

Summary of State and Territorial Registration Laws Concerning Visiting and Temporary Residence by Adults

Methodology for Compiling this Chart: This chart summarizes the sex offender registration statutes codified in each jurisdiction last updated 9-16-2020 by Atwo Zee . Where noted, this chart also relies upon the following additional resources: (1) information provided by law enforcement agencies in each jurisdiction, as FAQs and summary pages; (2) information gleaned from conversations with registration officials in each jurisdiction; state SOR office responses to a Florida Action Committee (FAC) letter (2019-20); and (3) information from other studies including Shawn M. Rolfe, M.A., When a Sex Offender Comes to Visit: A National Assessment of Travel Restrictions, CRIMINAL JUSTICE POLICY REVIEW 1 (Nov. 2017) (hereinafter, “Rolfe Survey”)¹.

Limitations of this Chart: This is a summary of certain sex offender registration laws applicable to temporary residence in United States jurisdictions, particularly short-term visits. This summary is not intended to provide legal advice and should not substitute for qualified legal advice. Because sex offender laws are frequently revised by legislatures and reviewed by courts, the most current version of the applicable laws should be consulted and can generally be found using the links provided. This summary does not include all laws that may apply to registrants in a particular state, such as domestic and international travel reporting requirements, requirements to disclose internet identifiers, or special registration requirements that nearly all states impose upon student or those working temporarily or part time in the state.

Check with Local Law Enforcement Before Traveling to a New Jurisdiction: As reflected below, very few states have registration laws specific to short-term visitors, such as those vacationing in the state, or attending a graduation. In the absence of specific statutory provisions, the registration requirements applicable to visitors must be inferred. Most states’ registration requirements are triggered by the establishment of a “residence.” A “residence” can be either short-term or long-term, as defined by state law, and is typically established by spending a particular length of time in either the state and/or a particular address. In most cases, a visitor whose presence in the state is sufficient to establish a “residence” is required to register, but the date by which the Registrant must register might be earlier than the date upon which the residence is officially established. For example, a California resident traveling to Georgia for an anticipated 10-day trip probably does not have to register, because Georgia only requires visitors to register if they remain for 14 consecutive days. However, a California resident traveling to Georgia for an anticipated 15-day trip must register within 72 hours of entering the state. The law does not address the tricky situation when an intended trip of less than 14 days is suddenly extended to more than 14 days. Therefore, when planning travel to a particular location for a short period of time, contact local law enforcement to verify their practice regarding the registration of short-term visitors.

Obey BOTH your home state’s laws AND the laws of the state you are traveling to: Your home state may require that you notify them before travelling and/or may have requirements applying to you during your travel. You must at all times obey these laws as well as those of the state you are traveling in.

Unless this chart specifically states otherwise, always assume that: (a) the number of days in-state shown indicates the day that TRIGGERS registry (so you should endeavor to leave BEFORE that day); and (b) partial days DO COUNT toward the total.

NOTE REGARDING ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS UNDER SORNA: Please be aware that Federal law imposes additional requirements independent of the laws of each state. In particular, the Sex Offender Registration and Notification Act (SORNA) requires Registrants who change their residences to inform the jurisdiction within **3 business days** of the change, regardless of any individual state’s registration requirements. 34 U.S.C. § 20913(c). The same applies to “change of name . . . , employment, or student status.”

¹<http://journals.sagepub.com/doi/abs/10.1177/0887403417742948> or

https://www.researchgate.net/publication/321062728_When_a_Sex_Offender_Comes_to_Visit_A_National_Assessment_of_Travel_Restrictions. Please note that the Registration deadlines reflected in the chart at pages 9-10 of the Rolfe Survey do not necessarily correspond with the information provided in this chart.

State	Registration Triggers and Deadlines	Residency/Presence and Other Restrictions	Additional notes & comments	Duration & updates
<p>Alabama</p> <p>Code of Alabama 2019 §13A-11-204 §§15-20A-1 through 15-20A-48 Ala. Admin Code r. 760-X-1-.21</p> <p>AWA Compliant</p>	<p>Initial reg. and updates to reg. information must be done “immediately,” defined as 3 days. §§15-20A-10, 15-20A-14.</p> <p>“Reside” means “to be 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. Because 4 or more hours at a place constitutes a day, overnights are not required to establish a residence. §15-20A-4(20).</p> <p>Homeless registrants report once every 7 calendar days. §15-20A-12.</p>	<p><u>Residence restriction</u>: 2,000 ft. of school, child care facility, resident camp facility, victim or victim’s immediate family; exceptions apply. §15-20A-11.</p> <p>Add’l restrictions apply to residence with any minor.</p> <p><u>Employment restriction</u>: 2,000 ft. of school or childcare facility; 500 ft. of playground, park, athletic field or facility, or child-focused business or facility. §15-20A-13.</p> <p><u>Presence restriction</u>: 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.” §15-20A-17.</p> <p><u>Travel regulations</u>: Registrants in AL must notify law enforcement whenever traveling for 3 or more consecutive days; travel without this notification will be deemed a change of residence. §15-20A-15.</p> <p>Relief from certain residency and employment restrictions is available.</p>	<p><i>Alabama imposes many restrictions in addition to those listed here. Alabama’s restrictions on Registrants are particularly onerous and should be carefully consulted before visiting the state.</i></p> <p>Visiting Registrants once placed on state’s registry ARE NOT REMOVED.</p> <p>\$10 quarterly registry fee</p> <p><u>Rating: 5 THUMB SCREWS</u></p>	<p>Life.</p> <p>Homeless registrants report once every 7 calendar days. §15-20A-12.</p> <p>All others quarterly. §15-20A-10.</p>
<p>Alaska</p> <p>Alaska Stat. 2019 §§12.63.010 through 12.63.100 Alaska Stat. § 18.65.087 Alaska Stat. §28.05.048</p>	<p>Alaska Stat. §12.63.010 requires In-person notice for any SO “present in the state” by “next working day.” However Alaska DPS states that 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 (available on-line).</p> <p>Updating AK address requires written notice.</p>		<p>Alaska is one of a handful of states that, by policy, treats a statutory very short (next working day) visitor registration requirement as a “duty to check in” but holds SO visitor info pending a commitment to depart within a specified time (30 days); at departure it is discarded or filed.</p> <p>Also, there appears to be no limit on number of repeat visits per year.</p> <p><u>Rating: 1 THUMB SCREW</u></p>	<p>15 years to life.</p> <p>Tier I – annual reg.</p> <p>Tier 2 – quarterly reg. §12.63.020</p>

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American Samoa (U.S. territory) Am. Samoa Code Ann. 2019 §§46.2801 through 46.2806	Statutes do not prescribe an initial registration period. Registry is to be maintained for “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.” §46.2801. Updates required within 10 days. Registration apparently only required for those involving a minor victim, except for SVPs or those with two or more convictions. §§46.2801, 46.2802.		<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Unrated</u></p>	10 years to life.
Arizona A.R.S. 2019 §§ 13-3821 through 13-3829, 13-3727	Visitors must register if staying for more than 10 days §13-3821(A) or 30 days per year (state policy). Initial reg. required “within 10 days of entering and remaining in any county.” §13-3821. Registrants working in state must report in any county where present for 14 consecutive days or an aggregate of 30 days/yr. Address change etc. required w/in 72 hours (business days only). §13-3822. Transients report every 90 days. All others annually.	<u>Residence restriction:</u> 1,000 ft. restriction applicable to Level 3 offenders. §13-3727. Local governments are pre-empted from adopting more restrictive requirements. §13-3727.	10 consecutive days or 30 per year should be enough for most visits. However, be careful of local sheriffs & police depts! Procedure available for removal from registry after departure. <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Rating: 3 THUMB SCREWS</u></p>	10 years to life.
Arkansas A.C.A. 2019 §§ 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	“Residency” includes 5 or more aggregate days in a calendar year. §12-12-903(10) & state policy. If relocating w/in state, reg. 10 days before or 3 business days after an eviction or natural disaster. Homeless registrants report every 30 days. §§12-12-904, 12-12-909. Sexually Violent Offenders report every 3 mo. All others report every 6 mo. §§12-12-909, 12-12-919.	<u>Residence restriction:</u> L3 & L4 offenders: 2,000 ft. of elementary or secondary school, public park, day care center, youth center, also 2,000 ft. of victim. L4 offenders: 2,000 ft. of church <u>Presence restriction:</u> L3 & L4 offenders: may not knowingly enter swimming area, water park, or playground in state park. §15-14-134. May not enter schools in certain circumstances. §§5-14-132 through 5-14-134. Per Arkansas SOR office, visitors aren’t bound by these restrictions until required to register – because that’s when they will assign offense level.	Visiting Registrants once placed on state’s registry ARE NOT REMOVED. (per Rolfe Survey and confirmed by state SOR office) \$250 one time registry fee. <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Rating: 4 THUMB SCREWS</u></p>	Life. Level 1 can petition after 15 yrs.

