90 days depending on offense. NMS §29-11A-4
- ❖ Out-of-state convictions: See NMS §29-11A-4(L)(3) (duration of time from convicting jurisdiction or NM, whichever is longer). Out-of-state convictions only register if comparable to NM law (See *State v. Hall*, 294 P.3d 1235 (NM 2013))
- ❖ Registry fees: None
- ❖ Community Notification: The county sheriff shall contact every licensed daycare center, elementary school, middle school and high school within a one-mile radius of RP's residence; The public can also obtain information by reviewing the SORNA website or by contacting the County Sheriff.
- ❖ Residence Restrictions: None
- ❖ Anti-Clustering: None
- ❖ Employment Restrictions: None
- ❖ Presence Restrictions: None

- ❖ Halloween/Holiday Restrictions: None
- ❖ Civil Commitment: No
- ❖ Travel regulations: New Mexico State Police reported to ACSOL, “You will need to register if you were convicted prior to July 1, 2013 and are going to be in the state of New Mexico for longer than ten (10) days. You will need to register within five (5) days if you were convicted after July 1, 2013.” Visiting Registrants are placed on state’s website, and police may verify temporary address. May be subjected to residency restrictions,
- ❖ Parental Rights: Consent for relinquishing parental rights is not required if the child was conceived by rape. NMS §32A-5-19
- ❖ Voting rights: Restored upon completion of sentence, including prison, parole, and probation
- ❖ ID Card Law: None
- ❖ Castration: None
- ❖ Relief from SO Legal Restrictions:
 - No provision for early termination.
 - Registration is required while under deferred sentence, but not after a conditional discharge under NMS §31-20-13. See NMS §29-11A-3(B).
 - By policy, people convicted of sex offenses are not ordinarily granted pardons, but are not precluded from applying. See N.M. Pardon Guidelines, https://www.governor.state.nm.us/wp-content/uploads/2019/05/Executive-Clemency-Guidelines_Final.pdf.
 - Not clear if pardons relieve registration requirement.
 - No registration for juvenile adjudications.

NEW YORK (NY)

Comment: While NYS as a whole isn’t among the worst states for RPs, Long Island, particularly Suffolk County, is particularly onerous. Suffolk County is the home for the group “Parents For Megan’s Law,” an influential victim advocacy group that became the only private business in America contracted to conduct Registrant address verification checks on behalf of law enforcement. They are also pushing to require Level I Registrants to register a minimum for 30 years and allow municipalities to pass residency restriction laws, which has previously been struck as violating state preemption of local laws. Under Suffolk Co. Leg. Code Sec. 745-12, Registrants are required to state their status when entering emergency shelters. There was also a push to ban certain Registrants from NYC subways in 2021 that was thankfully rejected.

- ❖ Date Registry Established: 1/21/1996
- ❖ Registry Retroactive? No
- ❖ Qualifying event: Conviction or was On Paper/in prison at time law passed.
- ❖ Online since: 5/11/2000
- ❖ Statutes: N.Y. C.L.S. Corrections Law §168
- ❖ Substantially AWA Compliant: No
- ❖ Lists all RPs on Internet website? No. By law, DCJS only lists Level 2s/3s on its website. See NY COR § 168-q
- ❖ Where to register: New York State Division of Criminal Justice Services (DCJS)
- ❖ When to register:
 - 10 calendar days for initial registration and updates. NY Corr. Law, §168-f, §168-k.
 - In-state workers required to register if present for more than 14 consecutive days or an aggregate period exceeding 30 days in a calendar year. NY Corr. Law §168-a.
 - Must notify DCJS 10 days prior to international travel; if an RP relocates to another country, they must notify DCJS of their new address no later than 10 days after the move. However, DCJS does not notify the USMS or NCIC/NSOR of an RP’s international travel.

- ❖ Frequency/Length of registration: (NY Corr. Law §168-h.)
 - LI – Annually for 20 years
 - LII- Annually for life
 - LIII, sexual predator, sexually violent offender, or predicate sex offender (If classified after 3/11/2002)– Annually for life
- ❖ Out-of-State Convictions: Registration required if offense has “similar elements to registrable offenses in NY law, if a felony (NY Corr. Law §168-a). State FAQ states, “offenders who establish residence in NY State but were convicted in other jurisdictions (e.g. federal, military, or another state/country) must register if they have been convicted of an offense that requires registration as determined by the NY State Board of Examiners of SOs... must notify DCJS no later than 10 days of establishing residency in New York, and then the Board of Examiners of SOs reviews their cases to determine if they have to register in NY State. If they are registrable, then a court where the offender resides will hold a hearing to determine his/her risk level.”
- ❖ Registry fees: \$10 every instance an RP registers any change of address or any change of his or her status of enrollment, attendance, employment or residence at any institution of higher education §168-b
- ❖ Community Notification: Local police may notify schools and other “entities with vulnerable populations” about the presence of a level 1, 2 or 3 offender if the offender poses a threat to public safety. New York does not notify jurisdictions about changes in employment. New York DCJS allows individuals to sign up to receive alerts whenever a Level 2 or Level 3 on the public registry website moves into or out of a chosen community or location. Complete registry information is available on those classified Tier II or higher (note that Parents For Megan’s Law aka “Crime Victims’ Center”, a private business, lists information on Level 1 Registrants living in Nassau and Suffolk Counties.)
- ❖ Residence Restrictions: No statewide restrictions; municipal/county governments currently not allowed by court ruling to pass residency restriction ordinances. Also, if on probation/parole, a Registrant could be banned 1,000 feet of a school or other facility caring for children.
- ❖ Anti-Clustering: None
- ❖ Employment Restrictions:
 - Cannot drive a school bus. 3 See NYS Vehicle and Traffic Law §509-cc (4)(a) and(4)(b).
 - Prohibition of employment on motor vehicles engaged in retail sales of frozen desserts (i.e., Ice Cream Trucks). NY Corr. Law §168-V.
 - Only Level 2 and 3 offenders have an obligation to provide the address of their employer.
 - No application for employment or license can be rejected due to criminal background UNLESS the job/license is directly related to the job (i.e., Registrants can’t work with kids) or if employing the Registrant “involves an unreasonable risk to property or to the safety or welfare of specific individuals or the general public.” NY Corr. Law Art. 23-A §752
- ❖ Presence Restrictions: None
- ❖ Halloween/Holiday Restrictions: No statewide but noted for having some local ordinances and/or compliance check operations specific to Halloween.
- ❖ Civil Commitment: Yes (NY Mental Hygiene Law Article 10)
- ❖ Travel regulations: No specific statute addresses visits, but the NY SOR office states that staying in a location for 10 consecutive days or 14 total per month requires registration. NOTE: Partial days count (except just passing through); e.g. if you’re staying in NJ or CT and making daily trips into NYC to see the sights, each one of those trips will count toward your allowable total.
- ❖ Parental Rights: Registry records are used in family court to determine if it is appropriate to place a child in the home. It is assumed it is not in the best interests of the child to be placed in the home of a Registered Person if the child was conceived by rape but can be challenged. N.Y. Dom. Rel. §240; NY Fam. Ct. Act §651
- ❖ Voting Rights: Voting rights restored automatically after release from prison
- ❖ ID Card Law: None

- ❖ Castration: None
- ❖ Relief from SO Legal Restrictions:
 - Person classified as level 2 offender and not designated sexual predator/sexually violent offender/predicate sex offender may petition the sentencing court (or the court that determined duration) for termination after 30 years. NY Corr. Law §168-o(1).
 - Person classified as level 2/3 offender may petition for reclassification to a lower level. NY Corr. Law §168-o(2).
 - Pardon relieves registration obligations. NY Corr. Law §168-f(4).
 - Conviction that has been "set aside" not subject to registration. NY Corr. Law §168-a(1).
 - No registration for juvenile adjudications.
 - Level 2 termination: Must prove by clear and convincing evidence that his or her risk of repeat offense and threat to public safety is such that registration or verification is no longer necessary. NY Corr. Law §168-o(1).

NORTH CAROLINA (NC)

Comment: NC is considered one of the most onerous states for Registered Persons. In *Doe v. Cooper*, 842 F.3d 833 (4th Cir. 2016), the Court found NC's presence restrictions were "unconstitutionally vague and thus violated the Due Process Clause." (The 300 ft presence ban was preventing Registrants from attending town council meetings, going to church, visiting government offices, and observing their children's recreational or educational activities.) A few months later, SCOTUS struck down NC's social media ban in the landmark case of *Packingham v. North Carolina*, 582 U.S. _ (2017). A case challenging other NC registration law changes is ongoing.

Prohibited from obtaining name change (N.C. Gen. Stat. § 14-202.6).

- ❖ Date Registry Established: 1/1/1996
- ❖ Registry Retroactive? No
- ❖ Qualifying event: Some offenses have different Effective dates to determine whether a particular conviction and whether the criteria is conviction, date of offense, or other. A list of registrable offenses and effective dates can be found at <https://docs.ncsbi.gov/Sex-Offender/SexOffenderRegPrograms.aspx>
- ❖ Online since: 5/11/2000
- ❖ Statutes: N.C. Gen. Stat., Art. 27A, §14-208.5 through §14-208.45
- ❖ Substantially AWA Compliant: No
- ❖ Lists all RPs on Internet website? Yes
- ❖ Where to register: County Sheriff
- ❖ When to register:
 - 3 business days for initial registration and updates; 10 days to report internet IDs. NCGS §14-207, §14-208.9
 - New residents: Within 3 business days of establishing residence, or whenever present in the state for 15 days, whichever comes first ("residence" not defined). NCGS §14-208.7. An offender's mere presence at a location does not establish a residence, but a residence is established when certain "activities of life" occur at the location. *State v. Abshire*, 363 N.C. 322, 332, 677 S.E.2d 444, 451 (2009). SMART and a state law review notes that NC does not require 21-day advance notice of international travel.
 - "Employed" means more than 14 days or more than 30 days in a calendar year. NCGS §14-208.6.
- ❖ Frequency/Length of registration: NCGS § 14-208.30, §14-208.7A, §14-209A.
 - Tier III/aggravated offenders/recidivists/SVPs update every 90 days for life. (SVPs are classified as such by the court with help from a "board of experts"). "aggravated" defined as (i) engaging in

- a sexual act involving vaginal, anal, or oral penetration with a victim of any age through the use of force or the threat of serious violence; or (ii) engaging in a sexual act involving vaginal, anal, or oral penetration with a victim who is less than 12 years old.”
- Regular Offenders registered before 12/1/2008: Registered biannually for life following the date of initial county registration unless the offender successfully petitions the superior court to shorten their registration period under NCGS §14-208.12A. Offender first eligible to petition ten (10) years after the date of initial county registration in NC.
 - Regular Offenders registered on or after 12/1/2008): Registered biannually for 30 years following the date of initial county registration unless the offender successfully petitions the superior court to shorten their registration period under NCGS §14-208.12A. Offender first eligible to petition 10 years after the date of initial county registration in the state.
 - Juveniles: earlier of 18 years old or termination of juvenile court's jurisdiction. NCGS §14-208.30.
 - Letters by mail are sent out to Registrant’s address when time to register; upon receipt of letter, Registrant has 3 days to complete enclosed form and return it to the Sheriff. NCGS § 14-208.9A, §14-208.11(a)(3), §14-208.24
 - Out-of-State Convictions: Registration required if offense is comparable to NC law OR of offense requires registration in conviction jurisdiction (NCGS §14-208.6). Registration period determined by offense type
- ❖ Registry fees: None
 - ❖ Community Notification: Residents can sign up email alerts when a Registrant moves within 1,3, or 5 miles of them.
 - ❖ Residence Restrictions:
 - 1,000 ft. of school or child care center, with exceptions. (Does not include home schools or colleges/universities.) These residency restrictions do not apply to an offender who established residency at the registered address prior to August 16, 2006 [2013 S.L. 28] NCGS §14-206.16
 - Residency restrictions surrounding the Boys and Girls Clubs of America does not apply to a person who established residence prior to June 19, 2014 [2014 S.L. 21]
 - ❖ Anti-Clustering: None
 - ❖ Employment Restrictions:
 - Offender’s residence may not be used to care for a child. NCGS §14-208.17(b)
 - No instruction, supervision, or care for minors. NCGS §14-208.17(a)
 - Cannot use residence for babysitting service. NCGS §14-321.1
 - Cannot obtain CDL for endorsements P (passenger vehicle) or S (school bus). NCGS § 14-208.19, §20-17.9, §20-27.1, §20-37.14A
 - Cannot obtain/renew Emergency Services credentials. NCGS §131E-159
 - Those convicted of a sex offense against a minor cannot receive a Funeral services license. NCGS §90-210.25B
 - ❖ Presence Restrictions: For all hands-on offenses under Article 7B (Rape and Other Sex Offenses, including statutory rape) involving a victim under 18 have the following restrictions:
 - Prohibited from entering the premises of any place intended primarily for the use, care, or supervision of minors, including, but not limited to, schools, children's museums, child care centers, nurseries, and playgrounds;
 - Cannot knowingly be within 300 feet of any location intended primarily for the use care or supervision of minors when the place is located on premises that are not intended primarily for the use, care, or supervision of minors, including, but not limited to, places described in the preceding paragraph that are located in malls, shopping centers, or other property open to the public.
 - Any place where minors frequently congregate, including, but not limited to, libraries, arcades, amusement parks, recreation parks, and swimming pools, when minors are present.

- On the State Fairgrounds during the State Fair, Western N.C. Agricultural Center during the N.C. Mountain State Fair and any other fairgrounds during an agricultural fair.
- Various exceptions for parents on school business, in need of medical care, or other emergency situations. NCGS §14-208.18.
- Exception applies if in prohibited area for voting; if location is a school, principal must be notified. NCGS §163-§165
- ❖ Halloween/Holiday Restrictions: None
- ❖ Civil Commitment: No
- ❖ Travel regulations: Registration is apparently required if present in the state for 15 days (NCGS §14-208.7(a)). Visiting Registrants are placed on state's website and not removed. May be subjected to residency restrictions. Police may verify temporary address. According to §14-208.16, residence & presence restrictions apply to "an offender who is required to register," so in theory, this does not apply to a visitor not establishing a residence & remains in the state for less than 15 days. However, NC SOR office says all residence & presence restrictions apply to visitors. Cumberland Co. (Fayetteville) has been singled out as strictly enforcing travel regulations beyond state law.
- ❖ Parental Rights: The court may terminate parental rights if the child is conceived by rape. NCGS §7B-1111; §14-27.21; §14-27.22; §14-27.23; §50-13.1
- ❖ Voting Rights: Voting rights restored automatically after release from prison
- ❖ ID Card Law: Will not issue a State ID/DL unless Registrant has proven registration has been completed within the state (NCGS §20-9; §20-37.7). Does not mark State ID/DLs nor require annual renewals.
- ❖ Castration: None
- ❖ Relief from SO Legal Restrictions:
 - Reversal/vacatur/set aside/unconditional pardon for innocence relieves registration obligation. §14-208.6C.
 - Implication that ordinary pardon does not relieve registration duty. Sex offenses not eligible for expungement. See NCGS §15A-145.4(a)(3), §145.5(a)(3).
 - No relief provisions specific to juveniles/youthful offenders.
 - 30 year Registrants (and regular Registrants under old law): May petition the superior court for termination after 10 years. NCGS §14-208.12A.No subsequent sex offense convictions/arrests. NCGS§14-208.12A(a), (a1)(1). Court must be satisfied that the petitioner is not a current or potential threat to public safety. NCGS §14-208.12A(a1)(3). Relief must comply with standards upon which federal funding is conditioned. NCGS §14-208.12A(a1)(2). If denied, may petition again after one year. NCGS §14-208.12A(a1)(3).

NORTH DAKOTA (ND)

Comment: The AG's Office told law enforcement agencies in a letter dated 3/18/20 the state would accept registration forms not signed by offenders if offices were closed to the public due to COVID-19. "The registration forms still need to be completed, but the process can be accomplished over the phone with the offender," the letter said, adding that agencies can work with offenders to get an updated photo if needed.

- ❖ Date Registry Established: 1991
- ❖ Registry Retroactive? To 7/31/1985
- ❖ Qualifying event: Conviction
- ❖ Online since: 11/1/2001
- ❖ Statutes: N.D. Century Code §§12.1-20-25, 12.1-32-01 to 12.1-32.16, 12.1-34-06
- ❖ Substantially AWA Compliant: No
- ❖ Lists all RPs on Internet website? Yes; all RPs appear on the website, but not all RPs are shown with photographs and full details. Offenders with a lifetime requirement for registration, those who have

been deemed a high risk, and delinquent offenders are shown with full details and photographs. A searchable list of all RPs in ND (including moderate and low risk RPs) can be downloaded for a particular city, county, or the entire state, by clicking the link “List of all offenders” on the SOR website home page.

- ❖ Where to register: Local police (or county sheriff if in unincorporated area)
- ❖ When to register: 3 days for initial registration of “residence” (live permanently or be situated for a considerable time in a home or a particular place); 3 days for registration of “temporary domicile,” i.e., staying or being physically present in ND for 30+ days in a calendar year or at a location for 10+ consecutive days, attending school for 10+ days, or maintaining employment in the jurisdiction for 10+ days, regardless of the state of the residence. If homeless (i.e., “living in a park, under a bridge, on the streets, in a vehicle or camper, or is otherwise without a traditional dwelling” but not counting homeless shelters) must register every 3 days. Must give 21-day advance notice for international travel. NDCC §12.1-32.15
- ❖ Frequency/Length of registration: NDCC §12.1-32.15
 - Low Risk: Annually for 15 years
 - Moderate Risk: Biannually for 25 years
 - High Risk: Quarterly for life
 - Homeless Registrants must update every 3 days. NDCC §12.1-32.15(2).
- ❖ Out-of-State Convictions: Registration required if offense is an “equivalent” to a registrable offense in ND (NDCC §12.1-32-15), From the ND SOR FAQ page, “SOs are assessed a low, moderate, or high risk level by a committee appointed by the Attorney General. The risk level is based on an actuarial risk assessment tool, psychological evaluations, and all available documentation from the offender's past... For offenders that come to ND from another state or the federal prison system it may take several weeks to gather the necessary records, assign the risk level, and provide the offender a due process hearing.”
- ❖ Visitors: Per ND SOR office, visitors must register if staying 10+ consecutive days or 30+ total days per calendar year.
- ❖ Registry fees: None
- ❖ Community Notification: While all Registrants are listed online, only “high risk” and “delinquent offenders” are shown with full details and photographs. Law Enforcement Agencies have some discretion regarding other methods of community notification, including use of news media, public meetings, or personal notification.
- ❖ Residence Restrictions:
 - State law does not prohibit low or moderate risk Registrants from living near schools, parks, or daycare facilities unless a condition of probation prohibits it.
 - A high risk Registrant may not reside within 500 feet of a public or nonpublic preschool, elementary, middle or high school.
 - Those assigned a moderate or high-risk level by the state may not use a state park as a residence or residential address. Before arriving at a state park for overnight lodging or camping, those assigned a moderate or high-risk level must notify a parks-and-recreation LEO at the state park where the RP will be staying.
- ❖ Anti-Clustering: None
- ❖ Employment Restrictions:
 - Registrants are prohibited from providing early childhood services (such as daycare) to any child, other than a child who is a member of that individual's household, and any person who provides such early childhood services is prohibited from allowing a registered offender to be in the presence of a child receiving the services. NDCC §50-11.1-13.1
 - Registrants are prohibited from working as a transport network company driver. 09-34-03
- ❖ Presence Restrictions: May not knowingly enter school without permission, subject to exceptions. §12.1-20-25.

- ❖ Halloween/Holiday Restrictions: None
- ❖ Civil Commitment: Yes (NDCC §25-03.3-01 to §25-03.3-24)
- ❖ Travel regulations: 3 days for registration of “temporary domicile,” defined as being physically present in state for more than 10 consecutive days, present in state for more than 30 days in a calendar year, or at a location for longer than 10 consecutive days. NDCC §12.1-32.15(1)(h), (2). May be subjected to residency restrictions.
- ❖ Parental Rights: Parental rights can be terminated if the child was conceived by rape or if probable cause exists that the Registered Person committed an offense against the child and presents a danger to the child. NDCC §27-20-17; §27-20-44
- ❖ Voting Rights: Voting rights restored automatically after release from prison
- ❖ ID Card Law: None
- ❖ Castration: None
- ❖ Relief from SO Legal Restrictions:
 - No specific provision for early termination.
 - Registration required for deferred adjudication. See NDCC §12.1-32-15(1)(e), (8).
 - Pardon may relieve registration but no authority on point, See NDCC §12-55.1-01(4) (pardon removes "punishment or custody imposed upon a person for the commission of an offense").
 - No relief provisions specific to juveniles/youthful offenders.

NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS (US TERRITORY) (MP)

Comment: The Commonwealth of the NMI is a chain of 14 islands just north of Guam in the Pacific (only three of which are inhabited), nearly 2000 miles from the Asian continent.

- ❖ Date Registry Established: N/A
- ❖ Registry Retroactive? N/A
- ❖ Qualifying event: N/A
- ❖ Online since: N/A
- ❖ Statutes: Commonwealth Code, Title 6, Div. 1, Part 1, Ch. 3, Article 4, “CNMI-SORA” (6 CMC §1360-§1380)
- ❖ Substantially AWA Compliant: Yes
- ❖ Lists all RPs on Internet website? Yes
- ❖ Where to register: SORA-Office/DPS
- ❖ When to register:
 - Within 3 business days for initial registration if moving, attending school, or working
 - Only requires 3 day notice if traveling internationally §1365(a)(16)
 - Must give notice if away from home 72+ hours §1365(a)(16)
 - “Recapture” provision to add person released for non-sex offense if offender had a past sex crime conviction §1368
 - Natural disaster or other events requiring evacuation of residences shall not relieve an RP of the duty to register or any other duty imposed by this article. §1369(b)
 - “Reside” is defined as “location of the individual's home or other place” where the RP “habitually lives or sleeps.”
- ❖ Frequency/Length of registration: Standard AWA Tier system
 - Tier I – annually for 15 years
 - Tier II – biannually for 25 years
 - Tier III – quarterly for life
- ❖ Out-of-Territory Conviction: Registration required for offenses similar to those listed in §1361, incl. foreign offenses in nations determined to have conducted a “fair trial.” Classification is AWA compliant and uses an offense-based scheme (§1362). “This obligation exists without regard to

whether it was specifically listed in the Judgment of Conviction, sentence, or any other order of the court.” (§1363)

- ❖ Registry fees: 6 CMC §1380 establishes a “SO Revolving Fund” but no information can be found regarding a fee.
- ❖ Community Notification: Email notice is available to the general public to notify them when a SO commences residence, employment, or school attendance with the Commonwealth, within a specified zip code, or within a certain geographic radius.
- ❖ Residence Restrictions: 6 CMC §1366 – Registrants cannot:
 - Reside in or have contact with a residence while minors are present
 - (d) Reside or maintain an address for residential purposes at any location within 1000 feet of a playground, school, school bus stop, community center, or other location which is established or designated specifically for the use by or enjoyment of minors and such location is commonly used by minors.
- ❖ Anti-Clustering: None
- ❖ Employment Restrictions: No
- ❖ Presence Restrictions: 6 CMC §1366 – Registrants cannot:
 - Enter onto or walk by or park a vehicle within 1000 feet of a school, bus stop, or playground while minors are present;
 - Attend events held primarily for minors;
 - Have contact with a residence while minors are present
- ❖ Halloween/Holiday Restrictions: None
- ❖ Civil Commitment: No
- ❖ Travel regulations: Registration law applies to visitors staying 24 hours or longer. 6 CMC §1361
- ❖ Parental Rights: Provision that Registrants cannot live with minors has no apparent exceptions to Registrant parents
- ❖ Voting Rights: Restored after release from incarceration, probation, and parole.
- ❖ ID Card Law: None
- ❖ Castration: None
- ❖ Relief from SO Legal Restrictions: 6 CMC §1371: Tier 1s can apply for registration reduction after 10 years with a clean record; Tier 3s can apply for reduction to 25 years with a clean record.

OHIO (OH)

Comment: Ohio both was both the first state to adopt the AWA and first state to declare the AWA was punitive and cannot be applied retroactively. Residency restriction laws were also declared as punishment and cannot be applied retroactively. The laws you abide by depend on your date of conviction. Ohio has also tried (unsuccessfully thus far) passing a law requiring Registrants to buy special green license plates for their vehicles. (Ohio already has a DUI car tag law.)

- ❖ Date Registry Established: July 1, 1997
- ❖ Registry Retroactive? No
- ❖ Qualifying event: Ohio’s modern 1996 SORN applies only to those Ohio adult offenders who were incarcerated, under supervision, or convicted of an offense on or after July 1, 1997. Any adult offenders who had completed their sentences before that date are not subject to SORN requirements. For juveniles, the system started in 2002; that is, SORN applies only to those who committed an offense on or after Jan. 1, 2002, and were at least 14 years old at the time of the offense.
- ❖ Online since: January 1, 2001
- ❖ Statutes: O.R.C. Ann. §2950.01 to §2950.99, Ohio Admin. Code §109:5-2-02 to §109:5-2-06
- ❖ Substantially AWA Compliant: Yes
- ❖ Lists all RPs on Internet website? Yes

- ❖ Where to register: County Sheriff's Office
- ❖ When to register: 3 days for initial registration of residence or "temporary domicile" i.e., in the state for more than 3 days. Those employed for more than 3 days or more than 14 aggregate days in a calendar year shall register within 3 days. ORC §2950.04. If the RP is homeless, they must provide a detailed description of the location where staying, and may register more frequently. SMART notes 21-day notice for international travel required.
- ❖ Frequency/Length of registration: Ohio utilizes a Three Tiered System; your registration requirements differ depending on whether your conviction date is before or after January 1, 2008 (the date OH implemented their version of the AWA sometimes referred to as SB10).
 - For people convicted before January 1, 2008, Tier levels were assigned due to risk assessments, or the equivalent Tier level from the state you moved from:
 - Tier 1 ("Pre-AWA Sexually oriented" or "child-victim" offender) – Annually for 10 years
 - Tier 2 ("Pre-AWA Habitual SO") – Biannually for 20 years
 - Tier 3 ("Pre-AWA Sexual Predator") – Quarterly for life
 - For those convicted after January 1, 2008, Tier Levels are assigned by offense charged in accordance with AWA rules.
 - Tier 1 – Annually for 15 years
 - Tier 2 – Biannually for 25 years
 - Tier 3 – Quarterly for life
 - Juveniles: Life (Tier III/public registry-qualified offender)/20 years (Tier II)/10 years (Tier I). ORC §2950.07(B). See ORC §2950.07(A) for duration details.
- ❖ Out-of-State Convictions: Registration required if offense is "substantially equivalent" to a current or former registrable offense in OH (ORC §2950.01); will not be forced to register if not currently registered in stating moving from (ORC §2950.04(4)) or terminated by a court order (ORC §2950.04(5)). May apply for credit for time already spent in another jurisdiction ORC §2950.07(E)). OH is an AWA state, thus RPs are classified by offense type, but due to a state Sup Ct ruling, the AWA cannot be applied to those convicted before 1/1/2008; all pre-AWA RPs will be classified according to the old law.
- ❖ Registry fees: ORC §311.171-172 gives Sheriffs the authority to charge up to \$100 annually (Many do not charge, however, and most take indigence into account.) Under ORC §2950.012, fees can be mandatory while on a "community control sanction." Failure to pay is only a civil matter.
- ❖ Community Notification: For Tier III/Pre-AWA Sexual Predators, neighbors within 1200 feet are notified by mail.
- ❖ Residence Restrictions: 1,000 ft. from schools, preschools, child day-cares, children's crisis care facilities, and residential infant care centers. ORC §2950.034. This only applies to those convicted after July 31, 2003. (Unlike most states, there is no criminal penalty for violating this law, but you can be forced to move by civil law, i.e., municipal authority files an eviction in civil court.) Some municipalities may have restrictions beyond state levels.
- ❖ Anti-Clustering: None
- ❖ Employment Restrictions: SB 16 (2023) bans all Tier 2/3s (or pre-AWA "sexual predators" & "habitual offenders") or anyone with offenses against anyone under age 18 from "commenc(ing) service in a position as a volunteer with any person, group, or organization, in a capacity affording extensive contact with minor children." (ORC §2950.035) "Capacity affording extensive contact with minor children" means any capacity in which a person would be working directly and in an unaccompanied setting with minor children on more than an incidental and occasional basis or would have supervision or disciplinary power over minor children. "Working directly and in an unaccompanied setting" includes, but is not limited to, providing goods or services to minors. (ORC §2950.01(Y)&(Z))
- ❖ Presence Restrictions: None; some prohibitions may be added as a condition of supervision.

- ❖ Halloween/Holiday Restrictions: No statewide but noted for having some local ordinances and/or compliance check operations specific to Halloween.
- ❖ Civil Commitment: No
- ❖ Travel regulations: If staying in Ohio over 3 days, the 4th day triggers registration. Ohio SOR office interprets “day” as beginning when you spend a night; driving thru the state without stopping doesn’t count toward your daily total even if you do this on multiple occasions per week, month or year. May be subjected to residency restrictions and registry fees if you stay long enough to have to register.
- ❖ Parental Rights: No parental rights if the child was conceived by rape; Ohio notes that mothers can also be convicted of rape and extends this prohibition to females convicted of rape. Sex offense convictions are considered in child custody hearings if the child was the victim. ORC §3109.04; §3109.042; §3109.501 to §3109.507
- ❖ Voting Rights: Voting rights restored automatically after release from prison
- ❖ ID Card Law: None
- ❖ Castration Law: None
- ❖ Relief from SO Legal Restrictions:
 - Tier I offender may petition court of common pleas for termination after 10 years; ORC §2950.15(C)(1).
 - Pardon may relieve registration, but no authority on point. See ORC §2967.04(B) (Unconditional pardon “relieves the person to whom it is granted of all disabilities arising out of the conviction”).
 - Public registry-qualified juvenile offender Registrants may petition for termination after 25 years. ORC §2950.15(C)(2). Other juveniles may petition for reclassification/declassification three years after completion of disposition. ORC §2152.85.
 - Tier I /registry qualified juveniles: No subsequent conviction/guilty plea/adjudication for any offense other than minor traffic offenses. ORC §2950.15(D)(4). Court considers enumerated factors including evidence of rehabilitation/employment/financial responsibility. ORC §2950.15(G). Must complete sex/child-victim offender treatment program. ORC §2950.15(D)(3).
 - Other juveniles: Court considers enumerated factors including nature of offense/criminal history/public interest and safety. ORC §2152.85(C).
 - Under a 2021 law, certain persons convicted of “unlawful sexual conduct with a minor” who were under age 21 at the time of the offense may petition a court for an evaluation as to whether registration should be terminated, modified, or continued. § 2950.151

OKLAHOMA (OK)

Comment: Oklahoma is one of the more onerous states for Registered Persons. In 2006, local news media reported that OK’s 2000 foot residency restriction eliminated 84% of potential housing in Oklahoma City and 94% of potential housing in Tulsa. The state required in-person registration during the COVID-19 pandemic.

- ❖ Date Registry Established: 11/1/1989
- ❖ Registry Retroactive? No
- ❖ Qualifying event: Commission of offense
- ❖ Online since: 1/29/2005
- ❖ Statutes: 21 Okl. Stat. §1125; 57 Okl. Stat. §581 through §590.2
- ❖ Substantially AWA Compliant: Yes
- ❖ Lists all RPs on Internet website? Yes
- ❖ Where to register: Local law enforcement (municipal police or county sheriff)
- ❖ When to register: 3 days for initial registration of residence or after entering jurisdiction with intent to reside for 7 consecutive days or 14 days in a 60-day period. 3 business days for change of address or

other updates. Shorter registration periods apply to out-of-state RPs with spouses residing in state. Not codified in state law but SMART claims 21-day advance notice required for international travel.

- ❖ Frequency/Length of registration: OS §57-583(C)
 - Tier 1 – Annually for 15 years
 - Tier 2 – Biannually for 25 years
 - Tier 3 – Quarterly for life
 - On June 25, 2013, the OK Supreme Court ruled in *Starkey v. Dept. of Corrections*, 305 P.3d 1004 (Okla. 2013), that the retroactive extension of periods of registration based on the 4/26/2004 amendment to 57 OS §583 and the retroactive application of SO level assignments based on the November 1, 11/1/2007 amendment to 57 OS §582.1-582.5 violate the ex post facto clause of the Oklahoma Constitution. The level assignments are only to be applied prospectively.
 - The following criteria is used to determine the registration period for offenders with Oklahoma convictions prior to 11/1/2007:
 - If convicted from November 1, 1989 – April 25, 2004, or deferred from 11/1/1999 – 4/25/2004, the registration period is 10 years from the original registration date, unless designated as aggravated or habitual.
 - If convicted or deferred from April 26, 4/26/2004 – 10/31/2007, the registration period is 10 years from completion of sentence, unless designated as aggravated or habitual.
 - Effective 11/1/2013, the registration period shall begin from the date of the completion of the sentence, and shall not conclude until the offender has been in compliance for the total amount of time required by law. The date of completion of sentence is defined as the day an offender completes all terms of incarceration and all periods of probation and/or parole supervision pertaining to their sentence.
- ❖ Out-of-State Convictions: Registration required if convicted/received suspended sentence/deferred adjudication for an act that would be a crime/attempted crime/conspiracy in OK (OS §57-582). “Upon registering a person who has been convicted of an offense or received a deferred judgment for an offense in another jurisdiction, which offense, if committed or attempted in this state, would have been punishable as one or more of the offenses listed in §582 of this title, the local law enforcement authority shall forward the registration information to the sex offender level assignment committee of the Department of Corrections.” (§57-583(B)(3)) Based on OK’s registry summary page, extra-jurisdictional RPs are treated the same as those convicted in-state so classification rules above may be applied to extra-jurisdictional registrants..
- ❖ Registry fees: None
- ❖ Community Notification: In addition to the website, registry information can be released to public and private elementary schools, state licensed child care facilities and providers, and entities that provide services to children.
- ❖ Residence Restrictions: 2,000 ft. from their victims, school, “educational institution,” campsite used for children, parks, and day care facilities. OS §57-590.
- ❖ Anti-Clustering: Registrants are banned from living in the same dwelling together. (Does not apply to properly zoned and established boarding house where Registrants are separated into individual dwellings.) OS §57-590.1.
- ❖ Employment Restrictions: Cannot work at a school or a business providing services to children; cannot be certified by the Council on Law Enforcement Education and Training (CLEET) as a peace officer, private investigator, or security guard, and cannot be employed as a criminal investigator. OS §57-589, Cannot operate an ice cream truck. OS §21-2100.1
- ❖ Presence Restrictions: May not loiter within 500 ft. of school, child care center, playground, or park if convicted for offense involving a minor. “Habitual or aggravated sex offenders” may not enter park. OS §21-1125. Certain exceptions exist to loitering restriction.
- ❖ Halloween/Holiday Restrictions: None
- ❖ Civil Commitment: No

- ❖ Travel regulations: OK is a “dual registry state.” Per OK Notice of Duty.pdf: (1) ODOC registration required within 2 days of entry into Oklahoma if intending to remain in state for 5 consecutive days or longer (includes arrival day), employed more than 5 cumulative days in any 60 day period, and/or enrolled as a student. (2) Local law enforcement registration required within 3 days of entering jurisdiction with intent to reside for more than 7 consecutive days or 14 days in a 60-day period (includes arrival day), employed full or part-time, and/or enrolled as a full or part-time student. See sexoffenderregistration@DOC.OK.gov “Notice of Duty” Shorter registration periods apply to out-of-state registrants with spouses residing in state. May be subjected to residency restrictions, and police may verify temporary address.
- ❖ Parental Rights: Registered Persons have no parental rights if the child was conceived by rape or if the child is the victim; Households with a Registered Person residing cannot foster or adopt; parental guardianship affidavits contain provisions barring leaving children alone with Registered Persons; It is assumed allowing child to live in the household of a Registered Person or convicted of failing to report abuse is not in the best interests of the child; children cannot be placed in households where Registered Persons reside without a court order. Registered Persons cannot live in households where minors are present unless the Registered Person is the parent, grandparent, or stepparent of the minor, the minor must not be the victim, and Registered Persons must report to the statewide centralized hotline of the Department of Human Services the name and date of birth of any and all minor children residing in the same household and the offenses for which the person is required to register pursuant to the Sex Offenders Registration Act within three (3) days of intent to reside with a minor child. OS §10A-1-4-705; §10A-1-4-904; §30-2-117; §43-112.2; §43-112.5; §43-150.8; §10-7505-6.3; §57-584; §57-590
- ❖ ID Card laws: State ID/DL cards of Registered Persons will be marked with the words “Sex Offender” (OS §47-6-111). Must be renewed annually, which costs the same as a regular license. OS §47-6-105.3; §47-6-115
- ❖ Voting rights: Restored upon completion of sentence, including prison, parole, and probation
- ❖ Castration Laws: None
- ❖ Relief from SO Legal Restrictions:
 - Persons assigned level 1 may petition the district court for termination after 10 arrest and conviction-free years. OS §57-583(E).
 - Pardon may relieve registration requirement but no authority on point. Sex offenses ineligible for deferred adjudication/expungement under OS §22-991c.
 - Out of state offenses: Registration not required for expunged out-of-state conviction. OS §57-582(E) (SORA shall not apply to anyone "who has received a criminal history records expungement for a conviction in another state for a crime or attempted crime which, if committed or attempted in this state, would be a crime").
 - Youthful offenders convicted of certain rape offenses who were not more than 4 years older than victim, who was 14-17 years old, may petition for relief at sentencing or any time thereafter. OS §57-590.2.
 - Youthful offenders: No other conviction for offenses to which relief applies. OS §57-590.2(a)(1). Relief must not conflict with federal law. OS §57-590.2(B), (C).
 - Level 1: No arrest or conviction for any felony or misdemeanor within preceding 10 years. OS §57-583(E).

OREGON (OR)

Comment: Currently, Oregon only lists between 2%-5% of Registered Persons publicly. (A 2019 news article stated, “853 of the tens of thousands of sex offenders — and that’s by design. As the site’s Frequently Asked Question section explains, “Oregon Law does not allow OSP to post the other 30,179 offenders’ information to this website.”) Oregon is slowly reclassifying in-state Registrants from a two-level scheme to a three-level scheme. (The state has until 12/31/2026 to finish this process.) Until this transition is complete, it is hard to determine how many Registrants will be listed publicly under the new law. Oregon State Police limited registration to telephone registration during the COVID-19 lockdowns. What is listed below has been taken from a variety of Oregon gov’t sources in addition to the laws but the law is a mess during this transition. Oregon was also the birthplace of SOHopeful, a legal defense fund which evolved to become the first nationwide Anti-Registry group in America.

