

SEX OFFENDER POLICY BOARD

List of Best Practices in Other States Regarding Public Disclosure
of Information of Sex Offender and Kidnapping Offender
Registries

October 7, 2015

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INTRODUCTION

In 2015, the legislature passed SSB 5154 Sec. 16, which tasked the Sex Offender Policy Board (SOPB) with reporting on any other best practices adopted by or under consideration in other states regarding disclosure of information compiled and submitted for the purposes of sex offender and kidnapping registries.

The phrase “best practice” within the context of this assignment may be a misnomer. “Best practice” has been understood to be a working method that is officially accepted as being the best to use in a particular situation and is usually described formally and in detail. Determining a “best practice” within the context of disclosure of sex offender registration information is only possible when like systems are compared and a best or most efficient practice is identified. The disclosure schema is often complicated and often built on individualized policy decisions related to sex offender management.

Washington state has chosen, pursuant to RCW 4.24.550, that publication (and dissemination) of some information is somewhat determined by risk classification. This classification is made at the time of release or registration of the offender using a standardized risk assessment tool and other considerations to determine whether a registered offender is a Level 1, Level 2, or Level 3 risk level. One of the current pending legal questions posed in *Doe v. Washington State Patrol*, signals that our courts may need to determine exactly what sex and kidnapping offender information they intended to disclose in light of the state’s Public Records Act.

The body of this document will categorize the types of practices available within other states related to disclosure of sex offender registration records. Sex offender registration generally requires a large amount of offender information, some of which is restricted to law enforcement use only. States vary on what they disclose or publish on the Internet and how they treat the registration data.

All states maintain an Internet website. Generally, the website contains some or all of the information which resides within the “registry” or “database”. States also have alternative ways for the public to obtain the information which resides in the database or registry. While there are a few variations, most states base their disclosure of information about sex offenders either by the offense they were convicted of or pursuant to the risk level they were classified to. In addition to Internet publication, there are other statutes and practices which govern responsive and affirmative disclosure. The scope of work for this report is focused on state’s practices related to **disclosure** of information and therefore does not focus specifically on affirmative disclosure or notification.

This report is not intended to be a comprehensive review on state practices related to sex offender registration and notification, nor does it attempt to describe relationships between registration and active or passive notification. It does strive to survey the states and identify other practices which the board may consider in responding to the legislative assignment.

Alaska

Alaska Department of Public Safety is authorized to maintain a [public central registry](#) of person required to register as sex offenders.¹ The Alaska registry is a single public website which sorts and provides registrant information by name, address, zip code, city name, registration, or provides a total list of offenders.



The Sex Offender Registry Office Provides [Standardized Forms](#) to Communicate All Registration Actions.

The official Alaska sex offender/child kidnapper registry is updated on normal business workdays, but private websites may not update their linking information as frequently. There may be a significant difference between private sites and the sex offender registry information. Members of the public who use private mapping websites are encouraged to confirm offender information on this official site.

The Department of Public Safety does not endorse any particular mapping site or search engine; is not responsible for errors, outdated information, or other problems associated with those sites or search engines; and is not responsible for any errors or omissions caused by secondary dissemination of information obtained from this official sex offender/child kidnapper registry. The website warns that using information to commit a crime may result in criminal prosecution.

Information about a sex offender or child kidnapper that is contained in the central registry, including sets of fingerprints, **is confidential and not subject to public disclosure except as to** the sex offender or child kidnapper's name, aliases, addresses, photograph, physical description, description of motor vehicles, license numbers, place of employment, date of birth, conviction date, offense information including court and case number, length and conditions of sentence and statement of compliance.² Other information is required by the registrant such as phone numbers and online identifiers but is considered confidential and not published.

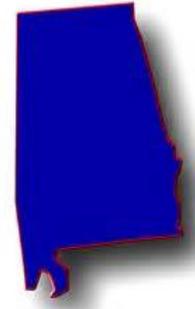
No risk level is shown as Alaska requires offenders to register based on their qualifying offense pursuant to A.S. 12.63.010 and A.S. 12.63.100. Alaska is one of the few states which requires Internet dissemination of registration for all offenders.

¹ Alaska Rev. Stat. 18.65.087 (2014).

² Alaska Rev. Stat. 18.65.087(b) (2014).

Alabama

The Department of Public Safety maintains a central registry for adult sex offenders.³ Juvenile, Youthful Offender treated as an Adult (YOA), out-of-state, tribal and federally convicted offenders are not available for public dissemination; neither are offenses of indecent exposure or sexual misconduct.



Public Registry Website is Distinguished from the Central Registry

The public registry website shall include name, aliases, address, school address, employer address, license plate and vehicle description, physical description, photo, criminal history, text of committed offense, whether the person has absconded.⁴ The following information shall not be provided on the website or notification, but is required to be provided by the offender: social security number, travel and immigration document numbers, victim identity, and Internet identifiers.⁵ The offender is also required to give information such as telephone numbers, fingerprints, palm prints and DNA but is not published or is specifically prohibited from disclosure under the provision above.⁶

AL Code §15-20-35 has a lengthy section on the public disclosure of sex offender information. It requires the responsible agency to coordinate with Department of Public Safety to prepare a notification form, allows the information to be used to track sex offenders and allows disclosure to criminal justice agencies for the purposes of community notification, employment and confidential background checks, and criminal justice purposes.

Collection and Dissemination of Registry Information Governed by State SORNA Statute

Collection and dissemination of information by the Department of Public Safety is governed by AL Code §15-20A-42. It requires sharing of information with the Criminal Justice information Center, the portal, the National Sex Offender Registry, each jurisdiction where the offender is a student, U.S. Marshals Service, and Attorney General's Office of Victim Assistance.⁷

In order to trigger notification for juveniles their risk must be assessed before their release, they receive notice of the assessment, unless ordered by the sentencing court, the juvenile criminal sex offender shall not be subject to notification upon release.⁸ The state can petition to apply notification and the court has a hearing on the risk and whether to issue the order.⁹

Risk level is not assigned for the purposes of notification or website publication although it is mentioned within the statutes. Offender Internet publication of registry information is based on offenses that are listed within AL Code §15-20A-5.

³ Ala. Code §15-20A-8(a) (2013).

⁴ Ala. Code §15-20A-8(a) (2013).

⁵ Ala. Code §15-20A-8(b) (2013).

⁶ Ala. Code §15-20A-7 (2013).

⁷ Ala. Code §15-20A-42(b) (2013).

⁸ Ala. Code §15020A-26 (2013).

⁹ Ala. Code §15-20-28 (2013).

Arizona

The Arizona Department of Public Safety is responsible for the registry which was established according to A.R.S. 13-3827.

The website only publishes Level 2 (moderate) and Level 3 (high) risk level offenders. The website publishes the offender's name, address, age, photo, offense committed, risk level and state convicted in.



Maintains a Separate Database for Online Identifiers vs. Public Registry

The Department of Public Safety shall maintain a separate database for online identifiers. It shall not be publicly connected to the name, address or photo on the public website.¹⁰ The online identifiers are available to an organization that offers electronic communication systems for comparison to their information.

Except for use by law enforcement officers and for dissemination as provided for in section 41-750, a statement, photo, or fingerprint required by this article shall not be made available to any person.¹¹

Risk assessment is conducted by the releasing agency but the risk level can be altered by law enforcement. Prior to an offender's release or sentence to probation, the agency that had custody of the individual completes a risk assessment screening profile. This instrument evaluates nineteen criteria that are considered to be significant factors contributing to sex offender recidivism. Each criterion is given a score, which is then totaled to arrive at the recommended risk level. All criminal justice agencies must use the standardized Arizona Risk Assessment, however, occasionally law enforcement discovers information which can affect an offender's risk level. As such, law enforcement is given the discretion to either accept the recommended risk level or complete another risk assessment.

¹⁰ Ariz. Rev. Stat. §13-3827.

¹¹ Ariz. Rev. Stat. §13-3823.

Arkansas

Level 3 and Level 4 (sexually violent predator) offenders are required to be posted on the website. Level 2 offenders who were 18 or older at the time of the offense and whose victim was 14 or younger are also posted on the website. All sex offenders required to register in the state of Arkansas must submit to a risk assessment by the Arkansas Department of Correction. Offenders failing to submit to an assessment are defaulted to a Level 3 and are considered for Level 4.



Arkansas has a comprehensive disclosure statute related to registry records. Arkansas requires registration records to be open to any criminal justice agency, government agencies authorized to conduct background and checks, and the Division of Medical Services.¹² They [also allow disclosure in accordance with the Sex Offender Assessment Committee's guidelines and procedures](#) for the disclosure of relevant and necessary information regarding sex offenders to the public when the disclosure is necessary for public protection.¹³

Created Guidelines and Procedures for Releasing Relevant and Necessary Information

Regulations for the release of information were developed by the Commission on Child Abuse, Rape and Domestic Violence. Maintaining those [guidelines and procedures](#) now rests with the Sex Offender Assessment Committee. The Committee shall consult with professional persons, identify factors relevant to a sex offender's future dangerousness and likelihood of re-offense or threat to the community, and address the extent of disclosure.¹⁴ The extent of the information to be disclosed and the scope of the community to whom disclosure shall be made as these factors relate to the (i) level of sex offender's dangerousness, (ii) sex offender's pattern of offending behavior; and (iii) need of community members for information to enhance their individual and collective safety.¹⁵

Information which shall be made public for Level 3 and Level 4 offenders includes: offender name, aliases, DOB, offense information, residential address, race and gender, date of last address verification, photo, parole or probation office, employment address, institute of higher education offender is enrolled in, vehicle information.¹⁶

The website includes a disclaimer that anyone who uses the information to commit a criminal act against another person is subject to criminal prosecution due to the sensitive nature of the information, activity on the website is monitored.

¹² Ark. Code. Ann. §12-12-913(a) (2015).

¹³ Ark. Code. Ann. §12-12-913(c)(2) (2015).

¹⁴ Ark. Code. Ann. §12-12-913(b) and (c) (2015).

¹⁵ Ark. Code. Ann. §12-12-913(c)(2)(a) (2015).

¹⁶ Ark. Code. Ann. §12-12-913(j)(1)(a) (2015).

