



# LABELED FOR LIFE

## A Review of Youth Sex Offender Registration Laws

By Malik Pickett, Emily Satifka, and Riya Saha Shah  
with Vic Wiener  
Juvenile Law Center, 2020

**Juvenile** Fighting for the rights  
**Law Center** and well-being of youth

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## A Review of Youth Sex Offender Registration Laws

### A Publication of Juvenile Law Center

**Authored by:**

Malik Pickett, Emily Satifka, and Riya Saha Shah  
with Vic Wiener



Juvenile Law Center advocates for rights, dignity, equity and opportunity for youth in the foster care and justice systems.

Founded in 1975, Juvenile Law Center is the first nonprofit, public interest law firm for children in the country. We fight for youth through litigation, appellate advocacy and submission of *amicus* (friend-of-the-court) briefs, policy reform, public education, training, consulting, and strategic communications. Widely published and internationally recognized as leaders in the field, Juvenile Law Center has substantially shaped the development of law and policy on behalf of youth. We strive to ensure that laws, policies, and practices affecting youth advance racial and economic equity and are rooted in research, consistent with children's unique developmental characteristics, and reflective of international human rights values. For more information about Juvenile Law Center's work, visit [www.jlc.org](http://www.jlc.org).

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**Over 200,000 individuals are on sex offender registries for offenses committed when they were children.**

**Children on sex offender registries are four times more likely to report a recent suicide attempt than non-registered children who have engaged in harmful or illegal sexual behavior.**

## INTRODUCTION

Over 200,000 individuals are on sex offender registries for offenses committed when they were children. Registration can be life-long and can be imposed without any inquiry into the child's individual circumstances or progress in treatment. Some states require community notification in addition to registration and reporting requirements. Many young people face registration as a consequence of developmentally normal behavior, including playing doctor, streaking, sexting, and consensual teen romances. While some youth commit serious sexual harm and should be held accountable for this conduct, they also need support and effective interventions to change their behavior; the vast majority of youth who act out sexually do not recidivate. A meta-analysis reviewing 107 studies found that across behavior type, over 97% of children charged with sexual offenses never harm sexually again.<sup>1</sup> Moreover, after almost 30 years of placing children on registries, empirical research concludes that the practice does not prevent or reduce sexual violence.<sup>2</sup> Rather, placing young people on registries fuels cycles of homelessness, incarceration, and trauma, for both the registrant and survivors.<sup>3</sup>

Children on the registry – including some as young as 8 years old – face residency and employment restrictions as well as barriers to education; suffer the stigmatization of being labeled a sex offender; and can face possible incarceration for failing to meet onerous registration and reporting requirements.<sup>4</sup> A 2013 Human Rights Watch report examined the grave consequences befalling registered youth.<sup>5</sup> Over 85% of these youth reported serious mental health issues or suicidal ideation. A 2017 study revealed that registered children are nearly twice as likely to have experienced an unwanted sexual assault that involved contact or penetration in the past year when compared to nonregistered children who have also engaged in harmful or illegal sexual behaviors.<sup>6</sup> They are also five times more likely to report having been approached by an adult for sex in the past year.<sup>7</sup> Children on sex offender registries are four times more likely to report a recent suicide attempt than non-registered children who have engaged in harmful or illegal sexual behavior.<sup>8</sup> Many registered youth also experience vigilantism in their communities, with 52% reporting harassment and physical violence directed at them. Accessing and maintaining housing is also a major barrier for both registered youth and their families. Over 44% of children experienced homelessness as a result of the restrictions placed on their housing due to registration.<sup>9</sup> Almost all registered individuals face financial challenges and barriers to employment. In some states, registration fees are so prohibitive that many fall out of compliance and face incarceration.

Registration is also more likely to impact marginalized youth – particularly youth of color, low-income youth, and LGBTQIA+ youth. These children are disproportionately placed in out-of-home settings where supervision is high and mandatory reporting requirements apply to even normative sexual behaviors. In California, 76% of registered youth are youth of color, while white youth make up only 24% of registered youth.<sup>10</sup>

Federal and state sex offender registration laws often equate juvenile and adult behavior. But there is no demonstrated, empirical relationship between youth sex crimes and adult sex crimes. Juvenile sex offending is not predictive of adult sex offending.<sup>11</sup> Adolescents tend to mature out of sexual offending behavior and are not likely to commit another sexual offense.<sup>12</sup> Numerous critics of registration, including law enforcement officials, have observed the unintended and punitive consequences that result when youth are swept up in a law enforcement program designed for adults convicted of sexual offenses.<sup>13</sup> Data overwhelmingly shows that subjecting children to long term registration and notification policies does not improve community safety but imposes severe consequences on youth required to register as “sex offenders.”<sup>14</sup>

Congress enacted The Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act of 2006<sup>15</sup> in response to the high-profile abduction and murder of a child. This federal law required states to comply with its registration requirements to avoid losing ten percent of their funding under the Justice Assistance Grant program.<sup>16</sup> Title I of the Act, the Sex Offender Registration and Notification Act (SORNA), subjects children adjudicated delinquent to the same registration requirements as convicted adult sex offenders. Federal SORNA's youth registration requirement has been implemented in 18 states,<sup>17</sup> but the vast majority of states still include children in their sex offender registries with an array of registration requirements and provisions. Still, at least eight states prohibit labeling and registering youth who were adjudicated delinquent as sex offenders.

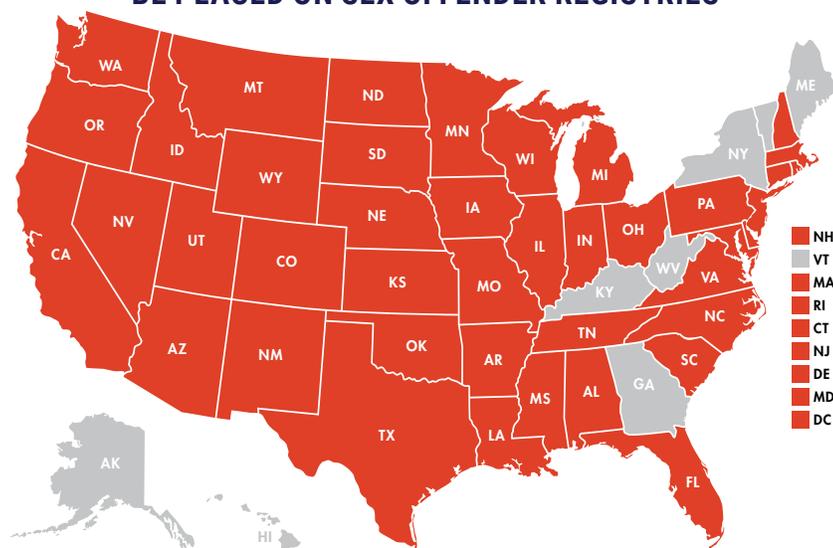
*There is no demonstrated, empirical relationship between youth sex crimes and adult sex crimes.*

## STATES IMPOSE REGISTRATION REQUIREMENTS FOR A WIDE ARRAY OF SEXUAL OFFENSES

Across the country, 42 states require youth to register as sex offenders. Thirty-eight states require registration for statutorily enumerated offenses, and two of those states require youth registration exclusively for adjudications of rape.<sup>18</sup> Four states do not specifically list offenses but instead provide that registration is required for “all sex offenses,” “particularly violent offenses,” “sex offense or felony for sexual purpose,” or “any felony sexual assault.”<sup>19</sup> Additionally, only six states (Arkansas, Connecticut, Indiana, Michigan, Missouri, and Wisconsin) have exceptions for registration based on the age differences between the perpetrator and victim.<sup>20</sup> For example, Arkansas does not require an individual to register if the “victim was under eighteen (18) years of age and the sex offender was no more than three (3) years older than the victim at the time of the sex offense.”<sup>21</sup> In the 33 states that have age exceptions to registration, two teenagers engaged in a sexual relationship could be adjudicated delinquent and required to register as sex offenders.<sup>22</sup>

Due to federal SORNA requirements, many states statutorily require an individual who moves into their state to register if the individual was adjudicated delinquent of a registrable offense in another state, regardless of whether the offense is a registrable offense in the destination state. For example, in South Dakota, only individuals adjudicated of rape are required to register; however, a young person who moves to South Dakota following a non-rape adjudication that requires registry in another state is also required to comply with South Dakota's registry.<sup>23</sup>

### FORTY-TWO STATES REQUIRE YOUTH TO BE PLACED ON SEX OFFENDER REGISTRIES



Six states  
 statutorily  
 require lifetime  
 registration with  
 no opportunity for  
 modification.

- ALABAMA
- ALASKA
- ARIZONA
- ARKANSAS
- CALIFORNIA
- COLORADO
- CONNECTICUT
- DELAWARE
- FLORIDA**
- GEORGIA
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- WYOMING**

## LENGTH OF REGISTRATION

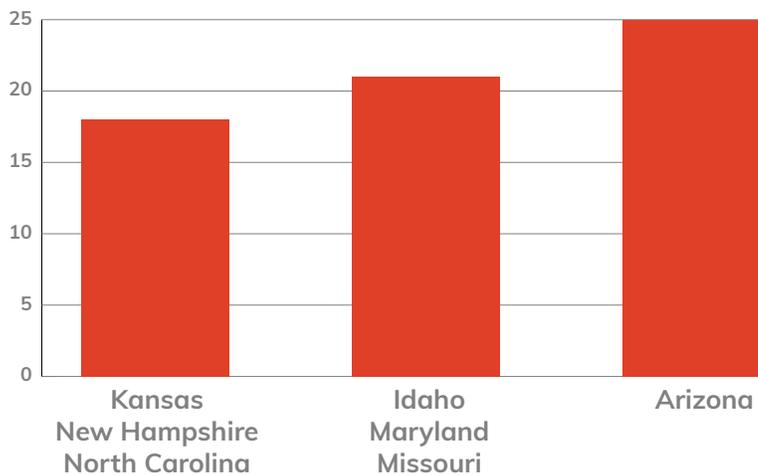
Depending on the specific state law, youth registration may be required for as short as two years to their entire lifetime.<sup>24</sup> Although some states allow youth to petition for removal from registries, their initial registration term is defined by statute.

Six states statutorily require lifetime registration with no opportunity for modification.<sup>25</sup> In South Carolina, for example, the statutory scheme requires all youth who were adjudicated delinquent of a sex offense to register for their lifetime regardless of the severity of the offenses for which they were adjudicated.<sup>26</sup> These offenses range from persuading a person to engage or participate in sexual activity to criminal sexual conduct in the first degree.<sup>27</sup>

Additionally, 21 states have lifetime registration for some youth as well as a shorter period of registration based on the person’s offense history or the severity of the offense.<sup>28</sup> Nine states require youth to register for 25 years.<sup>29</sup> While 22 states have different registration requirements based on the offense, 17 states impose the same registration requirement for everyone required to register.<sup>30</sup>

Only eight states end registration at a designated age for adjudicated youth; two of those states potentially end registration at a specified age but may impose registration for a specific term of years instead.<sup>31</sup> For example, Kansas requires registration for either five years, until the age of 18, or for life; Missouri requires registration for 15 or 25 years, until the age of 21, or for life.<sup>32</sup>

**EIGHT STATES END REGISTRATION AT A DESIGNATED AGE FOR ADJUDICATED YOUTH**

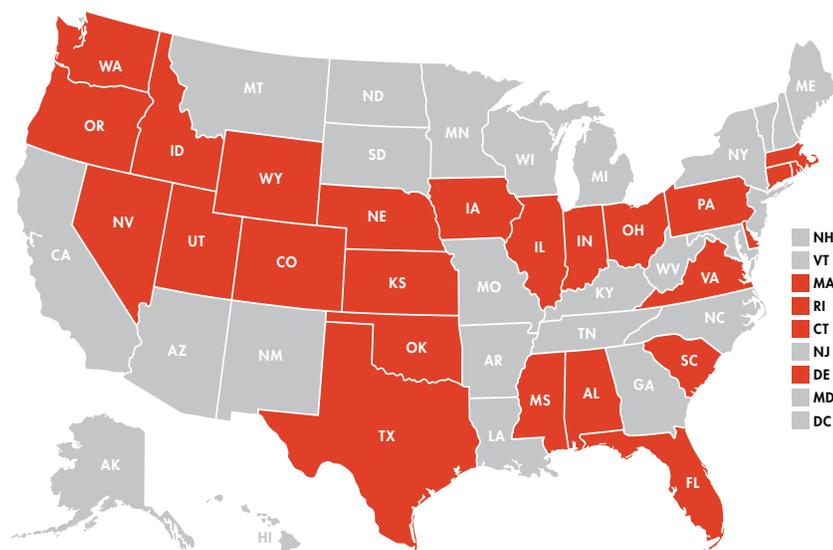


## COMMUNITY NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS

Twenty-eight states include youth in their community notification requirements.<sup>33</sup> Community notification makes the registry information available on a public website or at the police station upon request. While the remaining 14 states do not make their registries available to the public, some of these states make exceptions under specified circumstances.<sup>34</sup> For example, in New Jersey, unless the adjudication is the youth’s first offense the youth must be placed on a public registry.<sup>35</sup>