- ❖ Date Registry Established: 10/3/1989
- ❖ Registry Retroactive? No
- ❖ Qualifying event: Unclear
- ❖ Online since: 6/29/2006
- ❖ Statutes: O.R.S. § 163.476; §163A.005 through §163A.235; §181.800 to §181.845; O.A.R. §257-070-0005 through §257-070-0040, §291-202-0040
- ❖ Substantially AWA Compliant: No
- ❖ Lists all RPs on Internet website? No. Website only lists RPs classified as Level 3 (who present the highest risk of reoffending and require the widest range of notification) under ORS §163A.100. ORS §163A.215 directs the OR State Police (OSP) to release information about level 3s on a website, unless the RP is under supervision of the Psychiatric Security Review Board. PSRB may authorize OSP to release information on a level 3 under their supervision, on this website, by request.
- ❖ Where to register: Police agency with jurisdiction over the residence (City PD, county sheriff, Or State Police.)
- ❖ When to register: 10 days for initial registration and updates; 10 days for a move into the state. RPs must report name changes within 10 days and international travel 21 days prior to leaving. ORS §163A.010 to §163A.020.
- ❖ Frequency/Length of registration:
 - Under old law (prior to 1/1/2014), Annually for Lifetime (more frequent registration if deemed “Predatory” or “Sexually Violent Dangerous Offender,” the latter of which also had lifetime supervision)
 - New law (1/1/2014 and after): Registrants are classified as Level 1 (low risk), Level 2 (medium risk) or Level 3 (high risk). Still for life unless given relief from the registry.
- ❖ Out-of-State Convictions: Registration required if convicted of an offense that would require registration in Oregon or if required to register by the conviction jurisdiction regardless of whether offense is a registrable offense in OR (ORS §163A.010). OR conducts their own risk assessment and classification for extra-jurisdictional RPs (ORS §163A.105(4)(a)). Note, OR law is still life, though certain offenses may be eligible for registry relief even for extra-jurisdictional convictions.
- ❖ Registry fees: \$70/year; the penalty for refusing to pay is only civil in nature; you are not arrested for failure to pay; instead, your tax returns may be garnished. ORS §181.598
- ❖ Community Notification: Who is notified depends on your classification:
 - Level I (low): A person that lives with the Registrant.
 - Level II (moderate): A person whom the Registrant is in a relationship with, residential neighbors and churches, community parks, schools, and child care centers, convenience stores and businesses, Other places that children or other potential victims may frequent, Long term and residential care facilities

- Level III (high): All Items under Level II plus Local or regional media sources, Anyone who visits the Oregon State Police Sex Offender Registry Website
- ❖ Residence Restrictions: “Sexually violent dangerous” offenders and “predatory sex offenders” on paper may not reside “near locations where children are the primary occupants or users.” Does not apply to transitional housing. OAR §291-202-0040.
- ❖ Anti-Clustering: May not live in the same building with another Registrant while On Paper unless authorized or staying in a transitional home. See ORS §144.102
- ❖ Employment Restrictions: None
- ❖ Presence Restrictions: Beginning Jan. 1, 2019, neither “Sexually violent dangerous offenders” nor Tier III offenders may enter a “premises where persons under 18 years of age regularly congregate,” including schools, childcare centers, and playgrounds. ORS §163.476
- ❖ Halloween/Holiday Restrictions: None
- ❖ Civil Commitment: No
- ❖ Travel regulations: State statutes do not address travel or provide a definition of establishing residence. One online resource states registration triggered if staying 14+ days but in an OR SOR response letter (2020), visitors are not required to register. However, to be safe, visitors should use the 10 day rule in §163A.020 as a guideline.
- ❖ Parental Rights: No parental rights if child was conceived by rape but may be compelled to pay child support; past pattern of sexual abuse is considered during custody hearings. ORS §107.137; §419B.510
- ❖ Voting Rights: Voting rights restored automatically after release from prison
- ❖ ID Card Laws: None
- ❖ Castration Laws: Repealed around 2001. Statutes once associated with Oregon's laws were ORS §144.625 (2001), ORS §144.627 (2001), ORS §144.629 (2001), ORS §144.631 (2001). Based on the Charles and Scott 2003 report (See Reference Note 2), it appears the Oregon statutes were in regards to a "pilot program of 40-50 sex offenders per year."
- ❖ Relief from SO Legal Restrictions:
 - Not eligible for relief if: (1) classified as a sexually violent dangerous offender (SVDO); (2) found guilty or convicted of listed serious offenses; or (3) classified as level 3 under § 708.7 (2)(b) (2013). ORS §163A.115.
 - Misdemeanor/class C felony offenders may petition circuit court for relief 10 years after termination of supervision/probation. Not available for predatory SOs. ORS §163A.120(1)(a).
 - Level 1 offender: May petition court for relief after 5 years at level one classification. ORS §163A.125(1)(a), (1)(c). Level 2s/3s may petition court for reclassification at a lower offense level after 10 years, ORS §163A.125(2), and ultimately for relief as Level 1.
 - Out of state offense, see ORS §163A.125(1)(d) (may not petition for relief unless law in jurisdiction of conviction would permit it).
 - Pardon/vacatur/reversal relieves registration obligation. ORS §163A.806(3)(d). Set aside under § 137.225 does not provide relief.
 - Certain juvenile offenders may petition for termination 2 years after jurisdiction of juvenile court/Psychiatric Security Review Board terminates, for Class A/B felony sex offense; 30 days for Class C felony sex offense. ORS §163A.130(2), §163A.135(2).
 - Certain offenders less than 5 years older than victim that could not consent because of age may be exempted by court upon conviction/adjudication, and may petition for relief any time thereafter. See ORS §163A.140, §163A.145, §163A.150. Misdemeanor/class C felony: No prior/subsequent sex offense. ORS §163A.120(1)(a)(A). Court considers entire criminal history. ORS §163A.120(2)(d).
 - Certain offenders less than 5 years older than victim: No other sex offense conviction/adjudication. ORS §163A.140(2)(d). Must meet eligibility requirements at ORS §163A.140. For determination made upon conviction/adjudication, state bears burden of proving

ineligibility. ORS §163A.145(2), (3). Thereafter, offender bears burden of proving eligibility. ORS §163A.150(6).

- Level 1 offender: No subsequent conviction for person felony/person class A misdemeanor. ORS §163A.125(3)(a). Court considers all past criminal conduct. ORS §163A.125(5)(i). Clear and convincing evidence that petitioner is statistically unlikely to reoffend and does not pose a threat to the safety of the public. ORS §163A.125(4)(a). Board considers enumerated factors at ORS §163A.125(5).
- Juvenile: Court may consider entire criminal history. ORS §163A.130(4)(h).
- Misdemeanor/class C felony/juvenile: Clear and convincing evidence that the petitioner is rehabilitated and that the petitioner does not pose a threat to the safety of the public. ORS §163A.120(3), §163A.130(4).

PENNSYLVANIA (PA)

Comment: In-person reporting was suspended during the COVID-19 lockdowns; Registrants registered by mail-in forms. This state is still a “battleground” state on the legality of the federal Adam Walsh Act for years, as challenges to recent revisions of the law in response to earlier rulings against the AWA continue to work their way through the courts.

- ❖ Date Registry Established: 4/21/1996
- ❖ Registry Retroactive? Yes; those who are convicted of enumerated offenses that occurred between April 22, 1996 and December 20, 2012, and those who were required to register under a prior registration law are required to register but have different rules than those who register under the current SORNA law. See 42 Pa.C.S. § 9799.51- §9799.52.
- ❖ Qualifying event: All (For determining if offender falls under AWA, qualifier is date of offense)
- ❖ Online since: 11/24/2004
- ❖ Statutes: 42 Pa.C.S. §9791 to §9799.9 (all expired); §9799.10 to §9799.75
- ❖ Substantially AWA Compliant: No (was once considered AWA compliant until court rulings declared some aspects of the law could not be applied, so SMART has demoted their status)
- ❖ Lists all RPs on Internet website? Yes
- ❖ Where to register: State Police
- ❖ When to register: 3 business days of establishing residence, temporary lodging, becoming transient, becoming employed, or attending school. 3 business days for updates. 42 Pa. CS §9799.14. “Residence” means place where domiciled for 30 days or more within a calendar year. “Temporary lodging” means place where staying when away from one’s residence for seven days or more. 42 Pa. CS §9799.12. Only those whose offense occurred before 12/20/2012 have the option to report non-scheduled changes of information by mail. Natural disasters do not alter duty to report. Requires 21-day advance notice for international travel. 42 Pa. CS § 9799.15(i)
- ❖ Frequency/Length of registration:
 - For AWA Registrants (offense committed 12/20/2012 and after)
 - Tier I– annually for 15 years
 - Tier II – semiannually for 25 years
 - Tier III/SVP – quarterly for life
 - Transient – monthly regardless of level
 - For Pre-AWA Registrants (Offense committed before 12/20/2012)
 - 10 Year - Annually
 - Lifetime – Annually (quarterly if Sexually Violent Predator/SVP or Sexually Violent Delinquent Child/SVDC)
 - Per In re: J.B., No.87 MAP 2014, Juveniles only register in PA if classified as a SVDC

- ❖ Out-of-State Convictions: Registration required for “period of time equal to the time for which the individual was required to register in another jurisdiction or foreign country” (42 Pa. CS §9799.15(a)(7)) and a “juvenile required to register where convicted must register even if not required in PA.” id. at (4.1).
 - On or After 12/20/2012: Implies those who are not required to register in conviction jurisdiction do not register in PA. If the out-of-state offender’s conviction is not enumerated under Tier classification, but nevertheless requires registration under another jurisdiction or foreign country, the offender shall be a Tier I offender and register for the length of time required by the other jurisdiction.
 - Before 12/20/2012: If the out-of-state offender’s conviction for a sexual offense is not enumerated under either a ten-year or lifetime registration classification, but nevertheless requires registration under a statute in another jurisdiction or foreign country, the offender shall be required to register for ten years or for the length of time required by the other jurisdiction, whichever is greater.
- ❖ Registry fees: None
- ❖ Community Notification:
 - For SVP/SVDCs: Notices sent to persons who live or work within 250 feet of SVP/SPDC’s residence or the 25 most immediate residences and places of employment in proximity to offender’s residence, whichever is greater. If SVP/SVDC, notice is given to those persons who live or work within 250 feet of the location or the 25 most immediate residences and places of employment in proximity to the transient’s location, whichever is greater. Notices also sent to nearby schools, colleges, day cares, and youth centers.
 - All other Registrants: Only passive notification by Internet website or by signing up for email alerts.
 - Real estate agents are not required to give out registry information to prospective buyers. 42 Pa. CS §9799.71
- ❖ Residence Restrictions: No statewide restrictions exist, and the PA Supreme Court and a US District Court ruling determined state law preempts any local laws. See *Fross v. County of Allegheny*, 848 F.Supp.2d 547 (2012)
- ❖ Anti-Clustering: 42 Pa.CS §9799.25(f) and §9799.55(d) state that no more than five SVPs may live in a group-based home at any one time
- ❖ Employment Restrictions: None
- ❖ Presence Restrictions: None
- ❖ Halloween/Holiday Restrictions: None
- ❖ Civil Commitment: Yes, but only for juveniles (Pa. CS §6401 to §6409)
- ❖ Travel regulations: 3 business days of establishing temporary lodging. §9799.14. “Temporary lodging” means place where staying for seven days or more. 42 Pa. CS §9799.12. The Lancaster State Police Office stated that PA has no specific time limit for visiting registrants, but staying 30+ days per calendar year or becoming employed or attending school establishes residency and would trigger a requirement to register.
- ❖ Parental Rights: Court considers many offenses during custody hearings; knowingly leaving a child unattended with a RP classified Tier II or above is considered child abuse; No parental rights if child was conceived by rape but may be compelled to pay child support; parental rights of Registered Persons could be terminated based on inclusion on registry, including for out-of-state offenses. Pa. CS §23-2511; §23-4321; §23-5329
- ❖ Voting Rights: Voting rights restored automatically after release from prison
- ❖ ID Card Law: None
- ❖ Castration: None
- ❖ Relief from SO Legal Restrictions:

- No early termination of registration requirements available for adult offenses, other than pardon. 42 Pa. CS §9799.23(b)(2).
- A pardon is grounds for expungement, which removes all collateral consequences including registration requirements. See *Commonwealth v. C.S.*, 534 A.2d 1053 (Pa. 1987).
- Certain people with juvenile offenses may petition for termination after 25 years. 42 Pa. CS §9799.17(a)(1).
- Not available for sexually violent delinquent child, sexually violent offender required to register for life/15/25 years, SVP. 42 Pa. CS §9799.17(e).
- Juvenile offenses: No subsequent conviction for sexually violent offense/felony/2nd degree or higher misdemeanor. 42 Pa. CS §9799.17(a)(2). Clear and convincing evidence that allowing the petitioner to terminate the obligation to register is not likely to pose a threat to the safety of any other person. 42 Pa. CS §9799.17(b)(2). Must successfully complete court-ordered supervision/treatment program. 42 Pa. CS §9799.17(a)(3), (4). *Lifetime registration for juvenile offenses was struck down by the PA Supreme Court in 2014. See *In re: J.B.*, 107 A.3d 1 (P.A. 2014).

PUERTO RICO (PR)

Comment: This is the only US Territory not substantially AWA compliant.

- ❖ Date Registry Established: 7/1/1997
- ❖ Registry Retroactive? No
- ❖ Qualifying event: Conviction or incarcerated at time act was established
- ❖ Online since: Est. 2004
- ❖ Statutes: 4 L.P.R.A. §536 through §536h
- ❖ Substantially AWA Compliant: No
- ❖ Lists all RPs on Internet website? Yes
- ❖ Where to register: Police Headquarters of residence jurisdiction
- ❖ When to register: 3 business days for initial registration and updates. 4 LPRA §536c. Residence defined as “the location of a person’s home or the place where the person habitually lives.” 4 LPRA §536(13). Those convicted in other jurisdictions “in Puerto Rico by reasons of work or study” required to register within 3 calendar days after arrival, “even if such offender does not intend to establish a residence.” Requires 21-day advance notice for international travel. 4 LPRA §536c.
- ❖ Frequency/Length of registration: Uses a standard 3-Tier System-
 - Tier 1 – Annually for 15 Years
 - Tier 2 – Biannually for 25 years
 - Tier 3 (And those deemed “Dangerous Sexual Offender”) – Quarterly for life
- ❖ Out-of-Territory Convictions: Registration required for “Persons who have been or are convicted of offenses similar to those listed in § 536 of this title, or the attempts or conspiracies thereof, by a federal, state, foreign, or military court, whose right to the due process of law has been safeguarded in the country where they were convicted...” 4 LPRA § 536a. PR uses offense-based classification
- ❖ Registry fees: None
- ❖ Community Notification: Only online or by in-person request. 4 LPRA § 536e
- ❖ Residence Restrictions: None
- ❖ Anti-Clustering: None
- ❖ Employment Restrictions: None noted
- ❖ Presence Restrictions: None
- ❖ Halloween/Holiday Restrictions: None
- ❖ Civil Commitment: No

- ❖ Travel regulations: No specific provision made for visitors. However, RPs “shall be evaluated by the [P.R.] Corrections Administration through its Probation Office” before gaining entry. §536b(i).
- ❖ Parental Rights: N/A
- ❖ Voting Rights: No disenfranchisement even while incarcerated
- ❖ ID Card Law: None
- ❖ Castration: None
- ❖ Relief from SO Legal Restrictions: A Tier I Registrant can petition for removal from the registry after 10 years. 4 LPRA §536c

RHODE ISLAND (RI)

Comment: After years of temporary injunctions, it appears that residency restriction laws are now being enforced.

- ❖ Date Registry Established: 1992
- ❖ Registry Retroactive? Yes
- ❖ Qualifying event: All
- ❖ Online since: 4/13/2005
- ❖ Statutes: R.I. Gen. Laws §11-37.1-1 through §11- 37.1-20
- ❖ Substantially AWA Compliant: No
- ❖ Lists all RPs on Internet website? No. Only those classified as a Tier 2/3 are listed publicly. RI General Laws §11-37.1-12
- ❖ Where to register: Local Police
- ❖ When to register: 24 hours for initial registration and updates for all Registrants who are moving to state, working in state, or are students. RIGL §11-37.1-4. Must give 21-day advance notice for international travel. RIGL §11-37.1-3(e)(21)
- ❖ Frequency/Length of registration: Applies to before and after 7/1/2020:
 - SVP/recidivist/aggravated offenders– Register annually for life, verify address quarterly for life
 - All others – Register annually for 10 years, verify address quarterly for first 2 years
 - Juveniles: 15 years for SVP/aggravated crimes/10 years. RIGL §11-37.1-4(j).
- ❖ Out-of-State Convictions: Registration required for offenses “substantially the equivalent” to RI registrable offenses or offenses listed in 34 USC §20911, or any acts “committed within the jurisdiction of this state, would require the person to register.” Includes convictions in “Canada, the United Kingdom, Australia, New Zealand, or under the laws of any foreign country when the United States state department in its country reports on human rights practices has concluded that an independent judiciary generally or vigorously enforced the right to a fair trial in that country during the year in which the conviction occurred.” (RIGL §11-37.1-2(f, i, j, v); all shall register “register...in the same manner as if the offense were committed within RI” (RIGL §11-37.1-3), meaning RI determines how long you register (10 years or life)
- ❖ Registry fees: None
- ❖ Community Notification:
 - Only Level II and Level III Registrants are listed on the public registry website.
 - If risk of re-offense is low, law enforcement agencies and any individuals identified in accordance with the parole board guidelines shall be notified;
 - If risk of re-offense is moderate, organizations in the community likely to encounter the person registered shall be notified in accordance with the parole board's guidelines, in addition to the notice required by subsection (b)(1);
 - If risk of re-offense is high, the members of the public likely to encounter the person registered shall be notified through means in accordance with the parole board's guidelines designed to

reach members of the public likely to encounter the person registered, in addition to the notice required by subsections (b)(1) and (b)(2).

- ❖ Residence Restrictions: RIGL §11-37.1-10
 - Level III cannot knowingly reside within 1,000 ft. of any public or private school
 - All others cannot reside within 300 ft. of any public or private school.
- ❖ Employment Restrictions: Registrants cannot work or own/operate any business in a "Child Safe Zone," i.e., the grounds of any carnival, school, child care facility, public library, or any arcade, amusement center, token-operated device for entertainment, movie theater that is primarily intended for children, or places primarily intended for children like playgrounds, recreation activity areas, swimming pools or beach. RIGL §11-37.3-2 & §11-37.3-3.
- ❖ Presence Restrictions: None
- ❖ Halloween/Holiday Restrictions: None
- ❖ Civil Commitment: No
- ❖ Travel regulations: Statutes make no specific provision for visitors. RI SOR office states that visitors to RI for less than 7 days must "check in" at local police department within 24 hours for "temporary registration" which does not go on the public registry. Return to "check out" when departing the state, after which you will be removed from the visitor's list.
- ❖ Parental Rights: No parental rights if child was conceived by rape; if the child is the victim, visitation rights can be regained only if the Registered Person engages in counseling and the court determines visitation is in the best interest of the child. RIGL §15-5-16
- ❖ Voting Rights: Voting rights restored automatically after release from prison
- ❖ ID Card Law: None
- ❖ Castration: None
- ❖ Relief from SO Legal Restrictions:
 - No specific provision for early termination.
 - Tier II/III subject to community notification may seek review of assessed notification level/manner of notification ordered. RIGL §11-37.1-13. In case of a juvenile, "the court shall assess the totality of the circumstances of the offense and if the court makes a finding that the conduct of the parties is criminal only because of the age of the victim, the court may have discretion to order the juvenile to register as a sex offender as long as the court deems it appropriate to protect the community and to rehabilitate the juvenile offender." RIGL §11-37-1-4(j).
 - Community notification: "Preponderance of the evidence that the determination on either the level of notification or the manner in which it is proposed to be accomplished is not in compliance" with law governing registration/notification. RIGL §11-37.1-16

SOUTH CAROLINA (SC)

Comment: The SC Supreme Court ruled the state must provide a way for low-risk RPs to be removed from the registry. This does not alter the "lifetime registry for all" requirement but allows some RPs to petition for removal. Under 23-3-510, using the registry as the basis for vigilante activity is a sentence enhancement of up to 6 months if a misdemeanor and up to 5 years for a felony.