California

Criminal and Civil Penalties for Misuse of Registry Information



Website Disclaimers

Any person who uses information disclosed on this website to commit a misdemeanor is, in addition to any other punishment for that misdemeanor, subject to a fine of not less than \$10,000 and not more than \$50,000. Any person who uses information disclosed on this website to commit a felony shall, in addition to any other punishment for that felony, be punished by a five-year term of imprisonment in the state prison. (Pen. Code, § 290.46, subd. (j).)

Use of information on this website for purposes other than to protect a person at risk or for a prohibited purpose as described above, shall make the user liable for the actual damages caused, and any amount that may be determined by a jury or a court, not exceeding three times the amount of actual damages, and not less than \$250, plus attorney's fees, exemplary damages, or a civil penalty not exceeding \$25,000. (Pen. Code § 290.46, subd. (l).)

Other, similar penalties exist for misuse of information disclosed by law enforcement agencies about registered sex offenders. (Pen. Code, § 290.4, subd. (c).)

The Attorney General or any district attorney, city attorney, or any person aggrieved by misuse of information on this website, when there is reasonable cause to believe a person or groups of persons is engaged in a pattern of practice of such misuse of this information (see Pen. Code § 290.46, subd. (j)(2)), may bring a civil action requesting preventive relief, including an application for injunction, restraining order, or other orders against the person(s) responsible for the pattern or practice of misuse. (Pen. Code § 290.46, subd. (l)(4)(B).)

Distinguishes between Sex Offender Database and Internet Website

The Sex Offender Tracking Program at the California Department of Justice is responsible for maintaining the sex offender database. The database is the basis for the information displayed on the Internet website.

The amount of information about an eligible offender published on the website is determined by the statutes. The conviction of certain offenses requires posting the home address,¹⁷ conditional home address,¹⁸ and zip code which requires the zip code but not home address. There is a category of undisclosed offenders who may not be disclosed on the website (sex offenses which are not included in the above categories, and excluded offenders which include those who commit certain

¹⁷ Ca. Penal Code §290.46(b).

¹⁸ Ca. Penal Code §290.46(c).

offenses or those who apply to be excluded).¹⁹ Local law enforcement under statutes defining the extent of notice allowed may also notify their communities about the presence of designated sex offenders if they pose a risk to the public.²⁰ Whether public disclosure is permitted depends on the type of sex crime for which the person is required to register.

Information published on the website includes name, aliases, physical description, address (see above), photo, risk level, DOB, offense information, and compliance status.

Registrants whose offenses were adjudicated in juvenile court cannot be publicly disclosed on the website. Law enforcement agencies, may in their discretion notify the public about juvenile registrants who are posing a risk to the public.²¹

Notwithstanding any other provision of law except as provided in (2), any designated law enforcement agency may provide information to the public about a person required to register by whatever means necessary when necessary to ensure public safety based upon information available to the entity concerning the specific person. Law enforcement shall include with the disclosure, a statement that the purpose of the release of the information is to allow members of the public to protect themselves and their children from sex offenders.²²

California has a State Authorized Risk Assessment Tool for Sex Offenders ([SARATSO](#)) [Review Committee](#) which determines the appropriate risk tool for each population.²³ They also define risk level tiers and have a training committee to train risk assessment tool administrators. Although sex offenders are required to be assessed, their assessment is not a criterion for posting information on the website. The system is offense-based.

The Department of Justice also maintains a mail-in, fee-based service for checking lists of names against the Megan's Law Internet site to determine whether a person on the submitted list is a registered sex offender.

¹⁹ State of California Department of Justice, Office of the Attorney General, retrieved from: <http://www.meganslaw.ca.gov/registration/law.aspx?lang=ENGLISH> on 10/7/15.

²⁰ Ca. Penal Code §290.45.

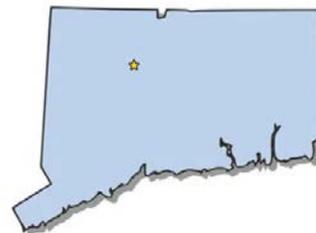
²¹ Ca. Penal Code §290.45.

²² Ca. Penal Code §290.45(1) and (2).

²³ Ca. Penal Code §290.04.

Connecticut

The Connecticut Department of Emergency Services & Public Protection maintains the Internet website which publishes sex offender information.²⁴ Information includes last known address, physical descriptors, and offense information. The DSEPP does not consider or assess the specific risk of re-offense with regard to any individual prior to including them on the registry.



Defines the Word “Registry”

Definition of “Registry”: a central record system in this state, any other state or the federal government that receives, maintains and disseminates information on persons convicted or found not guilty by reason of mental disease or defect of criminal offenses against victims who are minors, nonviolent sexual offenses, sexually violent offenses and felonies found by the sentencing court to have been committed for a sexual purpose.²⁵

The registry is a public record and is accessible to the public during normal business hours. The DSEPP shall make registry information available to the public through the Internet.²⁶ They shall not disseminate information restricted by the court, victim information and online identifiers.²⁷

Court Restriction on Dissemination of Registration Information

Restriction on dissemination of registration for certain offenders (a) Upon the conviction or finding of not guilty by reason of mental disease or defect of any person for a violation of section 53a-70b, the court may order the DSEPP to restrict the dissemination of the registration information to law enforcement purposes only and to not make such information available for public access, provided the court finds that dissemination of the registration information is not required for public safety and that publication of the registration information would be likely to reveal the identity of the victim within the community where the victim resides. The court shall remove the restriction on the dissemination of such registration information if, at any time, the court finds that public safety requires that such person's registration information be made available to the public or that a change of circumstances makes publication of such registration information no longer likely to reveal the identity of the victim within the community where the victim resides. Prior to ordering or removing the restriction on the dissemination of such person's registration information, the court shall consider any information or statements provided by the victim.²⁸

Risk Assessment Board Recommends Public Facing Registry Information

Connecticut has a Risk Assessment Board which was required to make recommendations by October 1, 2007, about whether information about sexual offenders assigned a risk level of high, medium or low should be made available to the public through the Internet, the types of information about sexual offenders that should be available to the public through the Internet.²⁹

²⁴ Conn. Gen. Stat. §54.250 – 54-261 (2015).

²⁵ Conn. Gen. Stat. §54-250(9) (2015).

²⁶ Conn. Gen. Stat. §54-258(a)(1) (2015).

²⁷ Conn. Gen. Stat. §54-258(3)-(5) (2015).

²⁸ Conn. Gen. Stat. 54-255(a) (2015).

²⁹ Conn. Gen. Stat. 54-259(a) (2015).

Connecticut also has statutory provisions related to electronic communication services or remote computing services and how they can access and use information related to subscribers and online identifiers.³⁰

Any agency that provides public access to the sex offender registry, regardless of form, must post a warning that states “any person who uses information contained in this registry to injure, harass or commit a criminal act against any person included in the registry or any other person is subject to criminal prosecution”.

Pending Legislative Assignment

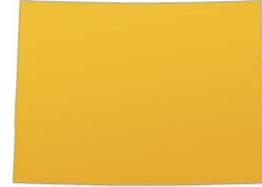
An independent panel is beginning a review of the state’s sex offender registry. An interim assessment is due in February but their final report is not due until 2017. They will be looking at the effectiveness of the registry and whether to switch to a risk-based approach rather than the offense-based approach they use now among other topics.³¹

³⁰ Conn. Gen. Stat. 54-260(b) (2015).

³¹ Daniela Altimari, State Set to Review Policies, Laws Relating to Sex Offenders, Hartford Courant, August 4, 2015. Retrieved from: <http://www.courant.com/news/connecticut/hc-sex-offenders-in-connecticut-0805-20150804-story.html>

Colorado

The Colorado Bureau of Investigation is responsible for creating and maintaining the central registry and custodian of the registration records.³² In addition to a registry they must maintain an interactive database to provide cross validation with other authorized databases.³³ The website generally does not include juvenile offenders or misdemeanor offenders. The public can contact the local police agency, county sheriff or the Colorado Bureau of Investigation to get a complete list of offenders in the requestor's city, county or state.



A person may request a list of persons in the registry from the Colorado Bureau of Investigation.³⁴

Eligible Sex Offenders May Petition the Court to Discontinue Registration or Publication of Information on the Internet³⁵

Uses Standardized Forms For Registration

Upon registration, a sex offender must provide, on a standardized form: name, aliases, date of birth, address, place of employment, all email addresses and online identifiers, photo and fingerprints.

Published information includes name, physical description, address and photo.³⁶ At its discretion, a local law enforcement agency may release information regarding any person registered with local law enforcement agency pursuant to this article to any person who does not reside within the law enforcement agency jurisdiction.³⁷

The public has access to information on registered sexual offenders in their local jurisdictions through their local law enforcement agency.

³² Colo. Rev. Stat. §16-22-110.

³³ Colo. Rev. Stat §16-22-110(3)(a).

³⁴ Colo. Rev. Stat. §16-22-110(6)(c).

³⁵ Colo. Rev. Stat. §16-22-113.

³⁶ Colo. Rev. Stat §16-22-111.

³⁷ Colo. Rev. Stat. §16-22-111(3)(b).

Delaware

Delaware State Police are required to maintain a registry of sex offenders available to the public via the Internet. The website only includes **those registered sex offenders classified by the courts** as high or moderate risk. The court makes the determination after a motion is made by the AG requesting a tier.



Defines “Searchable Records”

These records are referred to as “searchable records available to the public.”³⁸ Low-risk offenders are not displayed on the website. Information for tier 1 offenders is limited to law enforcement.

Requires That Information Be Kept in Digitized Form in an Electronic Database.

Delaware uses standardized registration forms which include all registration information which is then maintained by the Delaware State Police.³⁹

Delaware has a Sex Offender Management Board that was charged with many duties including developing a standardized procedure for the evaluation, identification, and classification of adult and juvenile sex offenders.⁴⁰

A law enforcement agency may release relevant information collected pursuant to the section where it is necessary to protect the public, except the identity of a victim, any results not resulting in conviction, and the offender’s social security or travel and immigration documents.⁴¹

³⁸ Del. Code Ann. Tit. 11 §4121(a)(3).

³⁹ Del. Code Ann. Tit. 11 §4120(d)(2).

⁴⁰ Del. Code Ann. Tit. 11 §4120A(d).