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<p>California</p> <p>Cal. Penal Code 2019 Effective July 1, 2021 §§290 through 294 Cal. Penal Code §§ 3003, 3003.5. Cal. Welf. & Inst. Code § 6608.5</p>	<p>All must register w/in 5 working days of coming into state §290.011; updates also w/in 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.” §290.010. Transients must reregister every 30 days. §290.011.</p>	<p><u>Presence restriction:</u> Registrants may not enter schools without permission. §626.81. Parolees with convictions involving minors under 14 may not enter parks without permission. §3053.8. May not enter daycare or place for dependent adult if conviction involved dependent adult. §653c.</p> <p><u>Residence restriction:</u> 2,000 ft. of schools and parks. §3003.5(b). NOTE: this statute was declared unconstitutional as applied to certain parolees by <i>In re Taylor</i>, 60 Cal. 4th 1019 (2015) and is no longer being enforced by the state. However, local governments may enforce this statute or local ordinances.</p>	<p>Note: Pornography offenses are Tier 3, NOT Tier 1</p> <p>Five working days is a short time period. However, there appears to be no limit per month or year. Per Rolfe Survey, visiting Registrants are placed on state’s website <i>and not removed</i>. However, per ACSOL staff, procedure available for removal from registry after departure.</p> <p>Rating: 4 THUMB SCREWS</p>	<p>Lifetime. Petition to remove: T1 – 10 yrs. T2 – 20 yrs. SVPs update every 90 days; all others update annually. §290.012.</p>
<p>Colorado</p> <p>C.R.S. 2019 §§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</p> <p>AWA Compliant</p>	<p>Initial reg. and updates w/in 5 business days. “Residence” means 14 consecutive days in any 30 day period. §16-22-105. “Temporary Resident” includes present in Colorado more than 14 consecutive business days or 30 days per calendar year. §16-22-102(8)(c). Transient registrants subject to annual registration must report every 3 mo. Transient registrants subject to quarterly registration must report monthly. §§16-22-105 through 16-22-108.</p>		<p>Yes, it’s 14 consecutive business days (or 30 per year) to establish temporary residence. With 2 weekends included that means at least 18 days total. However, be careful of local sheriffs & police depts!</p> <p>Procedure available for removal from registry after departure.</p> <p>Municipalities can charge up to \$75 initial fee and \$25 renewal fee</p> <p>Rating: 2 THUMB SCREWS</p>	<p>Lifetime. Petition: 5 years. Quarterly reg. for SVPs & out-of-state who register quarterly in state of convictions. Others reg. annually. §16-22-108</p>
<p>Connecticut</p> <p>Conn. Gen. Stat. 2019 §§54-250 through 54-261</p>	<p>Reg. for all is required “without undue delay,” but probably 3 days. <u>Visitors</u> who “travel in this state on a recurring basis for less than five days” shall “notify” law enforcement of “temporary residence.” §54-253(d). Per Conn. SOR Unit, FAX to “SOR” – 860-685-8349 – name, DOB, conviction info, state, cell #, dates in state, location.</p>		<p>Conn’s “travel in this state on a recurring basis” language is unique. Conn. SOR Unit says it means visitors staying less than 5 days should “notify” but need not register, even if such short term “traveling” occurs on multiple occasions per mo. or yr.</p> <p>Rating: 3 THUMB SCREWS</p>	<p>10 yrs - life. §§54-251, 54-252. Confirm address quarterly by return of mailing from state. §54-257.</p>

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<p>Delaware</p> <p>Del. Code 2019 11 Del. C. §1112 11 Del. C. §§4120 through 4122 11 Del. C. §4336</p> <p>AWA Compliant</p>	<p>Initial reg. and updates w/in 3 business days.</p> <p>“Residence” established by 7 days employed or as student, or for an aggregate of 30 days within a 12-month period.</p> <p><u>Visitors</u>: 14 days aggregate per 1-year period. §4120. Del. SOR interprets “12 month period” as calendar year. SOR also interprets “day” as beginning when you spend a night.</p> <p>Tier 1 registrants do not appear on state’s website (“not public knowledge”).</p>	<p><u>Presence restriction</u>: May not reside or loiter within 500 ft. of school property. §1112.</p>	<p>Because Del. SOR office interprets “day” as beginning when you spend a night, spending a few hours at the beach or driving thru the state on your way to somewhere else doesn’t count toward your daily total even if you do this on multiple occasions per week, month or year.</p> <p>Procedure available for removal from registry after departure.</p> <p>\$30 annual fee due by 1/31</p> <p><u>Rating: 2 THUMB SCREWS</u></p>	<p>T1 – 15 yrs, annual updates. T2 – 25 yrs, updates 6 mo. T3 – Life, updates 3 mo. Homeless more frequently per tier. §§4120, 4121(k).</p>
<p>Florida</p> <p>Fla. Stat. 2019 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</p> <p>AWA Compliant</p>	<p>“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. In all cases, 3rd day triggers registry obligation. However, visitors’ arrival & departure days are deemed “travel days” & not counted toward the 3 days.</p> <p><u>Registrants must appear to register with law enforcement w/in 48 hours of establishing a residence, and must appear to provide any updates within 48 hours.</u></p> <p><u>Transient registrants</u> update every 30 days.</p> <p><u>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.”</u></p>	<p><u>Residence restriction</u>: May not reside within 1,000 ft. of school, child care facility, park, or playground under certain circumstances. §775.215. <u>NOTE: Individual cities and counties often have additional more burdensome requirements</u> upwards of 3000 feet, especially in South Florida.</p> <p><u>Presence restriction</u>: 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. Fla. Stat. §856.022</p>	<p><i>Florida’s restrictions on Registrants are particularly onerous and should be carefully consulted before visiting the state.</i></p> <p>Visiting Registrants once placed on state’s registry ARE NOT REMOVED.</p> <p><u>Rating: 5 THUMB SCREWS</u></p>	<p>Lifetime. <u>Petition: 25 years.</u> “Predators” and certain others update quarterly. All others update every 6 months.</p>

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<p>Georgia</p> <p>2019 O.C.G.A. §§42-1-12 through 42-1-19 Ga. Comp. R. & Regs. r. 140-2-18.</p>	<p>Registration required within 72 hours of establishing a residence or entering the state. §42-1-12(f).</p> <p><u>Visitors</u>: registration required if in the state for 14 consecutive days, or for more than 30 days in calendar year. §42-1-12(e)(7).</p>	<p>Registrants, including visitors, may not reside, loiter, or be employed within 1,000 ft. of child care facility, church, school, or “area where minors congregate” defined to “include all public & private parks & recreation facilities, playgrounds, skating rinks, neighborhood centers, gymnasiums, school bus stops, public libraries, & public & community swimming pools” §42-1-12(3).</p> <p>Certain employment restrictions apply. §§42-1-15 through 42-1-17.</p> <p>It is a misdemeanor to intentionally photograph a minor in Georgia without parental consent. §42-1-18.</p>	<p>14 consecutive days or 30 per year should be enough for most visits. However, be careful of local sheriffs & police depts!</p> <p>Also, the list of “areas where minors congregate” is extensive! However, National Parks & Forests are “out of our jurisdiction” per SOR office.</p> <p>Visiting Registrants once placed on state’s registry ARE NOT REMOVED. (per Rolfe <u>Survey and confirmed by state registry office</u>).</p> <p>Those convicted for a ‘Dangerous sex offense’ after 7/1/2006 must pay \$250/yr</p> <p>Rating: 4 THUMB SCREWS</p>	<p>Life. Sexually Dangerous Predator updates every 6 months. All others update annually within 72 hours of birthday.</p>
<p>Guam (U.S. Territory)</p> <p>Guam Code Ann.2019 9 §89.01 through 89.15</p>	<p>3 working days for initial registration. §§89.01(u), 89.03. No express provision regarding visitors, <u>but</u> “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. §89.01(i).</p>		<p>Unrated</p>	<p>L1&2 - Life L3 - 15 yrs. NOTE: Guam levels are inverted, i.e. Level 1 is the “worst”</p>
<p>Hawaii</p> <p>H.R.S. 2019 §§846E-1 through 846E-12</p>	<p>3 working days for initial reg. and updates. <u>Visitors</u>: must register w/in 3 working days if present in the state for more than 10 days, or an aggregate of 30 days/yr. §§846E-2, 846E-3.</p>		<p>10 consecutive days or 30 per year should be enough for most visits.</p> <p>Procedure available for removal from registry after departure.</p> <p>Rating: 3 THUMB SCREWS</p>	<p>Lifetime. Petition to remove: T1 – 10 yrs. T2 – 25 yrs. Updates required within 30 days of birthday. §846E-2.</p>

