CHANGES FROM THE 2025 EDITION TO THE 2026 EDITION OF "YOUR LIFE ON THE LIST" BY DEREK W. LOGUE, 7 NOV 2026

If you cannot afford the 2026 edition or don't want to buy it because you JUST bought the 2026 edition, don't worry, I have added most of the changes I made that is in the most current edition of the book, which is the 2026 Edition. This is the same as the segment within YLOYL that discusses the changes. There is one important note—one major change to the book that I can't add here is the exact definitions of "residency" for each state, although that is only supplemental info for the info already mentioned in each state's legal summary listings.

Year in Review: 2026 turned out to be a very busy year for new sex offense legislation. There were more new laws passed in 2026 than in any year since 2020, the first year we began publishing this guide. Unlike past years where a wave of new legislation was passed as the result of a rare-high profile tragedy, there is no specific event that is causing states to pass so much new legislation. It is seemingly the result of two trends in American culture: the Republican takeover of America, and the consistent fervor over Jeffrey Epstein and the government's resistance to releasing the files.

The 2026 edition was published in November 2026. The following changes were made between the release of the 2025 edition and this 2026 edition of Your Life on The List:

CHANGES TO STATE LEGAL SUMMARY SECTION

NOTE: I expanded or added definitions of "residence" (found under "when to register") or related definitions and added a summary statement on how RPs are tiered (added to the "Frequency/duration of registration) to the state/territory summaries, but did not post those below because it would add even dozens pages to his section.

- Alabama (AL): Under Act 2026-55, certain sex offenses (rape, sodomy, & sexual torture) are now death penalty offenses if the victim is age 12 or under. Act 2026-544 (SB199), creating §15-20A-19.01 & §15-20A-20.01: Effective 10/1/2026, parolees convicted of offenses against a minor (age<19), can be restricted from renting a Post Office Box or possess electronic media that can access the Internet (incl. computer, tablet, gaming system, phone, excl. Those used solely for employment) & be forced to take treatment which can include polygraphs; RP on paper must pay for poly exams unless declared indigent (min. two per year)
- Alaska (AK): Added note that HB 66 (2024) added reporting for all temporary lodging of 7+ days, and 21 days advance reporting for International Travel. Clarified when the state can use mail-in forms for reporting travel or updating registry info.
- American Samoa (AS): AS adopted the federal AWA, which follows the federal guidelines (3 tiers based on your offense, quarterly registration for life if Tier 3, biennial reg. for 25 years if Tier 2, and annual registration for 15 years if Tier 1, 3 business days to register if moving to/visiting, email community notification, and registry relief based on the AWA system were all added. The old law covering these issues was repealed.
- Arizona (AZ): Added note under extra-jurisdictional offenses: "A person "who is required to register by the convicting or adjudicating jurisdiction" must register. §13-3821A. This implies if you're no longer required to register in your home state, you MIGHT be free from registry obligations in AZ."
- Florida (FL):
    - Convictions or changes of residence after 7/1/2026: Chapter No. 2026-17 added "Public swimming pool" (incl. conventional, spa-type, wading, special purpose, spray, splash pad, or other water recreation attraction), incl. those run by subdivisions, apartments, condominiums, mobile home parks, townhouses, or operated by a governmental entity open to the public; this does not include a swimming pool at a private single-family residence, hotel, motel, or recreational vehicle park, or where the operator prohibits the use the pool by persons age<18
    - Brevard Co. passed a "business self-certification registry" ordinance (§74-102.5) back in 2022 that allows a private business to "self-certify" that the property is used as a "park" if it is (1) used for recreational purposes; and (2) an area where children regularly congregate. FAC has found a number

of private citizens using business running out of their homes to claim it as a park. There seems to be no oversight to these claims.