⁴¹ Del. Code Ann. Tit. 11 §4120(m).

Florida



References Public Disclosure Law and State Constitution Within State SORNA Law

Florida maintains a liberal dissemination strategy. The Department of Law Enforcement may notify the public through the Internet of any information regarding sexual predators and sexual offenders which is not confidential and exempt from public disclosure under s. [119.07\(1\)](#) and s. 24(a), Art. I of the State Constitution. The department shall determine what information shall be made available to the public through the Internet. However, the department may not display on or disseminate through the Internet public registry maintained by the department any information regarding a vehicle that is owned by a person who is not required to register as a sexual predator or sexual offender.¹ Florida maintains a toll-free number the public can call for public access to registration information.¹

The registrant must provide name, date of birth, social security number, physical characteristics, fingerprints, palm prints, photograph, occupation and place of employment, residence information, vehicle information, all phone numbers, online identifiers, conviction information, passport, immigration documentation and professional licenses. There are no exemptions to this information besides what is located within Florida's public disclosure statute and the state constitution.

Establishes Criminal and Civil Penalties for Misrepresenting Information as Public Records Information

Any person who misuses public records information relating to a sexual predator, as defined in this section, or a sexual offender, as defined in s. [943.0435](#) or s. [944.607](#), to secure a payment from such a predator or offender; who knowingly distributes or publishes false information relating to such a predator or offender which the person misrepresents as being public records information; or who materially alters public records information with the intent to misrepresent the information, including documents, summaries of public records information provided by law enforcement agencies, or public records information displayed by law enforcement agencies on websites or provided through other means of communication, commits a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. [775.082](#) or s. [775.083](#).⁴²

⁴² Fla. Stat. §775.21(10)(c) (2014).

Georgia

The Georgia Bureau of Investigation or any sheriff maintaining records required under O.C.G.A. §42-1-12, related to sex offender registration shall release relevant information collected under the Code section that is necessary to protect the public concerning persons required to register under this Code section except that the identify of a victim of an offense that requires registration will not be released.



The Georgia Bureau of Investigation is required to maintain all records required under the Code section⁴³ however, each County Sheriff has additional duties to maintain and provide a list manually or electronically of every sexual offender residing in the county so that it may be available for inspection at multiple locations.⁴⁴

Registration Information Collected Shall be Treated as Private Data

Although law enforcement can disclose to other law enforcement for law enforcement purposes, government agencies that do background checks may release other relevant information which is necessary to protect the public except to identify a victim.⁴⁵

Adjudicated juveniles do not appear on the website. Offenders are classified as Level 1, Level 2, or Sexually Dangerous Predator. Assessments are used by the [Sexual Offender Registration Review Board](#) to assess offenders. Although all offenders are required to be leveled, it is not a criterion for disclosing information.

Website Disclaimer Related to Disclosure of Information

As a general rule, Georgia will not disclose any personally identifiable information collected online to entities outside of State of Georgia departments and agencies or where the information is public information under the Georgia Public Records Act O.C.G.A. 50-18-70 et. seq., or other applicable laws. Visitors should be aware that information collected through a Georgia.gov website may be subject to examination and inspection if such information is a public record or otherwise not protected by disclosure.

⁴³ Ga. Code Ann. §42-1-12 (h)(2)(v).

⁴⁴ Ga. Code Ann. §42-1-12(i)(3).

⁴⁵ Ga. Code Ann. §42-1-12(o)<https://gbi.georgia.gov/georgia-sex-offender-registry>

Hawaii

Hawaii Criminal Justice Center Data maintains a central registry of sex offenders. Registration information, with the exception of victim information, may be disclosed to law enforcement agencies, the attorney general and county police department.⁴⁶ Additionally, certain information is considered “public.”



Statute Defines “Public Information”

Public information includes names, aliases, physical description, actual address, date of birth, place of employment, professional licenses, educational institutions, vehicle information, offense information, link to description of the offense, and photo,⁴⁷

Information available to the public is related to the offense, not on any risk determination.

Public information for each covered offender shall be permitted while the covered offender is subject to registration or if after forty years had elapsed after release of sentencing, the person may petition the court for release from public access.⁴⁸

⁴⁶ Haw. Rev. Stat. §846E-3(1) and (2).

⁴⁷ Haw. Rev. Stat. §846E-3(3)(b).

⁴⁸ Haw. Rev. Stat. §846E-3(g).

Idaho

Public Access is Limited

Public access to sexual offender registry information **is limited to:** name, aliases, date of birth, residential address, education address, photo, temporary lodging information, and offense information.⁴⁹ Information that shall not be disclosed to the public includes victim identity, social security number, arrests that did not result in conviction, Internet identifier, passport and immigration document, and any information which identifies any person related to, living with or employed by.⁵⁰



Requirement of Inclusion of a Cautionary Statement When Releasing Information

The department (Idaho State Police) must include a cautionary statement related to the completeness, accuracy, and use of the registration information when releasing it to the public as well as a statement concerning the penalties for vigilantism or other misuse of other information.⁵¹ Information released pursuant to the section may be only used for the protection of the public.

Requirement of Cautionary Statements When any Person Disseminates Registration Information

Further dissemination of any registry information by another person must include the cautionary statements required when law enforcement, or the department releases the information.⁵²

Penalties for Vigilantism or Other Misuse of Information

Any person who uses information obtained pursuant to the chapter to commit a crime, cause personal harm, property damage shall be guilty of a misdemeanor in addition to any other punishment.⁵³

Maintains a Separate Law Enforcement Central Registry

The central registry contains much more detailed information related to sex offenders and has affirmative requirements related to distributing the information to other law enforcement agencies.⁵⁴

The Idaho Sex Offender Management Board is charged with establishing standards, qualifications, and certification procedures for Sex Offender Management Professionals. This board replaced the previous Sex Offender Classification Board.

⁴⁹ Idaho Code Ann. §18-8323(2).

⁵⁰ Idaho Code Ann. §18-8323(3).

⁵¹ Idaho Code Ann. §18-8323(5).

⁵² Idaho Code Ann. §18-8323(7).

⁵³ Idaho Code Ann. §18-8326.

⁵⁴ Idaho Code Ann. §18-8305.

Illinois

Illinois State Police is charged with establishing and maintaining a statewide offender database, available on the Internet, identifying persons who have been convicted of certain sex offenses.

Illinois is an offense-based state, thus if offenders are convicted of an eligible sex offender, their registration information is posted on the Internet.



Statutory Restriction on What is Considered Open to Inspection and Criminalizes Unauthorized Release of Information

730 ILCS 150/9) (from Ch. 38, par. 229)

Sec. 9. Public inspection of registration data. Except as provided in the Sex Offender Community Notification Law, the statements or any other information required by this Article shall not be open to inspection by the public, or by any person other than by a law enforcement officer or other individual as may be authorized by law and shall include law enforcement agencies of this State, any other state, or of the federal government. Similar information may be requested from any law enforcement agency of another state or of the federal government for purposes of this Act. It is a Class B misdemeanor to permit the unauthorized release of any information required by this Article. (Source: P.A. 94-945, eff. 6-27-06.)

Specific Reference to the Law Enforcement Database

Access to State of Illinois databases. The Department of State Police shall have access to State of Illinois databases containing information that may help in the identification or location of persons required to register under this Article, including, but not limited to, information obtained in the course of administering the Unemployment Insurance Act. Interagency agreements shall be implemented, consistent with security and procedures established by the State agency and consistent with the laws governing the confidentiality of the information in the databases. Information shall be used only for administration of this Article.⁵⁵

⁵⁵ 730 Ill. Comp. Stat. Ann. 150/12.

Indiana

Criminal Penalties for Misusing Limited Criminal History Information

Any person who misuses limited criminal history information commits a Class A misdemeanor.⁵⁶

The Indiana Department of Corrections oversees the Sex and Violent Offender Registration and Registry efforts.

Sheriffs' must jointly establish and maintain a website and must provide information on each registered offender pursuant to Indiana Code 11-88-7. The website publishes the name, alias, physical address, employer address, photo and offense information.⁵⁷

Local Law Enforcement with whom the offender registers shall make and publish a photo on the website.

Upon request, the Indiana Department of Corrections will provide neighborhood associations with information concerning sex offenders who reside near the location of the neighborhood association and/or instructional materials concerning the use of the Indiana Sex and Violent Offender Registry.



⁵⁶ Ind. Code §10-13-3-27.

⁵⁷ Ind. Code §36-2-13-5.5.

Iowa

Information from the Iowa Sex Offender Registry is used to populate the website pursuant to Chapter 692A Code of Iowa. Iowa uses an offense-based system which requires registration of those who commit certain sex offenses⁵⁸. There are persons who are registered but are legally exempt from posting on the website because they were under age 20 at the time of the offense and they committed certain sex offenses or is an adjudicated youth.



Defines “Relevant Information”

Relevant information includes name, aliases, offense information, date of birth, passport and immigration documents, DNA, educational institutions, driver’s license, employment information, fingerprints, online identifiers, palm prints, photo, physical description, professional licensing information, residence, social security number, telephone numbers, text of offense information, and vehicle information. Also the name, gender and date of birth of each person living in the residence.

Affirmative Requirements as to Release of Information on the Internet Site

The following relevant information shall be disclosed on the Internet site: name, aliases, date of birth, photo, physical description, residence, citation and text of offense committed, whether they are subject to residency restrictions and exclusion zone restrictions.⁵⁹

Affirmative Prohibitions as to Release of Information on the Internet Site

The following “relevant information” shall not be disclosed on the Internet site: offenders who were under the age of 20 at the time of the offense and committed certain violations, employer information, school information, real name of an offender protected under 18 U.S.C. §3521, citation and text of incest provision in certain crimes.⁶⁰

Requestors Required to Give Name and One Positive Identifier

A member of the public may contact a sheriff’s office to request relevant information from the registry on a specific sex offender; they shall include the name of the person and at least one of the following: date of birth, social security number, address, Internet identifiers, or telephone number(s).⁶¹

Sex Offender Registration Records are Confidential Records and Shall Only Be Released Pursuant to the SORNA Section

Aside from what is publicly available through the Internet or available via the sheriff’s office upon request, sex offender registry records are confidential records not subject to examination and copying by a member of the public and shall only be released as provided within this section.⁶²

⁵⁸ Iowa Code 692A.102.