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<p>Idaho</p> <p>Idaho Code 2019 §§18-8301 through 18-8414 I.D.A.P.A. §11.10.03.000 through 11.10.03.012.</p>	<p>2 working days for initial reg. and updates. Transient registrants must report location every 7 days. §§18-8307, 18-8308.</p> <p>Statutes do not address registration requirements for visitors. Rolfe survey indicates that visits of 7 days or more require registration.</p> <p><u>Temporary volunteers or employees:</u> 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. §18-8303(6).</p>	<p>May not reside or loiter within 500 ft. of school, and may not reside within more than one person also required to register, with certain exceptions. §§18-8331, 18-8332.</p> <p><u>Presence restriction:</u> Day cares, unless picking up or dropping off one’s own children. §18-8327.</p>	<p>Calling Idaho SOR office is useless because outgoing message says they only answer questions from attorneys. Be careful of local sheriffs & police depts!</p> <p>Per Rolfe Survey, Visiting Registrants once placed on state’s registry ARE NOT REMOVED.</p> <p>SVPs pay \$50/yr plus \$10 per registration period; all others pay \$80/yr</p> <p><u>Rating: 4 THUMB SCREWS</u></p>	<p>Life. Petition to remove – 10 yrs. Sexually Violent Persons must update every 3 months. All others update annually. §18-8307.</p>
<p>Illinois</p> <p>2019 20 I.L.C.S. §4026/15 45 I.L.C.S. §§20/1 through 20/2 720 I.L.C.S. 5/Art. 11 730 I.L.C.S. §5/3-3-11.5 730 I.L.C.S. §§150/1 through 152/999 20 Ill. Adm. Code §§1280 through 1282.30</p>	<p>3 days for initial reg. and updates. “Residence” is any place at which one resides for 3 or more days in a year.</p> <p>FAQ states that visitors are required to register if they spend “more than 3 days in a calendar year” in the state. However, per Adams County sheriff dept. (Adams County), it’s the 4th day that triggers registration.</p> <p>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. 730 I.L.C.S. §150/3. (updated Nov. 1, 2020)</p>	<p><u>Residence restriction:</u> “Child sex offender” may not reside w/in 500 ft. of school, park, playground, or facility where minors gather. §730 I.L.C.S. §150/8.</p> <p><u>Presence restriction:</u> May not knowingly be present in “any public park.” “Public park” defined as any state or local park or “forest reserve”, but doesn’t mention national parks or forests.</p> <p>May not loiter w/in 500 ft. of school facilities or be present in school facilities unless a parent present for specific reasons. 720 I.L.C.S. 5/Art. 11. (updated Nov. 1, 2020)</p>	<p>“3 days per calendar year” is a very short time. Per Adams County sheriff dept. (Adams County), partial days count (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 precious 3 days.</p> <p>Note: State & local park restriction means e.g. registrants can’t visit Chicago’s Millennium Park or any museums or displays therein.</p> <p>\$100 Initial fee; \$100/yr can be waived if indigent</p> <p>Per Rolfe Survey, visiting Registrants are placed on state’s website.</p> <p>Per Adams County sheriff dept. (Adams County), procedure is available for removal from registry after departure. (updated Nov. 1, 2020)</p> <p><u>Rating: 5 THUMB SCREWS</u></p>	<p>10 yrs to lifetime. SO moving to state: lifetime. SVP must update quarterly. All other annually. §730 I.L.C.S. §150/5-10.</p>

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<p>Indiana</p> <p>Indiana Code 2019 I. C. §11-8-2-12.4 I.C. §§11-8-8-1 thru 11-8-8-22 I.C. §11-13-3-4 I.C. §36-2-13-5.5 & 5.6</p>	<p>3 days for Initial reg. and updates</p> <p><u>Visitors</u>: SO must reg. 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). SVP must reg. within 3 days. §11-8-8-7(h).</p> <p>Transients or “temporary residents” in transitional housing must register every 7 days. §11-8-8-12.</p>	<p>Paroled registrants face certain residence restrictions. §11-13-3-4.</p> <p>Otherwise no statewide restrictions, but local restrictions are permitted.</p>	<p>Indiana is one of a handful of states for which state law explicitly says that partial days count for visiting SO’s. Seven days per 180 days isn’t great but not terrible either.</p> <p>Per Rolfe Survey, Visiting Registrants once placed on state’s registry ARE NOT REMOVED.</p> <p>Can impose up to \$50/ yr and \$5 fee per address change</p> <p>Rating: 3 THUMB SCREWS</p>	<p>10 yrs to life. “Violent” offenders update every 90 days. Others annually. §11-8-8-14.</p>
<p>Iowa</p> <p>Iowa Code 2019 §§692A.101 through 692A.130. 441 I.A.C. §103.3(692A) 661 I.A.C. §§83.1(692A) through 83.5 (692A)</p>	<p>5 business days for initial reg., updates, and visitors who enter the state. §§692A.104, 692A.105.</p>	<p><u>Residence restrictions</u>: Registrants with convictions of involving minors for “aggravated sexual abuse” in the 1st or 2nd degree, or in the 3d degree except for a conviction under I.C. §709.4(2)(c)(4), may not reside w/in 2,000 ft. of daycare center. (updated Nov. 1, 2020)</p> <p><u>Presence restriction</u>: Registrants with convictions involving minors may not loiter or be present w/in 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.</p> <p>Local governments are pre-empted from adopting more restrictive requirements. §692A.127.</p>	<p>Five business days is a short time period. However, there appears to be no limit per month or year.</p> <p>Procedure for removal from registry after departure is set forth in §692A.106.</p> <p>\$250 civil fee per conviction, \$25/yr fee</p> <p>Rating: 3 THUMB SCREWS</p>	<p>10 years to life. Updates depend on tier level: TI – annually TII – every 6 mo. TIII – quarterly. §§692A.104</p>
<p>Kansas</p> <p>K.S.A. 2019 §§22-4901 through 22-4913.</p> <p>AWA Compliant</p>	<p>3 <u>business</u> days for initial reg., visitors and updates. §22-4905. “Reside” defined as 3 “<u>consecutive days</u> or parts of days” in one location, or 10 days in a period of 30 consecutive days. §22-4902(j). Transients must register every 30 days. §22-4905.</p>	<p>None, and local residence restrictions are expressly prohibited by K.S.A. §22-4913.</p>	<p>As of July 2020, KS SOR office not answering phone due to COVID-19. Kansas SOR response letter (2020) states that registrants are removed from the public website after departure, but It’s unclear if that means removal from registry itself.</p> <p>\$20 per registration period</p> <p>Rating: 3 THUMB SCREWS</p>	<p>15 years to life. Updates are required quarterly in specific months per. K.S.A. §22-4905.</p>

State	Registration Triggers and Deadlines	Residency/Presence and Other Restrictions	Additional notes & comments	Duration & updates
<p>Kentucky</p> <p>K.R.S. 2019 §§17.500 through 17.580. 502 K.A.R. 31:020</p>	<p>K.R.S. §17.510 states 5 working days for initial reg. 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.</p> <p>Per Kentucky SOR office, visitors are not required to register unless present for 14 consecutive days, or 30 days in a calendar year.</p>	<p><u>Residence restriction:</u> 1,000 ft. of schools, day care facilities, and publicly owned playgrounds; must move out of residence within 90 days if a new residence opens. §17.545. The state notes that the Kentucky Supreme Court forbid retroactive application of this law to those who committed offenses prior to July 12, 2006 and states <i>“The Kentucky State Police do not evaluate or approve particular locations for compliance with sex offender residence restrictions. If you have any questions concerning whether you are subject to the residence restrictions in KRS 17.545 or whether you may legally reside at a particular location you may wish to consult an attorney.”</i>²</p> <p><u>Presence restriction:</u> May not be present on grounds of school or daycare without advanced written permission. K.R.S. §17.545. Registrants are prohibited from using certain social media and chat rooms, and are forbidden to photograph or videotape minors without parental consent. §17.546.</p>	<p>14 consecutive days or 30 per year should be enough for most visits. However, be careful of local sheriffs & police depts!</p> <p>Per Kentucky SOR office, procedure available for removal from registry after departure.</p> <p><u>Rating: 3 THUMB SCREWS</u></p>	<p>20 years or lifetime, depending on offense. §17.520. Updates Annual <u>or</u> every 90 days, depending on offense. §17.520. No tiers.</p>
<p>Louisiana</p> <p>La. R.S. 2019 §§ 15:541, 15:542, <i>et seq.</i>, 15:543, <i>et seq.</i>, 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) AWA Compliant</p>	<p>3 business days for Initial reg. and updates. La.R.S. §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 §§15:542.1.3 and 15:542.1. Resident registrants planning to acquire “temporary lodging” for 7 consecutive days or more must register within 3 business days before establishing temporary lodging. §542.1.2(F)(1). Employees and students must register within 3 business days of beginning. §542.1.3(C), (D). Per Louisiana SOR office, visitors must register if in state 7 consecutive days (no limit per year).</p>	<p>Residence and presence restrictions apply to certain registrants convicted of offenses involving victims under the age of 13, including parks and libraries, with exceptions. §14:91.2</p> <p>Use of “social networking websites” restricted. §14:91.5. Registrants must obtain and possess “special identification cards” from the DPSC, and branded drivers licenses. §§40:1321(J), 32:412(I).</p> <p>Registrants may not wear “masks or hoods” in public, with exceptions. §14:313</p> <p>NOTE: Per Louisiana SOR office, these restrictions do apply to not-yet-registered visitors.</p>	<p>Seven consecutive days is a short time period but not terrible. Also there appears to be no limit per year.</p> <p>Per Louisiana SOR office, procedure available for removal from registry after departure.</p> <p>\$60/yr; failure to pay w/in 30 days is FTR; local ordinances can charge up to \$600; courts can establish own rules for indigence.</p> <p><u>Rating: 3 THUMB SCREWS</u></p>	<p>15 years to life based on tier. §15:544. Updates based on tiers: TI – annual TII – 6 mo. TIII – 3 mo. §15:52.1.1</p>

²<http://kpsor.state.ky.us/Home/FAQ> - See “Is it illegal for registered sex offenders to live near schools or daycare type facilities or live in homes where children may be present?”