- Georgia (GA): Added the following notes
    - Under SB 105 (2021), those on felony probation can petition for relief from probation status after 3 years with no arrests/revocations & have paid all restitution, but doesn't provide relief from the registry.
    - Act 426 (2024) amended OCGA §42-1-19 to allow removal from the registry if you have been removed from the registry in the state of your conviction and can provide proof; it also allows petitions for registry removal at the age of 80.
- Idaho (ID): Session Law Ch. 204/ HB 683 (2026), effective 7/1/2026: Changes the definition of "residence". "Residence" was changed from "offender's present place of abode" to "location where an offender habitually lives." "Habitually lives" means 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 any place where a person visits for longer than five (5) hours per visit more than five (5) times within a thirty (30) day period. "Homeless" means having no fixed residence. Residency Restrictions shall apply when the person resides at a residential or long-term care facility. Only the county sheriff, not local police chief, can decide if RP can stay at an emergency shelter or recovery facility within a residency restriction zone.
- Iowa (IA): ALL RPs: Cannot receive certification as a firefighter or work/volunteer as a firefighter (HF 793/HJ 1091 (2025)); SF 2379 (2026)) has lowered registration requirements from five business days to three business days
- Illinois (IL):
    - Note under Comments: Under Public Act 094-0161, the Illinois State Police is required to provide a list of approved transitional housing for Returning Citizens forced to register, but there has not been an approved listing in years.
    - Additional note for extra-jurisdictional convictions: The IL State Police FAQ states that ALL RPs that move into the state after 1/1/2012 are declared "sexual predators" per Public Act 97-0578. Formerly, RPs moving in was classified as 10 year or lifetime RPs.
- Indiana (IN):
    - Added note under residency restrictions for those On Paper: "Under Act No. 1687 (2025), RPs can't be transferred to a different county from the county of conviction while on paper" (but allows for limited exceptions)
    - Added under Employment Restrictions: As of 7/1/2026: at a facility or event that provides entertainment or programming primarily directed toward those age<18 (IC §35-31.5-2-300(8)) – Passed by Public Law 111 (2026)
    - Added under Presence Restrictions a note that certain RPs cannot enter " a facility/ location holding an event that provides entertainment or programming primarily directed toward a child age <18" -- Passed by Public Law 111 (2026)
- Louisiana (LA):
    - Added a note that La. R.S. §14:91.5 violates the Packingham v. NC 2017 SCOTUS ruling by making it illegal for Registered Persons convicted of R.S. 14:81 (indecent behavior with juveniles), R.S. 14:81.1 (child sexual abuse materials), R.S. 14:81.3 (computer-aided solicitation of a minor), or R.S. 14:283 (video voyeurism) or was convicted of a sex offense as defined in R.S. 15:541 in which the victim of the sex offense was a minor, or an extra-jurisdictional conviction, are barred from using a social media account, but it is still being enforced by the state. Under LRS §15:561.2, those with convicted on/after 8/15/2006 of offenses against those under age 13 are subject to lifetime supervision requirements.
    - Under HB784/Act 838 (2026), RPs not otherwise prohibited from using any social networking website relative to the designation of his online profile and the information to be included within the profile; this bill also requires a "quick response" or "QR Code" on the back of a State ID/DL to "assist law enforcement on identifying" you as an RP.
- Michigan (MI):