⁵⁹ Iowa Code 692A.121.

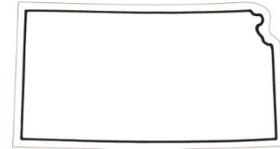
⁶⁰ Iowa Code 692A.121(2).

⁶¹ Iowa Code 692A.121(5).

⁶² Iowa Code §692A.121(14).

Kansas

Statute Provides Specifically What is Allowed on Internet Websites and References the State's Open Record's ACT within State's SORNA Law



22-4909. Information subject to open records act; website posting; exceptions; nondisclosure of certain information. (a) Except as prohibited by subsections (c), (d), (e) and (f) of this section and subsections (f) and (g) of K.S.A. 22-4906, and amendments thereto, the statements or any other information required by the Kansas Offender Registration Act shall be open to inspection by the public at the registering law enforcement agency, at the headquarters of the Kansas Bureau of Investigation and on any Internet website sponsored or created by a registering law enforcement agency or the Kansas Bureau of Investigation that contains such statements or information, and specifically are subject to the provisions of the Kansas Open Records Act, K.S.A. 45-215 et seq., and amendments thereto.

Notwithstanding subsection(a), the following information shall not be disclosed other than to law enforcement agencies: victim information, social security number, arrests that didn't result in convictions, travel and immigration documents, and online identifiers.

The court has discretion, in certain circumstances to order a juvenile offender's information be restricted from the public. Otherwise, Kansas is an offense-based jurisdiction that does not assess a risk level before determining whether to post offender information.

Records Registration Information on Standardized Forms

Registration information is to be recorded on a form approved by the Kansas Bureau of Investigation.⁶³

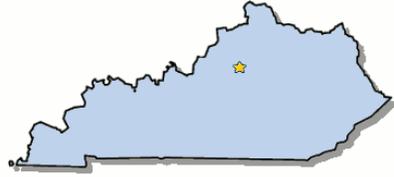
⁶³ Kan. Stat. Ann. §22-4907.

Kentucky

The Kentucky State Police provides sex offender information to the public through the website.⁶⁴

The website displays some registration information including the ability to search for online identifiers.⁶⁵

Information obtained from the website is considered to be a public record and can be freely disseminated to anyone, without fear of civil penalties.⁶⁶ There is a specific statutory restriction against using the information to harass. FAQ's state "The information on the website is all the Kentucky State Police are allowed to release about the offender."⁶⁷



The registration form shall be a written statement signed by the person which shall include registrant information, including an up-to-date photograph of the registrant for public dissemination.⁶⁸

Protects Privileged Communications

Privileged communications include those made in the course of presentence evaluations or treatment unless the offender consents in writing.⁶⁹

Criminal Violation of "Harassing Communications"

A person is guilty of harassing communications when, with the intent to intimidate, harass, annoy, or alarm another person he or she: communicates in a manner which causes annoyance or alarm and serves no purpose of legitimate communication, makes a telephone call whether or not conversation ensues and serves no purpose of legitimate communication, communicates while enrolled as a student, anonymously or otherwise in a manner in which a reasonable person under the circumstances should know would cause the other student to suffer fear of physical harm, intimidation, humiliation, or embarrassment and serves no purpose of legitimate communication.⁷⁰ The crime is a Class B misdemeanor.

⁶⁴ Ky. Rev. Stat. Ann. §17.580.

⁶⁵ Ky. Rev. Stat. Ann. §17.580(1)-(3).

⁶⁶ Ky. Rev. Stat. Ann. §17.580.

⁶⁷ Frequently asked questions (FAQs) retrieved at: <http://kpspsor.state.ky.us/>

⁶⁸ Ky. Rev. Stat. Ann. §17.510(8).

⁶⁹ Ky. Rev. Stat. Ann. §17.576.

⁷⁰ Ky. Rev. Stat. Ann. §525.080.

Louisiana

The Louisiana Bureau of Criminal Identification and Information is charged with developing and maintaining the central registry known as the Sex Offender and Child Predator Registry. The bureau shall provide for public access to the information contained in the registry, including Internet-based access, which shall have field-search capabilities.



Some Registration Information is Statutorily Exempted From Public Access

The exempted information includes victim information, social security number, arrests that don't result in convictions, telephone, travel and immigration documents, and online identifiers. However, a search function is made available to the public where a person can search phone numbers or online identifiers to see if they are linked to a registered offender.

Louisiana is an offense-based state and divides offenses into tier I, tier 2, and tier 3.⁷¹

The Board Sets Provisions Related to the Release of Relevant and Necessary Information

Release of information: criminal justice agencies shall release relevant and necessary information regarding offenders when the release is necessary for public protection, according to the provisions set forward by the Board pursuant to R.S. 15:547(C). C.(1) The committee shall conduct one public hearing in each municipality with a population of not less than fifty thousand and otherwise in accordance with the provisions of the Administrative Procedure Act, and receive information and input from the public and shall establish and promulgate rules, regulations, policy, and guidelines governing the disclosure and dissemination of information regarding sex offenders, sexually violent predators, and child predators to the public pursuant to the intent and purposes of this Chapter.

Affirmative Provision that State SORNA Law Governs Sex Offender Information Dissemination

Dissemination policy: In addition to other provisions regarding release of criminal history information, R.S. 15:546 governs dissemination of information concerning sex offenders.⁷²

⁷¹ La. Rev. Stat. Ann. §15:541.

⁷² La. Rev. Stat. Ann. §15:548.

Maine

The Maine State Police (bureau) maintains the sex offender registry.⁷³ The registry includes name, aliases, physical characteristics, phone numbers, Internet identifiers, residential addresses, employment addresses, offense information, history, photo, tier classification, driver's license information, professional licenses, passport and immigration documents, social security number, and any other information the bureau determines important.⁷⁴

Registry information created, collected or maintained by the bureau, including, but not limited to, information relating to the identity of persons accessing the registry, is confidential except information provided to the public pursuant to subsection 7.⁷⁵



Public Access to Information Posted to the Internet

Includes the registrant's name, aliases and date of birth and a current photograph; city or town of domicile or residence, place of employment, college or school attended, offense information, tier level, last date of verification, address and its location on a map.⁷⁶

Upon Written Request for Information Police Will Respond With Limited Registry Information

Upon receiving a written request that includes the name and date of birth of a registrant, the bureau shall provide the same information available via the Internet with the addition of mailing address and physical location of domicile or residence and with the exception of tier level and last date of verification.⁷⁷

Standardized Registration Forms

The bureau shall develop a standardized registration form.⁷⁸

Prior to 1999, a registrant was listed if they had to register for 10 years or lifetime. After 2013, registrants were categorized by tier I, tier II and tier III. Registration information is based on offenses, not risk level.

⁷³ Me. Rev. Stat. Ann. Tit. §11281(1).

⁷⁴ Me. Rev. Stat. Ann. Tit. §11281(1)(A)-(L).

⁷⁵ Me. Rev. Stat. Ann. Tit. §11281(9).

⁷⁶ Me. Rev. Stat. Ann. Tit. §11281(7)(A).

⁷⁷ Me. Rev. Stat. Ann. Tit. §11281(7)(C).

⁷⁸ Me. Rev. Stat. Ann. Tit. §11281(3).

Maryland

Maryland is an offense-based system which allocates offenses within “Tiers”. The term and category of registration depends on the crime of conviction.



Any member of the public may obtain a copy of the offender’s registration statement as governed by State and Federal law and law enforcement may send a copy of the statement or the central registry in whole or in part (by zip code or county) to an individual who makes a written request. A registrant’s public registration statement contains the following information: name, aliases, address, and age, photograph, place of employment or school, place of enrollment or employment at an institution of higher education in Maryland, registration category: tier I, II, or III, term of registration: 15 years, 25 years, or lifetime, offense information, conviction jurisdiction and vehicle information. Copies of registrations will not include fingerprints, social security number, victim information or any other information prohibited from disclosure under the law.⁷⁹

⁷⁹ Md. Code Ann. §11-701-§11-721.

Massachusetts

No Level I Registration Data May be Published on the Internet but May Be Disseminated as Determined by the Board.



The Sex Offender Registry Board maintains the registry. No registration data relating to a sex offender given a level I designation by the board shall be published on the Internet database but may be disseminated by the board as otherwise permitted by sections 178C to 178P, and the board shall keep confidential and shall not publish in the database any information relating to requests for registration data

Any member of the public age 18 and over may make a request for sex offender information. The information will be provided to any person seeking the information for his or her own protection or the protection of a child.

Classification and publication is only done after the board has assessed the risk. Information about a sex offender is available to the public only if he/she has a duty to register and he/she has been finally classified by the board as a [level 2](#) or a [level 3](#) offender. Before an offender can be finally classified, he/she must be offered the opportunity for an administrative, evidentiary hearing to determine his/her degree of dangerousness and likelihood for re-offense. As a result, information pertaining to a sex offender will not be available to the public unless and until he/she has been given the opportunity for a hearing. Once an offender is finally classified as a Level 2 or a Level 3 offender, his/her sex offender registry information will be available to the public.

The board has a specifically detailed list of information which can be disseminated by different organizations depending on the risk level of the offender. The board's guidelines can be found in [803 CMR—Sex Offender Registry Board: Registration, Classification and Dissemination](#).

Conditions Precedent for Requests of Registration Information from Local Police Departments and the Board

The requestor must provide their name and address and then they can request information in the following way: 1) Inquire about whether a specifically named individual, described by sufficient identifying information, is a sex offender; **or** 2) the requester may inquire whether any sex offenders live, work or attend an institution of higher learning within the same city or town of a specific address, including, but not limited to, a residential address, business address, school, after school program, day care center, playground, recreational area or other identified address; **or** 3) the requester may inquire whether any sex offenders live, work or attend an institution of higher learning at a specific street address within the city or town where the person is requesting sex offender information; **or** 4) where the police department is located in a city or town with more than one zip code area, the inquiry may ask whether any sex offenders live or work within a specified zip code. In Boston such inquiry may be made by specified police district. They must also state the reason for the request and the date and time of the request.