State	Registration Triggers and Deadlines	Residency/Presence and Other Restrictions	Additional notes & comments	Duration & updates
<p>Maine</p> <p>M.R.S. 2019 <u>Offenses committed before Jan. 1, 2013:</u> M.R.S. 34A §§ 11201 through 11256 <u>Offenses committed on or after Jan. 1, 2013:</u> M.R.S. 34A §§ 11271 through 11304</p>	<p><u>Convictions before Jan. 1, 2013:</u> 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. §§11222-11223.</p> <p>Employees and students (and probably visitors) in the state must register with the bureau w/in 5 days and with local law enforcement w/in 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. §11224.</p> <p><u>Convictions on or after Jan. 1, 2013:</u> Registrants have 3 days to register with the state Bureau of Identification (generally in writing) and 24 hours to register with local law enforcement upon establishing a residence, using a form provided by the Bureau. §§11282-11284. “Residence” means 14 consecutive days in the state, or 30 days in one year. §11273(12).</p>	<p><u>Restriction on Contact with Minors:</u> For registrants convicted after June 30, 1992 of an offense against a person younger than 14, Maine prohibits the knowing initiation of 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.” M.R.S. § 17-A:261.</p>	<p>14 consecutive days or 30 per year should be enough for most visits.</p> <p>However, be careful of local sheriffs & police depts!</p> <p>Procedure available for removal from registry after departure.</p> <p>\$25/yr fee</p> <p><u>Rating: 3 THUMB SCREWS</u></p>	<p>10 years to life. Duration of reg. requirement and frequency of updates are determined by date convicted and tier.</p> <p>§§11222, 11285.</p>
<p>Maryland</p> <p>Md. Code of Criminal Procedure 2019 §§11-701 through 11-721</p> <p>AWA Compliant</p>	<p>3 days for initial reg. and updates for permanent or temporary residents, those who habitually live, students, transients, and those employed in the state.</p> <p>“Employment” means 14 consecutive days or an aggregate of over 30 days per calendar year. §11-705.</p> <p>“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).</p> <p>“Habitually lives” means “any place where a person visits for longer than 5 hours per visit more than 5 times within a 30-day period.” §11-701(d)(2).</p>	<p><u>Presence restriction:</u> may not knowingly enter school grounds or property containing a child care home or child care institution, with exceptions. §§11-705, 11-722.</p>	<p>14 consecutive days or 30 per year should be enough for most visits.</p> <p>However, be careful of local sheriffs & police depts!</p> <p>Procedure available for removal from registry after departure.</p> <p><u>Rating: 3 THUMB SCREWS</u></p>	<p>15 yrs.- life depending on Tier.</p> <p>Updates: T1 – 6 mo. T2 – 6 mo. T3 – 3 mo. Homeless registrants – weekly. §§11-705, 11-707.</p>

State	Registration Triggers and Deadlines	Residency/Presence and Other Restrictions	Additional notes & comments	Duration & updates
Mass. A.L.M. G.L. 2019 Part I, Title II, Ch. 6, §§178C thru 178Q	2 days for initial reg. 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 w/in 2 days by mail. Those planning to work or attends college in the state must register 10 days before commencement by mail. <u>Visitors:</u> 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. §178C. Confirmed by Mass. SOR response letter (2020).	Homeless sex offenders are to wear GPS devises “administered by the commissioner of probation.” §178F3/4.	<p style="text-align: center;">Per Rolfe Survey, Visiting Registrants once placed on state’s registry ARE NOT REMOVED.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">However, T1 registrants are not placed on the public website. §178D(e)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">\$75 initial fee; \$75/yr, can be waived if indigent</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Rating: 3 THUMB SCREWS</u></p>	20 years to life. §178G. Annual updates: Unclassified & T1 – mail T2&3 – in person. Homeless & shelters – every 30 dy. §178E; §178F1/2
Michigan NOTE (see footnote)³ M.C.L. §§28.721 through 28.736 AWA Compliant	Initial reg. and updates are required “immediately,” including disclosure of any “temporary lodging information,” defined as a residence for more than 7 days. §§28.724-28.725. A “residence” is any place where “has a regular place of lodging.” §28.722(p).	Residence and loitering restrictions: 1,000 feet of “student safety zone,” <i>i.e.</i> , a school, with certain exceptions. §§28.734, 28.736. Those convicted when residing in a student safety zone have 90 days to relocate. §28.735(4).	Per Rolfe Survey, visiting Registrants are placed on state’s website. \$50/yr fee <u>No Rating</u>	15 years to life. Updates: T1 – annual T2 – 6 mo. T3 – 3 mo. §28.725.
Minnesota Minn. Stat. 2019 §243.166. ⁴	5 days for initial reg. and updates. <u>Visitors:</u> presence in state for more than 14 days or 30 days per calendar year triggers obligation to register. §243.166(1b). Registrants without a primary address register w/in 24 hours of entering new jurisdiction, & provide updates in-person weekly.	Only Level 3 offenders are placed on the public website. (per <i>NARSOL Digest</i> , June 2018, p.7)	14 consecutive days or 30 per year should be enough for most visits. However, be careful of local sheriffs & police depts! Procedure available for removal from registry after departure. <u>Rating: 3 THUMB SCREWS</u>	10 yrs – life. Updates annually (weekly for those w/o permanent residence). §243.166.

³ In August 2016, the United State Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit ruled that various components of Michigan’s registration scheme could not be applied retroactively to individuals convicted before 2006 and 2011. See *Doe, et al. v. Snyder, et al.*, 834 F.3d 696 (6th Cir. 2016), *cert. denied* 138 S.Ct. 55 (2017). This litigation is ongoing and may impact the applicability of any or all of Michigan’s laws at a given time.

⁴ Minnesota refers to its registry as the “Predatory Offender Registration” database “to more accurately reflect the offenses that trigger registration.”

State	Registration Triggers and Deadlines	Residency/Presence and Other Restrictions	Additional notes & comments	Duration & updates
<p>Mississippi</p> <p>Miss. Code Ann. 2019 §§45-33-21 through 45-33-61</p> <p>AWA Compliant</p>	<p>Initial registration: 3 bus. days §45-33-27(1). New residents must notify DPS 10 days before first residing in or returning to state and changes to address §45-33-29(1), then 3 business days to register with county sheriff §45-33-27(5) and 10 days to register at the “Driver’s License station.” 3 bus. days for most other changes. §45-33-29.</p> <p><u>Visitors:</u> “Temporary residence” defined as “resides for a period of 7 or more consecutive days.” §45-33-23(i). However, per Miss. SOR office, Registration required for visits of 4 days in a month, whether or not consecutive, and 14 or more days in a calendar year. Also, SOR office claims to interpret “day” as beginning when you spend a night.</p>	<p><u>Residence restriction:</u> 3000 ft. of school; child care facility; “residential child-caring agency;” a children’s group home; or playground, ballpark, or other recreational facility used by children. §45-33-25(4)(a).</p> <p><u>Presence restriction:</u> loitering w/in 500 ft. of school, and may not enter school without permission; exceptions apply to both. §45-33-26.</p> <p><u>Updates:</u> Registrants who are electronically monitored – annually. §45-33-31. All others quarterly, in person at the Drivers’ License station to obtain a new “sex offender card.” §45-33-31.</p>	<p>Very tough state if you get caught up in their registry! Four days per month & 14 days per year is a short time frame. Be careful of local sheriffs & police depts!</p> <p>Per Rolfe Survey, Visiting Registrants once placed on state’s registry ARE NOT REMOVED.</p> <p>Dept of Public Safety authorized to charge fee (last set at \$11)</p> <p>Rating: 4 THUMB SCREWS</p>	<p>Life.</p> <p>Petition to remove – T1 – 15 yrs T2 – 25 yrs</p> <p>Updates – See restrictions column.</p>
<p>Missouri</p> <p>R.S. Mo. 2019 R.S. Mo. §43.650 R.S. Mo. §566.147 through 566.150 R.S. Mo. §§589.400 through 589.426</p> <p>AWA Compliant</p>	<p>3 days for initial reg. and updates. <u>Visitors</u> must register “temporary residence” if present for more than 7 days in a 12-month period. §589.400.11.</p>	<p><u>Residence restriction:</u> offenders may not reside w/in 1,000 ft. of school or child care center. §566.147.</p> <p><u>Presence restriction:</u> offenders cannot be present w/in 500 ft. of school, day care center, park, or pool. §§566.147-566.150.</p> <p>Missouri applies Halloween restrictions to all registrants, including sign posting mandate. §589.426.</p>	<p>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.”</p> <p>Can charge up to \$10 initial reg., \$5 per update</p> <p>Rating: 3 THUMB SCREWS</p>	<p>15 years to life.</p> <p>Updates: Tier III – 90 days. Tier I & II – every 6 mo. §589.400</p>
<p>Montana</p> <p>Mont. Code Ann. 2019 §§46-23-504 through 46-23-520.</p>	<p>3 business days for initial reg. and updates; transients shall register w/in 3 business days of entering state. <u>Visitors:</u> Must register within 3 business days of entering the state for a temporary residence of 10 days or more, or for an aggregate period of 30 days in calendar year. §§46-23-504, 46-23-505.</p>		<p>10 consecutive days or 30 per year should be enough for most visits.</p> <p>Per Montana SOR office, visitors required to register should return to the locality where registered and “check out” and will be removed from registry. Whether this system works in practice is unknown. Be careful of local sheriffs & police depts!</p> <p>Rating: 3 THUMB SCREWS</p>	<p>Life. Petition to remove – T1 - 10 yrs. T2 – 25 yrs. Updates by mail: T1 – annual T2 – 6 mo. T3 –90 days Transients in person- 30 days. §§46-23-504, 56-23-506.</p>