Montana is the only state that grants discretion to judges to determine whether a youth’s registration will be made public.<sup>36</sup> Six other states allow the court to depart from the

## TWENTY-EIGHT STATES INCLUDE YOUTH IN THEIR COMMUNITY NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS.



statutory standard for community notification.<sup>37</sup> For example, Arizona generally does not require community notification but the court can order it in certain cases.<sup>38</sup> Additionally, in both Nevada and Texas, youth are subject to community notification but can ask the court to exclude them from the public registries.<sup>39</sup>

### FEES FOR REGISTRATION

Twenty-three states charge fees to youth required to register,<sup>40</sup> but the amount and frequency of the fees vary. Eight states require youth to pay initial registration fees,<sup>41</sup> ranging from \$10<sup>42</sup>-\$250;<sup>43</sup> among these states, Colorado bases its fee on the actual cost of implementing its registration procedure, but limits that fee to a maximum of \$75.<sup>44</sup>

Eight states charge youth an annual fee each year of registration.<sup>45</sup> Another four states impose additional miscellaneous fees.<sup>46</sup> For example, Arkansas charges all registrants \$250 for a required DNA test.<sup>47</sup> Florida requires youth registrants to obtain an identification card and to pay any associated fees.<sup>48</sup> In Pennsylvania, youth are not required to register unless deemed a sexually violent delinquent child; these youth are then required to attend State-approved monthly counseling sessions and are financially responsible for all fees assessed by the counseling sessions.<sup>49</sup> Eight states currently allow waiver of fees upon proof that a youth is unable to afford the payment.<sup>50</sup> New Hampshire provides that “An offender who cannot afford to pay the fee shall, within ten days of registration, request a waiver of the fee and a hearing on the matter before the commissioner.”<sup>51</sup> Likewise, Pennsylvania will pay the counseling fees referenced above if young people demonstrate an inability to pay.<sup>52</sup>

### COLLATERAL CONSEQUENCES OF REGISTRATION

In addition to requiring registration, some states impose restrictions on youth, such as employment and residency restrictions, to prevent youth registrants from interacting with other children to the extent that is feasible. Currently, nine states impose employment restrictions.<sup>53</sup> Alabama provides that “a juvenile sex offender shall not accept or maintain employment or a volunteer position at any school, childcare facility, or any other business or organization that provides services primarily to children.”<sup>54</sup> Idaho goes even further and

**Nine states impose employment restrictions.**

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**Ten states impose residency restrictions on registered youth.**

- ALABAMA
- ALASKA
- ARIZONA
- ARKANSAS
- CALIFORNIA
- COLORADO
- CONNECTICUT
- DELAWARE
- FLORIDA
- GEORGIA
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imposes misdemeanor liability on owners of day care centers that knowingly employ or accept volunteer services from a registered youth.<sup>55</sup>

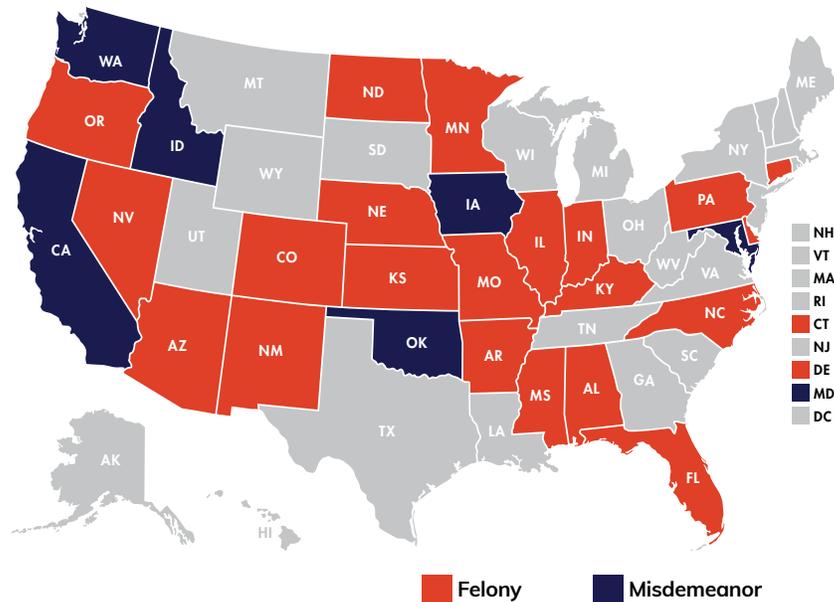
Ten states impose residency restrictions on registered youth.<sup>56</sup> North Dakota prohibits youth from residing within 500 feet of a public or nonpublic preschool or elementary, middle, or high school.<sup>57</sup> In Rhode Island, youth must reside farther than 300 or 1,000 feet from any school depending on the classification of the youth.<sup>58</sup> However, some states like Tennessee carve out an exception that allows youth on the registry to live in the prohibited area near a school if that individual is a student at that school.<sup>59</sup>

Other states have more non-traditional restrictions. Missouri, for example, prohibits youth from participating in Halloween festivities.<sup>60</sup> The law requires that youth avoid all Halloween-related contact with children, post a sign on the outside of their residence stating “No candy or treats at this residence,” and must “leave all outside residential lighting off” after 5:00 pm.<sup>61</sup>

**FAILURE TO COMPLY WITH REGISTRATION REQUIREMENTS**

States enforce their registration requirements and collateral restrictions by criminalizing a youth’s failure to comply with those terms. Thirty-one states impose felony liability for failure to comply,<sup>62</sup> while six states impose misdemeanor liability.<sup>63</sup> States also impose different sanctions for non-compliance. Eight states establish a mandatory minimum term of incarceration,<sup>64</sup> while 13 states establish a maximum term of incarceration.<sup>65</sup> Two states specify both a minimum and a maximum term of incarceration.<sup>66</sup> Failure to comply in Colorado carries a 35 day minimum sentence for a first offense, with an increase to 45 days for a subsequent offense.<sup>67</sup> Louisiana imposes a two year minimum term of incarceration with a ten year maximum; these sentences increase to a five year minimum with a 20 year maximum upon a subsequent offense.<sup>68</sup> Even more extreme, Missouri imposes a 10-30 year sentence on youth facing their third failure to comply conviction.<sup>69</sup>

**FELONY AND MISDEMEANOR LIABILITY**



In addition to incarceration, 12 states impose fines for failure to comply.<sup>70</sup> Depending on the state, fines vary from \$500<sup>71</sup> to \$10,000.<sup>72</sup> Montana provides that a youth registrant “who knowingly fails to register, verify registration, or keep registration current under this part may be sentenced to a term of imprisonment of not more than 5 years or may be fined not more than \$10,000, or both.”<sup>73</sup> South Carolina states that a youth convicted for a first offense is guilty of a “misdemeanor and may be fined not more than one thousand dollars, or imprisoned for not more than three hundred sixty-six days, or both.”<sup>74</sup>

## EXPUNGEMENT/RECORD SEALING OF SEX OFFENSES

Record sealing limits access to judicial records. For example, Pennsylvania provides that “criminal history record information maintained by a criminal justice agency pertaining to a qualifying misdemeanor or an ungraded offense which carries a maximum penalty of no more than five years be disseminated only to a criminal justice agency.”<sup>75</sup> Expungement, on the other hand, involves the complete destruction and erasure of a criminal record.<sup>76</sup> Pennsylvania defines the expungement process as “remov[ing] information so that there is no trace or indication that such information existed.”<sup>77</sup>

States vary as to whether juvenile sex offender records can be expunged/sealed as 31 states allow for expungement/record sealing,<sup>78</sup> and 18 states do not.<sup>79</sup> Of the states that allow for some form of protection, 22 states allow for expungement,<sup>80</sup> and 15 states allow for record sealing.<sup>81</sup> Some states like Ohio and Oregon limit expungement/record sealing to certain offenses.<sup>82</sup> Ohio provides for expungement of all juvenile offenses except for rape,<sup>83</sup> and Oregon provides for record sealing for all offenses except rape, sexual abuse and those involving a five year age difference between the youth and the victim.<sup>84</sup>

States also provide different mechanisms for expungement/record sealing, either providing for it automatically upon meeting specified criteria or requiring a formal application. Of the states that allow for expungement/record sealing of sex offenses, only four allow for that process to occur automatically;<sup>85</sup> the remaining states require a court petition in order to grant expungement/record sealing.<sup>86</sup> West Virginia for example provides that the juvenile court shall automatically order the expungement of juvenile court records “one year after the juvenile’s eighteenth birthday, or one year after personal or juvenile jurisdiction has terminated, whichever is later.”<sup>87</sup> In order to receive relief, many states require that anywhere from 2-10 years have elapsed from the end of the court’s jurisdiction, and further that the youth has been offense-free during that time.<sup>88</sup> In contrast, Oklahoma and Maryland allow for expungement/record sealing only after a youth reaches the age of 21.<sup>89</sup>

## MECHANISMS FOR REMOVAL FROM REGISTRIES

In some states, individuals required to register as a sex offender may be eligible to petition for removal from the registry. Statutes allow for removal based on an individual’s age or number of years registered. However, fourteen states have no removal option; youth in these states will be required to register for the entire length of their sentence.<sup>90</sup> Of those fourteen states, nine require lifetime registration.<sup>91</sup> In Connecticut and Kansas, for example, this means youth as young as 14 could face lifetime registration with no recourse.<sup>92</sup>

**Fourteen states have no removal option.**

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WYOMING

**Twenty-nine states allow at least some individuals to petition for removal.**

- ALABAMA**
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Twenty-nine states allow at least some individuals to petition for removal.<sup>93</sup> Of those states, only Montana and Nebraska limit which youth may seek removal.<sup>94</sup> Montana allows individuals to petition for removal after ten or 25 years for certain delinquent acts but prohibits petitioning for removal entirely for other enumerated delinquent acts.<sup>95</sup> Nebraska limits applications for removal based on the length of the original sentence: Individuals who were sentenced to register for 15 years can petition for removal, but individuals who were sentenced to register for 25 years or life may not.<sup>96</sup>

Twelve states determine when a petition for removal is permitted based on the number of years that an individual has successfully registered.<sup>97</sup> The longest term of years for which an individual must register prior to becoming eligible to petition for removal is 25 years, with the shortest registration term being two years.<sup>98</sup> Only two states determine the eligibility for petitioning for removal based on an individual's age: Nevada at age 21 and Tennessee at age 25.<sup>99</sup>

## **CONCLUSION**

Although some states have improved youth registration requirements through legislation, the consequence of registration for any period of time is severe. Leading researchers that have studied the impact of registration on young people have empirical data demonstrating the harm caused by registration. Legislative advocacy is needed – in coordination with litigation – to eradicate youth registration. This statutory review demonstrates that regional differences and nuances of state youth registration laws preclude a “one size fits all” approach to reform. Strategies and research must be based on best practices for both incremental reform and efforts to completely abolish youth registration nationwide. In addition, a federal legislative strategy will be a necessary and fundamental component of these efforts, as many states continue to be constrained by stringent requirements imposed by the Adam Walsh Act. Moreover, states continue to look toward the federal government and changing federal youth registration law would be one way to inspire and lead states to do the same. Most states that require juvenile registration do so without regard to either changing United States Supreme Court caselaw or the emergent research on its effectiveness at promoting public safety or the harm it causes children. Against this backdrop, the time is now to set a targeted policy reform agenda to roll back these harsh registration laws.