- ❖ Date Registry Established: 7/1/1994
- ❖ Registry Retroactive? No
- ❖ Qualifying event: Conviction/Not Guilty-Insanity
- ❖ Online since: 9/1/1998
- ❖ Statutes: S.C. Code Ann. §23-3-400 through §23-3-550
- ❖ Substantially AWA Compliant: Yes
- ❖ Lists all RPs on Internet website? Yes

- ❖ Where to register: County Sheriff's Office
- ❖ When to register: 3 business days for initial registration and updates for "residence." Residence/temporary residence means one's home, or any place where one "habitually resides" or resides for a period of 10 consecutive days or more. Staying in the state for 30 or more days during a 12-month period also establishes a residence. Not codified into state law but SMART notes SC requires 21-day advance notice for international travel.
- ❖ Frequency/Length of registration: Lifetime regardless of classification. SCC §23-3-460.
 - Tier I/II – Biannually
 - Tier III and SVP – Quarterly
 - In 2022, SC adopted a three tiered system based on AWA recommendations. Registration is still lifetime for all but Tier I/II can petition for removal after a certain time.
- ❖ Out-of-State Conviction: Registration required if "convicted, adjudicated delinquent, pled guilty or nolo contendere, or found not guilty by reason of insanity in any comparable court in the United States, or a foreign country"; a foreign conviction can be argued it is not comparable to a conviction in SC court. (SCC §23-3-430).
- ❖ Registry fees: None
- ❖ Community Notification: Members of the public can make written requests for further info; sheriffs can release registry information to newspapers/publications. SCC §23-3-490. Real estate brokers are allowed to disseminate info. SCC §23-3-525. All register for life with registration frequency same as above
- ❖ Residence Restrictions:
 - For certain (hands on) offenses against minors, may not reside within 1,000 ft. of school, day care center, "children's recreational facility," park, or playground. SCC §23-3-535. Does not apply if Registrant established residence before restricted zone established or before offense was committed, if in an approved shelter/assisted living/nursing home. Under SCC §23-3-535(E), municipalities cannot make ordinances that add to or take away from the provisions in the state restriction law.
 - While On Paper, you may be banned from residing within 1000 feet from schools, day care centers, playgrounds, arcades, public swimming pools or beaches, shopping malls, theaters, or any place minors (under 18) congregate.
 - Cannot live on the campus of an institution of higher learning if it is funded in any part by the state. SCC §23-3-465
- ❖ Anti-Clustering: None
- ❖ Employment Restrictions:
 - While On Paper, you are prohibited from working within 1000 feet schools, day care centers, playgrounds, arcades, public swimming pools or beaches, shopping malls, theaters, or other places children congregate; the same rules apply to businesses that sell sexually explicit materials.
 - Cannot work as a Transportation Network Carrier (TNC). SCC §58-23-1650
 - Child care providers cannot hire anyone on the registry. SCC §63-13-40
 - As of 2022, It is unlawful for an RP who has been convicted of any of the following offenses to operate, work for, be employed by, or volunteer for a child-oriented business: criminal sexual conduct with a minor, first degree; criminal sexual conduct with a minor, second degree; assault with intent to commit criminal sexual conduct with a minor; kidnapping a person under eighteen years of age; or trafficking of a person under eighteen years of age except when the court makes a finding on the record that the offense did not include a criminal sexual offense or an attempted criminal sexual offense. 'Child-oriented business' means any business whose primary service includes the education, care, or entertainment of children including, but not limited to: a school, daycare center, children's recreational facility, arcade, trampoline park, amusement park, public playground, or mobile food delivery whose primary business is the sale or delivery of ice cream or candy to children. SCC §23-3-538.

- The owner of any business who knowingly employs a person in violation of this section after receiving notice by a member of law enforcement or other appropriate governmental agency shall be subject to a civil fine of up to one hundred dollars per day. SCC §23-3-538
- ❖ Presence Restrictions: No statewide law; while On Paper, you are prohibited from entering or loitering within 1000 feet schools, day care centers, playgrounds, arcades, public swimming pools or beaches, shopping malls, theaters, or other places children congregate; the same rules apply to businesses that sell sexually explicit materials.
- ❖ Halloween/Holiday Restrictions: No statewide but noted for having some local ordinances and/or compliance check operations specific to Halloween.
- ❖ Civil Commitment: Yes (SCC §44-48-10 to §44-48-170)
- ❖ Travel regulations: Registration required if you are planning to visit for 10 days or more. Visiting Registrants are placed on state's website and not removed. May also be required to pay a fee and have police verify temporary residence. May be subjected to residency restrictions.
- ❖ Parental Rights: Parental rights can be terminated if the child was conceived by rape or any child in the household was abused by the Registered Person; no adoption or foster considerations for households with Registered Persons over age 18, except if the offense is pardoned and the court decides there is no danger to the child. SCC §63-7-1640; §63-7-2350; §63-7-2570
- ❖ Voting rights: Restored upon completion of sentence, including prison, parole, and probation
- ❖ ID Card Law: None
- ❖ Castration Law: None
- ❖ Relief from SO Legal Restrictions:
 - No provision for early termination. Pardon does not result in removal from registry unless granted for innocence ("based on a finding of not guilty specifically stated"). SCC §23-3-430(F).
 - No relief provisions specific to juveniles/youthful offenders
 - H. 4075 (2022) established SCC §23-3-462 to allow the following:
 - Tier I: Can petition for removal after 15 years
 - Tier II: Can petition for removal after 25 years
 - Tier III: Can petition for registry removal after 30 years of release from incarceration, probation, and parole.
 - Out-of-state RPs: Can petition for removal if eligible for registry removal in jurisdiction of original conviction.
 - A juvenile convicted of an offense in family court and required to register, must be removed from the registry if they have had their records expunged or sealed; or if they have been pardoned. §23-3-437. Otherwise, same rules apply to juveniles required to register.
 - Requirements for removal petition, filed through the SC Law Enforcement Division (SLED): No subsequent convictions for sex offense; at least 10 years w/o FTR charges; successfully complete required treatment; SLED can charge up to \$250 review fee; review must be done within 120 days; if you lose, you can reapply in 5 years; you can only appeal SLED decision in court. Fingerprints are required for the application and you may have to pay a fee to have them taken by LEAs or commercial providers.

SOUTH DAKOTA (SD)

Comment: Both the state and every Indigenous Nation within the state are substantially AWA compliant.

- ❖ Date Registry Established: 1994
- ❖ Registry Retroactive? Yes
- ❖ Qualifying event: All
- ❖ Online since: 2006
- ❖ Statutes: SDCL §22-24B-1 through §22-24B-36

- ❖ Substantially AWA Compliant: Yes
- ❖ Lists all RPs on Internet website? Yes
- ❖ Where to register: Sheriff's Office
- ❖ When to register: 3 business days for initial registration and updates. "Business day," is any calendar day except Sunday, or the following holidays: New Year's Day, Martin Luther King Day, Presidents' Day, Memorial Day, Independence Day, Labor Day, Indigenous Peoples Day, Veterans' Day, Thanksgiving Day, and Christmas Day; 21-day advance notice for international travel required. SDCL §22-24B-37
- ❖ Frequency/Length of registration: SDCL §22-24B-7– All Registrants report biannually
 - Tier 1 – 10 years Minimum
 - Tier 2 – 25 Years Minimum
 - Tier 3 – Lifetime
 - Annual verification form mailed to Registrants. SDCL §22-24B-5. Annual at home verification required by SDCL §22-24B-8.1
- ❖ Out-of-State Convictions: Registration required if required by conviction jurisdiction or if offense is similar to SD registrable offense (SDCL §22-24B-1). As SD is an AWA compliant state, classification is offense-based.
- ❖ Registry fees: None
- ❖ Community Notification: SD's community notification provisions deviate from SORNA requirements in that updates to Registrant's employment or school enrollment information are not automatically shared with the general public via email from the state's registry website. As described in Section IX, this information is available at the police station of the municipality where the Registrant resides, temporarily domiciles, attends school or works.
- ❖ Residence Restrictions: 500 ft. from school, park, public playground, or public pool. Some exceptions apply, see SDCL §22-24B-23.
- ❖ Anti-Clustering: None
- ❖ Employment Restrictions:
 - No RP may circulate any petition, either on the RP's own behalf or on the behalf of, or in the employ of, another person in any place frequented by the public or door to door on private property; exception if RP is working under immediate supervision of another, and in no contact with children, or if the RP is circulating any nominating petitions on his or her own behalf for election to any federal, state, or local office for which the RP is otherwise qualified. SDCL §12-1-32 to §12-1-34
 - Cannot work for a Transportation Network Company. SDCL §32-40-4
- ❖ Presence Restrictions: May not "loiter" within 500 ft. from school, park, public playground, public pool, or library unless Registrant committed offense as a minor and was not convicted as an adult or if court grants an exception to this rule. SDCL §22-24B-24. Petitions for exemption possible.
- ❖ Halloween/Holiday Restrictions: None
- ❖ Civil Commitment: No
- ❖ Travel regulations: Visitors also subject to 3 business day registration requirement. SDCL §22-24B-2. Per Rolfe Survey, visiting Registrants are placed on state's website and not removed; fees may be required; temporary address may be verified by LEO; may be subjected to residency restrictions. Per the SD SOR office, there is "wiggle room" in the 3 business day registration requirement for short term visitors, especially if you are passing thru on a road trip and not staying in one location for more than a few days. If your stay in any one place will exceed the 3 day requirement, visitors should "check in" at local police or sheriff dept. and provide info about intended length of stay. Supposedly, if not more than 5-6 days you will not be required to register. "Check out" upon departure.
- ❖ Parental Rights: Assumed parental rights for child conceived by rape is not in best interest of the child but allows for challenge; allowing a Registered Person to spend unsupervised time with a child can

affect custody rights; Courts are not compelled to reunify child with parent on the registry. SDLR § 25-4A-20; §25-4A-24; §26-8A-21

- ❖ Voting rights: Restored upon completion of sentence, including prison, parole, and probation
- ❖ ID Card Laws: None
- ❖ Castration: None
- ❖ Relief from SO Legal Restrictions:
 - Certain Tier I offenders convicted of statutory rape and related crimes may petition circuit court of residence for removal after 5 years. SDCL §22-24B-17, 19. Certain Tier II offenders convicted of incest/bestiality may petition court for removal after 25 years. SDCL §22-24B-19.1.
 - Registrants of any Tier may petition for exemption from community safety zone restrictions only after 10 years. SDCL §22-24B-27. Not available for offense against child under 13. SDCL §22-24B-27(5).
 - Registration terminates upon dismissal following deferred adjudication under SDCL §23A-27-14. SDCL §22-24B-2.
 - Tier I juvenile and youthful offenders convicted of certain age-based offenses may petition for termination after 5 years. SDCL §22-24B-19.
 - Registration terminates upon dismissal following suspended adjudication under SDCL §26-8C-4. §22-24B-2.
 - All relief (other than deferred adjudication): Not available for recidivists. SDCL §22-24B-19(4), §22-24B-19.1(4), §22-24B-27(2). Court considers full criminal record. SDCL §22-24B-18(4), §22-24B-26(4).
 - 25 year Tier II/Tier I juvenile or youthful offender: Must demonstrate that petitioner does not pose a risk or danger to the community. SDCL §22-24B-19(6), §22-24B-19.1(6).
 - Community safety zone restrictions: Can apply after 10 years of living in the state (not counting time in prison/mental institution); Crime cannot have involved anyone under age 13. Court must find that petitioner is not likely to offend again. §22-24B-27, §22-24B-28.
 - Pardon may relieve registration obligation, per specific provisions in pardon regulations. See <http://doc.sd.gov/documents/forms/clemency/ExecutiveClemencyInstructions.pdf>
 - Pardon: Board may require psychosexual evaluation. Executive Clemency Application Information and Instructions, SD Board of Pardons and Paroles 3, <http://doc.sd.gov/documents/forms/clemency/ExecutiveClemencyInstructions.pdf>.
 - Eligibility for removal from registry of Registrant who has committed out-of-state offense: (SDCL §22-24B-33) “No Registrant, who has committed a registrable offense in some other state is eligible to petition to request removal from the registry unless the Registrant is also eligible to petition, under substantially equivalent provisions, to request removal from the registry in the state in which the registrable offense occurred.”

TENNESSEE (TN)

Comment: In recent years, there has been a push to make Tennessee laws similar to Alabama laws. Both states have similar restrictions, including parental rights laws banning Registered Persons from living with minors under most circumstances. In 2021, parts of the TN laws dealing with residency restrictions (passed in 2003) and registration (passed in 2004) were declared ex post facto in a series of rulings in US District Courts. Expect appeals, but TN is in the 6th Circuit, which made a similar ruling against Michigan’s registry laws in *Does v. Snyder* (2016). Since these rulings are “as-applied” challenges, the law still stands for now.

- ❖ Date Registry Established: 1/1/1995

- ❖ Registry Retroactive? Yes. TCA §40-39-203(a)(1) (Note: The original law was replaced by a newer version, effective 6/8/2004; a successful class action ex post challenge may repeal any restrictions for those convicted before the latter date.)
- ❖ Qualifying event: All
- ❖ Online since: 7/1/1997
- ❖ Statutes: Tenn. Code Ann. §§40-39-201 to 40-39-306
- ❖ Substantially AWA Compliant: Yes
- ❖ Lists all RPs on Internet website? Yes
- ❖ Where to register: Local police, or Sheriff's office in unincorporated community
- ❖ When to register: 48 hours for initial registration and updates, but "48 hours" does not include weekends and holidays. TCA §40-39-202(32). "Primary residence" established after 5 consecutive days. "Secondary residence" means any residence for 14 or more aggregate days in a calendar year, or 4 or more days in a month. "Residence" means physical presence. TCA §40-39-202, §40-39-203. Requires 21-day advance notice of international travel. TCA §40-39-204(h)
- ❖ Frequency/Length of registration: Life, but low level offenders can apply for removal with the TBI after 10 years with a clean record
 - Violent (incl. Juvenile) SOs: report in person every March, June, Sept., and Dec. for life.
 - Once a year, all sexual offenders shall report in person, no earlier than seven (7) calendar days before and no later than seven (7) calendar days after the offender's date of birth.
 - Homeless register monthly.
 - RPs "may file a request for termination of registration requirements with TBI Headquarters in Nashville ten years after the date the offender expires his/her sentence. Offenders convicted of certain offenses of statutory rape before July 1, 2006, may apply for termination from the registry immediately. If it is determined that the offender has not been convicted of any additional sexual offenses during the ten year period, and the offender has substantially complied with the registration requirements, the TBI shall remove the offender's name from the Registry and shall notify the offender that he/she is no longer required to register." (Implies non-violent Registrants register for life until this request is granted.)
- ❖ Out-of-State Convictions: Registration required if offense would be registrable under TN law (TCA §40-39-202); registration duration and potential registry relief for low-level offenses same as in-state convictions.
- ❖ Registry fees: \$150/yr.; local agencies can charge up to \$50 more to pay for local community notification laws; failure to pay is FTR unless declared indigent. TCA §40-39-201, §208, §217
- ❖ Community Notification:
 - Tennessee Internet Criminal Information Center Hotline allows information on specific offender information requested by phone. TCA §40-39-206
 - City/County governments have the option to pass notification law ordinances and require \$50 annual fee, which can include notification to residence within proximity of a Registrant, fliers by mail or hand delivered, newspaper posts, and other methods. TCA §40-39-217
- ❖ Residence Restrictions: TCA §40-39-211
 - 1,000 ft. from school, day care center, child care facility, public park, playground, recreation center or athletic field, or the offender's victim or victim's family. Exception applies if residence established before prohibited area established.
 - Violent offenders and those with convictions against minors may not reside in on-campus housing of any institution of higher education.
- ❖ Anti-Clustering: "While mandated to comply with the requirements of this part, it is an offense for three (3) or more sexual offenders, as defined in TCA §40-39-202, or violent sexual offenders, as defined in TCA §40-39-202, or a combination thereof, to establish a primary or secondary residence together or inhabit the same primary or secondary residence at the same time (unless property zones for other than residential use)." TCA §40-39-211 (h)(1)(A)

- ❖ Employment Restrictions:
 - Cannot “knowingly accept employment within one thousand feet (1,000') of the property line of any public school, private or parochial school, licensed day care center, other child care facility, public park, playground, recreation center, or public athletic field available for use by the general public.” TCA §40-39-211(a)(1) Exception if job created before prohibited area established.
 - Registrants whose victims were minors (TCA §40-39-215):
 - Cannot pretend to be, dress as, impersonate or otherwise assume the identity of a real or fictional person or character or a member of a profession, vocation or occupation while in the presence of a minor or with the intent to attract or entice a minor to be in the presence of the offender;
 - Cannot engage in employment, a profession, occupation or vocation, regardless of whether compensation is received, that the offender knows or should know will cause the offender to be in direct and unsupervised contact with a minor
 - Cannot operate, whether authorized to do so or not, any vehicle or specific type of vehicle, including, but not limited to, an ice cream truck or emergency vehicle, for the purpose of attracting or enticing a minor to be in the presence of the offender.
 - As of 2022: Cannot knowingly rent or offer to rent a swimming pool, hot tub, or other body of water to be used for swimming that is owned by the offender. (SB 1786)
- ❖ Presence Restrictions:
 - 1,000 ft. from school, day care center, child care facility, public park, playground, recreation center, or athletic field, with exceptions. TCA §40-39-211
 - Can be banned from public libraries at the discretion of the library board/administrator. See TCA §40-39-216
- ❖ Halloween/Holiday Restrictions: No statewide but noted for having some local ordinances and/or compliance check operations specific to Halloween.
- ❖ Civil Commitment: No
- ❖ Travel regulations: Visitors must register within “48 hours” of entering state (The TN SOR Office states that time begins from the moment you cross state lines but not counting weekends/holidays starting at midnight; but their online FAQ states time begins when you establish “a physical presence at a particular location”). TCA §40-39-202, §40-39-203. Police may verify temporary address; may be subjected to residency restrictions. TN SOR Office states that presence restrictions apply even to visitors; Sevier Co Reg. states the Great Smokey Mountains National Park does not fall under the state public park presence restrictions. If required to register, will be placed on their registry and it is a lengthy process to be removed after departure.
- ❖ Parental Rights: No parental rights if child conceived by rape; Registered Persons with minor victims cannot live with any child that is not their biological child, or any child if the victim was their own child, under age 12, or considered a violent offense; if a parent is trying to receive temporary or permanent custody of a child, a Registered Person cannot be around the child or be in the household; any criminal conviction can be used to determine whether there is a risk to the child. TCA §36-1-113; §36-6-102; §36-6-406; §40-39-211
- ❖ Voting Rights: You cannot apply for restoration of voting rights in TN if convicted under the following circumstances:
 - Between July 1, 1986, and June 30, 1996 - Aggravated rape
 - Between July 1, 1996, and June 30, 2006 - Rape
 - On or after July 1, 2006 – Rape or any felony offense under TCA 39-16, parts 1, 4, or 5; or any sexual offense under TCA §40-39-202(20) or any violent sexual offense under TCA § 40-39-202(30) designated as a felony and where the victim of such offense was a minor
- ❖ ID Card Laws: State ID/DLs are marked with a special mark known only to law enforcement (TCA §55-50-353), and Registrants must carry this marked State ID/DL at all times (TCA §40-39-213). Specifically, the mark is found under “restrictions” on the back of the card; either the number “80”

followed by TCA §55-50-353(b) or “88” followed by TCA §40-39-201 ET SEQ. After reviewing the statutes, I have concluded the “80” designation is not currently being used.

- ❖ Castration Laws: None
- ❖ Relief from SO Legal Restrictions:
 - Registrants with non-violent offenses may petition Tenn. Bureau of Investigation for termination after 10 years if victim was not 12 or younger /Registrants with an offense of sexual contact with inmates may petition after 3 years. TCA §40-39-207(a)(1), (3). Judicial review of TBI denials. TCA §40-39-207(g).
 - Out-of-state offenses, see TCA §40-39-207(i)(4) (may apply for relief to TBI the later of 10 years after supervision or 5 years after being added to TN registry).
 - Aggravated prostitution relief: A person required to register solely due to a conviction for aggravated prostitution may petition the sentencing court any time after a verdict or finding of guilty, for termination of the registration requirements based on the person's status as a victim of human trafficking offense, a sexual offense, or domestic abuse. TCA §40-39-207(a)(4), §40-39-218. Must only be required based on aggravated prostitution and not have any sex offense conviction during registration. TCA §40-39-218(c). Court must determine petitioner has been a victim of human trafficking, a sexual offense, or domestic abuse, and that "the person should not be required to comply" with the registration requirements. TCA §40-39-218(c)(4).
 - If the person is required to register due to a diversionary plea taken under § 40-35-313, they may file a request for termination of registration upon successful completion of a term of judicial diversion and dismissal of charges. TCA §40-39-207(a)(1).
 - Expungement provides relief, TCA §40-39-207(a)(2), but sex offenses may not be expunged following diversion, TCA §40-32-101(a)(1)(D); see also TCA §40-32-101(g) (ineligible for conviction expungement are: (1) any felony or misdemeanor sex offense requiring registration, committed prior to November 1, 1989; (2) any felonies committed on or after November 1, 1989, except listed class E felonies; and listed misdemeanors committed on or after November 1, 1989).
 - Pardon may relieve registration requirement but no authority on point.
 - Certain violent juvenile offenders may petition for relief at age 25 if victim was not 12 or younger. TCA §40-39-207(j)(3).
 - Juvenile/youthful sex offenses are ineligible for expungement, TCA §37-1-153(f)(1)(A).
 - Non-violent offenders: No prior/subsequent sex offense adjudication/conviction. § 40-39-207(c), (g), (j)(1)-(2).
 - Violent juvenile offender: No subsequent sex offense conviction. TCA §40-39-207(j)(3).
 - Successful completion of diversion: The person is removed from the registry and is no longer required to register if it is determined that they have successfully completed diversion. TCA §40-39-207(a)(1).