State	Registration Triggers and Deadlines	Residency/Presence and Other Restrictions	Additional notes & comments	Duration & updates
<p>Nebraska</p> <p>N.S. 2019 Art. 40, §§29-4001 through 29-4014.</p>	<p>3 working days for initial reg. and updates <i>before</i> changes. <u>Visitors</u>: presence in the state for 3 working days triggers an obligation to register. §29-4001.01(6). 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.</p>	<p>Nebraska has a statute preempting local residency restrictions except in certain narrow circumstances (e.g., 500 ft. exclusion zones applicable to SVPs). §29-4017.</p>	<p>Three working days is a very short time period. However, there appears to be no limit per month or year.</p> <p>Procedure available for removal from registry after departure.</p> <p>Rating: 3 THUMB SCREWS</p>	<p>Fifteen years to life. Updates: T1 – annual T2 – 6 mo. T3 – 4 mo. Homeless – 30 days. §§29-4004, 29-4006.</p>
<p>Nevada</p> <p>Nev. Rev. Stat. Ann. 2019 §§179Band 179D (Effective Oct. 1, 2018)</p> <p>AWA Compliant</p>	<p>48 hours for initial reg. and updates; updates may be in person. §§179D.460, 479D.480.</p> <p>However, Nevada SOR office states that visitors for less than 30 days do not have to register, but must “check in” within 48 hours & provide info to law enforcement. Return to “check out” when departing the state.</p>		<p>Nevada is one of a handful of states that, by policy, treats a statutory very short (48 hours) visitor registration requirement as a “duty to check in” but holds SO visitor info pending a commitment to depart within a specified time (30 days); at departure it is discarded or filed.</p> <p>Also, there appears to be no limit on number of repeat visits per year.</p> <p>Rating: 1 THUMB SCREW</p>	<p>15 years to life. §179D.480.</p>
<p>New Hampshire</p> <p>NH R.S.A. 2019 §651-B:1 through 651-B:12 Admin. Code Saf-C 5501.01 through 5506.7</p>	<p>5 business days for initial reg. and updates. §§651-B:4, B:5 <u>Visitors</u>: “Residence” defined as more than a total of 5 aggregate days during a one-month period (but not a calendar month per NH SOR office). §651-B:1(XIII).</p>		<p>Five aggregate days per month is a short time period. However, there appears to be no limit per year.</p> <p>Procedure available for removal from registry after departure.</p> <p>\$50/ Yr, can be waived if indigent</p> <p>Rating: 2 THUMB SCREWS</p>	<p>T1 – 10 yrs. T2&3 – life. Petition to remove – T1 - 5 yrs. T2 – 15 yrs. Updates: T1&2 – 6 mos. T3 – 3 mos.</p>

State	Registration Triggers and Deadlines	Residency/Presence and Other Restrictions	Additional notes & comments	Duration & updates
<p>New Jersey</p> <p>N.J. Stat. 2019 §§2C:7-1 through 2C:7-23</p>	<p>10 days for initial reg.; updates to address due 10 days prior to move; updates to employment and school enrollment within 5 days. Statute only applies to residents, students, and non-resident employees.</p> <p><u>Visitors:</u> Residence is apparently established by presence in the state for 10 days. §2C:7-2c.(3).</p>		<p>10 consecutive days should be enough for most visits. There appears to be no limit per month or year.</p> <p>Procedure available for removal from registry after departure.</p> <p><u>Rating: 3 THUMB SCREWS</u></p>	<p>Life. Petition to remove – 15 years, exceptions. §2C:7-2f. Updates for “compulsive or repeat” offenders quarterly; others annually, §2C:7-2</p>
<p>New Mexico</p> <p>N.M. Stat. Ann. 2019 §§29-11A-1 through 29-11A-10 N.M.A.C. §1.18.790.157</p>	<p>5 bus. days for init. reg. & updates. §29-11A-4. State law requires “sex offenders” to register, which includes one who: (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.</p> <p><u>Visitors:</u> NM State Police say: “If convicted prior to July 1, 2013 you will need to register if in the state of New Mexico for longer than ten (10) days. You will need to register within five (5) days if convicted after July 1, 2013.” <u>§29-11A-4 says business days.</u></p>	<p>State pre-emption: Cities, counties & other political subdivisions are prohibited from adopting any ordinance, rule, regulation, resolution or statute on sex offender registration and notification and from imposing any other restrictions on sex offenders that are not included in the state SOR Act. §29-11A-9.</p>	<p>Five business days is a short time period. However, there appears to be no limit per month or year.</p> <p>Procedure available for removal from registry after departure.</p> <p><u>Rating: 2 THUMB SCREWS</u></p>	<p>10 years to life. Updates are every 6 mo. or every 90 days depending on offense. §29-11A-4.</p>
<p>New York</p> <p>N.Y. C.L.S. 2019 Corrections §§168</p>	<p>10 calendar days for initial reg., after “establishing residency” (not defined), and for updates. §§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. §168-a.</p> <p><u>Visitors:</u> Per NY SOR office, 10 consecutive days or 14 per month. 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.</p>	<p>Certain laws may impose a 1,000 ft. residency restriction from schools and child care facilities for registrants on parole or probation.</p>	<p>10 consecutive days or 14 per month should be enough for most visits. Also, there appears to be no limit per year.</p> <p>Procedure available for removal from registry after departure.</p> <p><u>Rating: 2 THUMB SCREWS</u></p>	<p>20 years to life. Updates: L3 & “sexual predators” 90 days; all others annually. §168-h.</p>

State	Registration Triggers and Deadlines	Residency/Presence and Other Restrictions	Additional notes & comments	Duration & updates
<p>North Carolina</p> <p>N.C. Gen. Stat. 2019 Art. 27A, §§14-208.5 through 14-208.45</p>	<p>3 business days for initial reg. and updates. §§14-207, 14-208.9</p> <p><u>New residents</u>: w/in 3 business days of establishing residence, or whenever present in the state for 15 days, whichever comes first (“residence” not defined). §14-208.7. “Employed” means more than 14 days or more than 30 days in a calendar year. §14-208.6.</p>	<p><u>Residence restriction</u>: 1,000 ft. of school or child care center, with exceptions. §14-208.16. NC law includes a very expansive definition of “child care” that includes e.g. Boys & Girls Clubs. §110-86. However, “school” does not include “institutions of higher education” or “home schools” as defined in §115C-563.</p> <p><u>Presence restrictions</u>: For offenses involving a victim under 16 and other offenses, may not be present on “place intended primarily for the use, care, or supervision of minors,” or w/in 300 ft. of such a place if it is located on another property such as a mall. Also may not be present “where minors gather regularly for scheduled educational, recreational, or social programs.” Various exceptions for parents on school business, or in need of medical care. §14-208.18.</p> <p>However, residency & presence restrictions apply to “an offender who is required to register,” therefore apparently not to a visitor who is not establishing a residence and in state for less than 15 days, §14-208.16.</p>	<p>15 consecutive days should be enough for most visits. There appears to be no limit per month or year.</p> <p>Be careful of local sheriffs & police depts!</p> <p>Per Rolfe Survey, Visiting Registrants once placed on state’s registry ARE NOT REMOVED.</p> <p><u>Rating: 3 THUMB SCREWS</u></p>	<p>30 years to life. Petition to remove – 10 years. Tier III updates every 90 days; all others every six months. §§14-208.7A, 14-209A</p>
<p>North Dakota</p> <p>N.D. Century Code 2019 §§12.1-20-25, 12.1-32.15, 12.1-34-06</p>	<p>3 days for initial reg. of “residence” (not defined). 3 days for reg. 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. §12.1-32.15(1)(h), (2).</p> <p>Visitors: Per N Dak. SOR office, visitors must register if in state 10 consecutive days or 30 days per calendar year.</p>	<p><u>Presence restriction</u>: May not knowingly enter school without permission, subject to exceptions. §12.1-20-25.</p>	<p>10 consecutive days or 30 per year should be enough for most visits.</p> <p>Be careful of local sheriffs & police depts!</p> <p>Procedure available for removal from registry after departure.</p> <p><u>Rating: 3 THUMB SCREWS</u></p>	<p>15 to life. Frequency of updates determined by AG. §12.1-32.15. Updates: Homeless – every 3 days. §12.1-32.15(2). Others vary.</p>