Such [records of inquires](#) shall include a warning regarding the criminal penalties for use of sex offender registry information to commit a crime or engage in illegal discrimination or harassment. Such records of inquiries shall state:

"I understand that the sex offender registry information disclosed to me is intended for my own protection or for the protection of a child under the age of 18 or another person for whom I have responsibility, care or custody." Such records of inquiries shall be kept confidential, except that such records may be disseminated to assist in a criminal prosecution" before the requestor's signature.⁸⁰

The Sex Offenders Registry Board Maintains Standardized Registration, and Request [Forms](#).

⁸⁰ Mass. Gen. Laws §178J(b).

Michigan

Distinguishes Between a Law Enforcement Registry and Public Registry

The Michigan Department of State Police is the keeper of the registry and the repository for Sex Offender Registration (SOR) data. The Public Sex Offender Registry (PSOR) displays limited information. The law enforcement database contains detailed registration while the public facing Internet database is limited to name, aliases, date of birth, address, employer address, school address, license plate number, summary of convictions, physical description, photo, registration status, tier classification.



It also refers to types of offenders and information not to be made public which includes tier I and other specific offenders including juveniles.

Plainly States the Registration Requirements vs. the Public Information Published on the Internet

Michigan Comp. Laws Section 28.728 states which offenders and what information is required for the registry and what is allowed to be published on the Internet.

Non-published Registry Information is Considered Confidential and May Only Be Used for Law Enforcement Purposes

Except as provided for within the act, a registration or report is confidential and information from that registration or report shall not be open to inspection except for law enforcement purposes.⁸¹

⁸¹ Mich. Comp. Laws §28.730.

Minnesota

Does Not Publish Information About Compliant Offenders

The Minnesota Predatory Offender Registry does not publish information about compliant offenders, it only publishes non-compliant predatory offenders.

Most registrant information is classified as private, however they may make registration information available to the public when a registrant over the age of 16 has failed to provide information regarding his/her address or has been non-compliant for 30 days or longer. The agency is limited by statute to release only enough information about non-compliant registrants to assist the public in locating them.⁸²



Cautionary Statement About Other Websites:

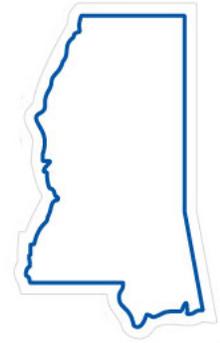
The Bureau of Criminal Apprehension advises the public to use extreme caution when utilizing registration information from non-governmental websites. Several privately run websites download registrant information from official state registry websites to create their own web pages. Before utilizing registration information from a privately run website you should determine how often the information on the site is updated and what the source of the information is. If possible, verify the information from the official source before making employment, housing or other decisions.

⁸² Minn. Stat. §243.166, Subd. 7a.

Mississippi

Mississippi uses an offense-based system and does not assess risk before releasing information. The Mississippi Department of Public Safety is required to maintain the central registry of sex offender information and adopt rules and regulations to carry out Sec. 45-33-35.

Upon written request, the department shall provide to any person the name, address, photograph, place of employment, offense information, physical description, DOB and any other information deemed necessary for the protection of the public. Separate provision discusses the maintenance of an Internet website. Provides penalties for misuse of information. Prohibits access to juvenile sex offender data through AOC's data management system.



With the exception of victim information, records maintained pursuant to the chapter shall be open to law enforcement agencies which shall be authorized to release relevant and necessary information regarding sex offenders to the public.⁸³

Misuse of Registry Information is a Misdemeanor

Any person who willfully misuses or alters public record information relating to a sex offender or sexual predator, or a person residing or working at an address reported by a sex offender, including information displayed by law enforcement agencies on websites, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished by a fine of not more than One Thousand Dollars (\$ 1,000.00) or imprisonment in the county jail not more than six (6) months, or both.

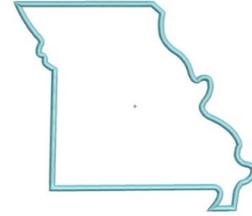
(2) The sale or exchange of sex offender information for profit is prohibited. Any violation of this subsection (2) is a misdemeanor and shall be punished by a fine of not more than One Thousand Dollars (\$ 1,000.00) or imprisonment in the county jail not more than six (6) months, or both.⁸⁴

⁸³ Miss. Code Ann. §45-33-49.

⁸⁴ Miss. Code Ann. §45-33-51.

Missouri

Offenders are eligible for registration and publication of information solely by conviction of offense, not by risk assessment. Although juveniles are required to register, their information is considered confidential and will only be released to those persons and agencies that are authorized to receive information from juvenile court records as provided by law.



Carve Out From Public Records

The entire sex offender registry is available publicly to download in Excel format or through various search capabilities. A toll-free number is also available for disclosure of sex offender information.⁸⁵ Statements, photographs, and fingerprints which are required are not to be considered public records as defined in Missouri Revised Statutes Section 610.010 and shall only be available to law enforcement, courts and prosecutors.

The Missouri State Highway Patrol shall maintain a database and a website on the Internet that is accessible to the public.⁸⁶ The website is intended to supplement and complement the sex offender registries maintained by various counties.

The registered sexual offender search shall make it possible for any person using the Internet to search for and find the information specified on registered sex offenders. Only the following information shall be provided to the public in the registered sexual offender search: name and aliases, date of birth, physical description, residence and school addresses, photo, vehicle information, offense information, date released, compliance status and online identifiers.

Such online identifiers shall not be included in the general profile of an offender on the web page and shall only be available to a member of the public by a search using the specific online identifier to determine if a match exists with a registered offender.

The chief law enforcement officer of any county or city not within a county may publish in any newspaper distributed in the county or city not within a county the sexual offender information including name, aliases, date of birth, physical description, residence information, photo, vehicle information, offense information, date of release, and compliance status for any offender residing in the county or city not within a county.⁸⁷

⁸⁵ Mo. Rev. Stat. §43.533.1.

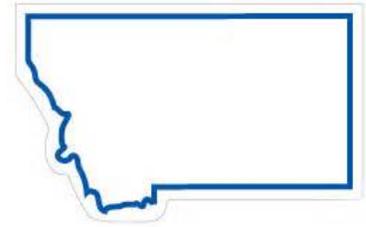
⁸⁶ Mo. Rev. Stat. §589.402.1 – 3.

⁸⁷ Mo. Rev. Stat. §589.402.4.

Montana

Defines “Public Criminal Justice Information”

Dissemination of Information under Montana Code Annotated (MCA) 46-23-508 is confidential criminal justice information except the name and address of a sexual or violent offender are public criminal justice information as defined in MCA 44-5-103.



The Department of Justice or registration agency shall release any offender registration information that it possesses relevant to the public if the agencies determine that a registered offender is a risk to the safety of the community and that disclosure of the registration information that it possesses may protect the public.⁸⁸

Determines Dissemination of Information Based on Risk Level

If a violent offender, the agency may disseminate name and offenses for which the offender must register. If a level 2 offender, they can disseminate address, photo, date of birth, name, and offense information. If level 2 but offense was against a minor they can disseminate name, address, type of victim targeted, photo, physical description, motor vehicle information, offense information, conditions imposed by the court. If a level 3 offender, the agencies may disseminate all the information for a level 2 plus special affirmative notifications.⁸⁹

Dissemination to the public of information allowed or required by this section may be done by newspaper, paper flyers, the Internet, or any other media determined by the disseminating entity. In determining the method of dissemination, the disseminating entity should consider the level of risk posed by the offender to the public.⁹⁰

⁸⁸ Mont. Code Ann. §46-23-508(1)(b).

⁸⁹ Mont. Code Ann. §46-23-508(1).

⁹⁰ Mont. Code Ann. §46-23-508(3).

Nebraska

The Nebraska State Patrol is responsible for maintaining the central repository for all sex offender files. Adjudicated juveniles are not required to register. All eligible registered sex offenders are posted on the website.

Information obtained under the Sex Offender Registration shall not be confidential, except that the following information shall only be disclosed to law enforcement agencies: social security number, non-conviction arrests, travel or immigration documentation, email identifiers and addresses, telephone number, vehicle information, employer name, and victim information⁹¹.



State Patrol Shall Adopt Rules and Regulations for the Release of Information

Registration information which is released includes name, physical description, addresses, schools, vehicle information, photograph, registration duration, and offense information.

The official website gives tips on how to find information about offenders which are not posted on the website including checking with corrections, the Federal Bureau of Prison, and the courts.

⁹¹ Neb. Rev. Stat. §29-4009.

Nevada

Dissemination of Information is Based on Risk Level

The criminal history repository performs risk assessments and assigns a risk classification of level 0-3.⁹² Tier 0 is based on the offense and doesn't require a risk assessment, the identities will not be posted on the website. Tier I is considered a low risk to re-offend and information is limited to law enforcement and courts, it is not published on the website.



Tier 2 signifies a moderate risk and allows certain information to be released to the general public including name, aliases, tier level, date of birth, physical description, residential address, offense information, and photo. Tier 2 offenders are listed on the website. Tier 3 signifies a high risk to re-offend and requires a higher level of notification. All tier 3 offenders are published on the website.

The community notification website is governed by NRS 179B.250.

Nevada has a Central Repository which is limited to law enforcement agencies and certain other agencies for specific purposes. Within the Central Repository is a community notification website and limits the information that is provided to requestors. There are restrictions on the use of information disclosed and civil liabilities for misuse of information. The Attorney General may also file for injunctive relief if there is reason to believe a person or persons is engaged in act, practice or pattern of using information which violates notification provisions.

Civil Liability for Misuse of Registry Information

Any person who uses information obtained from the community notification website in violation of the provisions NRS 179B.250 or 179B.270 is liable: in a civil action brought on behalf of a person injured by the violation for damages, attorney's fees, and costs incurred as a result of the violation and in a civil action brought by the state attorney general for a civil penalty not to exceed \$25,000 and the costs of the action including investigative costs and attorney's fees.⁹³ The Attorney General may also file an action for injunctive relief if there is reasonable cause to believe that a person or group has engaged or is about to engage in any act or practice or pattern of practice which involves use of information from the website which violates the section. An injunction may be issued without proof of actual damage and does not preclude any other remedy.⁹⁴

⁹² Nev. Rev. Stat. §179D.495.

⁹³ Nev. Rev. Stat. §179B.280.

⁹⁴ Nev. Rev. Stat. §179B.290.