TEXAS (TX)

Comment: Texas is the largest state that has been penalized for rejecting the AWA; however, Texas determined it would cost the state about \$38 million to implement the AWA as opposed to \$2 million to reject the AWA, so it chose not to spend \$38 million. During the COVID-19 pandemic, DMV stations were closed, and many Registrants could not renew their annual licenses.

- ❖ Date Registry Established: 9/1/1991
- ❖ Registry Retroactive? To 9/1/1970
- ❖ Qualifying event: Conviction/Adjudication
- ❖ Online since: 1/1/1998
- ❖ Statutes: Tex. Code Crim. Proc. §62.001 through §62.408
- ❖ Substantially AWA Compliant: No

- ❖ Lists all RPs on Internet website? Yes
- ❖ Where to register: Local Police (or County Sheriff if in unincorporated area)
- ❖ When to register:
 - Registration required for residence of “more than 7 days,” and must register by the 7th day. Updates after 7 days. TCCP §62.051, §62.055. Texas does not require 21-day advance notice and state law does not address international travel, as noted by SMART.
 - Transient Registrants must report every 30 days. TCCP §62.051.
- ❖ Frequency/Length of registration:
 - Texas has two registration Tiers for adults:
 - Regular Offenders: Annually for 10 years minimum
 - Those convicted of “sexually violent offenses,” obscenity, trafficking, CP offenses, and similar crimes for life. Those convicted of multiple offenses report quarterly; those civilly committed perform monthly verifications. Some lifetime Registrants register only annually.
 - Juveniles (including those tried in criminal court): 10 years. TCCP §62.101(b), (c)(1).
 - Registration time does not begin until release from incarceration OR from community supervision (probation/parole)
 - At any time a registering agency may mail a verification form to a Registrant and upon receipt of the form, the Registrant is required to complete and return the form to the registering agency within 21 days after receipt.
- ❖ Out-of-State Convictions: TX DPS website states, “Registration required for any ‘reportable conviction or adjudication’ includes a conviction or adjudication of delinquent conduct (juveniles) under the laws of another state for an offense containing elements that are substantially similar to the elements of a TX offense that requires registration... Extra jurisdictional Registrants will register until the date the person's duty to register would expired under the laws of the foreign county had the offender remained in that foreign county, under federal law, or under the Uniform Code of Military Justice, as applicable.” TCCP §62.052
- ❖ Registry fees: None
- ❖ Community Notification: Besides the public website, Texas utilizes Postcard Notification of Civilly Committed and High-Risk Offenders, newspaper announcements, school notices, and discretionary notices from certain agencies.
- ❖ Residence Restrictions:
 - Campus restrictions: A Registrant may not reside on the campus of a public or private institution of higher education unless the Registrant is assigned a low risk based on an assessment conducted using the screening tool developed or selected under TCCP §62.007; and the institution approves the person to reside on the institution's campus.
 - No other statewide restrictions, but municipalities are allowed to create their own restrictions
- ❖ Anti-Clustering: None
- ❖ Employment Restrictions:
 - TCCP §62.063: On or after September 1, 2013 a person who has a reportable conviction for a sexually violent offense may not:
 - Operate or offer to operate a bus,
 - Provide or offer to provide a taxicab or limousine transportation service,
 - Provide or offer to provide any type of service in the residence of another person unless the provision of service will be supervised, or
 - Operate or offer to operate any amusement ride.
 - State law regulating a particular trade, occupation or profession may bar Registrants from certain trades, professions or occupations. Consult the laws on restrictions for the particular job.
- ❖ Presence Restrictions: None statewide; Texas community supervision and parole laws, as well as city ordinances (allowed by TX Local Gov’t Code §341.906), allows the establishment of "child safety zone." A "child safety zone" prohibits certain individuals from going in, on, or within a specified

distance (maximum 1000 feet) of a premise where children commonly gather (i.e. school, day-care facility, playground, public or private youth center, public swimming pool, video arcade facility, or other facility that regularly holds events primarily for children. The term does not include a church). A violation of the "child safety zone" can result in the revocation of the offender's probation or parole, or a citation.

- ❖ Halloween/Holiday Restrictions: No statewide but noted for having some local ordinances and/or compliance check operations specific to Halloween.
- ❖ Civil Commitment: Yes; Texas has a community-based commitment program (meaning treatment done on an outpatient rather than inpatient basis; most civilly committed are not detained inside institutions. TCCP §62.202)
- ❖ Travel regulations: Registration required for 3 or more visits of 48 consecutive hours to TX municipality or county other than place of permanent registration; or for 7 consecutive days. The 7th day triggers registration. The TX SOR office interprets the law as not counting if you are "on the move.") TCCP §62.051, §62.055, §62.059. May be subjected to local residency restrictions; visitors may be placed on website.
- ❖ Parental Rights: Parental rights may be terminated if the offense was an offense where injury was caused to the child, or if the child was conceived by rape. If the other parent marries or cohabits the Registered Person whose child together was conceived by rape within 2 years after the birth of the child, the parental rights can be terminated. TX Fam. Code 161.001; 161.007
- ❖ Voting Rights: Restored upon completion of sentence, including prison, parole, and probation
- ❖ ID Card Law: State ID/DLs must be renewed annually. TCCP §62.060
- ❖ Surgical Castration Law: Under TX Gov't Code § 501.061, A physician employed or retained by the department may perform an orchiectomy on an inmate only if: (1) the inmate has been convicted of an offense under Penal Code §21.02 , §21.11, §22.011(a)(2) , or §22.021(a)(2)(B), and has previously been convicted under one or more of those sections; (2) the inmate is 21 years of age or older; (3) the inmate requests the procedure in writing; (4) the inmate signs a statement admitting the inmate committed the offense described by Subsection (a)(1) for which the inmate has been convicted; (5) a psychiatrist and a psychologist who are appointed by the department and have experience in the treatment of sex offenders: (A) evaluate the inmate and determine that the inmate is a suitable candidate for the procedure; and (B) counsel the inmate before the inmate undergoes the procedure; (6) the physician obtains the inmate's informed, written consent to undergo the procedure; (7) the inmate has not previously requested that the department perform the procedure and subsequently withdrawn the request; and (8) the inmate consults with a monitor as provided by Subsection (f)
- ❖ Relief from SO Legal Restrictions:
 - May petition sentencing court for early termination after completion of minimum federal registration period (see Texas Offenses Tiered Under the Federal Adam Walsh Act at <https://records.txdps.state.tx.us/SexOffender/>). TCCP §62.404, §62.405. Does not apply to registration as condition of parole, mandatory supervision, or community supervision. TCCP §62.408.
 - Pardon relieves obligation to register only if granted for innocence. §62.002(c). Sex offenses are ineligible for sealing following deferred adjudication. Tex. Gov't Code §411.0735(c-1).
 - Certain youthful offenders may petition for relief at sentencing or any time thereafter. TCCP §62.301(b).
 - Juvenile offenders may move for relief at any time. TCCP §62.352, §62.354. Juvenile records may not be sealed until obligation to register is terminated. TX Fam. Code §58.256(d)(2). Court must determine that protection of the public would not be increased by registration, or increase in public protection is clearly outweighed by anticipated substantial harm to offender or their family. TCCP §62.352(a).

- Youthful offenders: No prior/subsequent registrable offense. TCCP §62.301(b)(1). Court must find by preponderance of evidence that exemption does not threaten public safety/conduct was consensual/exemption is in the best interest of victim and justice. TCCP §62.301(d).
- Termination after minimum federal period: Court has discretion. TCCP §62.405. Determination based on individual risk assessment. See TCCP §62.403. Must prove that offense qualifies under federal schedule. TCCP §62.405.

US VIRGIN ISLANDS (Territory) (VI)

Comment: This US territory in the Caribbean is also AWA compliant.

- ❖ Date Registry Established: 10/31/1997
- ❖ Registry Retroactive? N/A
- ❖ Qualifying event: Conviction
- ❖ Online since: N/A
- ❖ Statutes: 14 V.I.C. Title 14, §1721 through §1733
- ❖ Substantially AWA Compliant: Yes
- ❖ Lists all RPs on Internet website? Yes
- ❖ Where to register: Department of Justice
- ❖ When to register: 3 business days for initial registration and updates. VIC §1724. “Reside” means place where one habitually lives or sleeps for more than 30 days/yr. VIC §1721(j). 21-day advance notice for international travel required. VIC §1724(b)(2)
- ❖ Frequency/Length of registration: USVI uses the standard AWA scheme.
 - Tier I offenders, annually for 15 years.
 - Tier II offenders, biannually for 25 years.
 - Tier III offenders, quarterly for life.
 - Homeless: Monthly regardless of Tier Level.
 - Has a “retroactive registration” clause if person previously convicted for sex offense is reconvicted for any crime. VIC §1732
- ❖ Out-of-State Convictions: Registration required for offenses covered in VIC §1721A, including federal, military, other states/territories, and “Canada, the United Kingdom, Australia, New Zealand, or under the laws of any foreign country when the United States State Department in its Country Reports on Human Rights Practices has concluded that an independent judiciary generally or vigorously enforced the right to a fair trial in that country during the year in which the conviction occurred.” (Under VIC §1731, this includes convictions in the Caribbean nations.) USVI is an AWA territory and classifies RPs according to AWA tiers.
- ❖ Registry fees: None
- ❖ Community Notification: Residents can sign up for email alerts, VIC §1726; schools/child care facilities within 1 mile are notified, and the police are given discretion to use other notification methods. VIC §1727
- ❖ Residence Restrictions: None
- ❖ Anti-Clustering: None
- ❖ Employment Restrictions: Cannot operate or work at any school, day-care centers, schools, after-school programs, summer programs/camps, or any other place deemed a “child care facility.” VIC §1729
- ❖ Presence Restrictions: None
- ❖ Halloween/Holiday Restrictions: None
- ❖ Civil Commitment: No
- ❖ Travel regulations: All visitors and individuals who are required to register pursuant to this chapter and who will be present in the territory for less than 30 days in any given year, must contact the VI

Dept. of Justice in order to notify the Dept. of his or her presence in the territory as well as all arrival and departure information. VIC §1721(j).

- ❖ Parental Rights: Cannot act as a foster or adoptive home. 14 VIC § 1729 (2019)
- ❖ Voting Rights: Restored upon completion of sentence, including prison, parole, and probation. 13 VIC § 263
- ❖ ID Card Law: None
- ❖ Castration: None
- ❖ Relief from SO Legal Restrictions: VIC §1724
 - (e) An RP may have their period of registration reduced as follows:
 - (1) A “Tier 1” may have his or her period of registration reduced to 10 years only after he or she has maintained a clean record for 10 consecutive years and the SO Registry Board has made a favorable determination regarding the risk of re-offense and the degree of dangerousness the RP poses to the community.
 - (2) A Tier 3 may have his or her period of registration reduced to 25 years only if he or she was adjudicated delinquent of an offense as a juvenile that required Tier 3 registration and he or she has maintained a clean record for 25 consecutive years and the SO Registry Board has made a favorable determination regarding the risk of re-offense and the degree of dangerousness the RP poses to the community.
 - (f) For the purposes of this chapter, a RP has a clean record which would allow for the reduction of his or her period of registration if:
 - (1) The RP has not been convicted of any offense, for which imprisonment for more than 1 year may be imposed;
 - (2) The RP has not been convicted of any sex offense;
 - (3) The RP has successfully completed, without revocation, any period of supervised release, probation, or parole; and
 - (4) The RP has successfully completed an appropriate certified SO treatment program

UTAH (UT)

Comment: Utah made headlines in 2020 for threatening to place a woman on the public registry for going topless in her own home. In 2006, the Utah Supreme Court had overturned a case of a 13 year old girl who was considered both a victim and offender of the same offense for engaging in mutual relation with a 12 year old boy (both were charged with sex with a minor under 14); one of the justices compared the case to the act of “dueling.”

- ❖ Date Registry Established: 3/30/1983
- ❖ Registry Retroactive? No
- ❖ Qualifying event: Release Date
- ❖ Online since: 7/1/1998
- ❖ Statutes: Utah Code Ann. §77-41-101 to §77-41-112; Utah. Code Ann. §77-27-21.7 to §77-27-21.9; U.A.C. §R251-110-1 to §R251-110-5
- ❖ Substantially AWA Compliant: No
- ❖ Lists all RPs on Internet website? Yes
- ❖ Where to register: Local police (or county Sheriff if not in incorporated area)
- ❖ When to register: All must register “within 10 days of entering the state, regardless of the offender’s length of stay.” UC §77-41-105. Updates required within 3 business days. UC §77-41-105. "Business day" means a day on which state offices are open for regular business. "Primary residence" means the location where the offender regularly resides, even if the RP intends to move to another location or return to another location at any future date. "Secondary residence" means any real property that the RP owns or has a financial interest in, or any location where, in any 12-month period, the RP stays

overnight a total of 10+ nights when not staying at the RP's primary residence. UC §77-41-102. SMART claims 21-day notice is required for international travel, but this claim is not codified into state law nor mentioned on FAQ pages.

- ❖ Frequency/Length of registration:
 - 10 years (or lifetime if offenses are listed in UC §77-41-106). Updates biannually both during the month of the offender's birth and six months after the offenders' birth month UC §77-41-105.
 - Juveniles: 10 years. UC §77-41-105(3)(a), (c).
- ❖ Out-of-State Convictions: Registration required if convicted for an offense requiring registration in conviction in another state, Indian Country, United States Territory, or any property under the jurisdiction of the United States military, Canada, the United Kingdom, Australia, or New Zealand, or would be a registrable offense in UT. (UC §77-41-101). Must register for time required by convicting jurisdiction, either biannually or quarterly if convicting state requires it (UC §77-41-105(3)(b)).
- ❖ Registry fees: \$100/yr.; \$25 more can be charged if the registering agency is other than the DOC. Does not mention exceptions made for indigence. UC §77-41-111
- ❖ Community Notification: UT residents can sign up for email alerts.
- ❖ Residence Restrictions: Cannot reside within 1,000 ft. of victim, with exceptions. UC §77-27-21.7.
- ❖ Anti-Clustering: None
- ❖ Employment Restrictions: No explicit restrictions but see prohibited areas under presence restrictions.
- ❖ Presence Restrictions:
 - "Sex Offender in Presence of Child Law:" Registrants w/convictions involving minors under 14 years old cannot invite the minor to accompany him or her absent parental consent, with exceptions. UC §77-27-21.8.
 - Special restriction on soliciting children to accompany a Registrant with a conviction involving minors. UC §77-27-21.8.
 - May not be on premises of a day care or preschool, public swimming pool, school, Community Park open to the public, playground that is open to the public. Exceptions for access to schools when carrying out "necessary parental responsibilities" and day care center or preschool when in building for other purposes.
- ❖ Halloween/Holiday Restrictions: None
- ❖ Civil Commitment: No
- ❖ Travel regulations: Utah's law is confusing. UC §77-41-102(17)(b) defines "Sex Offender" as including any out-of-state RP who is in Utah for more than 10 days in any 12 month period; but UC §77-41-105 states that all RPs must register "within 10 days of entering the state, regardless of the offender's length of stay." The assumption here is that visits to the state less than 10 business days out of the year do not trigger registration. Visiting Registrants are placed on state's website and not removed; may be subjected to residency restrictions.
- ❖ Parental Rights: No parental rights if the child was conceived by rape, unless an agreement is made by both the victim and court agree or if both parents cohabitate and create a home together with the child; Child support can still be required; RPs are ineligible for parental reunification services. UC §76-5-414; §78A-6-312
- ❖ Voting Rights: Restored automatically after release from prison
- ❖ ID Card Laws: Requires Registrant to keep state ID/DL current (UC §53-3-806.5); no special mark is placed on the card nor is it required to be renewed annually.
- ❖ Castration Laws: None
- ❖ Relief from SO Legal Restrictions:
 - 10 year Registrants convicted of less serious offenses may petition sentencing court 5 years after completion of sentence UC §77-41-112(1)(a), UC §77-41-105(3)(c)(ii).
 - A provision enacted in 2019 authorizes 10 year Registrants to petition the court for relief from registration 5 years after sentence to probation or release on parole, if certain conditions relating to other convictions are met. UC §77-41-112(1)(b).

- A provision effective 9/1/2021 allows lifetime Registrants to petition for removal after 20 years if the same conditions are met as those by the lower tiers (all fees/restitution paid, no subsequent crimes, all treatment completed) in addition to agreeing to a state-approved risk assessment evaluation within 6 months of applying.
- Expungement does not provide relief. § 77-41-109. Pardon may relieve registration requirement but no authority on point. See UC §77-27-1(12). According to the Utah Courts website, you must obtain a pardon before applying for expungement.
- No relief provisions specific to juveniles/youthful offenders.
- 5 year relief for 10 year Registrants: No conviction for any crime other than traffic offenses. UC §77-41-112(1)(a). Court must determine that removal is not contrary to the interests of the public. UC §77-41-112(6)(b). Must complete all ordered treatment, registration requirements, and restitution. UC §77-41-112(1)(a).
- 10 year relief for 10 year Registrants: no conviction for a class A misdemeanor or felony within the most recent 10-year period. UC §77-41-112(b)(iii); must complete all ordered treatment, registration requirements, and restitution. UC §77-41-112(1)(b).

VERMONT (VT)

Comment: Vermont's claim to fame is a relatively successful treatment program largely utilizing the Circles of Support and Accountability.

- ❖ Date Registry Established: 9/1/1996
- ❖ Registry Retroactive? No
- ❖ Qualifying event: Conviction or incarceration; for out-of-state cases, anyone convicted/released from prison on/after 7/1/1986
- ❖ Online since: 10/1/2009
- ❖ Statutes: 13 V.S.A. §5401 through §5414; C.V.R. §28-050-002
- ❖ Substantially AWA Compliant: No
- ❖ Lists all RPs on Internet website? No. There is a long list of offenses posted publicly, but SMART notes that some offenses are still excluded (but doesn't state which ones). See 13 VSA §5411a for the full list; the statute also explicitly excludes juveniles and offenses where age difference is under 38 mos., if offense was age based if RP is under 18 and victim 12+, or if RP has a developmental disability.
- ❖ Where to register: State Police
- ❖ When to register:
 - Initial registration within 10 days of establishing residency, which means 10 or more consecutive days in the state. Updates within 3 days. 13 VSA §5407.
 - Within 10 days of their birthday Registrants receive an annual letter from VCIC verifying their current address. They must complete the form and return it to VCIC within 10 days.
 - Required if "Employed, carries on a vocation" i.e., employment that is full-time or part-time for a period of time exceeding 14 days or for an aggregate period of time exceeding 30 days during any calendar year, whether financially compensated, volunteered, or for the purpose of governmental or educational benefit.
 - Does not require 21-day advance notice for international travel.
- ❖ Frequency/Length of registration:
 - SVPs, those with multiple convictions, and those convicted of Sexual Assault/Aggravated Sexual Assault update quarterly for life;
 - Regular Offenders register annually for 10 years. §5407.
 - "Noncompliant high-risk sex offenders" (individuals convicted of lewd and lascivious conduct with a child, sexual assault, aggravated sexual assault (or any attempt to commit one of these

- offenses), who are designated as a high-risk SO, AND noncompliant with treatment as defined by DOC) must register monthly and make immediate updates, get pictures updated annually, plus be subjected to periodic visits from registration officer.
- ❖ Out-of-State Convictions: Registration is required you were required to register by your jurisdiction of conviction. (13 VSA §5407(a)(1)) or if the offense is similar to a registrable offense in VT unless it is a statutory offense where the offender was under 18 and the victim was over 12 (13 VSA §5401(10)). Not explicitly stated but implied that registration length determined by VT.
 - ❖ Registry fees: None
 - ❖ Community Notification:
 - No specific mandate by statute; law enforcement may be allowed to conduct broader community notification beyond persons who are likely to encounter a Registrant but only under circumstances which constitute a compelling risk to public safety and only after consultation with VCIC and the Department of Corrections.
 - Two levels of notification:
 - Normal Notification: information regarding an offender can be released to a member of the public if the caller can articulate a public safety concern regarding themselves or another person
 - Heightened Notification: It is NOT necessary for the caller to have a public safety concern for requesting information. In these cases additional information about a Registrant will also be released. Applies to any Registrant deemed high risk, including recidivists, FTR cases, those convicted for (aggravated) sexual assault. And SVPs
 - ❖ Residence Restrictions: None
 - ❖ Anti-Clustering: None
 - ❖ Employment Restrictions: None
 - ❖ Presence Restrictions: None
 - ❖ Halloween/Holiday Restrictions: None
 - ❖ Civil Commitment: No
 - ❖ Travel regulations: Visitors intending to reside for 10 consecutive days or 30 days in a calendar year must register within 10 days of arrival. C.V.R. §28-050-002, 3.8. Visiting Registrants are placed on state's website and not removed.
 - ❖ Parental Rights: Courts can terminate parental rights if the child was conceived by rape or if the Registered Person was convicted for sex trafficking with the non-Registered parent as the victim, but child support can be compelled. 15 VSA §665
 - ❖ Voting Rights: No disenfranchisement for people with criminal convictions
 - ❖ ID Card laws: None
 - ❖ Castration Laws: None
 - ❖ Relief from SO Legal Restrictions:
 - No general provision for early termination.
 - Registration obligation terminates after completion of deferred sentence agreement. 13 VSA §5401(15).
 - Expungement terminates registration obligation. CVR §28-050-002, 3.11(d). Registration obligations may not be relieved under Uniform Collateral Consequences of Conviction Act. 13 VSA §8012(a)(1). Pardon may relieve registration requirement but no authority on point.
 - Termination of website posting upon expungement or pardon. CVR §28-050-002, 4.7.
 - A person whose conviction is reversed and dismissed is not required to register and the information in the registry is removed and destroyed. 13 VSA §5413.
 - No registration for juvenile adjudications

VIRGINIA (VA)

Comment: In 2019, Governor Ralph Northam vetoed HB 2303, which would have required Registrants to disclose their registry status and allow shelters to deny a Registrant's entry. Under Code of Va., § 46.2-725, a Registered Person cannot buy a state-issued vanity license plate sold to benefit any child-focused charities or organizations.