## ENDNOTES

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- 1** Michael F. Caldwell, Quantifying the Decline in Juvenile Sexual Recidivism Rates, 22 *PSYCHOL. PUB. POL'Y & L.* 414, 419 (2016).
- 2** See Elizabeth J. Letourneau, Dipankar Bandyopadhyay, Debajyoti Sinha & Kevin S. Armstrong, *The Influence of Sex Offender Registration on Juvenile Sexual Recidivism*, 20 *CRIM. JUST. POL'Y REV.* 136, 150 (2009); Elizabeth J. Letourneau, Dipankar Bandyopadhyay, Kevin S. Armstrong & Debajyoti Sinha, *Do Sex Offender Registration and Notification Requirements Deter Juvenile Sex Crimes?*, 37 *CRIM. JUST. & BEHAVIOR* 553, 564–65 (2010); Michael F. Caldwell & Casey Dickinson, *Sex Offender Registration and Recidivism Risk in Juvenile Sexual Offenders*, 27 *BEHAVIORAL SCIS. & L.* 941, 951–52 (2009).
- 3** NICOLE PITTMAN, HUMAN RIGHTS WATCH, *RAISED ON THE REGISTRY: THE IRREPARABLE HARM OF PLACING CHILDREN ON SEX OFFENDER REGISTRIES IN THE US 2–5* (2013).
- 4** NICOLE PITTMAN, HUMAN RIGHTS WATCH, *RAISED ON THE REGISTRY: THE IRREPARABLE HARM OF PLACING CHILDREN ON SEX OFFENDER REGISTRIES IN THE US 10*, 47, 50–53, 71–72, 80–84 (2013).
- 5** NICOLE PITTMAN, HUMAN RIGHTS WATCH, *RAISED ON THE REGISTRY: THE IRREPARABLE HARM OF PLACING CHILDREN ON SEX OFFENDER REGISTRIES IN THE US 2–5* (2013).
- 6** Elizabeth J. Letourneau et al., *Effects of Juvenile Sex Offender Registration on Adolescent Well-Being: An Empirical Examination*, 24 *PSYCHOL. PUB. POL'Y & L.* 105, 114 (2017).
- 7** Elizabeth J. Letourneau et al., *Effects of Juvenile Sex Offender Registration on Adolescent Well-Being: An Empirical Examination*, 24 *PSYCHOL. PUB. POL'Y & L.* 105, 114 (2017).
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- 9** NICOLE PITTMAN, HUMAN RIGHTS WATCH, *RAISED ON THE REGISTRY: THE IRREPARABLE HARM OF PLACING CHILDREN ON SEX OFFENDER REGISTRIES IN THE US 65* (2013).
- 10** *Ending the Abusive Practice of Placing Children on Sex Offender Registries, Overview, State Spotlight: California*, IMPACT JUSTICE (last visited Aug. 11, 2020) (scroll down page and select “Show More”).
- 11** Ashley Batastini et al., *Federal Standards for Community Registration of Juvenile Sex Offenders*, 17 *PSYCHOL. PUB. POL'Y & L.* 451, 457–58 (2011).
- 12** Michael Caldwell, et al., *Study Characteristics & Recidivism Base Rates in Juvenile Sex Offender Recidivism*, 54 *INT'L J. OFFENDER THERAPY & COMP. CRIMINOLOGY* 197, 198 (2010); Michael F. Caldwell, *Sexual Offense Adjudication and Recidivism Among Juvenile Offenders*, 19 *SEXUAL ABUSE: J. RES. & TREATMENT* 107, 11–12 (2007); Michael F. Caldwell et al., *An Examination of the Sex Offender Registration and Notification Act as Applied to Juveniles: Evaluating the Ability to Predict Sexual Recidivism*, 14 *PSYCHOL., PUB. POL'Y, & L.* 89, 105 (2008); E.M. Driessen, *Characteristics of Youth Referred for Sexual Offenses* (2002) (Ph.D. dissertation, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee) (on file with author); Michael P. Hagan et al., *Eight-Year Comparative Analysis of Adolescent Rapists, Adolescent Child Molesters, Other Adolescent Delinquents, and the General Population*, 45 *INT'L J. OFFENDER THERAPY & COMP. CRIMINOLOGY* 314, 322–23 (2001); Franklin E. Zimring et al., *Investigating the Continuity of Sex offending: Evidence from the Second Philadelphia Birth Cohort*, 26 *JUSTICE Q.* 58, 70–72 (2009).
- 13** NICOLE PITTMAN, HUMAN RIGHTS WATCH, *RAISED ON THE REGISTRY: THE IRREPARABLE HARM OF PLACING CHILDREN ON SEX OFFENDER REGISTRIES IN THE US 20–23* (2013).
- 14** Elizabeth Letourneau & Michael Miner, *Juvenile Sex Offenders: A Case Against the Legal and Clinical Status Quo*, 17 *SEXUAL ABUSE: J. RES. & TREATMENT* 293, 307 (2005).
- 15** Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act of 2006, Public L. No. 109-248, 120 Stat. 597.
- 16** 34 U.S.C. § 20927.

**17** Jurisdictions that Have Substantially Implemented SORNA, Office of Sex Offender Sentencing, Monitoring, Apprehending, Registering, and Tracking (May 13, 2020), <https://smart.ojp.gov/sorna/substantially-implemented>.

**18** States with statutorily enumerated offenses: ALA. CODE § 15-20A-28; ARIZ. REV. STAT. ANN. § 3821(A); ARK. CODE ANN. § 9-27-356; CAL. PENAL CODE § 290.008; COLO. REV. STAT. §§ 16-22-102, -103(1)-(5); DEL. CODE ANN. tit. 11, § 4123; FLA. STAT. § 943.0435; IDAHO CODE § 18-8304; 730 ILL. COMP. STAT. 150 /2; IND. CODE § 11-8-8-5; IOWA CODE §§ 629A.102(a)-(c), .103(1); KAN. STAT. ANN. § 22-4906; LA. STAT. ANN. § 15:542; MD. CODE ANN., CRIM. PROC. § 11-704.1; MASS. GEN. LAWS ch. 6, § 178C; MICH. COMP. LAWS § 28.722; MINN. STAT. § 243.166; MISS. CODE ANN. § 45-33-47; MONT. CODE ANN. § 46-23-502(9); NEB. REV. STAT. § 29-4003; NEV. REV. STAT. § 179D.490; N.H. REV. STAT. ANN. § 651-B:1(V), (VII); N.J. STAT. ANN. § 2C:7-2(b) (2); N.M. STAT. ANN. § 29-11A-3; N.C. GEN. STAT. § 7B-2509; OHIO REV. CODE ANN. § 2950.01(B), (C); OR. REV. STAT. §§ 163A.005, .025; 42 PA. CONS. STAT. § 9799.15; S.D. CODIFIED LAWS § 22-24B-2; TENN. CODE ANN. § 40-39-202; TEX. CODE CRIM. PROC. ANN. art. 62.001(5)(A)-(L); UTAH CODE ANN. § 77-41-102; VA. CODE ANN. § 9.1-902; WASH. REV. CODE § 9A.44.128(10); WIS. STAT. § 301.45(1)(g); WYO. STAT. ANN. § 7-19-302. Two states requiring registration exclusively for rape: OKLA. STAT. tit. 10A, § 2-8-102; S.C. CODE ANN. § 23-3-430(C). The District of Columbia follows federal law and therefore was not reviewed in this survey.

**19** CONN. GEN. STAT. §§ 54-251 to -254; MO. REV. STAT. § 211.425; MONT. CODE ANN. § 46-23-502(9), (10); N.D. CENT. CODE § 12.1-32-15.

**20** ARK. CODE ANN. § 12-12-906(a)(1)(A)(iii); CONN. GEN. STAT. § 53a-7 (discretionary exemption based on age differences); IND. CODE § 11-8-8-5; MICH. COMP. LAWS §§ 28.723, .723a, .728; MO. REV. STAT. § 211.425; WIS. STAT. § 301.45(1m).

**21** ARK. CODE ANN. § 12-12-906(a)(1)(A)(iii); FLA. STAT. § 943.0435.

**22** ALA. CODE § 15-20A-28; ARIZ. REV. STAT. ANN. § 3821(A); CAL. PENAL CODE § 290.008; COLO. REV. STAT. §§ 16-22-102, -103(1)-(5); DEL. CODE ANN. tit. 11, § 4123; FLA. STAT. § 943.0435; IDAHO CODE § 18-8304; 730 ILL. COMP. STAT. 150 /2; IOWA

CODE § 629A.102(a)-(c); KAN. STAT. ANN. § 22-4906; LA. STAT. ANN. § 15:542; MD. CODE ANN., CRIM. PROC. § 11-704.1; MASS. GEN. LAWS ch. 6, § 178C; MINN. STAT. § 243.166; MISS. CODE ANN. § 45-33-47; MO. REV. STAT. § 211.425; NEB. REV. STAT. § 29-4003; NEV. REV. STAT. § 179D.490; N.H. REV. STAT. ANN. § 651-B:1(V), (VII); N.J. STAT. ANN. § 2C:7-2(b)(2); N.M. STAT. ANN. § 29-11A-3; N.C. GEN. STAT. § 7B-2509; N.D. CENT. CODE § 12.1-32-15; OHIO REV. CODE ANN. § 2950.01(B), (C); OKLA. STAT. tit. 10A, § 2-8-102; OR. REV. STAT. § 163A.005; 42 PA. CONS. STAT. § 9799.15; S.D. CODIFIED LAWS § 22-24B-2; TENN. CODE ANN. § 40-39-202; TEX. CODE CRIM. PROC. ANN. art. 62.001(5)(A)-(L); VA. CODE ANN. §§ 9.1-901, -902; WASH. REV. CODE § 9A.44.128(10); WYO. STAT. ANN. § 7-19-302.

**23** S.D. CODIFIED LAWS § 22-24B-2.

**24** Minimum years: 730 ILL. COMP. STAT. 150/3-5 (2 or 5 years); MASS. GEN. LAWS ch. 6, § 178G (2 years or life). Life with no other option: FLA. STAT. § 943.0435; MONT. CODE ANN. § 46-23-506(1); 42 PA. CONS. STAT. § 9799.15; S.C. CODE ANN. § 23-3-460; VA. CODE ANN. § 9.1-908; WYO. STAT. ANN. § 7-19-304. Life as an option for term of registration: ALA. CODE § 15-20A-28; COLO. REV. STAT. §§ 16-22-103(d) (I)-(II), -113; CONN. GEN. STAT. § 54-251; DEL. CODE ANN. tit. 11, § 4120; IND. CODE § 11-8-8-19; IOWA CODE § 692A.106(1), (6); KAN. STAT. ANN. § 22-4906; LA. STAT. ANN. § 15:544; MASS. GEN. LAWS ch. 6, § 178G; MICH. COMP. LAWS § 28.725; MISS. CODE ANN. § 45-33-47; MO. REV. STAT. §§ 211.425, 589.400; MONT. CODE ANN. § 46-23-506(1); NEB. REV. STAT. § 29-4005; NEV. REV. STAT. § 179D.490; N.M. STAT. ANN. § 29-11A-4; N.D. CENT. CODE § 12.1-32-15; OHIO REV. CODE ANN. § 2950.07; TENN. CODE ANN. § 40-39-207; VA. CODE ANN. § 9.1-908; WASH. REV. CODE § 9A.44.140; WIS. STAT. § 301.45(1)(g); WYO. STAT. ANN. § 7-19-304.

**25** FLA. STAT. § 943.0435; MONT. CODE ANN. § 46-23-506(1); 42 PA. CONS. STAT. § 9799.15 (change via Pennsylvania Supreme Court holding not yet reflected in statute); S.C. CODE ANN. § 23-3-460; VA. CODE ANN. § 9.1-908; WYO. STAT. ANN. § 7-19-304.

**26** S.C. CODE ANN. § 23-3-430(C).

**27** S.C. CODE ANN. § 23-3-430(C).

**28** ALA. CODE § 15-20A-28; COLO. REV. STAT. § 16-22-113; CONN. GEN. STAT. § 54-251; DEL. CODE ANN. tit. 11, § 4120; IND. CODE § 11-8-8-19; IOWA CODE

§ 692A.106(1), (6); KAN. STAT. ANN. § 22-4906; LA. STAT. ANN. § 15:544; MASS. GEN. LAWS ch. 6, § 178G; MICH. COMP. LAWS § 28.725; MISS. CODE ANN. § 45-33-47; MO. REV. STAT. §§ 211.425, 589.400; NEB. REV. STAT. § 29-4005; NEV. REV. STAT. § 179D.490; N.M. STAT. ANN. § 29-11A-4; N.D. CENT. CODE § 12.1-32-15; OHIO REV. CODE ANN. § 2950.07; TENN. CODE ANN. § 40-39-207; VA. CODE ANN. § 9.1-908; WASH. REV. CODE § 9A.44.140; WIS. STAT. § 301.45(1)(g).

**29** DEL. CODE ANN. tit. 11, § 4121 (15 or 25 years, or life); LA. STAT. ANN. § 15:544 (15 or 25 years, or life); MICH. COMP. LAWS § 28.725 (25 or 25 years, or life); MISS. CODE ANN. § 45-33-47 (15 or 25 years, or life); MO. REV. STAT. §§ 211.425, 589.400 (until age 21, 15 or 25 years, or life); NEB. REV. STAT. § 29-4005 (15 or 25 years or life); NEV. REV. STAT. § 179D.490 (15 or 25 years or life); N.D. CENT. CODE § 12.1-32-15 (15 or 25 years, or life); TENN. CODE ANN. § 40-39-207 (25 years or life).