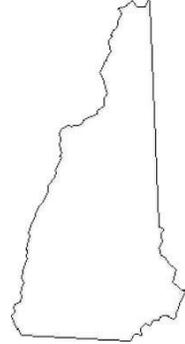
New Hampshire

The New Hampshire Department of Safety has established the website as its official public Internet access site for certain registration information.⁹⁵ The registry is a public record and extracted from the database. The division is required to maintain a separate public list and post it to the Internet, the law enforcement list is restricted.

Exemption to State's Public Records Act Included Within State SORNA Statute

Availability of information to the Public and Law Enforcement – Except as provided in this section, the records established and information collected pursuant to the provisions of this chapter (SORNA) shall not be considered “public records” subject to inspection under the New Hampshire Revised Statutes Annotated 91-A:4.

New Hampshire uses an offense-based classification system.



⁹⁵ N.H. Rev. Stat. Ann §651-B:7.

New Jersey

Law enforcement agencies are authorized to release relevant and necessary information regarding sex offenders to the public when the release of information is necessary for public protection in accordance with 2C:7-6 (notification statutes).⁹⁶ Posting information from the central registry on the Internet is limited to certain offenders (there is a risk level and a court ordered component of notification).



Internet Registry Advisory Council Advises on What Information Should be Public⁹⁷

This sex offender Internet registry includes information pertaining to sex offenders determined to pose a relatively high risk of re-offense (tier 3 offenders) and, with certain exceptions, information about sex offenders found to pose a moderate risk of re-offense (tier 2 offenders). The Internet registry excludes any information about offenders determined to present a low risk of re-offense (tier 1 offenders). The information about moderate and high risk sex offenders which is authorized for disclosure in this website includes: the offender's name and address, any aliases used by the offender; any Megan's Law sex offenses committed by the offender, including a brief description and the date and location of disposition of any such offense; a general description of the offender's modus operandi, if any; the determination of whether the risk of re-offense by the offender is moderate or high; the offender's age, race, sex, date of birth, height, weight, hair, eye color and any distinguishing scars or tattoos; a photograph of the offender and the date on which the photograph was entered into the registry; and the make, model, color, year and license plate number of any vehicle operated by the offender.

The Attorney General has created [guidelines for Law Enforcement related to the Implementation of Sex Offender Registration and Community Notification Laws](#). The guidelines discuss specific dissemination based on tier level to schools, daycares and other organizations.

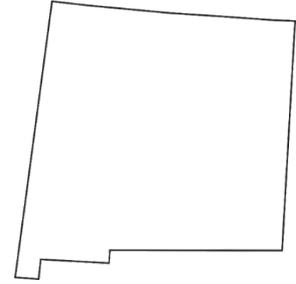
⁹⁶ N.J. Rev. Stat. 2C:7-6.

⁹⁷ P.L. 2001, c. 167 (A4) as of 07/23/01.

New Mexico

New Mexico uses an offense-based system and requires all offenders to register and appear on the website except for those who committed their offense under age 18 or were a youthful offender (unless there is a special finding made at sentencing).⁹⁸

Upon receiving a request for registration information regarding sex offenders described in Subsection A of this section a number of agencies shall provide the information within seven days of receiving the request with the exception of social security number, and DNA information.



⁹⁸ N.M. Stat. §29-11A-5.1.

New York

Conditions Precedent to Receiving Level I Offender Registry Information

Only level 2 and level 3 offenders are listed on the public directory. Risk level is set by a judge after a court hearing⁹⁹. Risk level determines how much information can be released to the community. The website can only publish level 2 and level 3 but the public can call a toll free number and get information about any level offender.¹⁰⁰ The requestor has to provide the offender's name, and one of four identifiers (exact address, date of birth, social security number or driver's license number).



The state maintains a Board of Examiners for Sex Offenders which develops guidelines and procedures to assess the risk of a repeat offense by such sex offender and the threat posed to public safety.¹⁰¹

The main directory is available to law enforcement agencies and other qualified bodies. Information related to the offender's file including medical file, treatment file and other documents used must be forwarded to the Board of Examiners for Sex Offenders for Review before release from custody. Upon application of the sex offender or district attorney, the court shall seal any portion of the board's file pertaining to the sex offender that contains material that is confidential under any state or federal law.

⁹⁹ NY Code 168-n.

¹⁰⁰ NY Code 168.

¹⁰¹ NY Code 168-l.

North Carolina

Distinguishes Between Central Database and Public Registry

Offenders are required to register with county sheriffs who enters the information in the central registry database. The North Carolina State Bureau of Investigation takes some of the information submitted and makes it available on the Sex Offender Registry website.



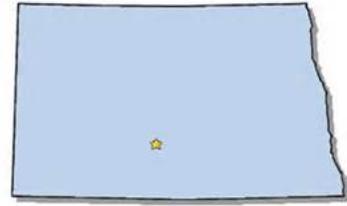
A county registry includes all information compiled by the sheriff of a county, with the exception of delinquent juveniles. The following information in the registry is public record: name, sex, address, physical description, picture, conviction date, offense information, sentence and registration status. Information from the state registry and the county registry is public except for victim information.¹⁰²

¹⁰² N.C. Gen. Stat. §14-208.14, §14-208.15 and §14-208.29.

North Dakota

Photos Are Not Disclosed on the Registry for Low Risk Offenders

All registered sex offenders appear on the website but not all offenders are listed with photographs and full details. Offenders with a lifetime registration requirement, those deemed high-risk of reoffending, and delinquent offenders have full details posted. A printable list of all offenders including low and moderate risk can be downloaded for a particular city, county, or the entire state by clicking a button on the Internet registry.



Relevant and necessary conviction and registration information must be disclosed to the public if the individual is moderate or high risk and the agency determines the disclosure of the conviction and registration information is necessary for public protection.

The Attorney General Shall Develop Guidelines for Public Disclosure of Offender Registration Information.¹⁰³

Risk level equates to the amount of information disclosed and the amount of time an offender has to register.

¹⁰³ N.D. Cent. Code 12.1-32-15(13).

Ohio

Public inspection of information and records in possession of sheriff – Any statements, information, photograph, fingerprints or materials that are required to be provided are open to public inspection and shall be included in the Internet sex offender database. Except when a youthful offender is classified a public registry-qualified offender, the sheriff cannot publicly disseminate the registration information.¹⁰⁴

Records that are in the possession of the Bureau of Criminal Identification and Investigation are open to law enforcement officers, department of motor vehicles registrar, and authorized agency for background checks.¹⁰⁵



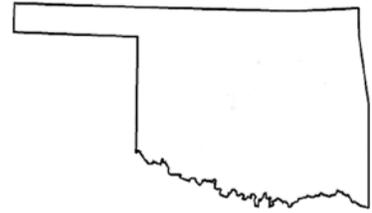
¹⁰⁴ Ohio Rev. Code Ann. §2950.081(A) and (B).

¹⁰⁵ Ohio Rev. Code Ann. §2950.080.

Oklahoma

The Department of Corrections shall maintain a file of all sex offender registrations. A copy shall be made available to law enforcement and shall be made available for public inspection or copying pursuant to rules promulgated by the Department of Corrections and may be available through Internet access.

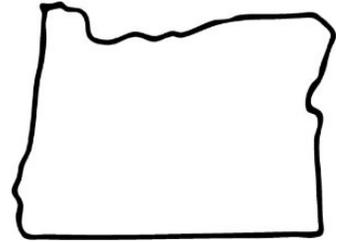
Each law enforcement entity shall make its sex offender registry available upon request, without restriction, at a cost that is no more than what is charged for other records provided by local law enforcement pursuant to the Oklahoma Public Records Act.¹⁰⁶



¹⁰⁶ Oka. Stat. Tit. §584L.

Oregon

Individuals, agencies and other organizations requesting these lists should note that based on the Oregon Revised Statute 181.835(1)(a), the Oregon State Police, Sex Offender Registration Section: “ shall release upon request any information that may be necessary to protect the public concerning sex offenders who reside in a specific area concerning a specific sex offender.” Previously the list contained only those offenders designated as “predatory”. Currently, the system is being transitioned to a classification system. The Inquiry System is being updated to a classification system where only offenders with a level 3 classification shall be listed on the website.¹⁰⁷



The Department of State Police shall make the information of name, address, physical description, offense information, photo, supervision officer, any conditions of probation, available to the public on the website described in ORS 181.835 (2)(a) if the information is about a person determined to be a predatory sex offender, as provided in ORS 181.838, who has also been determined, pursuant to rules of the agency making the predatory sex offender determination, to present the highest risk of reoffending and to require the widest range of notification.¹⁰⁸

More limited release of information is allowed for level 1 and level 2 offenders.¹⁰⁹

Provides Victim Specific Access to Sex Offender Information

181.843 Victim access to sex offender information; toll-free telephone number. (1)(a) When information about a person is first entered into the Law Enforcement Data System under ORS 181.810, the person will be assigned a registry identification number. A victim shall be issued a victim identification number and shall be given the registry identification number of the person who committed the crime against the victim. At any time, upon request by the victim and upon verification of the identification of the victim, the Department of State Police shall establish a toll-free telephone number to provide victims with updates on the prison status, release information, parole status and any other information authorized for release under Oregon Revised Statute 181.800 to 181.845 regarding the person who committed the crime against the victim. The telephone line shall be operational within the state during normal working hours.¹¹⁰

¹⁰⁷ Or. Rev. Stat. §181.800.

¹⁰⁸ Or. Rev. Stat. §181-837(3)(a).

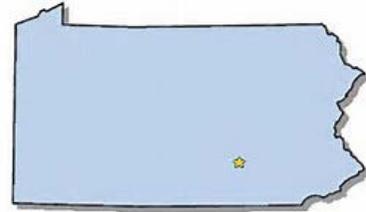
¹⁰⁹ Or. Rev. Stat. §181.835.

¹¹⁰ Or. Rev. Stat. §181.843.

Pennsylvania

The Pennsylvania State Police are responsible for updating the information on every offender included within the website.¹¹¹

Pennsylvania State Police FAQ's state "Per law, members of the public are only entitled to the information about registered persons that appear on the website," and "Only information listed on the website can be provided to the public."¹¹² Statutory references only list what is distributed on the Internet but don't have any prohibited disclosure or confidential information provision.