- ❖ Date Registry Established: 7/1/1994
- ❖ Registry Retroactive? No. See VCA § 9.1-901
- ❖ Qualifying event: Conviction
- ❖ Online since: 7/1/1999
- ❖ Statutes: Va. Code Ann. §9.1-900 through §9.1-923 and §18.2-472.1; Va. Code. Ann. §18.2-370.2 through §18.2-370.5.
- ❖ Substantially AWA Compliant: Yes
- ❖ Lists all RPs on Internet website? Yes
- ❖ Where to register: State Police
- ❖ When to register: VCA §9.1-905.
 - Within 3 days for initial registration and updates for residents, those on an “extended stay” (30+ days), in-state employees, and students. While not explicitly defined, §9.1-903(L) states that those without a “legal” residence “shall designate a location that can be located with reasonable specificity where he resides or habitually locates himself.”
 - Within 3 days of arrival for those who are in the state for employment (full-time or part-time for a 14+ days or for a total of 30+ days during any calendar year, for financial compensation or, volunteer work, or for the purpose of government or educational benefit.
 - Must notify state 10 days before moving to a new state
 - Must update changes to online information within 30 minutes either in person or email to sor.electronic@vsp.virginia.gov
 - Must provide new picture biennially
 - Not codified into state law but registration form defers to federal law while requiring 21-day advance notice for international travel.
- ❖ Frequency/Length of registration: VCA §9.1-904, 908, and 910
 - Some offenders register biannually for life with eligibility for removal after 15 years
 - Some offenders register biannually for life with eligibility for removal after 25 years
 - Those deemed “Sexually Violent” are required to register quarterly for life
 - Registration forms are sent in the mail and must be returned in-person
 - (Note: Not mentioned in the print copies of Edition 2, but VA altered registration requirements in 2020, see SB 579; Tier I has annual registration for a minimum of 15 years, conviction of FTR requires reregister every 6 mos.; Tier II, annually for a minimum of 25 years, and conviction of FTR requires biannual registration; Tier IIIs/Sexually Violent Offenders must register quarterly for life, Conviction of FTR requires monthly registration.)
- ❖ Out-of-State Convictions: “Nonresident offenders entering the Commonwealth for an extended visit, for employment, to carry on a vocation, or as a student attending school who are required to register in their state of residence *or* who would be required to register if a resident of the Commonwealth shall... register...” (VCA §9.1-905) Registration required if person is required to register by conviction jurisdiction or “Any offense similar to a Tier I, Tier II, or Tier III offense” under US or foreign law, and as VA is an AWA state, classification is offense based, see VCA §9.1-902
- ❖ Registry fees: None
- ❖ Community Notification: Residents can sign up for email alerts, or receive alerts by mail for a fee.
- ❖ Residence Restrictions: Certain adult offenders with convictions involving minors sustained after July 2006 may not reside within 500 ft. of a school or parks adjacent to schools. VCA §18.2-370.3.

- ❖ Anti-Clustering: None
- ❖ Employment Restrictions:
 - Prohibited from working or engaging in any volunteer activity on property he knows or has reason to know is a public or private elementary or secondary school or child day center property. (VCA §18.2-370.4)
 - Can obtain a CDL but must have special prohibition against driving a children's school bus (VCA §46.2-341.9)
 - Cannot operate for any towing & recovery operations, including tow truck driving (VCA §46.2-118)
 - Cannot work with any child or adult care center, foster home, or assisted living facility (VCA §63.2-1720)
- ❖ Presence Restrictions: Certain adult offenders with convictions involving minors sustained after July 2006 may not loiter within 100 ft. of school, day care center, playground, athletic field or facility, or gym. SVPs may not enter school grounds or school bus, with exceptions. VCA §18.2-370.2 to §18.2-370.5
- ❖ Halloween/Holiday Restrictions: No statewide but noted for having some local ordinances and/or compliance check operations specific to Halloween, and those On Paper may face restrictions.
- ❖ Civil Commitment: Yes (VCA §37.2-900 to VCA §37.2-921)
- ❖ Travel regulations: Those on "an extended visit" of "30 days or more" must register within 3 days of arrival; visiting Registrants are placed on state's website and not removed. May be subjected to residency restrictions, and temporary addresses may be verified by police.
- ❖ Parental Rights: Leaving the child in the presence of a Registered Person who is not the parent of the child is considered an act of child abuse/neglect; it is not considered to be in the best interest of the child to give parental rights to Registered Person if the child was conceived by rape. VCA §16.1-228; §20-124.1; §63.2-100
- ❖ Voting Rights: Permanent disenfranchisement except through Governor's pardon; thousands were pardoned in VA in recent years; the previous Governor (Northam) signed an executive order restoring rights to all who are not currently incarcerated; the current governor (Youngkin) returned to a system of individual applications but has also restored voting rights to thousands who applied. This could change after a new Governor takes office.
- ❖ ID Card Laws:
 - State ID/DLs can be issued up to 8 years for the general public, but those issued to RPs expire at the state minimum of 5 years. (VCA §46.2-330)
 - Places special CDL restriction "Q" under Endorsements that prevents RPs from driving school buses, VCA §46.2-341.9
- ❖ Castration Laws: None
- ❖ Relief from SO Legal Restrictions:
 - Certain Registrants may petition the court for termination after 15/25 years (from later of conviction/release), depending on offense. VCA §9.1-910.
 - Registrants with a qualifying physical disability (including those ineligible to petition after 15/25 years) may petition for termination at any time. VCA §9.1-909(b). Obligation to register may be reinstated if the disability no longer exists. Id.
 - Records are removed from the registry for a person who has been pardoned or their conviction has been reversed. VCA §9.1-915.
 - No relief provisions specific to juveniles/youthful offenders.
 - 15/25 year relief: Not available for recidivists. VCA §9.1-910. Court considers complete criminal history. VCA §9.1-91. Court must be "satisfied that such person no longer poses a risk to public safety." VCA §9.1-910(a).

- Physical disability: Clear and convincing evidence that due to his physical condition the person (i) no longer poses a menace to the health and safety of others and (ii) is incapable of reregistering. VCA §9.1-909(b).

WASHINGTON STATE (WA)

Comment: Washington was not the first state to have a registry but it was the first state to pass a community notification law (in 1990). Since 2003, there have been at least 16 murders in the state directly attributed to the public registry. The state is also known for McNeil Island's Civil Commitment Program. In June 2021, the state passed a new eviction law (SB5160/HB1236) that states landlords must give RPs a 60-day notice if evicting due to registry status or failing to disclose registry status. In 2009, WA tried unsuccessfully to become the first state to require some RPs to be implanted with microchip tracking devices.

- ❖ Date Registry Established: 2/28/1990
- ❖ Registry Retroactive? Yes (See RCW 9A.44.148)
- ❖ Qualifying event: All (See RCW 9A.44.148)
- ❖ Online since: 3/1/2005
- ❖ Statutes: Rev. Code Wash. §4.24.550; §9A.44.128 through §9A.44.145.
- ❖ Substantially AWA Compliant: No
- ❖ Lists all RPs on Internet website? No. Does not list Tier 1s online unless transient or out-of-compliance. See RCW §4.24.550
- ❖ Where to register: County Sheriff's office
- ❖ When to register: Initial registration for permanent residents, students, and in-state workers is 3 business days from arrival; updates within 3 business days. RCW §9A.44.130(4). Transient Registrants must re-register weekly, and report any movement to a new county for a 24 hour period within 3 business days. RCW §9A.44.130(4). Must notify state 21 days in advance if traveling internationally. RCW §9A.44.130(3)
- ❖ Frequency/Length of registration: RCW §9A.44.140.
 - Length of registration is determined by offense type, NOT by risk assessment level
 - Convicted of Class C Felony/Misdemeanor: 10 years
 - Convicted of Class B Felony: 15 years
 - Convicted of Class A Felony: "Indefinitely."
 - SVPs: Lifetime
 - Frequency of Registration is determined by risk level:
 - Level I—Face-to-Face Address Verification annually
 - Level II—Face-to-Face Address Verification biannually
 - Level III—Face-to-Face Address Verification quarterly
 - You must register weekly, and report any movement to a new county for a 24 hour period within 3 business days
 - Mail verifications are sent out annually and must be signed and returned within 5 days
- ❖ Out-of-State Conviction: Registration required if offense requires registration in conviction jurisdiction or if it would require registration in WA (RCW § 9A.44.128). Registration "shall continue indefinitely," i.e., for life unless relief is granted under RCW §9A.44.142 (RCW §.44.1409A (4))
- ❖ Registry fees: None
- ❖ Community Notification: Risk Levels determine level of community notification.
 - Level I: Agencies must notify school districts and school principals if the offender is, or will be, attending their school; they are required to share information with other appropriate law enforcement agencies; they may disclose information upon request to any victim or witness to the offense and any individual community member who lives near the offender's residence or where

- the offender expects to reside or is regularly found, and any individual who requests information regarding a specific offender RCW §9A.44.130, RCW §4.24.550(3). Level I information not posted on public registry.
- Level II: Follow level I guidelines PLUS the agency is authorized to release relevant, necessary, and accurate information to public and private schools, child day care centers, family day care providers, libraries, businesses and organizations that serve primarily children, women or vulnerable adults, and neighbors and community groups near the residence where the offender resides, expects to reside or is regularly found. RCW §4.24.550(3)
 - Level III: follow level II notification guidelines PLUS the agency is authorized to release relevant, necessary, and accurate information to the public at large. This may include publishing information in a legal newspaper with general circulation in the area of the registered address.
 - Homeless/Transient: The agency may also disclose relevant, necessary, and accurate information to the public at large for offenders registered as homeless or transient (including Level Is). This is usually done by posting the information on the registry website. RCW §4.24.550.
 - Local registry officers are allowed (and encouraged) to create “Community Notification Forums” (i.e., public meetings)
 - If Registrant is attending a school, under RCW §9A.44.138:
 - LII/LIII: Principal shall provide the information received to every teacher of the student and to any other personnel who, in the judgment of the principal, supervises the student or for security purposes should be aware of the student's record;
 - LI: Principal or department shall provide the information received only to personnel who, in the judgment of the principal or department, for security purposes should be aware of the student's record.
- ❖ Residence Restrictions: Certain L2 and L3 offenders on supervision may not reside within 880 ft. of a school. Some municipalities may have restrictions exceeding state law. RCW §9.94A.030(6)
 - ❖ Anti-Clustering: None
 - ❖ Employment Restrictions: None
 - ❖ Presence Restrictions: None
 - ❖ Halloween/Holiday Restrictions: None
 - ❖ Civil Commitment: Yes (See RCW 71.09)
 - ❖ Travel regulations: Visitors who intend to reside or be present in the state for 10 days or more must register with county sheriff within 3 business days of arrival. RCW §9A.44.130(4)(a)(iv). May be subjected to residency restrictions.
 - ❖ Parental Rights: Washington’s laws are long, repetitive, and confusing. It is a misdemeanor to leave a child in the care of a Registered Person convicted for an offense involving a child unless it is part of a court reunification plan; Registered Persons are ineligible for house arrest under parenting programs; courts may terminate parental rights if the child was conceived by rape, the Registered Person was convicted for sex trafficking, or was classified as a sexual predator; while all Registered Persons are considered a danger to children, this assumption can be challenged, and parental rights may be awarded to a Registered Person under limited circumstances if offense did not involve the child, treatment has been completed, a psychosexual evaluation has been completed, and courts rule the Registered Person is not a danger to the child, but the implication is these rulings are difficult to obtain. RCW §9A.42.110; §9.94A.6551; §13.34.132; §26.10.160, set for repeal on 1/1/2021; §26.26.760
 - ❖ Voting Rights: Restored upon completion of sentence, including prison, parole, and probation
 - ❖ ID Card Laws: None
 - ❖ Castration Laws: None
 - ❖ Relief from SO Legal Restrictions:
 - Registration: a Registrant with a WA offense may petition the court for full relief after 10 years, or with an out of state offense after 15 years, but such relief is not available for sexually violent

predators/certain class A felonies. RCW §9A.44.142(1)(b), (1)(c), (2)(a). In addition, registration terminates if "a court in the person's state of conviction has made an individualized determination that the person should not be required to register." RCW §9A.44.141(3)(a).

- Notification: May petition for termination of community notification requirements after 15 years without a subsequent disqualifying conviction. RCW §9A.44.142(2)(b). Certificate of discharge under RCW §9.94A.637 does not provide relief. RCW §9A.44.140(7).
- Sex offenses are ineligible for misdemeanor vacation. RCW §9.96.060(2)(e).
- Pardon may relieve registration requirement but no authority on point. See RCW §9.94A.030(11)(b), §9.94A.640 (1), (3).
- Registration/notification: No subsequent conviction for disqualifying offense during waiting period. RCW §9A.44.142(1)(b), (c), (2)(a), (b). Clear and convincing evidence that the petitioner is sufficiently rehabilitated to warrant removal from registry. RCW §9A.44.142(4)(a).
- Juveniles: People with juvenile offenses (including out of state offenses) may petition for full relief after 60/24 months, depending on offense. RCW §9A.44.143, §9A.44.142(1)(a). No subsequent conviction for disqualifying offense/failure to register. RCW §9A.44.143(2)(a), (b), (3)(a), (b). Preponderance of evidence that the petitioner is sufficiently rehabilitated to warrant removal. RCW §9A.44.143(2)(c), (3)(c).

WEST VIRGINIA (WV)

Comment: WV does utilize polygraphs as part of their treatment programming (WV Code §62-11D-1). The Child Protection Act of 2006 established mandatory post-release supervision for those released from WV prisons for up to 50 years in addition to registration requirements.

- ❖ Date Registry Established: 1993
- ❖ Registry Retroactive? Yes
- ❖ Qualifying event: All
- ❖ Online since: 9/1/1998
- ❖ Statutes: W. Va. Code §15-12-1 through §15-12-10; W. Va. Code §62-12-26; W. Va. C.S.R. §81-14-20
- ❖ Substantially AWA Compliant: No
- ❖ Lists all RPs on Internet website? No. Only those required to register for life are listed publicly (WVC §15-12-5), but ten year registration (and thus Internet website exclusion) is required only if all of the following conditions are met—One conviction (one offense and one victim), non-violent sex offense, and victim was an adult
- ❖ Where to register: State Police
- ❖ When to register: Statute does not disclose initial registration deadline. Moving into the state, or updates to registry information required within 10 business days (WVC §15-12-3). Incarcerated persons must register within 3 business days of release. WVC §15-12-2. "Business days" means days exclusive of Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays. Does not require 21-day advance notice for international travel.
- ❖ Frequency/Length of registration:
 - Life for anyone convicted of a sexual offense involving a minor (under the age of 18); 1 or more prior sexual convictions; judge determines there were multiple victims or multiple counts for a qualifying offense; any sexually violent offense, has been court determined to be a sexual violent predator.
 - 10 years for any one time non-violent sexual offense involving an adult; 10 years from date of release from incarceration or from the date of placement on supervision; or life if considered an SVP, have multiple convictions, or if offense involved a minor. WVC §15-12-4.
 - SVPs update quarterly; all others annually. WVC §15-12-10

- ❖ Out-of-State Convictions: Registration required if offense is similar to registrable offense in WV, “which requires proof of the same essential elements” (WVC §15-12-2(b), WVC §15-12-9(c)). WV does not state different registration rules for extra-jurisdictional convictions, so assumption must be made WV requires registration by same guidelines as in-state convictions.
- ❖ Registry fees: None
- ❖ Community Notification: All lifetime Registrants are available to the public on the Internet. A quarterly mailing is available upon request. Information on those registered for 10 years is not available to the public without a court order.
- ❖ Residence Restrictions: Certain Registrants on supervised release for 10 years or longer may not reside within or loiter within 1,000 ft. of school, child care facility, victim, or victim’s family, with exceptions. WVC §62-12-26.
- ❖ Anti-Clustering: None
- ❖ Employment Restrictions: Certain Registrants on supervised release for 10 years or longer may not work within 1,000 ft. of school, child care facility, victim, or victim’s family, with exceptions. WVC §62-12-26.
- ❖ Presence Restrictions: None
- ❖ Halloween/Holiday Restrictions: None, though the state failed to pass a Halloween restriction in 2019.
- ❖ Civil Commitment: No. A task force had been created in response to the passage of the Child Protection Act of 2006 (WVC §62-11E-1, repealed in 2015), but concluded civil commitment was costly and inefficient. See <https://pds.wv.gov/about/Reports/Documents/WV%20SVP%20Mgt%20TF%20Rpt.pdf>
- ❖ Travel regulations: Probation officers who supervise an out-of-state Registrant in W.Va. must collect registry information for anyone who “is a visitor in this state for more than fifteen continuous days,” or is employed, attends school, or habitually visits property owned or leased in WVC §15-12-9. Temporary address may be verified by police.
- ❖ Parental Rights: Parental rights can be terminated if a child was conceived by rape, but may be compelled to pay child support; court is not obligated to preserve the family if one parent is a Registered Person. WVC §48-9-209; §48-9-209a; §49-4-602
- ❖ Voting Rights: Restored upon completion of sentence, including prison, parole, and probation
- ❖ ID Card Laws: Those considered SVPs have must have a special mark on State ID/DL cards. (WVC §17B-2-3) According to the DMV, the mark is a “U” designation (for “Sexual Deviant”) under the “License Restrictions” section. (See page 12 of the WV DMV Driver’s manual, https://transportation.wv.gov/DMV/DMVFormSearch/Drivers_Licensing_Handbook_web.pdf)
- ❖ Castration Laws: None
- ❖ Relief from SO Legal Restrictions:
 - No provision for early termination of registration obligations. Pardon may relieve registration requirement but no authority on point. No registration for juvenile adjudications.
 - Under WVC §15-12-3a you can petition for relief from SVP designation through the court of conviction.

WISCONSIN (WI)

Comment: Wisconsin is a legal battleground for municipal residency restriction laws. Some WI communities had scaled back local residency restriction laws in response to *Hoffman, et al. v. Village of Pleasant Prairie*, Case No. 16-CV 697-JPS (E.D. Wis., 4/17/2017), which ruled the ordinance violated ex post facto and equal protection clauses. (The Pleasant Prairie ordinance had made 90% of the town off-limits and most of the remaining land was non-residential property.) *Koch v. Village of Hartland*, No. 22-1007 (7th Cir. 2022) overturned prior rulings in *US v. Leach*, 639 F.3d 769 (7th Cir. 2011) & *Vasquez v. Foxx*, 895 F.3d 515 (7th Cir. 2018), concluded that the critical inquiry in assessing retroactivity is

“whether the law changes the legal consequences of acts completed before its effective date.” The courts declared the Hartland ordinance was retroactive, and remanded the case back to the US District Court to determine if the law is punitive.