**30** Varied terms: ALA. CODE § 15-20A-28 (life or 10 years); CAL. PENAL CODE § 290.008 (5 or 10 years); COLO. REV. STAT. § 16-22-113 (5, 10, or 20 years, or life); CONN. GEN. STAT. § 54-251 (10 years or life); DEL. CODE ANN. tit. 11, § 4121 (15 or 25 years, or life); 730 ILL. COMP. STAT. 150/3-5, IND. CODE § 11-8-8-19 (10 years or life); IOWA CODE § 692A.106(1), (6) (10 years or life); KAN. STAT. ANN. § 22-4906 (5 years, until age 18, or life); LA. STAT. ANN. § 15:544 (15 or 25 years, or life); MASS. GEN. LAWS ch. 6, § 178G; MICH. COMP. LAWS § 28.725 (15 or 25 years, or life); MINN. STAT. § 243.166 (10 years or term of probation); MISS. CODE ANN. § 45-33-47 (15 or 25 years, or life); MO. REV. STAT. §§ 211.425, 589.400 (15 or 25 years, or until age 21); NEB. REV. STAT. § 29-4005 (15 or 25 years, or life); N.M. STAT. ANN. § 29-11A-4 (10 years or life); N.D. CENT. CODE § 12.1-32-15 (15 or 25 years, or life); OHIO REV. CODE ANN. § 2950.07 (10 or 20 years, or life); TENN. CODE ANN. § 40-39-207 (25 years or life); WASH. REV. CODE § 9A.44.140 (10 or 15 years, or life); WIS. STAT. § 301.45(1)(g) (15 years or life). Non-varied/absolute terms sentences: ARK. CODE ANN. §§ 9-27-356(h), (j), 12-12-919(a), (b) (10 years); FLA. STAT. § 943.0435; IDAHO CODE § 18-8410 (age 21); MD. CODE ANN., CRIM. PROC. §§ 11-704, -704.1 (age 21); MD. CODE ANN., CTS. & JUD. PROC. § 3-8A-07; MONT. CODE ANN. § 46-23-506(1) (life); N.J. STAT. ANN. § 2C:7-2(f) (15 years); N.C. GEN. STAT. § 14-208.30 (age 18 or when juvenile court jurisdiction ends); OKLA. STAT. tit. 10A, § 2-8-108 (age 21); 42 PA. CONS.

STAT. § 9799.15 (life); 11 R.I. GEN. LAWS § 11-37.1-4 (15 years); S.C. CODE ANN. § 23-3-460 (life); S.D. CODIFIED LAWS § 22-24B-19 (5 years); TEX. CODE CRIM. PROC. ANN. art. 62.101(b)-(c) (10 years); UTAH CODE ANN. § 77-41-105(3) (10 years); VA. CODE ANN. § 9.1-908 (life); WYO. STAT. ANN. § 7-19-304 (life).

**31** ARIZ. REV. STAT. ANN. § 3821 (age 25 or end of probation); IDAHO CODE § 18-8410 (age 21); KAN. STAT. ANN. § 22-4906 (5 years, until age 18, or for life); MD. CODE ANN., CRIM. PROC. §§ 11-704, -704.1 (age 21); MD. CODE ANN., CTS. & JUD. PROC. § 3-8A-07; MO. REV. STAT. § 211.425, 589.400 (age 21, 15 or 25 years, or life); N.H. REV. STAT. ANN. §§ 169-B:19(l)(k), 651-B:6(IV) (age 17 or 18); N.C. GEN. STAT. § 14-208.30 (age 18 or until juvenile court's jurisdiction ends); OKLA. STAT. tit. 10A, § 2-8-108 (age 21).

**32** KAN. STAT. ANN. § 22-4906; MO. REV. STAT. § 211.425, 589.400.

**33** ALA. CODE § 15-20A-27; COLO. REV. STAT. § 16-22-112; CONN. GEN. STAT. §§ 54-255, -258; DEL. CODE ANN. tit. 11, § 4123; FLA. STAT. §§ 775.21, 985.04; IDAHO CODE §§ 18-8323, -8404, -8408; 730 ILL. COMP. STAT. 152/121; IND. CODE § 11-8-8-19; IOWA CODE § 629A.121; KAN. STAT. ANN. § 22-4906; MASS. GEN. LAWS ch. 6, §§ 178D, 178I, 178K; MISS. CODE ANN. §§ 45-33-49, -59; NEB. REV. STAT. § 29-4006; NEV. REV. STAT. § 62F.320; N.M. STAT. ANN. § 29-11A-5.1; N.D. CENT. CODE § 12.1-32-15; OHIO REV. CODE ANN. § 2950.01; OKLA. STAT. tit. 10A, §§ 2-8-103, -104; OR. REV. STAT. § 163A.235; 42 PA. CONS. STAT. § 9799.16; 11 R.I. GEN. LAWS §§ 11-37.1-11, -13; S.C. CODE ANN. § 23-3-490; S.D. CODIFIED LAWS § 22-24B-21; TEX. CODE CRIM. PROC. ANN. art. 62.005, .352; UTAH CODE ANN. § 77-41-110; VA. CODE ANN. § 9.1-912; WASH. REV. CODE §§ 4.24.550, 9A.44.138, 13.40.217; WYO. STAT. ANN. § 7-19-106.

**34** ARIZ. REV. STAT. ANN. § 3825; ARK. CODE ANN. § 9-27-356; CAL. PENAL CODE §§ 290.45, .46; LA. STAT. ANN. § 15:542.1; MD. CODE ANN., CRIM. PROC. § 11-704.1; MICH. COMP. LAWS §§ 28.724a, .728, .730; MINN. STAT. § 243.166; MO. REV. STAT. § 211.425; MONT. CODE ANN. § 46-508(1)(a), (1)(b)(ii)-(iv), (1)(c), (3), (4); N.H. REV. STAT. ANN. § 651-B:7(III)(c)(5); N.J. STAT. ANN. § 2C:7-13; N.C. GEN. STAT. § 14-208.29; TENN. CODE ANN. § 40-39-217; WIS. STAT. § 301.46.

**35** N.J. STAT. ANN. § 2C:7-13.

- 36** MONT. CODE ANN. § 46-23-508(1)(a), (1)(b)(ii)–(iv), (1)(c), (3), (4).
- 37** ARIZ. REV. STAT. ANN. § 3825 (no community notification but court can order it); CAL. PENAL CODE §§ 290.45, .46; N.J. STAT. ANN. § 2C:7-13 (only public if it is a youth's second offense); TEX. CODE CRIM. PROC. ANN. art. 62.005, .352 (youth can petition to not be included); WIS. STAT. § 301.45 (no community notification generally but members of the public can request information and get limited information); WYO. STAT. ANN. § 7-19-106 (have community notification but it varies based on the individual registering if the information is provided to residential neighbors or specific parties i.e. victim's family).
- 38** ARIZ. REV. STAT. ANN. § 3825.
- 39** NEV. REV. STAT. § 62F.320; TEX. CODE CRIM. PROC. ANN. art. 62.005, .352.
- 40** ALA. CODE § 15-20A-34; ARIZ. REV. STAT. ANN. § 13-3821(Q); ARK. CODE ANN. § 12-12-906(a)(1)(A)(ii); COLO. REV. STAT. § 16-22-108; DEL. CODE ANN. tit 11, § 4120; FLA. STAT. § 943.0435; IDAHO CODE § 18-8307; 730 ILL. COMP. STAT. § 150/3; IOWA CODE § 692A.110; KAN. STAT. ANN. § 22-4905(I); LA. STAT. ANN. § 15:542; MASS. GEN. LAWS ch. 6, § 178Q; MICH. COMP. LAWS § 28.725a(6); MO. REV. STAT. § 589.400; MONT. CODE ANN. § 46-23-504(8); N.H. REV. STAT. ANN. § 651-B:11; OHIO REV. CODE ANN. § 2950.012; OR. REV. STAT. § 163A.035; 42 PA. CONS. STAT. § 9799.36; TENN. CODE ANN. § 40-39-204; UTAH CODE ANN. § 77-41-111; WIS. STAT. § 301.45; WYO. STAT. ANN. § 7-19-302.
- 41** ARIZ. REV. STAT. ANN. § 13-3821(Q) (\$250); COLO. REV. STAT. § 16-22-108 (maximum of \$75); IDAHO CODE § 18-8307 (\$80); IOWA CODE § 692A.110 (\$25); KAN. STAT. ANN. § 22-4905(I) (\$20); MO. REV. STAT. § 589.400 (\$10); N.H. REV. STAT. ANN. § 651-B:11 (\$50); OHIO REV. CODE ANN. § 2950.012 (unspecified amount).
- 42** MO. REV. STAT. § 589.400.
- 43** ARIZ. REV. STAT. ANN. § 13-3821(Q).
- 44** COLO. REV. STAT. § 16-22-108.
- 45** IOWA CODE § 692A.110 (\$25); LA. STAT. ANN. § 15:542 (\$60); MASS. GEN. LAWS ch. 6, § 178Q (\$75); MICH. COMP. LAWS § 28.725a(6) (\$50); OR. REV. STAT. § 163A.035 (\$70); TENN. CODE ANN. § 40-39-204 (\$150); UTAH CODE ANN. § 77-41-111 (\$125); WIS. STAT. § 301.45 (\$100).
- 46** ARK. CODE ANN. § 12-12-906(a)(1)(A)(ii) (\$250 for a DNA sample); FLA. STAT. § 943.0435 (unspecified costs for an identification card); OR. REV. STAT. § 163A.035 (\$70); 42 PA. CONS. STAT. § 9799.36 (unspecified fees for counseling services).
- 47** ARK. CODE ANN. § 12-12-906(a)(1)(A)(ii).
- 48** FLA. STAT. § 943.0435.
- 49** 42 PA. CONS. STAT. § 6404.2(g).
- 50** COLO. REV. STAT. § 16-22-108; IDAHO CODE § 18-8307; 730 ILL. COMP. STAT. § 150/3; IOWA CODE § 692A.110; MASS. GEN. LAWS ch. 6, § 178Q; MICH. COMP. LAWS § 28.725a(6); N.H. REV. STAT. ANN. § 651-B:11; WYO. STAT. ANN. § 7-19-302.
- 51** N.H. REV. STAT. ANN. § 651-B:11.
- 52** 42 PA. CONS. STAT. § 6404.2(g).
- 53** ALA. CODE § 15-20A-31; IDAHO CODE § 18-8414; IOWA CODE § 692A.113; LA. STAT. ANN. § 15:533; MICH. COMP. LAWS § 28.734; MISS. CODE ANN. §§ 45-33-26, -32; MONT. CODE ANN. § 46-18-255(1), (2); N.H. REV. STAT. ANN. § 632-A:10; TENN. CODE ANN. § 40-39-211.
- 54** ALA. CODE § 15-20A-31.
- 55** IDAHO CODE § 18-8414.
- 56** IOWA CODE § 692A.113; MICH. COMP. LAWS § 28.734; MINN. STAT. § 243.166; MONT. CODE ANN. § 46-18-255(1), (2); N.D. CENT. CODE § 12.1-32-15; Ohio Op. Att'y Gen. No. 2009-029 (2009); 11 R.I. GEN. LAWS § 11-37.1-10; S.C. CODE ANN. § 23-3-535; S.D. CODIFIED LAWS § 22-24B-23; TENN. CODE ANN. § 40-39-211.
- 57** N.D. CENT. CODE § 12.1-32-15.
- 58** 11 R.I. GEN. LAWS § 11-37.1-10.
- 59** TENN. CODE ANN. § 40-39-211.
- 60** MO. REV. STAT. § 589.426.
- 61** MO. REV. STAT. § 589.426.
- 62** ALA. CODE § 15-20A-37; ARIZ. REV. STAT. ANN. § 13-3824; ARK. CODE ANN. § 12-12-906(a)(1)(A); CAL. PENAL CODE § 290.012; COLO. REV. STAT. § 18-3-412.5; CONN. GEN. STAT. § 54-252; DEL. CODE ANN. tit. 11, § 4120(K); FLA. STAT. § 943.0435; 730 ILL. COMP. STAT. 150/10; IND. CODE § 11-8-8-17; IOWA CODE § 692A.111; KAN. STAT. ANN. § 22-4903; Md.

CODE ANN., CRIM. PROC. § 11-721; MICH. COMP. LAWS § 28.725a(6); MINN. STAT. § 243.166; MISS. CODE ANN. § 45-33-33; MO. REV. STAT. § 589.425; NEV. REV. STAT. § 179D.550; N.M. STAT. ANN. § 29-11A-4; N.C. GEN. STAT. § 14-208.11; N.D. CENT. CODE § 12.1-32-15; OR. REV. STAT. § 163A.030; 18 PA. CONS. STAT. § 4915.1; 11 R.I. GEN. LAWS § 11-37.1-10; S.D. CODIFIED LAWS § 22-24B-8; TENN. CODE ANN. § 40-39-208; TEX. CODE CRIM. PROC. ANN. art. 62.102; UTAH CODE ANN. § 77-41-107; WASH. REV. CODE § 9A.44.132; WIS. STAT. § 301.45; WYO. STAT. ANN. § 7-19-307.

**63** CAL. PENAL CODE § 290.012; IDAHO CODE § 18-8409; IOWA CODE § 692A.111; MD. CODE ANN., CRIM. PROC. § 11-721; OKLA. STAT. tit. 10A, § 2-8-107; WASH. REV. CODE § 9A.44.132.

**64** COLO. REV. STAT. § 18-3-412.5 (35 days); LA. STAT. ANN. § 15:542.1.4 (2 years); MASS. GEN. LAWS ch. 6, § 178P (4 years); N.J. STAT. ANN. § 2C:43-6 (3 years); 11 R.I. GEN. LAWS § 11-37.1-10 (10 years); TENN. CODE ANN. § 40-39-208 (90 days); TEX. CODE CRIM. PROC. ANN. art. 62.102 (180 days); UTAH CODE ANN. § 77-41-107 (30 days).