State	Registration Triggers and Deadlines	Residency/Presence and Other Restrictions	Additional notes & comments	Duration & updates
<p>Northern Mariana Islands (U.S. Territory)</p> <p>Comm. Code 2019 §1360 ff.</p>	<p>3 business days for initial registration, for residence, employment or school attendance. §1367. No express provision regarding visitors, “resides” means “habitually lives or sleeps.”</p>	<p>Tier 2 & 3 only – 1000 ft. residency & presence requirements.</p>	<p><u>No Rating</u></p>	<p>15 years to life.</p>
<p>Ohio</p> <p>O.R.C. Ann. 2019 §§2950.01 through 2950.99</p> <p>AWA Compliant</p>	<p>3 days for initial reg. of residence or “temporary domicile” if in state for more than 3 days. §2950.04. Those employed for more than 3 days or more than 14 aggregate days in a calendar year shall register w/in 3 days. Ohio SOR interprets “day” as beginning when you spend a night.</p>	<p><u>Residence restriction</u>: 1,000 ft. from school, preschool, or child day-care premises. §2950.034. Per Ohio SOR office, applies only to certain types of resident registrants. Does not apply to visitors not yet required to register.</p>	<p>Three days is a very short time period. However, there appears to be no limit per month or year. Also, because 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. Procedure available for removal from registry after departure.</p> <p>Can charge up to \$100/yr</p> <p><u>Rating: 3 THUMB SCREWS</u></p>	<p>10 years to life. Updates: T1 – annual T2 – 6 mo. T3 – 3 mo. §2950.15.</p>
<p>Oklahoma</p> <p>Okl. Stat. 2019 21 Okl. Stat. §1125 57 Okl. Stat. §§581 through 590.2</p> <p>AWA Compliant</p>	<p>3 days for initial registration. 3 bus. days for address change and other.</p> <p><u>Visitors NOTE</u>: Oklahoma is a “dual registry state.” Per <i>OK Notice of Duty.pdf</i>: (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”</p> <p>Shorter registration periods apply to out-of-state registrants with spouses residing in state.</p>	<p><u>Residence restriction</u>: 2,000 ft. from school, “educational institution,” campsite used for children, parks, and day care facilities. §57-590. Registrants are also banned from living in the same dwelling. §57-590.1. Per <i>OK Notice of Duty.pdf</i>, residence restriction applies to persons “subject to registration due to an Oklahoma sentence or due to entry into Oklahoma,” implying that this restriction does not apply to visitors not yet required to register. See sexoffenderregistration@DOC.OK.gov “Notice of Duty”</p> <p><u>Presence restriction</u>: may not loiter w/in 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. §21-1125. Certain exceptions exist to loitering restriction.</p>	<p>Very tough state if you get caught up in their registry! Five days is a short time frame. However, there appears to be no limit per month or year.</p> <p>Be careful of local sheriffs & police depts!</p> <p>It’s unclear if there is a procedure available for removal from registry after departure.</p> <p><u>Rating: 4 THUMB SCREWS</u></p>	<p>15 years to life. §57-583(C). Petition to remove – 10 years. Updates: T1 – annual T2 – 6 mo. T3 – 3 mo.</p>

State	Registration Triggers and Deadlines	Residency/Presence and Other Restrictions	Additional notes & comments	Duration & updates
<p>Oregon</p> <p>O.R.S. <u>2019</u> §§ 163.476; 163A.005 through 163A.235 O.A.R. 257-070-0005 through 257-070-0040, 291-202-0040.</p>	<p>10 days for initial reg. and updates; 10 days for a move into the state. §§163A.010 through 163A.020.</p> <p>State law does not specifically address visitors. Per Ore. SOR response letter (2020), visitors are not required to register, unique among states. However, to be safe, visitors should use the 10 day rule in §163A.020 as a guideline. (Updated 9-15-20)</p>	<p><u>Residency restriction</u>: “Sexually violent dangerous” offenders and “predatory sex offenders” may not reside “near locations where children are the primary occupants or users.” O.A.R. 291-202-0040.</p> <p><u>Presence restriction</u>: Beginning Jan. 1, 2019, neither “Sexually violent dangerous offenders” nor Level 3 offenders may enter a “premises where persons under 18 years of age regularly congregate,” including schools, childcare centers, and playgrounds. O.R.S. § 163.476</p> <p>Only Level 3 offenders are placed on the public website. §163A.215</p>	<p>Per Ore. SOR response letter (2020), visitors are not required to register, unique among states. However, to be safe, visitors should use the 10 day rule in §163A.020 as a guideline.</p> <p>There appears to be no limit on return visits per month or year.</p> <p>\$70/ Yr. fee</p> <p><u>Rating: 1 THUMB SCREW</u></p>	<p>Life.</p> <p>Petition to remove – T1 – 5 yrs. §163A.125.</p> <p>Updates annually.</p>
<p>Penn.</p> <p>42 Pa.C.S. 2019 §§9799.10 through 9799.9</p>	<p>Within 3 bus. days of establishing residence, becoming employed, or attending school. 3 business days for updates. If fails to establish residence but nevertheless resides in state, shall register as transient. §9799.19.</p> <p>“Residence” means place where domiciled for 30 days or more w/in a calendar year. “Transient” means no residence but nevertheless resides in state in a temporary place or dwelling, including a homeless shelter or park. §9799.12.</p> <p>List of registration sites: www.pameganslaw.state.pa.us/VerificationSites</p>	<p>Registry website supposedly only shows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sexually violent offenders • Sexually violent predators • Sexually violent delinquent children 	<p>Calling Penn. SOR office is useless because outgoing message only refers you to the FAQ at www.pameganslaw.state.pa.us</p> <p>The Rolfe Survey reports that PA does not require visitors to register. Penn. SOR office hasn’t answered questions. To be safe, visitors should assume, at a minimum, that the definition of “Residence” in §9799.12 applies, i.e. 30 days per calendar year. Be careful of local sheriffs & police depts!</p> <p>It’s unclear if there is a procedure available for removal from registry after departure.</p> <p><u>No Rating</u></p>	<p>15 years to life.</p> <p>Updates: T1 – annual T2 – 6 mo. T3 & SVP – quarterly Transient – monthly</p>

State	Registration Triggers and Deadlines	Residency/Presence and Other Restrictions	Additional notes & comments	Duration & updates
<p>Puerto Rico (U.S. Territory)</p> <p>4 L.P.R.A. 2019 §§536 through 536h</p>	<p>3 business days for initial registration and updates. §536c. Residence defined as “the location of a person’s home or the place where the person habitually lives.” §536(13). Those convicted in other jurisdictions “in Puerto Rico by reasons of work or study” required to register w/in 3 calendar days after arrival, “even if such offender does not intend to establish a residence.” §536c.</p> <p>No specific provision made for visitors. However, “Before granting them entry into Puerto Rico, sex offenders of other states, territories, or jurisdictions shall be evaluated by the [P.R.] Corrections Administration through its Probation Office.” §536b(i).</p>		<p>Puerto Rico’s requirement that visiting offenders “shall be evaluated by the [P.R.] Corrections Administration” is unique and unclear.</p> <p>It’s unclear if there is a procedure available for removal from registry after departure.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>No Rating</u></p>	<p>15 years to life, based upon tier.</p>
<p>Rhode Island</p> <p>R.I. Gen. Laws 2019 §§11-37.1-1 through 11-37.1-20</p>	<p>24 hours for initial reg. and updates for all registrants who are moving to state, working in state, or are students. §11-37.1-4. Statutes make no specific provision for visitors. However, RI SOR office states that visitors in state for not more than 10 bus. days or two weeks (whichever comes first) must “check in” at local police department within 24 hours for “temporary registration” which does not go on the registry. Return to “check out” when departing the state.</p>	<p><u>Residence Restriction:</u> Level 3 offenders barred from schools and parks. Also can’t reside within 1000 feet of K-12 school. <i>Note: this restriction was enjoined in 2015 pending a trial on the merits. Lawsuit still pending 2020 & injunction still in place.</i></p> <p>Other registrants including visitors – can’t reside within 300 feet of K-12 school.</p> <p>Only Level 2&3 offenders are placed on the public website. §11-37.1-12.</p>	<p>Rhode Island is one of a handful of states that, by policy, treats a statutory very short (24 hours) visitor registration requirement as a “duty to check in” but holds SO visitor info pending a commitment to depart within a specified time (10 bus. days or two weeks, whichever comes first); at departure it is discarded or filed.</p> <p>Also, there appears to be no limit on number of repeat visits per year.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Rating: 2 THUMB SCREWS</u></p>	<p>10 years to life. Updates: SVPs – quarterly. All others – quarterly for first 2 years, then annual. §11-37.1-4.</p>
<p>South Carolina</p> <p>S.C. Code Ann. 2019 §§23-3-400 through 23-3-550</p> <p>AWA Compliant</p>	<p>3 business days for initial reg. 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. Residing in the state for 30 or more days during a 12-month period also establishes a residence. §§23-3-430, 23-3-450, 23-3-460. <u>Visitors:</u> “Summary” FAQ website states that registration is required if you are planning to visit for 10 days or more.</p>	<p><u>Residence restriction:</u> For certain offenses against minors, may not reside w/in 1,000 ft. of school, day care center, “children’s recreational facility,” park, or playground. §23-3-535.</p> <p>State pre-emption: A local government may not enact an ordinance that: (1) contains penalties that exceed or are less lenient than the penalties contained in state statutes; or (2) expands or contracts the boundaries of areas in which a sex offender may or may not reside. §23-3-535(E).</p>	<p>10 consecutive days or 30 in a 12 month period should be enough for most visits.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Be careful of local sheriffs & police depts!</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Per Rolfe Survey, Visiting Registrants once placed on state’s registry ARE NOT REMOVED.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Rating: 3 THUMB SCREWS</u></p>	<p>Lifetime. Tier III and SVP update every 90 days; all others every 6 mo. §23-3-460.</p>