  - In *People v Ellis*, docket no. 166766, July 22, 2026. The Michigan Supreme Court held that the imposition of the "recapture" provision under MCL 28.723(1)(e) on individuals convicted of a nonsexual offense who also have a pre-SORA sexual offense conviction is cruel and unusual punishment and unconstitutional under the Michigan Constitution.
  - In *People of MI v. Eddie Lee Smith*, MSC 168200 (MI 2026), the MI Supreme Court has determined that the 2021 changes to the state's SORA law is punitive cannot be retroactively applied to people whose sex offenses predated July 1, 2011 (when SORA 2011 took effect). The Court held that SORA 2021, like SORA 2011, is punishment, and that both the federal and state Constitutions prohibit retroactive punishment. I cannot say at this time if those convicted out-of-state or in federal court, but currently, those convicted in Michigan for offenses occurring before 7/1/2011 have been removed from the state SOR. The legislature could try to pass new legislation to reinstate registration, and there is a federal ruling that can lead to an appeal to SCOTUS, but for now, thousands of RPs has been removed for the SOR. One news article has reported that 20k names have been removed from the public SOR as of Sept. 2026.
- Missouri (MO): Added the following note: Section mandates lifetime registration requirement in Missouri if the offender "has been" subject to federal registration requirements under SORNA, even if that federal obligation has expired. *Smith v. St. Louis County Police*, 659 S.W.3d 895 (Mo. banc); note the new minimum registration period is now 15 years; the former law allowed some who were age<19 at the time of the offense to petition for removal from the registry after two years but that provision has been removed; Added note that SB 982 (2026) has effectively restored the pathway off the registry for those impacted by the joint *Smith* & *Ford* court rulings mentioned in the comments section.
- Nebraska (NE): NRS §71-919 allows LEOs to detain RPs deemed "sexually dangerous" into "emergency protective custody"; they "shall be admitted to a jail or Department of Correctional Services facility unless a medical or psychiatric emergency exists for which treatment at a medical facility is required."
- New Hampshire (NH): Added note that "in Doe v. State, 111 A.3d 1077 (N.H. 2015), the state's registry scheme denying the opportunity to challenge lifetime reporting was found to be punitive, and so Doe should be given a chance to prove why he should not be subject to lifetime registration."
- New York (NY): Added under registry info: "Parents For Megan's Law, a private pro-registry and vigilante group doing business as the Crime Victim's Center, has published information on Tier 1 RPs living in Suffolk & Nassau Counties." Added the following to Parental Rights section: Courts must conduct a review of sex offense registry, protection orders, and warrants prior to awarding custody of a child. (Chap.536/ S08198 (2026))
- Ohio (OH): Added the following"
  - CIVIL REGISTRY NOTES: Ohio passed the first (and possibly only) "civil" sex offense registry in 2006. It is currently codified in the Ohio Revised Code as Chapter 3797: Childhood Sexual Abuse Registration and Community Notification." When a civil action for assault or battery based on childhood sexual abuse is barred due to an expired statute of limitations, the AG/prosecutor may seek a declaratory judgment from a court to require the person to register on the civil "Childhood Sexual Abuse Registry"; those placed on it are required to register with the County Sheriff where their home and employment are located. This is different from the sex offense registry requirements set forth below which applies to those convicted in a criminal court for a sex offense. Those required to register on the separate civil SOR are not convicted of a criminal offense. Civil Registrants register once per year (but must update residency/employment changes) and are subject to community notification just like a person convicted of a sex offense, but there are some key differences. Previous penalties for failing to register on this "civil SOR" was reduced from a felony to a civil penalty (fines $2500/max), and 1000 ft. residency restrictions from schools were removed from Ch. 3797 civil registration by HB 322 (2025). HB 322 DID NOT modify the criminal registry statutes at Chapter 2950 of the Ohio Code. It was necessary to discuss this because some people erroneously believed the changes to registry requirements for the civil SOR affected the criminal SOR. The information in the rest of the summary covers those specifically required to register under Ohio's criminal registry, not the civil registry.
  - Ohio Supreme Court ruled that even temp/contract labor at an assigned location of 3+ days triggers employment registration. See *State v. Smith,* Slip Opinion No. 2026-Ohio-3472
- Oklahoma (OK): Two major laws passed:

  - HB 3040 (2026): Adds the following places to the list of the 500 ft. anti-loitering restrictions, " any facility, business, or location that primarily caters to or provides services for minors including, but not limited to, skating rinks, youth recreation centers, public swimming pools, arcades, amusement parks, and water parks."
  - HB 4104 (2026): The following crimes were added as B5 Felonies & Registrable Offenses, and those forced to register due to conviction of these offenses can appeal to be removed from the registry after 5 years: (1) Second and subsequent offense of watching, gazing, or looking upon a person in a clandestine manner for prurient interests; (2) Using photographic, electronic, or video equipment in clandestine manner for prurient interests; and (3) Second or subsequent offense of using photographic, electronic, or video equipment in clandestine manner to capture image of private area without consent.
- Rhode Island: The law that prevented Level IIIs from knowingly residing within 1,000 ft. of any public or private school was struck down as unconstitutional. See Chapdelaine v. Neronha, 661 F. Supp. 3d 1267 (D.R.I. 2023). Bills have introduced to change the distance to 300 feet but as of October 2026, these bills have not passed. I still recommend not moving within 300 feet anyways because a future bill could pass at any time. The 300 ft residency restrictions are still enforced against Levels 1 and 2.
- South Dakota (SD):
  - HB 1076 & SB 107 (2026) modified the definition of "community safety zone"; RPs cannot reside/loiter within 500 ft. of a "community safety zone" (now defined in SDCL §22-24B-22 as a "domestic abuse shelter, licensed day care center, licensed group family day care home; public park, playground, or pool; registered family day care, school; or sexual assault shelter"). Some exceptions apply, see SDCL §22-24B-23.
  - Added additional notes that RPs can't live or come near their victims & that RPs can't work as ambulance drivers under SDCL §36-4B-31
  - NOTE: "No registrant, who has committed a registerable offense in some other state is eligible to establish a residence or reside outside a community safety zone in SD unless the registrant would also be eligible to establish a residence or reside in a substantially equivalent location in the state in which the offense occurred pursuant to the community safety zone statutes in the state in which the offense occurred" (SDCL §22-22-34) This implies that SD enforces the residency requirements from the jurisdiction of your conviction.
- Tennessee (TN): SB2030 (2026) requires RPs to notify the owner or operator of any campground on which the RPs intends to stay overnight of the RP's registry status prior to beginning the stay; creates the offense of knowingly staying overnight at a campground without providing the required notice, which is punished as a Class E felony.
- Texas (TX): Clarified that "Home Rule" cities (i.e., those with pop. 5000+) can make their own municipal residency & proximity restrictions, while "General Rule" cities (pop.<5000) are limited to 1000 ft. maximum residency/proximity restrictions of certain under Texas Local Government Code - LOC GOV'T § 341.906
- Utah (UT): The code for the state's registry has been recodified as Chapter 53, Chapter 29. The laws are largely the same except that in older editions of YLOTL, the laws are the same but the code numbers starting with §77-41 can largely be replaced as §53-29. Laws are always being altered, of course. Many changes to the state's laws were passed by either in a series of bills in 2025 or by HB 370 (2026) which includes the following:
  - Juveniles: 10 years on the registry only under the following circumstances: criminal information in juvenile court under UC §80-6-503; is bound over to district court in accordance with UC §80-6-504; and is convicted of a registrable offense. (UC §53-29-203(4))
  - Redefines registering authority: Local police, or County Sheriff if not in incorporated area or if municipality lacks a registry office) See UC §53-29-308, Effective 5/6/2026 per HB370 (2026)
  - Transient/unhoused RPs: Effective 5/6/2026 per HB370 (2026), those who cannot provide a fixed address are placed on GPS monitoring at their expense; applies to those whose offenses were committed on/after 7/1/2026 (UC §53-29-304(4)(c) and §53-29-406)
  - Extrajurisdictional Offenses: "equivalent offense" was removed from the state statutes; now, registry required only if required to register in the jurisdiction of conviction for the same period of time as the convicting jurisdiction.

  - Residence Definition: Effective 5/6/2026 per HB370 (2026)
    - UC §53-29-101(10): "Primary residence" means the residence where an offender regularly resides, even if the offender intends to move to another residence or return to another residence at a future date.
    - UC §53-29-101(15)(a):"Residence" means a structure, or a portion of a structure, that is designed and intended for occupancy as a dwelling by one or more individuals. (b) "Residence" does not include a temporary structure, a vehicle, or an area of unimproved real property.
  - Changes to the section that are not new laws but merely revisions or clarifications:
    - Employment Restrictions:
      - Cannot serve as an athletic coach, manager, or trainer for a sports team of which a minor who is younger than 18 years old is a member (UC § 53-29-306(3)(b)
      - Cannot work as a transportation network driver (Uber/Lyft, Taxis, etc.) UC §13-51-107
      - UC §57-8a-501 and UC §57-8-59 allow Community Association to create bylaws banning RPs from acting in any manager or board member roles.
    - Parental Rights: RPs must notify custodial parent of offense requirement.
    - Major changes to relief from registration requiements; RPs can petition courts for early removal after 5/10/20 years depending on offense, and can apply to extrajurisdictional offenses if you qualify.
- Virginia (VA): Acts of Assembly Ch. 96 & 480 (2026) added 100 ft restrictions around official parks, playgrounds, athletic fields/ facilities, or gymnasiums on grounds run by the Parks Authority & State parks for the purposes of communicating with children that are not you own, if convicted on/after 7/1/2026. VCA §18.2-370.2(D)
- West Virginia (WV): Added the following addendum to extra-jurisdictional convictions: WV Statute specifically states, “Any person changing residence to this state from another state or federal or military jurisdiction who is required to register as a sex offender under the laws of that state or federal or military jurisdiction shall register as a sex offender in this state.” (WVC §15-12-9(c)). This COULD be interpreted as not requiring registration if no longer required to register in their home state.
- Wisconsin (WI):
  - Under 2025 WI Act 98, transient RPs must now wear GPS for the duration of their homelessness (See: WS §301.45 (4)(b); WS §301.48(2)(e)).
  - Under WS §301.47, RPs cannot legally change their name or identify by a name not currently registered.
  - Gov. Tony Evers signed Executive Order #287 in 2026 expanding the list of ineligible offenses for sentence commutation consideration, including all sex offenses convicted of offenses against children. This policy may change under a new governor (Gov. Evers leaves office in Jan. 2027)
  - Re: pardons: Under Gov. Tony Evers, RPs cannot apply for a pardon. That may change under the next governor, as Evers leaves office in January 2027.
  - A person subject to lifetime GPS tracking under WS §301.48 may petition the court to be removed from the requirement no earlier than 20 years after the date on which the lifetime GPS tracking began. (WS §301.48(6))
  - NOTE: Wisconsin makes those convicted in a WI state court register with the state EVEN IF they move out of state. The FAQ page from the state’s SOR site says, “If your qualifying sex offense is a Wisconsin conviction, you will continue to register in Wisconsin despite living in another state or country. This means you will need to continue to report changes to the WI Sex Offender Registry and return any registration letters mailed to you.” (FAQ page updated 8/3/2026 at https://wistaysafe.gov/faqsForRegistrants)
- Wyoming (WY): Cannot hold public office (WS §9-1-104; Act #37 (2026)); cannot reside within 1000 of a child care facility (WS §7-19-302; Act #52 (2026))
- FEDERAL: The federal Registrant Notes have been made into Appendix 3, and a list of new info was added:
  - SORNA: Determination of Residence, Homeless Offenders and Transient Workers