**65** CAL. PENAL CODE § 290.012 (1 year); LA. STAT. ANN. § 15:542.1.4 (10 years); MD. CODE ANN., CRIM. PROC. § 11-721 (3 years); MASS. GEN. LAWS ch. 6, § 178P (2.5 years for a first offense); MICH. COMP. LAWS § 28.725a(6) (10 years); MINN. STAT. § 243.166 (5 years); MO. REV. STAT. § 589.425 (4 years); MONT. CODE ANN. § 46-23-507 (5 years); N.J. STAT. ANN. § 2C:43-6 (5 years); S.C. CODE ANN. § 23-3-475 (1 year); S.D. CODIFIED LAWS § 22-24B-8 (2 years); WIS. STAT. § 301.45 (9 months); WYO. STAT. ANN. § 7-19-307 (5 years).

**66** LA. STAT. ANN. § 15:542.1.4 (2–10 years); N.J. STAT. ANN. § 2C:43-6 (3–5 years).

**67** COLO. REV. STAT. § 18-3-412.5.

**68** LA. STAT. ANN. § 15:542.1.4.

**69** MO. REV. STAT. § 589.425.

**70** IDAHO CODE § 18-8409 (\$1,000); 730 ILL. COMP. STAT. 150/10 (\$500); LA. STAT. ANN. § 15:542.1.4 (up to \$1,000); MD. CODE ANN., CRIM. PROC. § 11-721 (up to \$10,000); MICH. COMP. LAWS § 28.725a(6) (up to \$10,000); MINN. STAT. § 243.166 (up to \$10,000); MO. REV. STAT. § 589.425 (up to \$10,000); 11 R.I. GEN. LAWS § 11-37.1-10 (\$10,000); S.C. CODE ANN. § 23-3-475 (up to \$1,000); S.D. CODIFIED LAWS § 22-24B-8

(up to \$4,000); TENN. CODE ANN. § 40-39-208 (\$350); WIS. STAT. § 301.45 (\$10,000).

**71** 730 ILL. COMP. STAT. 150/10.

**72** MONT. CODE ANN. § 46-23-507.

**73** MONT. CODE ANN. § 46-23-507.

**74** S.C. CODE ANN. § 23-3-475.

**75** 18 PA. CONS. STAT. § 9121.

**76** *Judicial Expunction of Criminal Record of Convicted Adult in Absence of Authorizing Statute*, 69 A.L.R.6th 1 (2011).

**77** 18 PA. CONS. STAT. §§ 9102, 9122.

**78** ALASKA STAT. §§ 47.12.030(a), .300(f); ARK. CODE ANN. § 9-27-309; CONN. GEN. STAT. § 46b-146; DEL. CODE ANN. tit. 10, § 1018; GA. CODE ANN. § 15-11-701; IND. CODE §§ 31-39-8-2, -9-1; IOWA CODE § 232.150(b); KAN. STAT. ANN. §§ 22-4909, 38-2312; LA. CHILD. CODE ANN. art. 918; MD. CODE ANN., CTS. & JUD. PROC. § 3-8A-27; MASS. GEN. LAWS ch. 276, § 100B; MICH. COMP. LAWS § 712A.18e; MINN. STAT. § 260B.198; MISS. CODE ANN. §§ 43-21-55, -265; NEV. REV. STAT. § 62F.360; N.H. REV. STAT. ANN. § 169-B:35; N.M. STAT. ANN. § 32A-2-26; N.C. GEN. STAT. §§ 7B-3200 (amended 2019), 14-208.31; N.D. CENT. CODE §§ 25-03.3-04, 27-20-54(1); OHIO REV. CODE ANN. § 2151.358; OKLA. STAT. tit. 10A, § 2-6-109; OR. REV. STAT. § 419A.262; 18 PA. CONS. STAT. § 9123; S.D. CODIFIED LAWS § 26-7A-115; TENN. CODE ANN. §§ 37-1-153, 40-39-207; UTAH CODE ANN. § 78A-6-1105; VT. STAT. ANN. tit. 33, § 5119; WASH. REV. CODE § 13.50.260; W. VA. CODE § 49-5-104; WIS. STAT. § 301.45; WYO. STAT. ANN. § 14-6-241.

**79** ALA. CODE § 12-15-136; Arizona; CAL. WELF. & INST. CODE § 781(a)(1)(F); COLO. REV. STAT. § 19-1-306(5)(a)–(e.5)(8); FLA. STAT. § 943.0515; HAW. REV. STAT. §§ 571-72, -88; IDAHO CODE § 20-525A; 705 ILL. COMP. STAT. § 405/5-915(2); Kentucky; Maine; MO. REV. STAT. § 610.140; MONT. CODE ANN. § 46-23-510; NEB. REV. STAT. §§ 29-2264, 43-2,108; N.J. STAT. ANN. §§ 2C:52-2, -4.1; N.Y. FAM. CT. ACT § 375.2; 11 R.I. GEN. LAWS § 12-1.3-2; S.C. CODE ANN. § 63-19-2050; TEX. FAM. CODE ANN. §§ 58.003, .202; VA. CODE ANN. § 16.1-306.

**80** ALASKA STAT. §§ 47.12.030(a), .300(f); ARK. CODE ANN. § 9-27-309; COLO. REV. STAT. § 19-1-306(5)(a)–(e.5)(8); CONN. GEN. STAT. § 46b-146; DEL. CODE ANN.

tit. 10, § 1018; 705 ILL. COMP. STAT. § 405/5- 915(2); KAN. STAT. ANN. §§ 22-4909, 38-2312; LA. CHILD. CODE ANN. art. 918; MICH. COMP. LAWS § 712A.18e; MINN. STAT. § 260B.198; MISS. CODE ANN. §§ 43-21-265, -33-55; NEB. REV. STAT. §§ 29-2264, 43-2,108; NEV. REV. STAT. § 62F.360; N.J. STAT. ANN. §§ 2C:52-2, -4.1; N.M. STAT. ANN. § 32A-2-26; N.C. GEN. STAT. §§ 7B-3200 (amended 2019), 14-208.31; N.D. CENT. CODE §§ 25-03.3-04, 27-20-54(1); OKLA. STAT. tit. 10A, § 2-6-109; OR. REV. STAT. § 419A.262; S.C. CODE ANN. § 63-19-2050; TENN. CODE ANN. §§ 37-1-153, 40-39-207; UTAH CODE ANN. § 78A-6-1105; WIS. STAT. § 301.45.

**81** ALASKA STAT. §§ 47.12.030(a), .300(f); GA. CODE ANN. § 15-11-701; 705 ILL. COMP. STAT. § 405/5-915(2); IND. CODE §§ 31-39-8-2, -9-1; IOWA CODE § 232.150(b); MD. CODE ANN., CTS. & JUD. PROC. § 3-8A-27; MASS. GEN. LAWS ch. 276, § 100B; N.H. REV. STAT. ANN. § 169-B:35; N.M. STAT. ANN. § 32A-2-26; OHIO REV. CODE ANN. § 2151.358; 18 PA. CONS. STAT. § 9123; S.D. CODIFIED LAWS § 26-7A-115; TEX. FAM. CODE ANN. §§ 58.003, .202; VT. STAT. ANN. tit. 33, § 5119; WASH. REV. CODE § 13.50.260.

**82** OHIO REV. CODE ANN. § 2151.358; OR. REV. STAT. § 419A.262.

**83** OHIO REV. CODE ANN. § 2151.358.

**84** OR. REV. STAT. § 419A.262.

**85** IOWA CODE § 232.150(b); N.D. CENT. CODE §§ 25-03.3-04, 27-20-54(1); OHIO REV. CODE ANN. § 2151.358; W. VA. CODE § 49-5-104.

**86** ALASKA STAT. §§ 47.12.030(a), .300(f); ARK. CODE ANN. § 9-27-309; COLO. REV. STAT. § 19-1-306(5)(a)-(e.5)(8); CONN. GEN. STAT. § 46b-146; DEL. CODE ANN. tit. 10, § 1018; GA. CODE ANN. § 15-11-701; IDAHO CODE § 20-525A; IND. CODE §§ 31-39-8-2, -9-1; KAN. STAT. ANN. §§ 22-4909, 38-2312; LA. CHILD. CODE ANN. art. 918; MD. CODE ANN., CTS. & JUD. PROC. § 3-8A-27; MASS. GEN. LAWS ch. 276, § 100B; MICH. COMP. LAWS § 712A.18e; MINN. STAT. § 260B.198; MISS. CODE ANN. §§ 43-21-265, -33-55; NEV. REV. STAT. § 62F.360; N.H. REV. STAT. ANN. § 169-B:35; N.M. STAT. ANN. § 32A-2-26; N.C. GEN. STAT. §§ 7B-3200 (amended 2019), 14-208.31; OKLA. STAT. tit. 10A, § 2-6-109; 18 PA. CONS. STAT. § 9123; S.D. CODIFIED LAWS § 26-7A-115; UTAH CODE ANN. § 78A-6-1105; WASH. REV. CODE § 13.50.260.

**87** W. VA. CODE § 49-5-104.

**88** ALASKA STAT. §§ 47.12.030(a), .300(f); ARK. CODE ANN. § 9-27-309; COLO. REV. STAT. § 19-1-306(5)(a)-(e.5)(8); DEL. CODE ANN. tit. 10, § 1018; GA. CODE ANN. § 15-11-701; LA. CHILD. CODE ANN. art. 918; N.M. STAT. ANN. § 32A-2-26; N.D. CENT. CODE §§ 25-03.3-04, 27-20-54(1); OHIO REV. CODE ANN. § 2151.358; 18 PA. CONS. STAT. § 9123; UTAH CODE ANN. § 78A-6-1105; W. VA. CODE § 49-5-104.

**89** OKLA. STAT. tit. 10A, § 2-6-109; MD. CODE ANN., CTS. & JUD. PROC. § 3-8A-27.

**90** CONN. GEN. STAT. § 54-251; IDAHO CODE § 18-8410; KAN. STAT. ANN. § 22-4906; LA. STAT. ANN. § 15:544; MINN. STAT. § 243.166; MONT. CODE ANN. § 46-23-506(1); NEB. REV. STAT. § 29-4005; N.H. REV. STAT. ANN. §§ 169-B:19(I)(k), 651-B:6(IV); N.M. STAT. ANN. § 29-11A-4; N.C. GEN. STAT. § 14-208.30; N.D. CENT. CODE § 12.1-32-15; 11 R.I. GEN. LAWS § 11-37.1-4; S.C. CODE ANN. § 23-3-460; WIS. STAT. § 301.45.

**91** CONN. GEN. STAT. § 54-251; KAN. STAT. ANN. § 22-4906; LA. STAT. ANN. § 15:544; MONT. CODE ANN. § 46-23-506(1); NEB. REV. STAT. § 29-4005; N.M. STAT. ANN. § 29-11A-4; N.D. CENT. CODE § 12.1-32-15; S.C. CODE ANN. § 23-3-460; WIS. STAT. § 301.45.

**92** CONN. GEN. STAT. § 54-251; KAN. STAT. ANN. § 22-4906.

**93** ALA. CODE § 15-20A-34; ARIZ. REV. STAT. ANN. § 3826; ARK. CODE ANN. § 9-27-356; CAL. PENAL CODE § 290.5; COL. REV. STAT. § 16-22-113(1)-(2.5); DEL. CODE ANN. tit. 11, § 4123; FLA. STAT. § 943.04354; 730 ILL. COMP. STAT. 150/3-5; IND. CODE § 11-8-8-19; IOWA CODE § 692A.103; MD. CODE ANN., CRIM. PROC. § 11-704.1; MASS. GEN. LAWS ch. 6, § 178G; MICH. COMP. LAWS § 28.728c; MISS. CODE ANN. § 45-33-47; MO. REV. STAT. § 589.401; MONT. CODE ANN. § 46-23-506(3)(b), (5); NEB. REV. STAT. § 29-4005; NEV. REV. STAT. § 179D.010; N.J. STAT. ANN. § 2C:7-2(f), (g); OHIO REV. CODE ANN. § 2950.15; OKLA. STAT. tit. 10A, § 2-8-108, tit. 57, § 590.2; OR. REV. STAT. § 163A.115; 42 PA. CONS. STAT. § 9799.1; S.D. CODIFIED LAWS § 22-24B-19; TENN. CODE ANN. § 40-39-207; TEX. CODE CRIM. PROC. ANN. art. 62.351-.352; UTAH CODE ANN. § 77-41-112; WASH. REV. CODE § 9A.44.142; WYO. STAT. ANN. § 7-19-304.