Lifetime GPS in WI was upheld In *Braam v. Carr*, No. 20-1059 (7th Cir. 2022); in applying the 4th Amendment’s reasonableness standard, the Court determined the government’s interest in deterring recidivism by dangerous offenders outweighs the offenders’ diminished expectation of privacy. Registrants cannot photograph, film, or videotape a minor without parental written consent (WS §948.14). Registrants are not allowed to change their legal names (WS §301.47).

- ❖ Date Registry Established: 12/25/1993
- ❖ Registry Retroactive? No
- ❖ Qualifying event: Conviction/Adjudication/Commitment, or was incarcerated when law passed.
- ❖ Online since: 6/1/2001
- ❖ Statutes: Wis. Stat. §301.45 through §301.49
- ❖ Substantially AWA Compliant: No
- ❖ Lists all RPs on Internet website? Yes
- ❖ Where to register: Local police (County Sheriff if in unincorporated area)
- ❖ When to register: 10 days for initial registration after entering state, and for updates. Employment defined as a period exceeding 14 days or 30 days in a calendar year. WS §301.45(3). WI SOR FAQ page states that homeless RPs must register every 7 days, even if on GPS; RPs must provide itinerary for temporary stays; FAQ page also defers to federal law requiring 21-days advance notice for international travel.
- ❖ Frequency/Length of registration: In-state Registrants are on a two-Tier system.
 - Regular Offenders: Verify annually for 15 years (time on registry starts after parole/supervision period ends, even though registration is required while on paper)
 - SVPs: Quarterly for life.
 - Some lifetime Registrants after 1/1/2008 may be subject to lifetime EM (See WS §301.48)
- ❖ Out-of-State Convictions: Registration required for any extra-jurisdictional offense “comparable to a sex offense” in WI. (WS § 301.45(1d)). State registry FAQ notes this also applies to offenses requiring registration in jurisdiction of conviction. Length of registration can be 20 years, 15 years, or life; see WS §301.45(5m) for details (law is too long and complex to explain here)
- ❖ Registry fees: \$100/yr. (WS §301.45(10)); WI Admin. Code DOC §332.19 implies the fees are civil in nature, but can lead to a revocation or alteration of time on supervised release
- ❖ Community Notification: There are three levels of notification assigned by risk –
 - Level 1: Notification about the offender is disseminated to law enforcement only.
 - Level 2: Notification about the offender is provided to specific individuals and groups, based on the particular facts in the case.
 - Level 3: Notification is community wide notification where upon information is disseminated through media and community meetings.
- ❖ Residence Restrictions:
 - No statewide restriction; however, many municipalities have imposed restrictions of up to 2000 feet. As of 2017, over 150 municipalities have passed some form of residency restriction.
 - Those On Paper cannot establish a residence until registering beforehand.
 - Supervision: Those On Paper can be banned from residing in certain locations by courts. Those On Paper classified as SVPs cannot be placed within 1500 feet of school premises, child care facility, public park, place of worship, or youth center, nursing homes/assisted living centers, and next door to a child’s residence; must be released only in the county of conviction.
- ❖ Anti-Clustering: None
- ❖ Employment Restrictions:

- Cannot provide paid martial arts instruction to a minor.
- Cannot work for transportation network company, such as Uber. WS §440.03 (17) (a) 1. a. and (b), and §440.445 (2) (a) 2. and 3.
- Offender convicted of a “serious child sex offense” cannot hold a job or volunteer position that requires the offender to work or interact primarily and directly with children under 16. WS §948.13 (2) (a)
- State law also makes offenders who committed certain offenses ineligible to receive many types of occupational licenses. For instance, Registrants are ineligible for a license to operate a child care center or to drive a school bus if they commit sexual assault, child enticement, possession of child pornography, or other specified crimes. [WS §48.65 (1), §48.685 (1) (c) and (2) (ar), and §343.12 (7) (c), Stats. and s. Trans §112.15 (1), Wis. Adm. Code.]
- Ineligible to receive other individual occupational licenses if that offender’s crime is determined to be “substantially related” to the work of the occupation, or if that offender’s crime is a felony and a felony conviction makes a person ineligible for a particular license.
- ❖ Presence Restrictions:
 - Registrants must provide notice before going on school grounds; otherwise, are banned from premises. WS §301.475.
 - Those on probation, extended supervision, parole, conditional release, supervised release, or lifetime supervision areas can be banned from being present from areas children congregate, with perimeters of 100 to 250 feet. (See WS §301.48(3c))
 - Municipalities may impose anti-loitering rules beyond state laws.
- ❖ Halloween/Holiday Restrictions: No statewide but noted for having some local ordinances and/or compliance check operations specific to Halloween.
- ❖ Travel regulations: WI-SOR response letter (2019), the 10 day period also applies to visitors. No mention of any limit per month or year. However, to be safe, visitors should assume the 30 day per year limit will apply. Visiting Registrants are placed on state’s website and not removed. May have to pay a fee. May be subjected to local residency restrictions.
- ❖ Civil Commitment: Yes (WS §980.01-§980.14)
- ❖ Parental Rights: Parental rights can be terminated if child was received by rape. WS §48-415
- ❖ Voting Rights: Restored upon completion of sentence, including prison, parole, and probation
- ❖ ID Card Laws: None
- ❖ Chemical Castration Law: “The parole commission may deny presumptive mandatory release to an inmate only on one or more of the following grounds...Refusal by the inmate to participate in counseling or treatment that the social service and clinical staff of the institution determines is necessary for the inmate, including pharmacological treatment using an antiandrogen or the chemical equivalent of an antiandrogen if the inmate is a serious child sex offender as defined in s. 304.06 (1q) (a). The parole commission may not deny presumptive mandatory release to an inmate because of the inmate's refusal to participate in a rehabilitation program under WS §301.047.” WS §302.11(1)(b)2
- ❖ Relief from SO Legal Restrictions:
 - No provision for relief from lifetime registration if mandated by WS §301.45(5)(b) or (5m)(b). Lifetime registration based on court-ordered lifetime supervision order under WS §939.615: May petition the court for termination of supervision after 15 years. WS §939.615(6). Upon termination of supervision, the court may order relief from registration obligations. WS §301.45(5)(am)(2).
 - Certain court-ordered registration based on depiction of nudity without consent terminates upon completion of sentence/satisfaction of court order. WS §301.45(1p)(b).
 - Pardon may relieve registration requirement but no authority on point.
 - Certain youthful offenders (where offense did not involve intercourse through violence/threat of violence) may petition for relief at any time. WS §301.45(1m). Expungement of certain invasion of privacy convictions/adjudications upon completion of dispositional order relieves registration

obligations. § 301.45(1p)(a). Available only to juveniles/offenders under 25. See WS §938.355 (juveniles), WS §973.015 (persons under 25) for eligibility criteria.

- Lifetime supervision order: No criminal conviction while under supervision. WS §939.615(6)(b)(1). Court must find "that lifetime supervision is no longer necessary to protect the public," WS §939.615(6)(g), and may also order that the person is no longer required to register. WS §939.615(6)(i). Court considers mandatory evaluation of physician/psychologist. WS §939.615(6)(e).
- Youthful offenders: Court must determine "it is not necessary, in the interest of public protection, to require the person to comply with the reporting requirements." WS §301.45(1m)(a)(3).

WYOMING (WY)

Comment: If you are planning a trip to Yellowstone, better make it a short trip, as registration requirements (and fees) apply if you stay in the state three business days.

- ❖ Date Registry Established: 1994
- ❖ Registry Retroactive? To 1/1/1985 for adults; 7/1/2001 for juveniles adjudicated delinquent
- ❖ Qualifying event: Sentencing
- ❖ Online since: N/A
- ❖ Statutes: Wyo. Stat. §7-19-301 through §7-19-300
- ❖ Substantially AWA Compliant: Yes
- ❖ Lists all RPs on Internet website? Yes
- ❖ Where to register: In-person at Sheriff's Office
- ❖ When to register:
 - 3 business days for initial registration and updates, including temporary trips and vacations WY Stat. §7-19-302; 21-day advance notice required for international travel. WY Stat. §7-19-302 (q)
 - "Reside" and words of similar import mean the physical address of each residence of an RP, including: (A) All real property owned by the offender that is used by the offender for the purpose of shelter or other activities of daily living; (B) Any physical address where the offender habitually visits; and (C) Temporary residences such as hotels, motels, public or private housing, camping areas, parks, public buildings, streets, roads, highways, restaurants, libraries or other places the offender may frequent and use for shelter or other activities of daily living.
- ❖ Frequency/Length of registration: Lifetime for all Registrants. Wyoming has a Tier System but it only impacts frequency, not duration, of registration: Tier I offenders appear annually, Tier II offenders appear biannually, and Tier III offenders appear quarterly.
- ❖ Out-of-State Convictions: Registration required if "any other jurisdiction containing the same or similar elements, or arising out of the same or similar facts or circumstances, as a criminal offense specified in WS §7-19-302(g) through (j), §6-2-702, §6-2-703, §6-2-705 or §6-2-706." (§WS 7-19-301(a)(viii)(b)). WY SOR FAQ page states, "If convicted of a Wyoming repealed statute, or of a federal or out of state conviction, a legal review to determine the Wyoming equivalent statute will be conducted after the offender has registered to determine the further duty to register. Wyoming does not consider the offender's duty to register in another state... The registrable Wyoming statutes are listed in WS §7-19-302(g), (h) and (j). If the conviction was not listed in those statutes, a legal review will need to be conducted after the offender registers... All offenders in Wyoming register for life."
- ❖ Registry fees: WY Stat. §7-19-302: Can be charged with FTR if cannot pay unless declared indigent
 - Initial Registration: \$125 state fee plus up to 25% county (\$31.35 max);
 - Registration update: \$25 state fee plus up to 25% county (\$6.25 max)
- ❖ Community Notification: Notification of certain offenders with acts against minors shall be provided by mail, personally or by any other means reasonably calculated to ensure delivery of the notice to residential neighbors within at least seven hundred fifty (750) feet of the offender's residence,

organizations in the community, including schools, religious and youth organizations by the sheriff or his designee. In addition, notification regarding an offender employed by or attending school at any educational institution shall be provided upon request by the educational institution to a member of the institution's campus community. WY Stat §7-19-303(c-ii)

- ❖ Residence Restrictions: 1000 feet from a school unless property was owned by Registrant before 7/1/2010. Adult Registrants may not enter school grounds if s/he “has reason to believe children ... are present and are involved in school activity or when children are presents within 30 minutes before or after scheduled school activity.” Various exceptions apply such as voting, making a delivery, or residing in a nursing home or approved homeless shelter. WY Stat. §6- 2-320.
- ❖ Anti-Clustering: None
- ❖ Employment Restrictions: None
- ❖ Presence Restrictions: 1,000 ft. from schools. WY Stat. §6-2-320.
- ❖ Halloween/Holiday Restrictions: None
- ❖ Civil Commitment: No
- ❖ Travel regulations: Visitors must register after 3 business days. WY Stat. §7-19-302. May be subjected to residency restrictions. Visitors may be placed on state registry website but may be removed from the public registry after departure.
- ❖ Parental Rights: Parental rights of Registered Person can be terminated if child was conceived by rape unless the parent seeking termination was married to or cohabiting with the offender resulting in the birth of the child for 2+ years immediately after the birth of the child; courts are not required to make reasonable efforts to reunify child to a parent who is a Registered Person. WY Stat. §14-2-309
- ❖ Voting Rights: Only first time non-violent offenses qualify for restoration of voting rights. Those released after 1/1/2010 gets voting rights back automatically while those released from prison before 1/1/2010 must apply for restoration. As defined by W.S. 6-1-104 (a) (xii); violent felony includes kidnapping, sexual assault in the first or second degree, sexual abuse of a minor in the first or second degree if the actor is sixteen (16) years of age or older and the actor inflicts sexual intrusion or engages in sexual contact of a victim less than thirteen (13) years of age.
- ❖ ID Card Law: None
- ❖ Castration Laws: None
- ❖ Relief from SO Legal Restrictions:
 - May petition the court in district where registered for relief after 25/10 years for less serious offenses. WS §7-19-304(a).
 - Registration not required when charges dismissed following first offender deferred adjudication under §7-13-301. WS §7-19-301(a)(iii)
 - Sex offenses ineligible for felony expungement. WS §7-13-1502(a)(iv)(T).
 - Pardon may relieve registration requirement but no authority on point.
 - Juvenile adjudication: May petition for relief after 10 years for certain offenses. WS §7-19-304(a)(i). No sex offense/felony conviction for 10/25 years prior to petition. WS §7-19-304(d). Must complete period of supervision/ordered treatment. WS §7-19-304(d).

FEDERAL REGISTRANT NOTES

Comment: There is technically no “federal registry” or federal registry office; you will register at the law enforcement agency as you would a state/territory Registration office (usually the state police or county sheriff), and you are subject to the rules of the state where you will reside, including paying registry fees required by that state. Most states will register you for their state equivalent of whatever Tier Level the feds classify you. Even states that are considered “substantially compliant” with the AWA SORNA rules listed below can deviate greatly from the suggested tier levels, and you are still subject to the deviated state restrictions. The Office of Sex Offender Sentencing, Monitoring, Apprehending, Registering, and Tracking (SMART) is responsible for promoting the AWA to states; as of May 2020, only 18 states, 136

Indigenous Peoples Tribes, and 4 Territories are considered “substantially compliant” with AWA. Below are a few laws pertaining specifically to Federal Registrants:

- ❖ Frequency/Length of Registration: The federal system classifies federal Registrants according to the Adam Walsh Act, meaning a 3-Tiered system classified according to your offense rather than any risk assessments. See 34 USC §20915(a)
 - Tier 1 – Annually for 15 years
 - 18 USC 1801 (video voyeurism of a minor)
 - 18 USC 2252 (receipt or possession of child pornography)
 - 18 USC 2252A (receipt or possession of child pornography)
 - 18 USC 2252B (misleading domain names on the internet)
 - 18 USC 2252C (misleading words or digital images on the internet)
 - 18 USC 2422(a) (coercion and enticement of an adult to engage in prostitution)
 - 18 USC 2423(b) (travel with intent to engage in illicit sexual conduct)
 - 18 USC 2423(c) (engaging in illicit sexual conduct in foreign places)
 - 18 USC 2423(d) (ancillary offenses where the victim is 18 or older)
 - 18 USC 2424 (failure to file factual statement about an alien individual)
 - 18 USC 2425 (use of interstate facilities to transmit information about a minor)
 - Any other offense defined as a tier I offense under 34 USC § 20911(2), as may be amended
 - Tribal Offenses: Any tribal offenses where maximum punishment was limited to 1 year in jail
 - State Offenses
 - General: Sex offenses not constituting a tier II or III offense
 - Offenses involving minors: False imprisonment; Video voyeurism; Possession or receipt of child sexual abuse material (child pornography)
 - Tier 2 – Biannually for 25 years
 - 18 USC 1591 (sex trafficking of children, or by force, fraud or coercion)
 - 18 USC 2244 (abusive sexual contact, where the victim is 13 or older)
 - 18 USC 2251 (sexual exploitation of children)
 - 18 USC 2251A (selling or buying of children)
 - 18 USC 2252 (production or distribution of child pornography)
 - 18 USC 2252A (production or distribution of child pornography)
 - 18 USC 2260 (production of sexually explicit depictions of a minor for import into U.S.)
 - 18 USC 2421 (transportation of a minor for illegal sexual activity)
 - 18 USC 2422(b) (coercion and enticement of a minor to engage in prostitution)
 - 18 USC 2423(a) (transportation of minor with intent to engage in criminal sexual activity)
 - 18 USC 2423(d) (ancillary offenses where the victim is under 18)
 - Any other offense defined as a tier II offense under 34 USC 20911(3), as may be amended
 - State Offenses:
 - Offenses involving minors: use of minors in prostitution; sex trafficking of minors, enticing a minor to engage in criminal sexual activity; non-forcible sexual act with a minor 16 or 17 years old; sexual contact with a minor 13 years old or older; use of a minor in a sexual performance; production or distribution of child sexual abuse material (child pornography)
 - Recidivism and felonies: any sex offense that is not a first sex offense and that is punishable by more than 1 year in jail
 - Tier 3 – Quarterly for life
 - 18 USC 2241 (aggravated sexual abuse)
 - 18 USC 2242 (sexual abuse)
 - 18 USC 2243 (sexual abuse of a minor or ward)
 - 18 USC 2244 (abusive sexual contact, where the victim is 12 or younger)

- Any other offense defined as a tier III offense under 34 USC § 20911(4), as may be amended
- State Offenses
 - General: A sexual act with another by force or threat; A sexual act with another who has been rendered unconscious or involuntarily drugged, or who is otherwise incapable of appraising the nature of the conduct or declining to participate
 - Offenses involving minors; Non-parental kidnapping of a minor; Sexual contact with a minor 12 years old or younger; A sexual act with a minor under age 16 (Note “Romeo & Juliet” exception, i.e., if the victim is at least 13 years old and the offender is not more than 4 years older than the victim or if the victim is an adult (unless the adult is under the custodial authority of the offender at the time of the offense))
 - Recidivism and felonies: Any sex offense punishable by more than 1 year in jail where the offender has at least one prior tier II offense
- ❖ Civil Commitment: Under 18 USC §4248, the Attorney General or any individual authorized by the Attorney General or the Director of the Bureau of Prisons may certify that the person is a sexually dangerous person, and transmit the certificate to the clerk of the court for the district in which the person is confined... The court shall order a hearing to determine whether the person is a sexually dangerous person. If, after the hearing, the court finds by clear and convincing evidence that the person is a sexually dangerous person, the court shall commit the person to the custody of the Attorney General. The Attorney General shall release the person to the appropriate official of the State in which the person is domiciled or was tried if such State will assume responsibility for his custody, care, and treatment. The Attorney General shall make all reasonable efforts to cause such a State to assume such responsibility. If, notwithstanding such efforts, neither such State will assume such responsibility, the Attorney General shall place the person for treatment in a suitable facility, until— (1)such a State will assume such responsibility; or (2)the person’s condition is such that he is no longer sexually dangerous to others, or will not be sexually dangerous to others if released under a prescribed regimen of medical, psychiatric, or psychological care or treatment; whichever is earlier.
- ❖ Relief from Federal Registration:
 - Five-year reduction for Tier Is after 10 "clean" years. 34 USC §20915(b)(2),
 - Tier IIIs adjudicated delinquent may be reduced to 25 years after 25 clean years. 34 USC §20915(b)
 - During "clean" period," no conviction for any crime for which imprisonment of more than a year may be imposed; no sex offense. 34 USC §20915(b)
 - "Clean record" means: (A) not being convicted of any offense for which imprisonment for more than 1 year may be imposed; (B) not being convicted of any sex offense; (C) successfully completing any periods of supervised release, probation, and parole; and (D) successfully completing of an appropriate “sex offender” treatment program certified by a jurisdiction or by the Attorney General. 34 USC §20915(b)
 - The US President is the sole authority for pardons in the federal system. Presidential pardons are rare, with less than 8% of pardon petitions have been granted in general since 2001; since 1994, no president has granted a pardon or a commutation of a prison sentence for a person convicted of a registrable sex offense.
- ❖ Housing Issues: Those required to register for life are automatically excluded from HUD Section 8 housing under 42 USC §13663 (states may impose additional restrictions at their discretion)
- ❖ Rules for Federal Supervised Release: USSG §5D1.3
 - (a) Mandatory Conditions
 - (1) The defendant shall not commit another federal, state or local offense (see 18 USC §3583(d)).
 - (2) The defendant shall not unlawfully possess a controlled substance (see 18 USC §3583(d)).
 - (3) The defendant who is convicted for a domestic violence crime as defined in 18 USC §3561(b) for the first time shall attend a public, private, or private non-profit offender