- 34 U.S. Code § 20914 - Information required in registration
- SORNA: Information Required for Notice of International Travel
- Updated the Supervision section as changes were made to the rules on 11/1/2025 at https://guidelines.ussc.gov/apex/r/ussc_apex/guidelinesapp/guidelines?app_gl_id=%C2%A75D1.3

CHANGES TO THE BODY OF YLOTL

- Introduction: Added a story of a man in Florida charged with Failure To Register (FTR) for not notifying authorities of a car tag change on his mother's vehicle; he did not know there was a recent change and his mother was staying temporarily but had to notify police under FL law.
- Terms & Abbreviations: Expanded definition for "Angel Watch Center" to denote all the agencies involved; Greatly expanded the term "Substantially Compliant With the Adam Walsh Act"
- Ch. 1:
  - Registration frequency and duration can vary greatly, and it is complex. Also, extra-jurisdictional convictions can be subject to different rules, which I will discuss in a different section. States generally follow two main registry schemes—your time on "the list" is primarily determined by your offense type (i.e., what criminal statute you were convicted/pleaded guilty under), but a handful of states still use risk assessments. Three-tiered systems and Lifetime for all are the most common registry systems in use. DURATION OF REGISTRATION:
    - Lifetime for ALL; most do provide an avenue for registry relief after a minimum period of registration (17): AL, AZ, AR^, CA*, CO^, FL^, GA^, ID, MS*, MT^, NJ, OR*, SC^, SD*, TN, VA*, WY^
    - Two-Tiered System based on your conviction type (15): AK, CT, IL, IN, IA, KY, ME (pre-2013), MN^, NM, PA (pre-12/20/2013), RI, TX^, UT, WV, WI
    - Standard AWA-style offense-based tiers, meaning Tier 1 registers for 15 years, Tier 2 for 25 years, and Tier 3 or equivalent for life. Note: This does NOT necessarily make a state AWA-compliant (18): AS, DE, GU, KS, LA, ME, MD, MI, MO, NE, NV, NC, MP, OH, OK, PA, PR, VI
    - Has a three-tiered offense based scheme but has their own timelines for registration that do NOT follow the AWA standard: DC, NH, WA^
    - Uses a three-tiered system based on risk assessments: NY, ND, OH (pre-2008)
    - Uses a two-tiered risk assessment system (though they may tier higher for recidivists or aggravated/violent offenses): MA, VT
  - Additional notes:
    - "Lifetime for ALL" states marked with an asterisk (*) have a tiered system that allows lower tiers to petition off the registry after a set number of years.
    - States in all categories marked with caret symbol (^) are states that have a tier and/or risk assessment system that only determines frequency of registration, eligibility for civil commitment, state ID/DL marks, or community notification.
    - AL: Removed pardon eligibility for sex offenses; does have an SVP status that increases registry frequency
    - AZ: Those convicted of kidnapping or false imprisonment only registers for 10 years if determined to have a sexual element; otherwise, everyone registers for life.
    - IL: ALL extra-jurisdictional convictions are given "sexual predator" (lifetime status) b default.
    - NY: Those convicted of violent or recidivist offenses can never be Tier 1
    - VT: Certain offenses/recidivists are given lifetime registration.
  - Added additional details to the registration process: "All states will require AT MINIMUM your name including nicknames/aliases, birthdate, physical description, photographs, finger/palm prints, any vehicles you own and/or use regularly (vehicle description VIN, and car tag numbers), and a physical address for where you live, work, and/or go to school. You will likely be required to submit to a DNA swab sample if your DNA is not already on file. Many states may require additional information like internet identifiers (email addresses, screennames, maybe even Internet providers), your social security number, telephone number, State ID/DL number, and other information they feel is relevant.