Information includes: Name and aliases, date of birth, residential address, school address, photo, physical description, vehicle information, compliance information, whether victim is a minor, offense description, date offender became active on the registry and last time information was updated.

Pennsylvania uses an offense-based classification system.¹¹³ Depending on the offense, the offender can be tier I, tier II, or tier III.

Victim Notification¹¹⁴

Only the victim of an offense committed by a Sexually Violent Predator/Sexually Violent Delinquent Child is entitled to written notice when the Sexually Violent Predator/Sexually Violent Delinquent Child completes their initial registration and when the Sexually Violent Predator/Sexually Violent Delinquent Child notifies the Pennsylvania State Police of any change in residence or becomes homeless/transient. The notice will contain the Sexually Violent Predator's/Sexually Violent Delinquent Child's name and address or addresses where they reside. The victim is also entitled to notice of the Sexually Violent Predator's/Sexually Violent Delinquent Child's release from incarceration under the Pennsylvania Crime Victims Act, 18 P.S. § 11.101 et seq.

The victim of an offense committed by a tier I, tier II, or tier III sexual offender is entitled to that notice afforded under the Pennsylvania Crime Victims Act, 18 P.S. § 11.101, et seq.

Information about the Office of Victim Advocate can be found:

[\http://www.o.va.state.pa.us/portal/server.pt/community/office_of_victim_advocate/5073/](http://www.o.va.state.pa.us/portal/server.pt/community/office_of_victim_advocate/5073/)

Pennsylvania's Right to Know Law can be found at 65 P.S. §§67.101.-67.3104.

¹¹¹ 42 Pa. C. S. §9799.16.

¹¹² Pennsylvania State Police FAQ's retrieved from: <http://www.pameganslaw.state.pa.us/FAQ.aspx?dt=>.

¹¹³ 42 Pa. C. S. §9799.14.

¹¹⁴ 42 Pa. C. S. §9799.26.

Rhode Island

Disclosure of Information to the Public is Dependent on Risk Level

Information shall be disclosed to the general public for those offenders who are determined to be either a level 2 or level 3 as determined consistent with [parole board guidelines](#).¹¹⁵

The Sex Offender Community Notification Unit is authorized and directed to utilize the Rhode Island State Police website and the Rhode Island Unified Court System website for the public release of identifying information of level two and level three sex offenders who have been convicted, provided that no identifying information of a juvenile shall be listed on the website.¹¹⁶



Case File Information Used for Classification is Confidential

The [Sex Offender Review Board](#) shall have access to all relevant records and information in the possession of any state official or agency having a duty under §11-37.1-5(a)(1) through (6) relating to juvenile and adult offenders under review by the sex offender review board, including, but not limited to, police reports, prosecutors statements of probable cause, pre-sentence investigations and reports, complete judgments and sentences, current classification referrals, juvenile and adult criminal history records, violation and disciplinary reports, all psychological evaluations and psychiatric evaluations, psychiatric hospital records, sex offender evaluations and treatment reports, substance abuse evaluations and treatment reports to the extent allowed by federal law. Records and information obtained by the Sex Offender Review Board under this subsection shall remain confidential, provided that the parole board may disclose the records and information to the board of review, the sentencing court, and/or law enforcement agencies in accordance with the provisions of this chapter.¹¹⁷

Except as otherwise provided, no information obtained under this chapter shall be released or transferred without the written consent of the person or his or her authorized representative. No consent is necessary for disclosure to law enforcement, government agency conducting confidential background checks, and law enforcement may release relevant information that is necessary to protect individuals concerning a specific person (except for victim information).

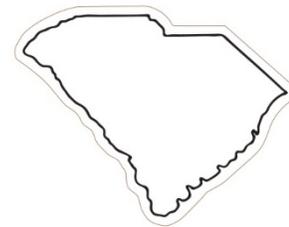
¹¹⁵ R.I. Gen. Laws Id. §11-37.1-11(a)(5).

¹¹⁶ R.I. Gen. Laws §11-37.1-12(4).

¹¹⁷ R.I. Gen. Laws §11-37.1-12(5).

South Carolina

The Chief of the State Law Enforcement Division (SLED) shall maintain the registry and SLED shall promulgate rules to implement the provisions in the article.¹¹⁸



Information collected for the offender registry is open to public inspection, upon request to the county sheriff.¹¹⁹ The sheriff must provide registry information – name, physical description, DOB, home address, offense information, and photo. Sheriff can release other data if the officer has reason to believe that the release of information will deter criminal activity or enhance public safety.

23-3-490 provides: (A) Information collected for the offender registry is open to public inspection, upon request to the county sheriff. A sheriff must release information regarding persons required to register under this article to a member of the public if the request is made in writing, on a form prescribed by SLED. The sheriff must provide the person making the request with the full names of the registered sex offenders, any aliases, any other identifying physical characteristics, each offender's date of birth, the home address on file, the offense for which the offender was required to register pursuant to Section 23-3-430, and the date, city, and state of conviction. A photocopy of a current photograph must also be provided. The sheriff must provide to a newspaper with general circulation within the county a listing of the registry for publication.

(B) A person may request on a form prescribed by SLED a list of registered sex offenders residing in a city, county, or zip code zone or a list of all registered sex offenders within the state from SLED. A person may request information regarding a specific person who is required to register under this article from SLED if the person requesting the information provides the name or address of the person about whom the information is sought. SLED shall provide the person making the request with the full names of the requested registered sex offenders, any aliases, any other identifying physical characteristics, each offender's date of birth, the home address on file, the offense for which the offender was required to register pursuant to Section 23-3-430, and the date, city, and state of conviction.

(C) Nothing in subsection (A) prohibits a sheriff from disseminating information contained in subsection (A) regarding persons who are required to register under this article if the sheriff or another law enforcement officer has reason to believe the release of this information will deter criminal activity or enhance public safety. The sheriff shall notify the principals of public and private schools, and the administrator of child day care centers and family day care centers of any offender whose address is within one-half mile of the school or business.

¹¹⁸ S.C. Code Ann. 23-3-15(4).

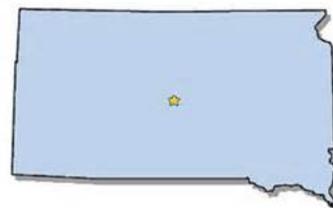
¹¹⁹ S.C. Code Ann. 23-3-490.

South Dakota

The South Dakota Sex Offender Registry is maintained by the South Dakota Division of Criminal Investigation

South Dakota is an offense-based system and does not use risk classification for registration or release of information.

Pursuant to South Dakota Codified Law 22-24B-10 "An offender's registration compliance status and registration information, other than the registrant's social security number, victim name, DNA sample, and the names, addresses, and phone numbers for local contacts and next of kin are public information." This additional public registration information can be viewed at the police station of the municipality in which the sex offender resides, temporarily domiciles, attends school, attends postsecondary education classes, or works. If no chief of police exists for that location, then the information will be with the sheriff of that county.



When a law enforcement official provides information from the sex offender registry, the information shall include the offender's name, address, and offense information. Any registration record collected by law enforcement agencies pursuant to this chapter, registration lists provided to the Division of Criminal Investigation, and records collected by institutions for persons required to register are a public record. Victim information is confidential.¹²⁰

The Division of Criminal Investigation shall post and maintain on an Internet site sex offender registration information including offender name, physical description and photograph, address, type of sex crime convicted of, previous convictions requiring registration as defined in §22-24B-1, dates of commission and the dates of conviction of any sex crime committed, community safety zone restrictions, offense description, and the offender's status as an inmate, parolee, or person who has completed their correctional placement.¹²¹

¹²⁰ S.D. Codified Laws §22-24B-15.

¹²¹ S.D. Codified Laws §22-24B-21.

Tennessee

The Tennessee Bureau of Investigation is responsible for maintaining the electronic sex offender database and sex offender files. It also manages the public sex offender registry.

Defines “Relevant and Necessary Information”

Relevant information deemed necessary to protect the public means information set forth in Tennessee Code Annotated (TCA) §40-39-206(d)(1)-(15).¹²² This information includes names, aliases, date of birth, offense information, residential addresses, physical characteristics, last date of verification, photo, driver’s license information, parole and probation information, institution of higher education, text of the law for the criminal offense, criminal history, registration status, employer’s information, and vehicle information. Tennessee Bureau of Investigation shall provide all information in the registry about the offender that is made public.¹²³



The Tennessee Bureau of Investigation provides registry information to the U.S. Attorney General, law enforcement agencies, appropriate schools and housing agencies, agencies responsible for confidential background checks, social service entities responsible for protecting minors in the child welfare system, and volunteer organizations.¹²⁴ All information in the database is made available to law enforcement.¹²⁵

Except as otherwise provided in TCA 40-39-207(a)-(d), no record shall be removed from the Sex Offender Registry unless ordered by a court of competent jurisdiction¹²⁶.

¹²² Tenn. Code. Ann. §40-39-202(15).

¹²³ Tenn. Code. Ann. §40-39-214.

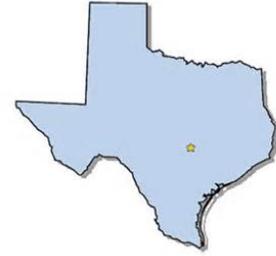
¹²⁴ Tenn. Code. Ann. §40-39-214(a).

¹²⁵ Tenn. Code. Ann. § 40-39-214(b).

¹²⁶ Tenn. Code. Ann. § 40-39-209.

Texas

The Texas Department of Public Safety maintains a statewide sex offender registration database. This database contains all information provided to Texas local law enforcement authorities by sex offenders required to register. State law specifically makes most information in this database freely available to the public. The public may access this information at any time through the Texas Department of Public Safety website located at <https://records.txdps.state.tx.us/SexOffender/>.



Further, every local law enforcement authority in Texas maintains a sex offender registry that contains information on all sex offenders registered with the authority. Like the information in the Texas Department of Public Safety database, state law makes most registration information contained in local registries available to the public. Some local law enforcement authorities have established local websites so the public can access to search for sex offenders living in their community.