State	Registration Triggers and Deadlines	Residency/Presence and Other Restrictions	Additional notes & comments	Duration & updates
<p>South Dakota</p> <p>S.D.C.L. 2019 §§ 22-24B-1 through 22-24B-36</p> <p>AWA Compliant</p>	<p>3 business days for initial reg. and updates, §22-24B-2; however, state law includes Saturday as a business day §37-24-1(2).</p> <p>Per the S. Dak. SOR office, short term visitors are not subject to 3 business day registration requirement. Visitors should “check in” at local police or sheriff dept. and provide info about intended length of stay. Supposedly, if not more than a week or so visitors will not be required to register. “Check out” upon departure.</p>	<p><u>Residency restriction:</u> “No person who is required to register ... may establish a residence within” 500 ft. from school, park, public playground, or public pool. §22-24B-23. “Residence” defined as the address a person lists for purposes of the sex offender registry.</p> <p>Presence restriction: “No person who is required to register” may “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. §22-24B-24. Petitions for exemption possible.</p> <p>Supposedly, short term visitors who check in & check out according to the procedure described at left (Registration Triggers & Deadlines) would not be “required to register” & thus not subject to these restrictions during their visit.</p>	<p>South Dakota appears to be one of a handful of states that, by policy, treats a statutory short (3 bus. day) registration requirement as a “duty to check in” but holds short term SO visitor info pending a commitment to depart within a specified time (discuss with local police or sheriff dept.); at departure it is discarded or filed.</p> <p>However, be careful of local sheriffs & police depts!</p> <p>Also, there appears to be no limit on number of repeat visits per year.</p> <p><u>Rating: 3 THUMB SCREWS</u></p>	<p>10 years to life; Petition to remove – 5 years. Updates every 6 mo. §22-24B-7.</p>
<p>Tennessee</p> <p>Tenn. Code Ann. 2019 §§40-39-201 through 40-39-306</p> <p>AWA Compliant</p>	<p>48 hours for initial reg. and updates, but “within 48 hours” is defined to not include weekends and holidays. §40-39-202(32).</p> <p><u>Visitors</u> must register “within 48 hours” of entering state. Per Tenn. SOR office, the 48 hour clock starts upon crossing the state line but will be interrupted from midnight to midnight on weekends and holidays. Also, per SOR office there is no limit on number of repeat visits per week, month or year.</p> <p>“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. §§40-39-202, 40-39-203.</p>	<p><u>Residence & Employment Restriction:</u> 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. §40-39-211 In 2019 TN applied new restrictions to residence with any minor; these restrictions are under a Temporary Restraining Order pending trial (see NARSOL Digest 8/19 p. 5).</p> <p><u>Residence restriction:</u> Violent offenders and those with convictions against minors may not reside in on-campus housing of any institution of higher education. (passed Apr. 4, 2016)</p> <p><u>Presence restriction:</u> 1,000 ft. from school, day care center, child care facility, public park, playground, recreation center or athletic field, with exceptions. §40-39-211</p> <p>Tennessee libraries have authority to restrict access by Registrants. §40-39-216.</p> <p>Per Tenn. SOR office, these restrictions don’t apply to visitors during the 48 hour grace period. Supposedly.</p>	<p>Very tough state if you get caught up in their registry! 48 hours is a very short time period, even excluding weekends & holidays. However, per SOR office there is no limit on number of repeat visits per week, month or year. Supposedly you could hop in & out of Tennessee, overnighting in surrounding states having much longer visitor periods, e.g. KY, NC & GA. However, be careful of local sheriffs & police depts!</p> <p>Procedure available for removal from registry after departure, but it’s cumbersome & time consuming.</p> <p>\$150/Yr, local agencies can charge extra \$50/yr, failure to pay is FTR unless indigent</p> <p><u>Rating: 3 THUMB SCREWS</u></p>	<p>Life. Petition to remove – 10 years from end of probation. §163A.125. Violent offenders update quarterly; all others annually. §40-39-207</p>

State	Registration Triggers and Deadlines	Residency/Presence and Other Restrictions	Additional notes & comments	Duration & updates
<p>Texas</p> <p>Tex. Code Crim. Proc. 2020 §62.001 through 62.408</p>	<p>Registration required for residence of “more than 7 days,” and must register by the 7th day. Updates after 7 days. §§62.051, 62.055.</p> <p>Transient registrants must report every 30 days. §62.051 Resident registrants making 3 or more visits of 48 consecutive hrs. duration to TX municipality or county other than place of permanent reg. must report to local law enforcement. §62.059</p> <p>Visitors must register by “the 7th day after the person’s arrival in the municipality or county.” §62.051(a). Per the Texas SOR office, this means a visiting SO who never remains in any one locality more than 6 consecutive days isn’t required to register.</p>	<p>Local residence and presence restrictions, where applicable, do apply to not-yet-registered visiting offenders.</p>	<p>Texas is the only state whose SOR office interprets statutory language to mean that a visiting SO who “stays on the move” & never remains in any one locality more than a set period (6 consecutive days) is not required to register.</p> <p>Be careful of local sheriffs & police depts!</p> <p>Visiting Registrants once placed on state’s registry ARE NOT REMOVED. (Per Rolfe Survey and confirmed by state registry office).</p> <p><u>Rating: 3 THUMB SCREWS</u></p>	<p>10 years to life. Annual updates.</p>
<p>Utah</p> <p>Utah Code Ann. 2019 §§77-41-101 through 77-41-112</p> <p>Utah. Code Ann. §77-27-21.7 through 77-27-21.9</p> <p>U.A.C. §§R251-110-1 through R251-110-5</p>	<p>“Sex Offender” is defined to include any out-of-state SO who is in Utah for more than 10 days in any 12 month period. §77-41-102(17)(b).</p> <p><u>Visitors</u> must register “within 10 days of entering the state, regardless of the offender’s length of stay.” §77-41-105. Updates required w/in 3 business days. §77-41-105.</p>	<p><u>Presence restriction:</u> 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.</p> <p><u>Residence restriction:</u> w/in 1,000 ft. of victim, with exceptions. §77-27-21.7.</p> <p>“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. §77-27-21.8.</p> <p>Because “Sex Offender” is defined to include only out-of-state SO’s in Utah for more than 10 days in a 12 month period (see Registration Triggers & Deadlines at left), visitors not meeting this definition would, in theory, not be required to register & thus not subject to these restrictions during their visit. However, this theory remains untested.</p>	<p>As of July 2020, Utah SOR office not answering phone due to COVID-19.</p> <p>10 days (consecutive or per year) should be enough for most visits.</p> <p>Be careful of local sheriffs & police depts!</p> <p>Per Rolfe Survey, Visiting Registrants once placed on state’s registry ARE NOT REMOVED.</p> <p>\$100/Yr, \$25 more can be charged if registry agency is not DOC</p> <p><u>Rating: 3 THUMB SCREWS</u></p>	<p>10 years to life. Updates every 6 mo. §77-41-105.</p>