You have to do this every time you register; other times you might only have to sign an abbreviated update form. You may have to register whenever you take a trip, rent a vehicle, or visit a particular place too frequently. In many places, you will register frequently if homeless/transient. If you change your legal name or if you move across the hall into a new apartment in the same building, you must register. Some states might even require a new photo if your appearance is significantly altered. Each state has its own rules and trying to add that information would require an entire book to cover all the details."

- Ch. 2: "Military Offenses: United States Probation Officers supervise military prisoners released on parole and supervised release. Parolees released from military prisons or disciplinary barracks are under the general jurisdiction of the Department of Defense and the specific jurisdiction of each Clemency and Parole Board of the Departments of the Army, Air Force, and Navy. Military prisoners released from Federal Bureau of Prisons facilities are under the jurisdiction of the United States Parole Commission."
- Ch. 3: Added a brief note regarding when and how the law passed which banned RPs with lifetime registration from obtaining Section 8 housing.
- Ch. 4:
    - Added note reminding people that volunteer work is treated the same as paid work in the eyes of the law. Also added a note reminding readers that local-level restrictions in some states may include certain types of employment or licenses to perform certain types of work.
    - REGISTRY ISSUES WHILE SELF-EMPLOYED OR WORKING TEMP/CONTRACT LABOR: In State v. Smith, Slip Opinion No. 2026-Ohio-3472, Smith was employed through the Center for Employment Opportunities, a temp job service, and was assigned to Immaculate Cleaning, a janitorial service that serves businesses throughout Northeastern Ohio. While working for Immaculate Cleaning, Smith would meet an Immaculate Cleaning van driver at a designated location in Cleveland on each workday, and he and the rest of the Janitorial crew would take the van to an assigned jobsite. Smith was arrested after performing work at Camp Wise, a children's camp in Geauga Co., while working for Immaculate Cleaning, for "several weeks." The Ohio Supreme Court upheld an FTR plea deal because Smith had been at the same assignment 3+ days, triggering registration. Please review your registration duties before engaging in any kind of work that takes you away from a home base of operations, such as day labor, contract labor, or even trucking or volunteer work. Check with your registration office to determine when they believe certain types of work requiring travel.
- Ch. 6: Updated the recording laws for states requiring more than one-person consent based off a 2024 Justia legal review. Additional notes were added to the section but the laws that have two-party consent in some or all circumstances include the following:
    - Requires all-party consent: California (Ca. Pen. Code §632.7, Gen. Order 107-B); Delaware* (De. Code §1335, §2402, §2409); FloriDUH (FS §934.03); Illinois (Il. CS §5/14-2); Maryland (MD Courts & Jud. Proceedings §10-401, 402, & 410); Massachusetts (Ma. Gen. Laws §272-99); Michigan* (MCL §750.539); Montana* (MT Code §45-8-213); New Hampshire (NHRS §570-A:2, 11); Pennsylvania (18 Pa.CS §5703, §5704, & §5725); Washington State (RCW §9.73.030)
    - Imposes only a civil liability w/o all-party consent: Connecticut (CGS §52-570)
    - The main law provides for one-party consent, while a distinctive law applies to "private places": Hawaii (HRS §803-42; §711-1111); Maine (MRS §15-709 to 711; §17-A-511)
    - One-Party for phone conversations but different rules/all-party consent for in-person conversations: Missouri* (Mo.RS §542.402, 418); Oregon (ORS §165.540, §133.739))
    - One Party consent for in-person communication but all-party for phone/text messages: Nevada* (NRS §200.620)
- Ch. 7:
    - Added updated notes regarding International Travel and safety issues. There is some growing hostility towards US tourism in general. Updated info on Do Not Travel Zones from the US State Dept.:
        - Level 4—Do Not Travel (22 nations, up from 18 in 2024): Afghanistan, Belarus, Burkina Faso, Burma (Myanmar), Central African Republic, Chad, Haiti, Iran, Iraq, Lebanon, Libya, Mali, Mexico (As a whole, Mexico is Level 2, but some parts are ranked Level 4, particularly the