The Texas Sex Offender Registration Program specifically classifies sex offender registration information as public information with a few exceptions. The only information not available to the public is a sex offender's social security number, driver's license number, any home, work or cellular telephone number, "online identifier," an employer's name, address, or telephone number, any additional information required by the Texas Department of Public Safety, or information that would identify the victim of the offense. Non-public information also includes a juvenile sex offender's registration information ordered nonpublic by a juvenile court.

Risk level is determined by using the sex offender screening tool adopted by the Risk Assessment Review Committee. The registry may include the numeric risk level assigned to a person.¹²⁷ The Risk Assessment Review Committee, the Texas Department of Criminal Justice, the Texas Youth Commission, or a court may override a risk level only if the entity believes that the risk level assessed is not an accurate prediction of the risk the offender poses to the community; and documents the reason for the override in the offender's case file.¹²⁸ Although individual risk classifications can be applied toward petitions for early termination, they do not provide a basis for publication of information on the Internet or disclosure.

Chapter 551, government code does not apply to a meeting of the Risk Assessment Committee (Open Public Meetings Act).¹²⁹

Online identifier information may be released to social networking sites upon certain conditions.

¹²⁷ Tex. Code Ann. §62.005.

¹²⁸ Tex. Code Ann. §62.007(d).

¹²⁹ Tex. Code Ann. §62.007(f).

Utah

The Department shall develop and operate a system to collect, analyze, maintain, and disseminate information on sex and kidnap offenders and make available to the public the following information: names, aliases, residential addresses. Physical description, vehicle description, photo, professional licenses, educational institution, volunteer locations, and certain crimes that were adjudicated as a juvenile.¹³⁰ The department shall maintain the public website. The Department must also make other, non-public information, as defined by the chapter, available to law enforcement and other authorized agencies.¹³¹



Defines “Registration Website”

“Registration website” means the Sex and Kidnap Offender Notification and Registration website described in Utah Code Annotated Section 77-41-110 and the information on the website.

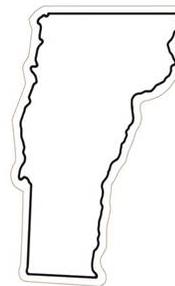
Classification of Information - Notwithstanding Title 63G, Chapter 2, Government Records Access and Management Act, information collected under registration provisions is public information unless otherwise restricted.

¹³⁰ Utah Code Ann. §77-41-103(1)(a) & (b).

¹³¹ Utah Code Ann. §77-41-103(1)(c).

Vermont

The Vermont Crime Information Center established the Vermont Sex Offender Registry. The registry is prohibited from releasing lists of offenders in response to general questions regarding the whereabouts of sex offenders in a particular community.¹³² The identity of the victim shall not be released.



Local law enforcement agencies and the Vermont Crime Information Center are authorized to release relevant registry information to the public when the requestor can articulate a specific concern about their safety or the safety of another. State statute requires that the requestor provide the name of a subject as the basis for the query. Queries made to law enforcement agencies or VCIC may not be done by street address, town or county.

Information in the registry may also be disclosed to law enforcement for law enforcement purposes, authorized agencies conducting background checks, employers and school districts and sex offenders for the purpose of verifying accuracy of their information.

Internet posting is based solely on the offense for which the person was convicted and applies to persons who were: 1) convicted on or after July 1, 2009; 2) convicted prior to July 1, 2009, and under the supervision of the Department of Corrections unless the Sex Offender Review Committee determined that the person has successfully reintegrated into the community; 3) convicted prior to July 1, 2009, and not under the supervision of the Department of Corrections unless the Sex Offender Review Committee determined that the person has successfully reintegrated into the community; 4) persons who were convicted out-of-state are not posted to the Internet based solely on the offense for which they were convicted.

Electronically Posted Information is Limited

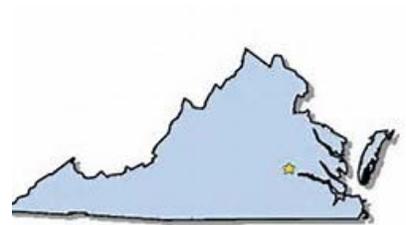
Information that shall not be posted electronically includes the offender's street address, victim information, if the conduct that is the basis of the offense is only criminal because of the age of the victim and the perpetrator is within 38 months of age of the victim.¹³³

¹³² Retrieved from http://vcic.vermont.gov/sex_offender/faq

¹³³ Vt. Stat. Ann. Tit. 13, ch. 167, §5411a.

Virginia

The Virginia State Police maintains the Sex Offender and Crimes against Minors Registry and the Public Notification Database in order to make information publicly accessible. Offenders are listed solely by the offense they committed and are not assessed for risk prior to adding their information to the database.¹³⁴



The information to be made available shall include the offender's name; all aliases that he has used or under which he may have been known; the date and locality of the conviction and a brief description of the offense; his age, current address and photograph; and such other information as the State police may from time to time determine is necessary to preserve public safety including but not limited to the fact that an individual is wanted for failing to register or reregister. The system shall be secure and not capable of being altered except by the State police.

Information regarding a specific person shall be disseminated upon receipt of an official request form that may be submitted directly to the State police or to the State police through a local law-enforcement agency. The official request form shall include a statement of the reason for the request; the name and address of the person requesting the information; the name, address and, if known, the social security number of the person about whom information is sought; and such other information as the State police may require to ensure reliable identification.¹³⁵

Penalties for Misuse of Information

Use of registry information not authorized by the chapter is prohibited. The unlawful use for intimidating or harassing another is prohibited; a willful violation is a Class 1 misdemeanor. For purposes of this section, absent other aggravating circumstances, the mere republication or reasonable distribution of material contained or derived from the publicly available Internet sex offender database shall not be deemed intimidation or harassment.¹³⁶

§9.1-916. Requests for Registry data by Virginia Criminal Sentencing Commission; confidentiality.

Upon request of the Virginia Criminal Sentencing Commission, the Department of State Police shall provide the commission with registry data in an electronic format. The commission may use the data for research, evaluative or statistical purposes only and shall ensure the confidentiality and security of the data. Some automatic dissemination is allowed based on the reasonable guidelines set by state police. It may include the payment of a fee which shall defray the costs of establishing and maintaining the electronic notification system and notice by mail.¹³⁷

¹³⁴ Va. Code Ann. §9.1-913.

¹³⁵ Va. Code Ann. §9.1-912(B).

¹³⁶ Va. Code Ann. §9.1-918.

¹³⁷ Va. Code Ann. §9-1-914.

West Virginia

The state police shall maintain a central registry of all persons who register under this article and shall release information only as provided in this article. The information required to be made public by the state police by subdivision (2), subsection (b), section five of this article is to be accessible through the Internet. No information relating to telephone or electronic paging device numbers a registrant has or uses shall be released through the Internet.¹³⁸



Sex Offender Registry Not Subject to the Requirements of the State Freedom of Information Act

Information concerning persons whose names are contained in the sex offender registry is not subject to the requirements of the West Virginia Freedom of Information Act and may be disclosed and disseminated only as otherwise provided in this article. Allowable disclosure includes 1) information about sexually violent predators for notification purposes, 2) a quarterly list of all offenders required to register for their lifetime, 3) a resident of the county may petition a circuit court for an order requiring state police to release information about persons that reside or own or lease habitable real property that the persons regularly visit. The court shall determine whether the information contained on the list is relevant to public safety and whether its relevance outweighs the importance of confidentiality.¹³⁹ The state police may also make information available to authorized law enforcement.

¹³⁸ W. Va. Code §15-12-2(h).

¹³⁹ W. Va. Code §15-12-5(b).

Wisconsin

The Department of Corrections is to provide access to information concerning persons registered under Wisconsin Statute 301.45 by maintaining an Internet site.¹⁴⁰ The Department of Corrections maintains online access to the Wisconsin Sex Offender Registry. Searches may be conducted using complete or partial names and zip codes



Risk level is determined prior to release and determines the level of dissemination of information. Prior to release of a Special Bulletin Notification case, a CORE team meeting, consisting of law enforcement, a sex offender registry specialist, probation/parole agent and field supervisor, victim/witness coordinator and a District Attorney's Office representative will meet to discuss the case.

Pursuant to Wisconsin Statute 301.46, the police chief or sheriff in which the registrant will reside has the authority to determine level of notification. Factors he or she will consider, in consultation with the Core Team members, will be risk to the community, needs of the victim(s), needs of the community, as well as the rehabilitative needs of the offender. The levels of notification are: Level 1: Notification about the offender is disseminated to law enforcement only. Level 2: Notification about the offender is provided to specific individuals and groups, based on the particular facts in the case. Level 3: Notification is community wide notification where upon information is disseminated through media and community meetings. Adjudicated juveniles are required to register but their information is not public.

By law, a number of agencies, organizations and individuals are granted either full or limited access to the information in the registry. Law enforcement officials, victims and/or family members of sexual assault, and, to a limited extent, the general public all have access to certain and varied information available from the Sex Offender Registry. Citizens may also obtain registry information by contacting law enforcement and completing a public inquiry form. Citizens may also call the local probation/parole office to inquire about a person's status on supervision.

Victim Access to Information

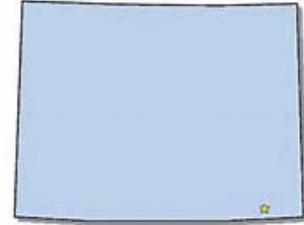
Victims enrolled in the VOICE/VINE database can access the VOICE/VINE system at 1-800-398-2403 to receive "detailed" information about offender(s) who committed crimes against them, including but not limited to, registered sex offenders.

¹⁴⁰ Wis. Stat. §301.46(5n).

Wyoming

The Sex Offender Registration Unit of the Division of Criminal Investigation maintains the Wyoming Sex Offender Registry.

Information collected under this act (Sex Offender Registration Act) shall be considered confidential except the information collected in accordance with section (c)(iii) which shall be a matter of public record.¹⁴¹ The information which is public, and shall be published, includes all registration information except Internet identifiers, telephone numbers and adjudications as delinquent. Published information shall include name, aliases, physical description, date and place of birth, offense information, photo, physical address, vehicle information, employer address, and the address of each educational institution.¹⁴²



Registered juveniles are prohibited by statute to be displayed on the public website. If a requestor wants more information, they can inquire of the office where the offender is registered.

¹⁴¹ Wyo. Stat. 7-19-303(b).

¹⁴² Wyo. Stat. 7-19-303(c)(iii).