State	Registration Triggers and Deadlines	Residency/Presence and Other Restrictions	Additional notes & comments	Duration & updates
<p>Vermont</p> <p>13 V.S.A. 2019 §§5401 through 5414 C.V.R. 28-050-002</p>	<p>Initial reg. w/in 10 days of establishing residency, which means 10 or more consecutive days in the state. §5407.</p> <p><u>Visitors</u> intending to reside for 10 consecutive days or 30 days in a calendar year must register w/in 10 days of arrival. C.V.R. 28-050-002 §3.8</p> <p>Updates w/in 3 days. §5407</p>		<p>10 consecutive days or 30 per calendar year should be enough for most visits.</p> <p>Visiting Registrants once placed on state’s registry ARE NOT REMOVED (per Rolfe Survey and confirmed by state registry office).</p> <p><u>Rating: 3 THUMB SCREWS</u></p>	<p>10 years to life. SVPs update every 10 days; all others annually. §5407.</p>
<p>Virginia</p> <p>Va. Code Ann. 2019 §§9.1-900 through 9.1-923 and §18.2-472.1. Va. Code. Ann. §§18.2-370.2 through 18.2-370.5.</p> <p>AWA Compliant</p>	<p>Initial reg. and updates for residents, in-state employees, and students w/in 3 days. Those employed in state for more than 14 days or more than 30 days in a calendar year must register w/in 3 days of arrival. §9.1-905.</p> <p><u>Visitors</u> on “an extended visit” of “30 days or more” must register w/in 3 days of arrival. §9.1-905.</p>	<p><u>Residence restriction:</u> Certain adult offenders with convictions involving minors sustained after July 2006 may not reside w/in 500 ft. of a school or parks adjacent to schools. §18.2-370.3.</p> <p><u>Presence restriction:</u> Certain adult offenders with convictions involving minors sustained after July 2006 may not loiter w/in 100 ft. of school, day care center, playground, athletic field or facility, or gym. §18.2-370.2. SVPs may not enter school grounds, with exceptions. §18.2-370.5</p>	<p>30 days is the longest statutory specified time period of any state. However, be careful of residence & presence restrictions if they apply.</p> <p>Be careful of local sheriffs & police depts!</p> <p>Per Virginia SOR response letter (2019), procedure available for removal from registry after departure.</p> <p><u>Rating: 2 THUMB SCREWS</u></p>	<p>Life. Petition to remove – 15 years §9.1-910. SVPs update every 90 days; all others annually. §9.1-904.</p>
<p>U.S. Virgin Islands (U.S. Territory)</p> <p>14 V,I,C 2019 §§1721 through 1733</p>	<p>3 business days for initial reg. and updates. §1724.</p> <p>“Reside” means place where one habitually lives or sleeps for more than 30 days/yr. §1721(j).</p> <p>Visitors and those “who will be present in the territory for less than 30 days in any given year must contact the [V.I.] Department of Justice in order to notify the Department of his or her presence in the territory as well as all arrival and departure information.” §1721(j).</p>		<p>The wording of the U.S.V.I. visitor rule (see Registration Triggers & Deadlines, at left) is unique but certainly sounds like it means that visitors staying for less than 30 days per calendar year do not need to register but must “check in” with V.I. Dept. of Justice. This would be similar in concept to states such as NV or AK.</p> <p><u>No Rating</u></p>	<p>T1 – 15 yrs T2 – 25 yrs T3 – life. Petition to remove – T1 – 10 yrs T3 – 25 yrs §1724.</p>

State	Registration Triggers and Deadlines	Residency/Presence and Other Restrictions	Additional notes & comments	Duration & updates
<p>Washington State</p> <p>Rev. Code Wash. 2019 §4.24.550, §§9A.44.128 through 9A.44.145.</p>	<p>Initial reg. for permanent residents, students, and in-state workers is 3 business days from arrival; updates w/in 3 business days. §9A.44.130(4).</p> <p><u>Visitors</u> 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. §9A.44.130(4)(iv).</p> <p><u>Transient</u> registrants must re-register weekly, and report any movement to a new county for 24 hours must register w/in 3 business days. §9A.44.130(4).</p>	<p><u>Residence restriction</u>: Certain L2 and L3 offenders on supervision may not reside w/in 880 ft. of a school. §9.94A.030(6)</p>	<p>10 consecutive days should be enough for most visits. Also, there appears to be no limit per month or year.</p> <p>Procedure available for removal from registry after departure.</p> <p>Rating: 3 THUMB SCREWS</p>	<p>10 years to life.</p> <p>Updates: L2&3 – 90 days L1 – Annually. §9A.44.140.</p>
<p>Washington D.C.</p> <p>D.C. Code 2019 §§22-4001 through 22-4017 C.D.C.R. §§6-A400 through 6-A499.</p>	<p>Initial reg. is required w/in 3 business days for those released from incarceration, or “who enter the District of Columbia from another jurisdiction to live, work, or attends school.” “Work” defined as a period exceeding 14 days or 30 days in a calendar year. Updates to reg. info w/in 3 business days. §§6-A406.2, 6-A412, 6-A499 (“Day” defined as business day).</p> <p>No statutory provision addresses temporary domicile or visitors.</p>		<p>No statutory provision addresses visitors, which makes sense for a jurisdiction with more visitors than they can possibly keep track of. The vast majority of day visitors will be overnighting outside the District & should observe the regulations of those localities.</p> <p>For those working, living or attending school, it’s unclear if there is a procedure available for removal from registry after departure.</p> <p>Rating: 1 THUMB SCREW</p>	<p>10 years or life. §22-4002.</p> <p>Updates: lifetime registrants – quarterly; other registrants annually.</p>
<p>West Virginia</p> <p>W. Va. Code 2019 §§15-12-1 through 15-12-10. W. Va. Code §62-12-26. W. Va. C.S.R. 81-14-20.</p>	<p>Statute does not disclose initial registration deadline. Updates to reg. info. required w/in 10 business days. §15-12-3</p> <p>Incarcerated persons must register w/in 3 business days of release. §15-12-2.</p> <p>Any out of state registrant 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 W.Va., “shall register in this state.” §15-12-9.</p>	<p>Certain registrants on supervised release for 10 yrs. or longer may not reside w/in or loiter w/in 1,000 ft. of school, child care facility, victim, or victim’s family, with exceptions. §62-12-26.</p>	<p>15 consecutive days should be enough for most visits. Also, there appears to be no limit per month or year. Be careful of local sheriffs & police depts!</p> <p>Procedure available for removal from registry after departure.</p> <p>Rating: 3 THUMB SCREWS</p>	<p>10 years to life. §15-12-4.</p> <p>Updates: SVPs quarterly; others annually. §15-12-10</p>

State	Registration Triggers and Deadlines	Residency/Presence and Other Restrictions	Additional notes & comments	Duration & updates
<p>Wisconsin</p> <p>Wis. Stat. 2019 §§301.45 through 301.50</p>	<p>10 days for initial reg. after entering state, and for updates. Employment defined as a period exceeding 14 days or 30 days in a calendar year. §301.45(3).</p> <p>Per Wisconsin SOR response letter (2019), the 10 day period also applies to visitors. No mention of any limit per month or year.</p>	<p>Registrants must provide notice before going on school grounds. § 301.475.</p>	<p>10 consecutive days should be enough for most visits. Per Wisconsin SOR response letter (2019), there may be no limit per month or year. However, to be safe, visitors should assume the 30 day per year limit will apply.</p> <p>Be careful of local sheriffs & police depts!</p> <p>Per Wisconsin SOR response letter (2019), procedure available for removal from registry after departure.</p> <p>Up to \$100/Yr fee</p> <p>Rating: 3 THUMB SCREWS</p>	<p>15 years to life. Verification: SVPs – 90 days; others annually. §301.45(4).</p>
<p>Wyoming</p> <p>Wyo. Stat. 2019 §§7-19-301 through 7-19-320</p> <p>AWA Compliant</p>	<p>3 business days for initial reg. and updates, including temporary trips and vacations. “Temporary residence” includes hotels, motels, camping areas & parks. §7-19-301(xi)(C).</p> <p><u>Visitors</u> must register within 3 business days. §7-19-302(c)(iv).</p>	<p><u>Residence restriction:</u> Adults “who are required to register ... pursuant to §7-19-302” may not reside within 1,000 ft. from schools. §6-2-320.</p> <p><u>Presence restrictions:</u> Adults “who are required to register ... pursuant to §7-19-302” 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 w/in 30 mins. before or after scheduled school activity” and may not “knowingly loiter on a public way within 1,000 feet from the property line of school grounds.” Various exceptions apply. §6-2-320.</p> <p>Because §6-2-320 says these restrictions apply to adults “who are required to register ... pursuant to §7-19-302”, and visitors in state for less than 3 business days are not required to register, such visitors would, in theory, not be subject to these restrictions.</p> <p>However, this theory remains untested.</p>	<p>Three business days is a very short time period. However, there appears to be no limit per month or year. Be careful of local sheriffs & police depts!</p> <p>Per Rolfe Survey, Visiting Registrants once placed on state’s registry ARE NOT REMOVED.</p> <p>Wyoming SOR response letter (2020) states visitors are removed from their website after departure is confirmed by home state, but it’s silent on whether that means removal from registry itself. (Updated 9-15-20)</p> <p>Up to \$125 state fee plus up to 25% county fee for initial registration; Up to \$25 state plus 25% county fee for registry updates</p> <p>Rating: 4 THUMB SCREWS</p>	<p>Lifetime; petitions for removal available. §7-19-304. Updates: §7-19-302.</p>