states of Colima, Guererro, Michoachan, Sinaloa, Tamaulipas, & Zacatecas), Niger, North Korea, Russia, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Syria, Ukraine, and Yemen.
        - Level 3—Reconsider travel (30 nations): Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Burundi, Colombia, Cyprus, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, Guatemala, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, Israel (incl. West Bank, Gaza, & Jerusalem), Jordan, Kuwait, Mauritania, New Caledonia, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Qatar, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Tanzania, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, & Venezuela. Since I previously did not count the number of Level 3 nations in 2024, I don't know if it went up or down.
    - A review of counties potentially banning RPs from entry was reviewed and updated.
    - Added notes regarding theme parks. Legoland has a ban on SOs in their terms of service; added statement that "Disneyland California has not been connected to such policies; however, Disneyland California checks IDs if you are using a California resident or special, discounted ticket. Cast members check for proof of residency for all adults using these tickets. If you are using a standard, full-price ticket, they usually do not check your ID. It may be wise to simply buy a standard ticket to decrease your chances of getting flagged."
- Ch. 8: added the following notes:
    - Variation on registry call scams: It has been reported that scammers have used this same tactic but have targeted family members or even employers using info collected from the public registry. In March 2026, Fox 2 Detroit (MI) reported that a scammer called employers of Registered Persons (MI publishes employer info on the SOR) while claiming to be one "Trooper Callihan" and offering up a phont badge number; the scammer presses the employers for personal information and payment for outstanding warrants and fees. Florida Action Committee noted that this is already a common scam in Florida.

      Mail Scams: Scammers do follow some registry laws and may change up tactics, even using the US Mail as a way to target Registrants. The Maine State Police reported that in April 2026 that scammers sent letters to Registrants on supervision, claiming to be from the "Maine Probation Tonduary." (There is no such word as "Tonduary".) The letter claims there has been a data migration error in the Records Management System and the registrant needs to email personal identifying information (PII) to an email address listed on the letter. This is a variation of scams that target the public but look official, but the contact information on the letter is not legitimate. The scammers expect you to panic and call, email, or text a fraudulent number listed on the letter. That is why you should keep the actual contact info of the agency where you register as well as your P.O. if you are on paper.
    - Added note for dealing with scammers: No matter whether the scammers send you an email, letter in the mail, text, or phone call, it is best you keep the number for your registration office (and PO if on paper) handy. When confronted with a suspicious call claiming to be law enforcement, hang up, wait a full minute (especially on a landline), call your registry office using the number you have, NOT the one provided over the phone or in the text/letter/email, and talk to the registry office. It is suggested to wait a full minute to call back because some smarter criminals may use software that can keep a number on the line for a few seconds after it hangs up. After all, a call from someone claiming to be an LEA would alarm us and cause us to panic and immediately call back. Better safe than sorry.
    - Be Wary of Strange Letters & Packages: In April 2026, Florida Action Committee reported that a website calling itself "Send Mail From Hell" was weaponizing the registry by selling anonymous packages to Registered Persons containing "glitter bombs" (a package (usually a tube or can be a small box) and you are sprayed with glitter, dyes, and/or synthetic fart smell when opened, often sold as a "gag"). Unlike other sites that sell these glitter bombs, "Send mail From Hell" included a page targeting Registered Persons with offenses against minors from Escambia Co., FL. It is a good idea to keep proper track of any online purchases (they always provide tracking numbers). Ask loved ones to notify you of any packages they send you. If a package looks suspicious, then take it to the police.
    - I know there will likely be rumors on this news, so allow me to debunk this potential myth right now. Trump's newly appointed (August 2026) Attorney General Todd Blanche instituted a new rule allowing some persons with felony records to regain the ability to own firearms. But the report made it clear that s groups will "remain presumptively ineligible for relief," including undocumented

immigrants, violent felons and registered persons. Relief granted through the federal process also would not supersede state-level firearm restrictions.

- In addressing concerns over Flock Cameras, Ring Cameras, and Meta Glasses, I have found no evidence at this time that biometric technology has led to widespread harassment of RPs, but merely has the potential for that purpose. But I listed major retailers are known to be using biometric surveillance (source: https://www.banfacialrecognition.com/stores/): Albertson's, Home Depot, Kroger, Lowe's, Macy's, and Walmart; Stores that have publicly stated they will not use biometric surveillance technology: Burlington, Chipotle, Costco, CVS, Dollar Tree, The Gap, HEB Grocery, PetCo, PetSmart, REI Co-op, Rite Aid, Sonos, Staples, Starbucks, Target, Verizon.