**94** MONT. CODE ANN. § 46-23-506(3)(b), (5); NEB. REV. STAT. § 29-4005.

**95** MONT. CODE ANN. § 46-23-506(3)(b), (5).

**96** NEB. REV. STAT. § 29-4005.

**97** ALA. CODE § 15-20A-34 (25 years); COL. REV. STAT. § 16-22-113(1)–(2.5) (5, 10, or 20 years); 730 ILL. COMP. STAT. 150/3-5; MONT. CODE ANN. § 46-23-506(3)(b), (5) (10 or 25 years for certain offenses); N.J. STAT. ANN. § 2C:7-2(f), (g) (15 years); OHIO REV. CODE ANN. § 2950.15 (25 years); 42 PA. CONS. STAT. § 9799.1 (25 years); S.D. CODIFIED LAWS § 22-24B-19 (5 years); TENN. CODE ANN. § 40-39-207 (10 years or age 25); UTAH CODE ANN. § 77-41-112 (5 years); WASH. REV. CODE § 9A.44.142 (24 or 60 months); WYO. STAT. ANN. § 7-19-304 (10 or 25 years).

**98** ALA. CODE § 15-20A-34 (25 years); COL. REV. STAT. § 16-22-113(1)–(2.5) (5, 10, or 20 years); 730 ILL. COMP. STAT. 150/3-5; MONT. CODE ANN. § 46-23-506(3)(b), (5) (10 or 25 years for certain offenses); N.J. STAT. ANN. § 2C:7-2(f), (g) (15 years); OHIO REV. CODE ANN. § 2950.15 (25 years); 42 PA. CONS. STAT. § 9799.1 (25 years); S.D. CODIFIED LAWS § 22-24B-19 (5 years); TENN. CODE ANN. § 40-39-207 (10 years or age 25); UTAH CODE ANN. § 77-41-112 (5 years); WASH. REV. CODE § 9A.44.142 (24 or 60 months); WYO. STAT. ANN. § 7-19-304 (10 or 25 years).

**99** NEV. REV. STAT. § 179D.010; TENN. CODE ANN. § 40-39-207.

## CHILDREN REQUIRED TO REGISTER

All youth adjudicated for or convicted of sex offenses must register. There is no minimum age.  
ALA. CODE §§ 15-20A-3, -35

## MANDATORY OR DISCRETIONARY REGISTRATION

Registration is mandatory, however notification requirements are discretionary based on an analysis of an individual's risk of re-offense.  
ALA. CODE §§ 15-20A-27 to -28

## OFFENSES REQUIRING REGISTRATION

Registration is mandatory for rape, sodomy, sexual abuse, sexual torture, any equivalent offenses in other jurisdictions, and attempt or conspiracy to commit any of the listed offenses.  
ALA. CODE § 15-20A-28

## DURATION

Registration is either for life or 10 years.  
ALA. CODE § 15-20A-28

## COMMUNITY NOTIFICATION

Imposing notification requirements on juveniles is based on an analysis of the risk of re-offense.  
ALA. CODE § 15-20A-27

## FEE

There is a \$200 fee to be relieved of registration requirements.  
ALA. CODE § 15-20A-34

## COLLATERAL CONSEQUENCES

Youth sex offenders cannot work at places that primarily serve children.  
ALA. CODE § 15-20A-31

## FAILURE TO COMPLY

Failure to comply with any requirements is a Class C felony and carries a \$250 fine.  
ALA. CODE § 15-20A-37

## EXPUNGEMENT

Juvenile sex offenses cannot be expunged.  
ALA. CODE § 12-15-136

## MECHANISMS FOR REMOVAL FROM REGISTRY

Juvenile sex offenders subject to lifetime registration may petition for removal after 25 years.  
ALA. CODE § 15-20A-28

## CHILDREN REQUIRED TO REGISTER

Youth adjudicated in juvenile court are not required to register. The Alaska Delinquency Rules do not apply to a youth over the age of 16 who is charged with a sexual offense.

ALASKA STAT. §§ 12.63.100(a)–(c), .010(a)(1)–(3), 47.12.030(a)(1); ALASKA DELINQUENCY R. 20(a)–(d)

## MANDATORY OR DISCRETIONARY REGISTRATION

None

## OFFENSES REQUIRING REGISTRATION

None

## DURATION

None

## COMMUNITY NOTIFICATION

None

## FEE

None

## COLLATERAL CONSEQUENCES

None

## FAILURE TO COMPLY

None

## EXPUNGEMENT

Sex offenses committed by juveniles are sealed 30 days after a juvenile turns 18 unless the juvenile was charged as an adult, or is over the age of 16 and committed a sex offense.

ALASKA STAT. §§ 47.12.030(a), .300(f)

## MECHANISMS FOR REMOVAL FROM REGISTRY

None

## CHILDREN REQUIRED TO REGISTER

Youth convicted of enumerated sexual offenses may be required to register.  
ARIZ. REV. STAT. ANN. § 13-3821

## MANDATORY OR DISCRETIONARY REGISTRATION

Enumerated sexual offenses require mandatory registration for adults, whereas juvenile registration is discretionary for the same offenses.  
ARIZ. REV. STAT. ANN. § 13-3821(A)

## OFFENSES REQUIRING REGISTRATION

An extensive list of offenses invokes the registration statute.  
ARIZ. REV. STAT. ANN. § 13-3821(A)

## DURATION

Juveniles are required to register until they are 25.  
ARIZ. REV. STAT. ANN. § 13-3821(D)–(F)

## COMMUNITY NOTIFICATION

Not found

## FEE

There is a \$250 registration fee.  
ARIZ. REV. STAT. ANN. § 13-3821(Q)

## COLLATERAL CONSEQUENCES

Not found

## FAILURE TO COMPLY

Failure to comply is either a class 4 or 6 felony.  
ARIZ. REV. STAT. ANN. § 13-3824

## EXPUNGEMENT

Not found

## MECHANISMS FOR REMOVAL FROM REGISTRY

Youth can petition to be removed any time until the youth turns 22.  
ARIZ. REV. STAT. ANN. §§ 13-3821(H), -923

## CHILDREN REQUIRED TO REGISTER

Juveniles adjudicated delinquent for specified offenses may be required to register if recommended by a committee; juveniles may be transferred to adult court, and therefore be required to register.

ARK. CODE ANN. §§ 9-27-356(a), (b), (d), (f), -318(a), (c), (g), (h), 12-12-905(a), (b)

## MANDATORY OR DISCRETIONARY REGISTRATION

Registration is discretionary for juveniles adjudicated in juvenile court based on the findings of an assessment. Registration is mandatory for juveniles adjudicated in adult court.

ARK. CODE ANN. §§ 9-27-356(a), (b), (d), (f), -318(a), (c), (g), (h), 12-12-905(a), (b)

## OFFENSES REQUIRING REGISTRATION

Youth are subject to registration if the assessment committee recommends registration. An assessment is ordered when minors commit specified statutory offenses or can be ordered for any sexually motivated offense. There is an exception for when the victim was under 18 years of age and he offender was no more than three years older than the victim.

ARK. CODE ANN. §§ 9-27-356(a), (b), 12-12-906(a)(1)(A)(iii)

## DURATION

Youth adjudicated in juvenile court are required to register either until the age of 21 or 10 years from the last date the juvenile was adjudicated as a delinquent or found guilty as an adult of a sexual offense. The timeline for adult registration depends on the offense, but can be up to lifetime registration.

ARK. CODE ANN. §§ 9-27-356(h), (j), 12-12-919(a), (b)

## COMMUNITY NOTIFICATION

Notification is only given to local law enforcement agencies where the juvenile resides.

ARK. CODE ANN. § 9-27-356

## FEE

Registrants must give a DNA sample and pay the \$250 fee associated with that test.

ARK. CODE ANN. § 12-12-906(a)(1)(A)(ii)

## COLLATERAL CONSEQUENCES

Not found

## FAILURE TO COMPLY

Failure to comply with registration requirements is a Class C felony.

ARK. CODE ANN. § 12-12-904(a)(1)(A)

## EXPUNGEMENT

Juvenile delinquency records can be expunged after 10 years after the delinquency.

ARK. CODE ANN. § 9-27-309

## MECHANISMS FOR REMOVAL FROM REGISTRY

Youth can petition to be removed any time the juvenile court has jurisdiction or when the youth turns 21.

ARK. CODE ANN. § 9-27-356

## CHILDREN REQUIRED TO REGISTER

All youth who are adjudicated delinquent of certain acts are required to register, regardless of their age.

CAL. PENAL CODE § 290.008

## MANDATORY OR DISCRETIONARY REGISTRATION

Registration is mandatory for adjudications of assault with intent to commit rape, sodomy, oral copulation, and additional cited violations.

CAL. PENAL CODE § 290.008

## OFFENSES REQUIRING REGISTRATION

Registration is required for specifically stated sexual offenses. There are no listed exceptions.

CAL. PENAL CODE § 290.008

## DURATION

Dependent on the tier of registration (for juveniles, tier one or two), registration is for either a minimum of 5 or 10 years.

CAL. PENAL CODE § 290.008 (amended 2019, amendment to take effect in 2021)

## COMMUNITY NOTIFICATION

In 2022, California will have specific laws that juveniles on the registry will not be publicized on the Internet.

CAL. PENAL CODE §§ 290.45, .46 (amended 2019, amendment to take effect in 2022)

## FEE

None

## COLLATERAL CONSEQUENCES

Not found

## FAILURE TO COMPLY

Failure to comply is either a misdemeanor or a felony.

CAL. PENAL CODE § 290.012

## EXPUNGEMENT

California does not allow expungement for juvenile sex offenses.

CAL. WELF. & INST. CODE § 781(a)(1)(F)

## MECHANISMS FOR REMOVAL FROM REGISTRY

A youth can petition for a certificate of rehabilitation to be relieved from registration requirements.

CAL. PENAL CODE § 290.5

## CHILDREN REQUIRED TO REGISTER

All youth convicted of certain enumerated offenses can be required to register.  
COLO. REV. STAT. §§ 16-22-103, -113

## MANDATORY OR DISCRETIONARY REGISTRATION

Juveniles are generally required to register as sex offenders, however the court has discretion to exempt a juvenile from registration.  
COLO. REV. STAT. § 16-22-103

## OFFENSES REQUIRING REGISTRATION

An extensive list of offenses invokes the registration statute.  
COLO. REV. STAT. §§ 16-22-102, -103 (1)–(5)

## DURATION

Individuals are required to register for life, 20, 10, or 5 years.  
COLO. REV. STAT. §§ 16-22-103(d)(I)–(II), -113

## COMMUNITY NOTIFICATION

Juveniles are posted on the public website when they are adjudicated delinquent for unlawful sexual behavior for a second time or when they fail to register.  
COLO. REV. STAT. § 16-22-112

## FEE

Registration fees are to reflect the actual costs incurred by law enforcement and should not exceed \$75. Any other registration fees are not exceed \$25.  
COLO. REV. STAT. § 16-22-108

## COLLATERAL CONSEQUENCES

Not found

## FAILURE TO COMPLY

Failure to comply can be either a felony or misdemeanor and it includes a 35 day period of incarceration which raises to 45 days upon a subsequent conviction.  
COLO. REV. STAT. § 18-3-412.5

## EXPUNGEMENT

Expungement is not possible for any crimes involving: unlawful sexual behavior, aggravated juvenile offender, or homicide. Expungement is possible for any other juvenile delinquency records if the judge makes a determination that expungement is applicable at the time of sentencing.  
COLO. REV. STAT. § 19-1-306(5)(a)–(e.5), (8)

## MECHANISMS FOR REMOVAL FROM REGISTRY

Individuals can petition the Court for an order to discontinue their registration requirements after 20, 10, or 5 years depending on the offense.  
COLO. REV. STAT. § 16-22-113 (1)–(2.5)

## CHILDREN REQUIRED TO REGISTER

Registration is mandatory for anyone convicted as an adult and for certain youth ages 13 and up. But any individual under the age of 19 at the time of the offense can petition to restrict the dissemination of the registration information only for law enforcement purposes.

CONN. GEN. STAT. § 54-255

## MANDATORY OR DISCRETIONARY REGISTRATION

Registration is mandatory with juveniles between the ages of 13 to 16 being able to petition and ask for discretion.

CONN. GEN. STAT. § 53a-7

## OFFENSES REQUIRING REGISTRATION

Registration is mandatory for anyone who commits a sexual offense (whether violent or not, and whether in Connecticut or another jurisdiction), and is required if a person commits a felony for a sexual purpose.

CONN. GEN. STAT. §§ 54-251 to -254

## DURATION

Registration is for 10 years, unless an individual has prior convictions or is convicted of sexual assault in the first degree, registration is for life.

CONN. GEN. STAT. § 54-251

## COMMUNITY NOTIFICATION

Registration information is generally publicly available at the police station and online; this dissemination can be restricted by the court in certain circumstances.

CONN. GEN. STAT. §§ 54-255, -258;

## FEE

Not found

## COLLATERAL CONSEQUENCES

None

## FAILURE TO COMPLY

Failure to register is a felony (leads to incarceration and fines).

CONN. GEN. STAT. § 54-252

## EXPUNGEMENT

Youth who were adjudicated delinquent can petition for erasure of police and court records after age 18.

CONN. GEN. STAT. § 46b-146

## MECHANISMS FOR REMOVAL FROM REGISTRY

Not found

## CHILDREN REQUIRED TO REGISTER

Registration is mandatory for youth at least 14 years old who commit certain offenses, and discretionary for other youth.