- rehabilitation program that has been approved by the court, in consultation with a State Coalition Against Domestic Violence or other appropriate experts, if an approved program is available within a 50-mile radius of the legal residence of the defendant (see 18 USC §3583(d)).
- (4) The defendant shall refrain from any unlawful use of a controlled substance and submit to one drug test within 15 days of release on supervised release and at least two periodic drug tests thereafter (as determined by the court) for use of a controlled substance, but the condition stated in this paragraph may be ameliorated or suspended by the court for any individual defendant if the defendant's pre-sentence report or other reliable information indicates a low risk of future substance abuse by the defendant (see 18 USC §3583(d)).
 - (5) If a fine is imposed and has not been paid upon release to supervised release, the defendant shall adhere to an installment schedule to pay that fine (see 18 USC §3624(e)).
 - (6) The defendant shall (A) make restitution in accordance with 18 USC §3663 and §3663A, or any other statute authorizing a sentence of restitution; and (B) pay the assessment imposed in accordance with 18 USC §3013. If there is a court-established payment schedule for making restitution or paying the assessment (see 18 USC §3572(d), the defendant shall adhere to the schedule.
 - (7) If the defendant is required to register under the Sex Offender Registration and Notification Act, the defendant shall comply with the requirements of that Act (see 18 USC §3583(d)).
 - (8) The defendant shall submit to the collection of a DNA sample from the defendant at the direction of the United States Probation Office if the collection of such a sample is authorized pursuant to section 3 of the DNA Analysis Backlog Elimination Act of 2000 (34 USC §40702).
- (b) Discretionary Conditions: The court may impose other conditions of supervised release to the extent that such conditions (1) are reasonably related to (A) the nature and circumstances of the offense and the history and characteristics of the defendant; (B) the need for the sentence imposed to afford adequate deterrence to criminal conduct; (C) the need to protect the public from further crimes of the defendant; and (D) the need to provide the defendant with needed educational or vocational training, medical care, or other correctional treatment in the most effective manner; and (2) involve no greater deprivation of liberty than is reasonably necessary for the purposes set forth above and are consistent with any pertinent policy statements issued by the Sentencing Commission.
- (c) "Standard" Conditions (Policy Statement): The following "standard" conditions are recommended for supervised release. Several of the conditions are expansions of the conditions required by statute:
- (1) The defendant shall report to the probation office in the federal judicial district where he or she is authorized to reside within 72 hours of release from imprisonment, unless the probation officer instructs the defendant to report to a different probation office or within a different time frame.
 - (2) After initially reporting to the probation office, the defendant will receive instructions from the court or the probation officer about how and when to report to the probation officer, and the defendant shall report to the probation officer as instructed.
 - (3) The defendant shall not knowingly leave the federal judicial district where he or she is authorized to reside without first getting permission from the court or the probation officer.
 - (4) The defendant shall answer truthfully the questions asked by the probation officer.
 - (5) The defendant shall live at a place approved by the probation officer. If the defendant plans to change where he or she lives or anything about his or her living arrangements (such as the people the defendant lives with), the defendant shall notify the probation officer at least 10 days before the change. If notifying the probation officer at least 10 days in advance is not

- possible due to unanticipated circumstances, the defendant shall notify the probation officer within 72 hours of becoming aware of a change or expected change.
- (6) The defendant shall allow the probation officer to visit the defendant at any time at his or her home or elsewhere, and the defendant shall permit the probation officer to take any items prohibited by the conditions of the defendant's supervision that he or she observes in plain view.
 - (7) The defendant shall work full time (at least 30 hours per week) at a lawful type of employment, unless the probation officer excuses the defendant from doing so. If the defendant does not have full-time employment he or she shall try to find full-time employment, unless the probation officer excuses the defendant from doing so. If the defendant plans to change where the defendant works or anything about his or her work (such as the position or the job responsibilities), the defendant shall notify the probation officer at least 10 days before the change. If notifying the probation officer in advance is not possible due to unanticipated circumstances, the defendant shall notify the probation officer within 72 hours of becoming aware of a change or expected change.
 - (8) The defendant shall not communicate or interact with someone the defendant knows is engaged in criminal activity. If the defendant knows someone has been convicted of a felony, the defendant shall not knowingly communicate or interact with that person without first getting the permission of the probation officer.
 - (9) If the defendant is arrested or questioned by a law enforcement officer, the defendant shall notify the probation officer within 72 hours.
 - (10) The defendant shall not own, possess, or have access to a firearm, ammunition, destructive device, or dangerous weapon (i.e., anything that was designed, or was modified for, the specific purpose of causing bodily injury or death to another person, such as nunchakus or tasers).
 - (11) The defendant shall not act or make any agreement with a law enforcement agency to act as a confidential human source or informant without first getting the permission of the court.
 - (12) If the probation officer determines that the defendant poses a risk to another person (including an organization), the probation officer may require the defendant to notify the person about the risk and the defendant shall comply with that instruction. The probation officer may contact the person and confirm that the defendant has notified the person about the risk.
 - (13) The defendant shall follow the instructions of the probation officer related to the conditions of supervision.
- (d) "Special" Conditions (Policy Statement): The following "special" conditions of supervised release are recommended in the circumstances described and, in addition, may otherwise be appropriate in particular cases:
- (1) Support of Dependents
 - (A) If the defendant has one or more dependents — a condition specifying that the defendant shall support his or her dependents.
 - (B) If the defendant is ordered by the government to make child support payments or to make payments to support a person caring for a child — a condition specifying that the defendant shall make the payments and comply with the other terms of the order.
 - (2) Debt Obligations: If an installment schedule of payment of restitution or a fine is imposed—a condition prohibiting the defendant from incurring new credit charges or opening additional lines of credit without approval of the probation officer unless the defendant is in compliance with the payment schedule.
 - (3) Access to Financial Information: If the court imposes an order of restitution, forfeiture, or notice to victims, or orders the defendant to pay a fine — a condition requiring the defendant to provide the probation officer access to any requested financial information.

- (4) Substance Abuse: If the court has reason to believe that the defendant is an abuser of narcotics, other controlled substances or alcohol — (A) a condition requiring the defendant to participate in a program approved by the United States Probation Office for substance abuse, which program may include testing to determine whether the defendant has reverted to the use of drugs or alcohol; and (B) a condition specifying that the defendant shall not use or possess alcohol.
- (5) Mental Health Program Participation: If the court has reason to believe that the defendant is in need of psychological or psychiatric treatment — a condition requiring that the defendant participate in a mental health program approved by the United States Probation Office.
- (6) Deportation: If (A) the defendant and the United States entered into a stipulation of deportation pursuant to section 238(c)(5) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 USC §1228(c)(5)*); or (B) in the absence of a stipulation of deportation, if, after notice and hearing pursuant to such section, the Attorney General demonstrates by clear and convincing evidence that the alien is deportable — a condition ordering deportation by a United States district court or a United States magistrate judge. *So in original. Probably should be 8 USC §1228(d)(5).
- (7) Sex Offenses: If the instant offense of conviction is a sex offense, as defined in Application Note 1 of the Commentary to §5D1.2 (Term of Supervised Release) —
 - (A) A condition requiring the defendant to participate in a program approved by the United States Probation Office for the treatment and monitoring of “sex offenders.”
 - (B) A condition limiting the use of a computer or an interactive computer service in cases in which the defendant used such items.
 - (C) A condition requiring the defendant to submit to a search, at any time, with or without a warrant, and by any law enforcement or probation officer, of the defendant’s person and any property, house, residence, vehicle, papers, computer, other electronic communication or data storage devices or media, and effects upon reasonable suspicion concerning a violation of a condition of supervised release or unlawful conduct by the defendant, or by any probation officer in the lawful discharge of the officer’s supervision functions.
- (8) Unpaid Restitution, Fines, or Special Assessments: If the defendant has any unpaid amount of restitution, fines, or special assessments, the defendant shall notify the probation officer of any material change in the defendant’s economic circumstances that might affect the defendant’s ability to pay.
- (e) Additional Conditions (Policy Statement): The following “special conditions” may be appropriate on a case-by-case basis:
 - (1) Community Confinement: Residence in a community treatment center, halfway house or similar facility may be imposed as a condition of supervised release. See §5F1.1 (Community Confinement).
 - (2) Home Detention: Home detention may be imposed as a condition of supervised release, but only as a substitute for imprisonment. See §5F1.2 (Home Detention).
 - (3) Community Service: Community service may be imposed as a condition of supervised release. See §5F1.3 (Community Service).
 - (4) Occupational Restrictions: Occupational restrictions may be imposed as a condition of supervised release. See §5F1.5 (Occupational Restrictions).
 - (5) Curfew: A condition imposing a curfew may be imposed if the court concludes that restricting the defendant to his place of residence during evening and nighttime hours is necessary to protect the public from crimes that the defendant might commit during those hours, or to assist in the rehabilitation of the defendant. Electronic monitoring may be used as a means of surveillance to ensure compliance with a curfew order.

- (6) Intermittent Confinement: Intermittent confinement (custody for intervals of time) may be ordered as a condition of supervised release during the first year of supervised release, but only for a violation of a condition of supervised release in accordance with 18 USC §3583(e)(2) and only when facilities are available. See §5F1.8 (Intermittent Confinement).
- Commentary:
 - Application Note:
 - 1. Application of Subsection (c)(4).—Although the condition in subsection (c)(4) requires the defendant to “answer truthfully” the questions asked by the probation officer, a defendant’s legitimate invocation of the Fifth Amendment privilege against self-incrimination in response to a probation officer’s question shall not be considered a violation of this condition.

INDIGENOUS PEOPLES (“NATIVE AMERICAN”) TRIBES/NATIONS

There are over 500 federally recognized Indigenous tribes in America and it would take a herculean effort to cover every one of them. (I have discussed moving to tribal lands in the Housing chapter.) Below is a list of 137 Tribes that have been determined to be “Substantially AWA Compliant”; this does not imply that Tribes not AWA compliant lack a registry but simply lack compliance with the federal law as of May 13, 2020 according to the SMART Office:.

- Absentee-Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma
- Ak-Chin Indian Community
- Alabama-Coushatta Tribe
- Bay Mills Indian Community
- Blackfeet Nation
- Bois Forte Band of Chippewa
- Caddo Nation of Oklahoma
- Cherokee Nation
- Cheyenne and Arapaho Tribes
- Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe
- Chickasaw Nation
- Chippewa Cree Tribe of the Rocky Boy’s Indian Reservation
- Chitimacha Tribe of Louisiana
- Citizen Potawatomi Nation
- Cocopah Indian Tribe
- Coeur d’Alene Tribe
- Colorado River Indian Tribe
- Comanche Nation
- Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation
- Confederated Tribes of Colville Reservation
- Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation
- Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs
- Crow Creek Sioux
- Crow Tribe
- Delaware Nation
- Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians
- Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma
- Eastern Shoshone Tribe of the Wind River Reservation
- Ely Shoshone Tribe
- Flandreau Santee Sioux Tribe
- Fort McDowell Yavapai Tribal Council
- Fort Mojave Indian Tribe
- Fort Peck Assiniboine and Sioux Tribes
- Gila River Indian Community
- Grand Traverse Band of Ottawa and Chippewa Indians
- Hannahville Indian Community
- Havasupai Tribe
- Hopi Tribe
- Hualapai Tribe
- Iowa Tribe of Kansas and Nebraska
- Iowa Tribe of Oklahoma
- Jicarilla Apache Nation
- Kaibab Paiute Tribe
- Kalispel Tribe of Indians
- Kaw Nation
- Kewa Pueblo
- Keweenaw Bay Indian Community
- Kickapoo Tribe of Oklahoma
- Kootenai Tribe of Idaho
- Lac Vieux Desert Band

- Little River Band of Ottawa Indians
- Little Traverse Bay Bands of Odawa Indians
- Lower Brule Sioux Tribe
- Lower Elwha Klallam Tribe
- Lummi Nation
- Makah Tribe
- Mashantucket Pequot Tribal Nation
- Match-e-be-nash-she-wish Band of Pottawatomis Indians (Gun Lake Tribe)
- Menominee Indian Tribe of Wisconsin
- Mescalero Apache Tribe
- Metlakatla Indian Community, Annette Island Reserves
- Miami Tribe of Oklahoma
- Miccosukee Tribe of Indians of Florida
- Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians
- Modoc Tribe of Oklahoma
- Muscogee (Creek) Nation
- Navajo Nation
- Nisqually Indian Tribe
- Nooksack Indian Tribe
- Northern Arapaho Tribe of the Wind River Reservation
- Nottawaseppi Huron Band of the Potawatomi
- Oglala Sioux Tribe
- Ohkay Owingeh
- Omaha Tribe of Nebraska
- Oneida Indian Nation
- Osage Nation
- Otoe-Missouria Tribe of Oklahoma
- Ottawa Tribe of Oklahoma
- Pascua Yaqui Tribe
- Pawnee Nation of Oklahoma
- Peoria Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma
- Poarch Band of Creek Indians
- Pokagon Band of Potawatomi Indians
- Port Gamble S'Klallam Tribe
- Prairie Band Potawatomi Nation
- Pueblo de San Ildefonso
- Pueblo of Acoma
- Pueblo of Isleta
- Pueblo of Jemez
- Pueblo of Laguna
- Pueblo of Santa Ana
- Pueblo of Zuni
- Puyallup Indian Tribe
- Pyramid Lake
- Quapaw Tribe of Oklahoma
- Quinault Indian Nation
- Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indians
- Reno Sparks Indian Colony
- Rosebud Sioux Tribe
- Sac & Fox of the Mississippi in Iowa (Meskwaki)
- Sac & Fox Nation
- Saginaw Chippewa Indian Tribe of Michigan
- Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community
- San Carlos Apache Tribe
- Santee Sioux Nation
- Sault Ste. Marie Tribe of Chippewa Indians of Michigan
- Seminole Nation of Oklahoma
- Seminole Tribe of Florida
- Seneca-Cayuga Tribe of Oklahoma
- Shoalwater Bay Indian Tribe
- Shoshone-Bannock Tribes
- Shoshone-Paiute Tribes of the Duck Valley Indian Reservation
- Sisseton Wahpeton Oyate of the Lake Traverse Reservation
- Skokomish Indian Tribe
- Southern Ute Indian Tribe
- Spirit Lake Tribe
- Spokane Tribe
- Squaxin Island Tribe
- Standing Rock Sioux Tribe
- Suquamish Tribe
- Te-Moak Tribe of Western Shoshone
- Three Affiliated Tribes
- Tohono O'odham Nation
- Tonkawa Tribe
- Tonto Apache Tribe
- Tulalip Tribes of Washington
- Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa Indians
- United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians in Oklahoma
- Upper Skagit Indian Tribe
- Ute Indian Tribe of the Uintah & Ouray Reservation
- Washoe Tribe of Nevada and California

- White Mountain Apache Tribe
- Winnebago Tribe of Nebraska
- Wyandotte Nation
- Yankton Sioux Tribe
- Yavapai-Apache Nation
- Yavapai Prescott Indian Tribe

APPENDIX 4—CHANGES FROM THE SECOND EDITION

The second edition of the printed version of this guide was published in January 2022 (though edits were completed in October 2020). The Third Edition of this book was completed in December 2022. As expected, there are always changes to some of the information in the book (especially legal changes), as well as the need to clarify some subjects in the book as new information is added and current information is updated. This is largely the efforts of one person. Below is a summary of the changes made to the book:

- Entire book: Term “Registered Citizen” (RC) replaced by “Registered Person” (RP) to end confusion with immigration issues
- Intro: Additional notes on preparing for release and how to navigate the OnceFallen.com website
- Terms: Added terms AG, Angel Watch, Business/Working Day, CPS, DHS, FAQ, GPS, Internet Identifier, Jacob Wetterling Act, LEA, Pedophile/pedophilia, Postal Codes for US Territories, Registration, Returning Citizen, and USMS
- Chapter 3: Note on Nichols v. US, expanded info regarding Interstate Compacts
- Chapter 4: Updated info on “Ban the Box” and felony record hub website, and note the NSOPW had published employment info for at least one state that doesn’t list employment publicly.
- Chapter 7: Expanded info on international travel; updates to international travel- Fiji banning RPs note on EU’s new ELIAS travel screening program, and Norwegian Cruise Lines banning RPs.
- Chapter 8: Clarified common phone scam variants, added basic info on blocking harassing communications on social media, expanded self-defense info
- Chapter 9: Expanded discussion on natural disasters, moved homelessness discussion from housing chapter to this chapter, and added new advice on preparing for possible disasters and homelessness.
- Chapter 10: Added data from Lisa Zilney book/study on dating as an RP, aged discussions on gaming tournaments, conventions, and joining the Anti-Registry Movement.
- Chapter 11: Confirmed the “How to Legally Avoid the Registry” info from the Safe Streets Foundation/Prisons Foundation is still being offered with erroneous advice
- Appendix 1: Added new books, “The Anti-Registry Activist Manual: A Guide to Effective Advocacy” by Jonathan Grund and “Impacts Of Sex Crime Laws On The Female Partners Of Convicted Offenders” (2021) by Lisa Anne Zilney
- Appendix 2: All current updates to housing list, new additions and removal of closed programs
- Appendix 3: Clarified definitions of “residence” for purposes of registration, updates to travel issues for visiting a state and international travel, and added entry for voting rights. In addition, there are new notes for AL, AZ, FL, IL, MS, MO, ND, OH, SC, TN, & WI

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Thank you to all those who supported OnceFallen.com over the years and to those whose research helped made this guide possible, and to those who have also fought to reform America’s Sex Offense Registry and other post-release laws. For Jan K., who introduced me to this cause, and for the many activists who have (for better or worse) worked with me over the years, including Mary Duval (RIP), David Hess (RIP), “eAdvocate” (RIP), Tom and Marlayne Madison, Lisa R. (“Spore!”), “Sailboat” Dave, William S., Gina M., Lynda F., Bill D., Emily H., Shawn R., Frank J., Judy B., Vicki Henry from Women Against Registry, Hank F., Mark N., Will B., Gini A., Joy M., Cary R., the myriad of other supporters who help keep OnceFallen alive even when I feel like quitting, and for all of you who read this guide who are ready

to help us reform the public registry laws. Additional thanks to the Jonathan and Debra for getting this book published and using the proceeds to fund various organizations offering support for those who are required to register.

ABOUT THE AUTHOR

My name is Derek W. Logue, and I am a Person Forced to Register, a nationally known anti-registry activist, and founder of the informational website OnceFallen.com.

I was born in Baltimore, MD in 1976 but spent most of my childhood and my college years in Alabama. I graduated cum laude from Athens State University in 1999 with a Bachelor's Degree in Justice Studies (criminal justice) with a minor in psychology. But soon after my graduation, I was arrested and convicted for kissing an underage girl and served 37 months incarcerated in the Alabama State Prison system.

After my release in 2003, I moved to Cincinnati, Ohio, where I was classified as a "sexually oriented offender" (Tier I). In 2004, I was homeless for a few months. While seeking resources online, I met a woman online named Jan, who introduced me to an activist group called "SOHopeful," a now defunct activist group.

In 2005, the state reclassified me as a "sexual predator" (Tier III) based solely on the fact Alabama requires lifetime registration for ALL registrants. I was also forced to move from my first apartment because the building was within 1000 feet of a GED school for students aged 16-23 (16 is the AoC in Ohio). After losing both legal battles against the reclassification and the residency restriction law, I moved to a new apartment in December 2006. Less than a week later, the Cincinnati city council debated passing a local increase to the statewide residency restriction law. I led the fight back against these new restrictions, and the city scaled back the worst restriction proposals, and I saved my new home.

I participated in the first successful outdoor protest against sex offense laws in Columbus, Ohio on Saturday, December 1, 2007. On Wednesday, December 5, 2007, I created the website OnceFallen.com, intended initially to sell an "e-book" of the same name. Over the years, OnceFallen has grown into one of the best resources to assist Persons Forced to Register. As part of my activism efforts since then, I have made multiple media appearances including appearances on HLN, Russia Today, and numerous regional media outlets across the US. I have also testified against sex offense legislation in person in three states and have assisted in fighting bills and organizing rallies in multiple states.

Since 2015, I have produced the Informational Corrlinks Newsletter (ICoN) as part of prison outreach. Many of the articles helped create this book. "Your Life on The List" is a part of my ongoing commitment to disseminate helpful information for those trying to make sense of the constantly changing laws directed against Persons Forced to Register. I had no such help when I was incarcerated, so I hope this book makes you better prepared than I was upon my release. – Derek

Proceeds from the sale of this book will be donated to various organizations that offer support to people required to be listed on the sex offense registries across this country.