- Ch. 9: Tennessee increased the civil statutes of limitation from 15 years to 30 years after a child's 18th birthday (See SB 1070/Pub. Ch. 291 (2025)) so the change was made to the list of statutes of limitation by age range
- Ch. 10
  - Expanded info on video games with no Wifi/Internet capability other than use for updating firmware, including info on the upcoming Evercade Nexus handheld, dedicated devices from HyperMegaTech, ModRetro.com, and My Arcade, as well as some emulation devices, although you may need a friend who can download ROMs to expand the library of included games.
  - Added the following note on Internet age verification laws: On a related note, states have been pushing for "age verification" laws to require certain websites to verify their age to use certain services. While this has been largely directed at sites that host legal pornography or sites deemed to have content inappropriate for minors, it will likely be adopted by social media companies, online streaming/gaming services, and other websites at some point. Having to identify yourself will make signing up for certain online websites difficult or impossible in the near future. According to a Nov. 2025 report published by PornHub (I'm sure you can guess what this website offers, BTW), the PornHub website proactively blocked Internet users in the following states in response to state-level age verification laws: Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Virginia, and Wyoming. There have been reports that even services that don't offer any services of a sexual nature are asking for age verification. (Example: Amazon suspended some purchases, requiring age verification using a state ID/DL to continue shopping from Amazon.)
  - Internet IDs info updated:
    - States/territories not explicitly requiring registration of Internet Identifiers in state statutes (): DC, GA, KY*, MD, ME*, MN, NE, NV*, VT, WA (*denotes statutes add the phrase "and any other information" found "necessary/important", so they may informally ask for Internet info; VT has email addresses on their registration forms but is listed as "optional")
    - States that require Internet IDs only if you were convicted after a certain date: MI (on/after 7/1/2011), PA (on/after 12/20/2012)
    - States/territories that require reporting of Internet Identifiers AND allows searches through a database "by specific identifiers separate from registrant's profile" (5): AZ, FL, IA, LA, MO
    - Additional Notes:
      - KY passed a law in 2024 requiring RPs to use their real names on social media
      - LA: RPs with certain offenses against minors are banned from social media; RPs not banned under this law must identify their registry status on social media
      - NJ: Requires RPs to notify registry office if they have computer access
  - Added a note regarding attending conventions that, "A Singaporean national convicted of a sex offense in the US and subsequently deported by ICE was denied entry into an anime convention in Singapore in 2026; another attendee followed the registrant and assaulted him as he left the convention."
  - Expanded on a few details on voting; note that in Virginia, voting rights have been restored for all but three murder offenses due to a federal court ruling, the current VA Gov. signed an executive order

enforcing re-enfranchisement, and a ballot initiative could add voting rights to the state constitution permanently if voters approve it.

- Ch. 11: Added a segment from the US State Dept. on the subject of renouncing US Citizenship. This is not a subject where there are any examples that I can add to this book so we simply do not know if this affects registration. A person claiming loss of U.S. nationality (1) must renounce all the rights and privileges associated with that nationality (2) should be aware that, unless they already possess a foreign nationality, they may be rendered stateless and, thus, lack the protections of any government. They may also have difficulty traveling as they may not be entitled to a passport from any country. Statelessness can present severe hardships: the ability to own or rent property, work, marry, receive medical or other benefits, and attend school can be affected (3)will need a visa to lawfully enter and depart the US (4)may be barred from entry to the US; (5) can still be deported to the US even as a former US citizen (6) does not alter or end the former U.S. citizen's U.S. tax or military service obligations (contact the Internal Revenue Service or U.S. Selective Service for more information) (7) remain subject to possible prosecution for crimes which they may have committed or may commit in the future which violate US law, or escape the repayment of financial obligations, including child support payments, previously incurred in the US or incurred as US citizens abroad. And this renunciation, if accepted, is permanent and irrevocable except by judicial review. (My note: Part 7 is important, because if you are going to be charged for a "Failure To Register) offense, or any offense, for that matter, renouncing your citizenship won't do anything to prevent extradition to the US. Be sure to register before leaving the US to be sure you won't be charged for FTR.) You may not perform the renunciation act on behalf of anyone else, so you can't compel a loved one to join you.