DEL. CODE ANN. tit. 11, § 4123

## MANDATORY OR DISCRETIONARY REGISTRATION

Registration is mandatory for youth at least 14 years old who commit certain offenses, and discretionary for other youth.

DEL. CODE ANN. tit. 11, § 4123

## OFFENSES REQUIRING REGISTRATION

Registration is mandatory for an extensive list of sexual offenses.

DEL. CODE ANN. tit. 11, § 4123

## DURATION

Registration is for life for Tier III offenders, 25 years for Tier II offenders, and 15 years for Tier I offenders.

DEL. CODE ANN. tit. 11, § 4121

## COMMUNITY NOTIFICATION

Notification is given to community members, schools, and law enforcement in local jurisdictions where Tier II and III offenders reside.

DEL. CODE ANN. tit. 11, § 4121(A)(1), (I)

## FEE

There is a \$30 annual fee for all registrants.

DEL. CODE ANN. tit. 11, § 4120

## COLLATERAL CONSEQUENCES

Not found

## FAILURE TO COMPLY

Failure to comply is a Class G felony.

DEL. CODE ANN. tit. 11, § 4120(K)

## EXPUNGEMENT

Juvenile sex offenses can be expunged after 3, 5, or 7 years.

DEL. CODE ANN. tit. 10, § 1018

## MECHANISMS FOR REMOVAL FROM REGISTRY

Juveniles convicted of certain offenses may petition for a review hearing to be relieved of registration and notification requirements.

DEL. CODE ANN. tit. 11, § 4123(D)

## CHILDREN REQUIRED TO REGISTER

Youth adjudicated of specified offenses who were 14 years or older at the time have to register.  
FLA. STAT. § 943.0435(h)

## MANDATORY OR DISCRETIONARY REGISTRATION

Registration is mandatory. A person is eligible to be removed from the registry via an exception based on the ages of the individual adjudicated and the victim.  
FLA. STAT. §§ 943.0435, .04354

## OFFENSES REQUIRING REGISTRATION

The registration requirement is triggered based on the commission of enumerated offenses.  
FLA. STAT. § 943.0435

## DURATION

Registration is for life, with exceptions for removal.  
FLA. STAT. § 943.0435

## COMMUNITY NOTIFICATION

Community members are given information about an individual labeled a “sexual predator.” They are required to do so through the internet and via any other manner deemed appropriate. There is required disclosure to a school superintendent.  
FLA. STAT. §§ 775.21, 985.04

## FEE

Those registering have to pay the costs assessed for a specialty license.  
FLA. STAT. § 943.0435

## COLLATERAL CONSEQUENCES

Not found

## FAILURE TO COMPLY

Failure to register is a felony in the third degree, resulting in various levels of electronic monitoring.  
FLA. STAT. § 943.0435

## EXPUNGEMENT

Youth adjudicated delinquent for offenses requiring registration are not allowed to expunge the offenses.  
FLA. STAT. § 943.0515

## MECHANISMS FOR REMOVAL FROM REGISTRY

Some individuals can petition for removal from registry but only for certain offenses.  
FLA. STAT. § 943.04354

## CHILDREN REQUIRED TO REGISTER

Only youth adjudicated in adult court are required to register.  
GA. CODE ANN. § 42-1-12

## MANDATORY OR DISCRETIONARY REGISTRATION

None

## OFFENSES REQUIRING REGISTRATION

None

## DURATION

None

## COMMUNITY NOTIFICATION

None

## FEE

None

## COLLATERAL CONSEQUENCES

None

## FAILURE TO COMPLY

None

## EXPUNGEMENT

Records can only be sealed after 2 years.  
GA. CODE ANN. § 15-11-701

## MECHANISMS FOR REMOVAL FROM REGISTRY

None

## CHILDREN REQUIRED TO REGISTER

Juveniles are not required to register unless they are convicted in adult court.  
HAW. REV. STAT. § 866E-1

## MANDATORY OR DISCRETIONARY REGISTRATION

None

## OFFENSES REQUIRING REGISTRATION

None

## DURATION

None

## COMMUNITY NOTIFICATION

None

## FEE

None

## COLLATERAL CONSEQUENCES

None

## FAILURE TO COMPLY

None

## EXPUNGEMENT

All arrest records are expungeable however records resulting from adjudication do not seem to be expungeable.

HAW. REV. STAT. §§ 571-72, -88

## MECHANISMS FOR REMOVAL FROM REGISTRY

None

## **CHILDREN REQUIRED TO REGISTER**

Youth adjudicated are on a separate registry for juveniles. “Juvenile sex offenders” are defined as persons adjudicated delinquent of a sex offense between the ages of 14 to 18.

IDAHO CODE §§ 18-8403, -8404

## **MANDATORY OR DISCRETIONARY REGISTRATION**

Registration is mandatory for anyone who is labeled “juvenile sex offender,” other than individuals in detention.

IDAHO CODE § 18-8407

## **OFFENSES REQUIRING REGISTRATION**

The list of offenses included is seemingly all encompassing of any sexually related offense.

IDAHO CODE § 18-8304

## **DURATION**

A youth labeled as a juvenile offender has to register until they reach the age of 21; from there the prosecutor may petition for the child to be on the adult registry.

IDAHO CODE § 18-8410

## **COMMUNITY NOTIFICATION**

Information is required to be disclosed to superintendents of public institutions. There is a registry accessible to agencies and the public.

IDAHO CODE §§ 18- 8323, -8404, -8408

## **FEE**

There is an \$80 annual registration fee.

IDAHO CODE § 18-8307

## **COLLATERAL CONSEQUENCES**

Registered youth are prohibited from working at day care facilities.

IDAHO CODE § 18-8414

## **FAILURE TO COMPLY**

Failure to register is a misdemeanor.

IDAHO CODE § 18-8311

## **EXPUNGEMENT**

Many sexual offenses are not able to be expunged.

IDAHO CODE § 20-525A

## **MECHANISMS FOR REMOVAL FROM REGISTRY**

Juveniles are on the registry until they reach age 21.

IDAHO CODE § 18-8410

**CHILDREN REQUIRED TO REGISTER**

Juveniles adjudicated delinquent for sexual offenses are required to register.  
730 ILL. COMP. STAT. 150/2

**MANDATORY OR DISCRETIONARY REGISTRATION**

Registration is mandatory for any youth adjudicated delinquent under the definition of “sex offender.”  
730 ILL. COMP. STAT. 150/3-5

**OFFENSES REQUIRING REGISTRATION**

There are no exceptions to the list of sexual offenses that require registration.  
730 ILL. COMP. STAT. 150/2

**DURATION**

Registration is for either a minimum of 5 or 2 years.  
730 ILL. COMP. STAT. 150/3-5

**COMMUNITY NOTIFICATION**

Community notification of juveniles labeled as offenders is discretionary based on the safety of others.  
730 ILL. COMP. STAT. 152/121

**FEE**

Initial \$100 registration fee and a \$100 annual renewal fee with an indigency waiver.  
730 ILL. COMP. STAT. § 150/3

**COLLATERAL CONSEQUENCES**

None

**FAILURE TO COMPLY**

Felony liability and \$500 fine.  
730 ILL. COMP. STAT. 150/10

**EXPUNGEMENT**

Although expungement and sealing are automatic in Illinois, there is a long list of excluded offenses – including sexually-based offenses.  
705 ILL. COMP. STAT. § 405/5-915(2)

**MECHANISMS FOR REMOVAL FROM REGISTRY**

Juveniles can petition after a certain number of years (5 for if an offense would be a felony for an adult, 2 for a misdemeanor).  
730 ILL. COMP. STAT. 150/3-5

## CHILDREN REQUIRED TO REGISTER

Youth who are over the age of 14 and have been found by the court to be likely to be a repeat the act they have been adjudicated of are required to register.

IND. CODE § 11-8-8-5

## MANDATORY OR DISCRETIONARY REGISTRATION

Discretionary – youth over the age of 14 years old may have to register based on whether they are found likely to be a repeat offender or not.

IND. CODE § 11-8-8-5

## OFFENSES REQUIRING REGISTRATION

All offenses listed lead to the option of youth having to register.

IND. CODE § 11-8-8-5

## DURATION

Registration is required for either 10 years or life.

IND. CODE § 11-8-8-19

## COMMUNITY NOTIFICATION

There is an internet registry website that includes the photo and information of anyone convicted/ adjudicated.

IND. CODE § 11-8-8-7

## FEE

Not found

## COLLATERAL CONSEQUENCES

All individuals required to register have to keep a valid driver's license or photo identification card.

IND. CODE § 11-8-8-15

## FAILURE TO COMPLY

Failure to register is a Level 5 or 6 felony.

IND. CODE § 11-8-8-17

## EXPUNGEMENT

Sex offenses do not seem to be excluded from the expungement scheme.

IND. CODE §§ 31-39-8-2, -9-1

## MECHANISMS FOR REMOVAL FROM REGISTRY

There is not a petition process for individuals required to register for life, however some individuals have their duty to register terminated after 10 years.

IND. CODE § 11-8-8-19

**CHILDREN REQUIRED TO REGISTER**

All youth adjudicated for or convicted of qualifying sex offenses, no minimum age. Court can waive unless the juvenile is over 14 and the offense was committed by force or the threat of serious violence, by rendering the victim unconscious, or by involuntary drugging of the victim.

IOWA CODE § 692A.103 (1)(3-6)

**MANDATORY OR DISCRETIONARY REGISTRATION**

A juvenile is required to register, however the court has discretion to waive registration.

IOWA CODE § 692A.103(3)

**OFFENSES REQUIRING REGISTRATION**

All Tiers I–III are required to register.

IOWA CODE §§ 629A.102(a)–(c), .103(1)

**DURATION**

Registration can be from 10 years to life, with the court having discretion to shorten the term.

IOWA CODE § 692A.106(1), (6)

**COMMUNITY NOTIFICATION**

Information is publicly available online about individuals on the registry, with the exception of individuals who were under 20 years old at the time of their conviction with the other person being 4 or more years younger than the convicted individual.

IOWA CODE § 629A.121

**FEE**

Individuals required to register generally have to pay a civil penalty of \$250 to the court, and annually pays \$25 for their residence registration.

IOWA CODE § 692A.110

**COLLATERAL CONSEQUENCES**

An individual on the registry must not live or be at all present near a school or library and is limited from working in various fields that may lead to interacting with children.

IOWA CODE § 692A.113

**FAILURE TO COMPLY**

Failing to register is a misdemeanor for the first offense, then a class C felony for subsequent offenses.

IOWA CODE § 692A.111

**EXPUNGEMENT**

The juvenile record-sealing statute does not specifically reference sexual offenses or registration, however juvenile sexual offenses qualify as aggravated misdemeanors or felonies and are therefore not sealed unless a hearing finds the sealing in the best interests of the person and public.

IOWA CODE § 232.150(b)

**MECHANISMS FOR REMOVAL FROM REGISTRY**

Juveniles may make a motion to be removed from the registry, unless the juvenile was over age 14 at the time of their offense and their offense involved force or the threat of serious violence by rendering the victim unconscious or involuntarily drugging of the victim.

IOWA CODE § 692A.103

## CHILDREN REQUIRED TO REGISTER

Both youth tried in juvenile court as well as youth tried in adult court are subject to registration.  
KAN. STAT. ANN. §§ 22-4902, -4906

## MANDATORY OR DISCRETIONARY REGISTRATION

For individuals under the age of 14, registration is discretionary and will be until the age of 18 or for 5 years (whichever is longer). For individuals over the age of 14 registration is either discretionary (if required to register, until the age of 18 or 5 years) or for life.  
KAN. STAT. ANN. § 22-4906

## OFFENSES REQUIRING REGISTRATION

The court has discretion to require registration for someone who committed any offense under the age of 14. For someone who is over the age of 14, registration is mandatory for certain specific violent offenses and discretionary for all other offenses.  
KAN. STAT. ANN. § 22-4906

## DURATION

For someone adjudicated while under the age of 14, the individual is required to register until age 18 or for 5 years (whichever is longer). For an individual over the age of 14, registration is for life.  
KAN. STAT. ANN. § 22-4906

## COMMUNITY NOTIFICATION

Youth under the age of 14 can be required to register but not have their registry information made public. However, there is no exception for individuals who are required to register over the age of 14.  
KAN. STAT. ANN. § 22-4906

## FEE

Individuals have to pay \$20 to initially register.  
KAN. STAT. ANN. § 22-4905(l)

## COLLATERAL CONSEQUENCES

Individuals required to register must update their drivers license/identification card annually and must give up any driver's licenses or id cards from other places.  
KAN. STAT. ANN. § 22-4905

## FAILURE TO COMPLY

Failure to comply with registration requirements is a felony requiring presumptive imprisonment.  
KAN. STAT. ANN. § 22-4903

## EXPUNGEMENT

Individuals cannot apply for expungement while they are still on the registry.  
KAN. STAT. ANN. §§ 22-4909, 38-2312

## MECHANISMS FOR REMOVAL FROM REGISTRY

If required to register, an individual either has to wait for the termination at age 18 or at the expiration of 5 years from the date of adjudication, or (if confined) from release from confinement, whichever date is later.  
KAN. STAT. ANN. § 22-4906

## CHILDREN REQUIRED TO REGISTER

Youth adjudicated delinquent are not required to register as sex offenders.

## MANDATORY OR DISCRETIONARY REGISTRATION

None

## OFFENSES REQUIRING REGISTRATION

None

## DURATION

None

## COMMUNITY NOTIFICATION

None

## FEE

None

## COLLATERAL CONSEQUENCES

None

## FAILURE TO COMPLY

None

## EXPUNGEMENT

Juvenile sex offenses are not eligible for expungement.

## MECHANISMS FOR REMOVAL FROM REGISTRY

None

## CHILDREN REQUIRED TO REGISTER

Children of any age are required to register for a sex offense except for simple or third degree rape; children over the age of 14 will have to register for the adjudication of a list of sexual offenses.

LA. STAT. ANN. § 15:542

## MANDATORY OR DISCRETIONARY REGISTRATION

Registration is mandatory for enumerated offenses.

LA. STAT. ANN. § 15:542

## OFFENSES REQUIRING REGISTRATION

Almost all sexual offenses are registrable (enumerated in statute), with some exceptions for juveniles under the age of 14.

LA. STAT. ANN. § 15:542

## DURATION

Registration for a juvenile can be 15 or 25 years, or for a lifetime.

LA. STAT. ANN. § 15:544

## COMMUNITY NOTIFICATION

Juveniles are generally exempted from notification requirements of the registry except for that they will have to have their name posted on the door of a recreational building they provide instruction in.

LA. STAT. ANN. § 15:542.1

## FEE

Every individual required to register has to pay \$60 annually to register.

LA. STAT. ANN. § 15:542

## COLLATERAL CONSEQUENCES

There are employment restrictions for anyone required to register: operating multiple transportation vehicles, working as a service worker, operating a carnival ride, working door-to-door.

LA. STAT. ANN. § 15:533

## FAILURE TO COMPLY

Failure to register is punishable by imprisonment of 2 to 10 years.

LA. STAT. ANN. § 15:542

## EXPUNGEMENT

Expungement of adjudications for sex crimes that require registration can occur only when 5 or more years has passed, the person has had no firearm charges, and there is no pending indictment.

LA. CHILD. CODE ANN. art. 918

## MECHANISMS FOR REMOVAL FROM REGISTRY

Both the 15-year and lifetime registrations can be petitioned to be shortened.

LA. STAT. ANN. § 15:544

**CHILDREN REQUIRED TO REGISTER**

Youth adjudicated delinquent are not required to register as sex offenders.

**MANDATORY OR DISCRETIONARY REGISTRATION**

None

**OFFENSES REQUIRING REGISTRATION**

None

**DURATION**

None

**COMMUNITY NOTIFICATION**

None

**FEE**

None

**COLLATERAL CONSEQUENCES**

None

**FAILURE TO COMPLY**

None

**EXPUNGEMENT**

Juvenile sex offenses are not eligible for expungement.

**MECHANISMS FOR REMOVAL FROM REGISTRY**

None

## CHILDREN REQUIRED TO REGISTER

Youth are included on a registry of juvenile sex offenders if they were at least 14 years old at the time of the act; there is also a process for transitioning youth adjudicated delinquent for sex offenses onto the adult registry when they turn 18 years old.

MD. CODE ANN., CRIM. PROC. §§ 11-704, -704.1

## MANDATORY OR DISCRETIONARY REGISTRATION

Registration mandatory for individuals who commit rape in the first or second degree or sexual offenses in the third degree, if they were at least 14 years old at the time the delinquent act was committed.

MD. CODE ANN., CRIM. PROC. § 11-704.1

## OFFENSES REQUIRING REGISTRATION

Rape in the first or second degree or sexual offenses in the third degree trigger registration.

MD. CODE ANN., CRIM. PROC. § 11-704.1

## DURATION

A juvenile who is adjudicated delinquent likely stays on the registry until age 21 (when juvenile court's jurisdiction is terminated). There is a mechanism for them to be placed on the adult registry.

MD. CODE ANN., CRIM. PROC. §§ 11-704, -704.1; MD. CODE ANN., CTS. & JUD. PROC. § 3-8A-07

## COMMUNITY NOTIFICATION

The juvenile registry is exclusively available to law enforcement, not the community.

MD. CODE ANN., CRIM. PROC. § 11-704.1

## FEE

Not found

## COLLATERAL CONSEQUENCES

Youth may be prohibited from attending the same school or riding the same school bus as a victim of a reportable sexual offense.

MD. CODE ANN., EDUC. § 7-303

## FAILURE TO COMPLY

The first failure to register is a misdemeanor, and subsequent failures to register are felonies.

MD. CODE ANN., CRIM. PROC. § 11-721

## EXPUNGEMENT

There are no excluded offenses from the expungement statute, which has the court seal the record of a child when the child reaches 21 years of age.

MD. CODE ANN., CTS. & JUD. PROC. § 3-8A-27 (amended 2019)

## MECHANISMS FOR REMOVAL FROM REGISTRY

Juveniles are removed from the registry at the age of 21, when the juvenile court no longer has jurisdiction over them.

MD. CODE ANN., CRIM. PROC. § 11-704.1

# MASSACHUSETTS

## CHILDREN REQUIRED TO REGISTER

Juveniles of any age are labeled sex offenders if they are adjudicated delinquent for sex offenders, and all sex offenders are included on the sex offender registry.

MASS. GEN. LAWS ch. 6, § 178C

## MANDATORY OR DISCRETIONARY REGISTRATION

Although registration is presumed mandatory, juveniles can make a motion to be relieved from the obligation to register if they are determined to not be a danger to the public or risk reoffense.

MASS. GEN. LAWS ch. 6, §§ 178D, 178E

## OFFENSES REQUIRING REGISTRATION

Sex offenses listed in the statute seemingly include all sexually based offenses.

MASS. GEN. LAWS ch. 6, § 178C

## DURATION

Registration is for 2 years or for life (life for individuals who have been convicted of two or more sex offenses). An individual may petition to be released from the registration.

MASS. GEN. LAWS ch. 6, § 178G

## COMMUNITY NOTIFICATION

The registry is generally available to the public however level 1 offenders do not have their information available to the public; the level determination takes into consideration whether an individual was a juvenile at the time of their offense.

MASS. GEN. LAWS ch. 6, §§ 178D, 178I, 178K

## FEE

Annual registration costs \$75.

MASS. GEN. LAWS ch. 6, § 178Q

## COLLATERAL CONSEQUENCES

If an individual is classified as both homeless and as a sexual offender, they have to wear a GPS monitoring device.

MASS. GEN. LAWS ch. 6, § 178F 3/4

## FAILURE TO COMPLY

Non-compliance leads to an immediate arrest without a warrant and a fine and imprisonment.

MASS. GEN. LAWS ch. 6, §§ 178H, 178P

## EXPUNGEMENT

Massachusetts does not have an expungement statute however the statute for sealing juvenile records does not exclude any offenses.

MASS. GEN. LAWS ch. 276, § 100B

## MECHANISMS FOR REMOVAL FROM REGISTRY

Individuals can make a motion to terminate their registration 10 years post-adjudication.

MASS. GEN. LAWS ch. 6, § 178G

## CHILDREN REQUIRED TO REGISTER

Juveniles are generally required to register regardless of age however whether they are on the public registry or not depends on age.

MICH. COMP. LAWS §§ 28.723, .723a, .728

## MANDATORY OR DISCRETIONARY REGISTRATION

Juvenile adjudications require registration, with exceptions for certain offenses based on the age difference of the individuals involved and whether the victim was consenting. A juvenile can dispute having to register and a hearing will then be held.

MICH. COMP. LAWS §§ 28.722, .723, .723a

## OFFENSES REQUIRING REGISTRATION

A long list of the various offenses labeling an individual as a Tier I–III offender

MICH. COMP. LAWS § 28.722

## DURATION

Individuals may be required to register for either 15 or 25 years, or for life.

MICH. COMP. LAWS § 28.725

## COMMUNITY NOTIFICATION

A public internet website is maintained but does not include juveniles adjudicated in other states or countries.

MICH. COMP. LAWS §§ 28.724a, .728, .730

## FEE

A \$50 dollar fee is assessed upon initial registration and annually.

MICH. COMP. LAWS § 28.725a(6)

## COLLATERAL CONSEQUENCES

Employment, residency, and loitering restrictions are imposed.

MICH. COMP. LAWS § 28.734

## FAILURE TO COMPLY

Not found

## EXPUNGEMENT

Adjudications are generally expungeable; however, assaultive crimes cannot be expunged (which includes criminal sexual conduct in the first through fourth degrees).

MICH. COMP. LAWS § 712A.18e

## MECHANISMS FOR REMOVAL FROM REGISTRY

There is a petitioning procedure for removal from the registry for individuals in all tiers. Juvenile status is relevant to whether the petition will be granted.

MICH. COMP. LAWS § 28.728c

## CHILDREN REQUIRED TO REGISTER

Any youth of any age who is adjudicated for a sexual offense is required to register.

MINN. STAT. § 243.166

## MANDATORY OR DISCRETIONARY REGISTRATION

Any individual who is convicted of certain crimes “shall” register, making registration mandatory. There are not exceptions listed.

MINN. STAT. § 243.166

## OFFENSES REQUIRING REGISTRATION

Registration is required for all sexual offenses and there are not exceptions listed.

MINN. STAT. § 243.166

## DURATION

Individuals must register for either 10 years or for their term of probation, whichever is longer.

MINN. STAT. § 243.166

## COMMUNITY NOTIFICATION

The registry is not public unless an individual is out of compliance with the registration requirements. Then, it becomes publicly available.

MINN. STAT. § 243.166

## FEE

Not found

## COLLATERAL CONSEQUENCES

A child who is adjudicated delinquent for a sex offense can be prohibited from living within a certain distance of the alleged victim. Additionally, any individual who is on the registry has to have their status as an offender disclosed to many people when entering a health care facility or home care services from a home care provider.

MINN. STAT. § 243.166

## FAILURE TO COMPLY

Knowingly violating registration requirements is a felony with sentencing of not more than 5 years in prison or paying a fine not more than \$10,000, or both.

MINN. STAT. § 243.166

## EXPUNGEMENT

All juvenile records can be expunged based on a variety of mitigating factors.

MINN. STAT. § 260B.198

## MECHANISMS FOR REMOVAL FROM REGISTRY

There is not a petition to be removed from the registry early, however there is a procedure to be taken off the public registry after being put onto it for non-compliance.

MINN. STAT. § 243.166

## CHILDREN REQUIRED TO REGISTER

All youth 14 years of age and older have to register.  
MISS. CODE ANN. § 45-33-25

## MANDATORY OR DISCRETIONARY REGISTRATION

Registration is mandatory for anyone over the age of 14.  
MISS. CODE ANN. § 45-33-25

## OFFENSES REQUIRING REGISTRATION

Offenses are sorted by tier, and tier dictates the time period for registration.  
MISS. CODE ANN. § 45-33-47

## DURATION

Registration for a youth adjudicated delinquent is between 15 years to life; however, youth who offended one time can petition for lifetime removal after 25 years of registration.  
MISS. CODE ANN. § 45-33-47

## COMMUNITY NOTIFICATION

The registry is available to law enforcement agencies who then maintain and make available information about individuals on the registry both at the police station and online.  
MISS. CODE ANN. §§ 45-33-49, -59

## FEE

Not found

## COLLATERAL CONSEQUENCES

Anyone on the registry cannot loiter or be present around a school building unless they attend the school or get special permission if their child attends. Additionally, individuals on the registry cannot visit a public beach or campground. There are additional notification procedures/requirements for volunteering with an organization that serves children.  
MISS. CODE ANN. §§ 45-33-26, -32

## FAILURE TO COMPLY

Failure to comply is a felony offense punishable by 5 years imprisonment and/or a \$5,000 fine.  
MISS. CODE ANN. § 45-33-33

## EXPUNGEMENT

The court can expunge any juvenile records, without limitations for certain offenses.  
MISS. CODE ANN. §§ 43-21-265, -33-55

## MECHANISMS FOR REMOVAL FROM REGISTRY

A child over the age of 14 who is adjudicated delinquent must register for at least 25 years before they can petition for removal.  
MISS. CODE ANN. § 45-33-47

## CHILDREN REQUIRED TO REGISTER

Any youth adjudicated delinquent for a sexual offense has to register as a juvenile sex offender; if a youth is over the age of 14 and is adjudicated delinquent of a more serious offense, they may have to register as an adult.

Mo. REV. STAT. § 211.425

## MANDATORY OR DISCRETIONARY REGISTRATION

Registration is mandatory.

Mo. REV. STAT. § 211.425

## OFFENSES REQUIRING REGISTRATION

Any juvenile offense that would be a felony sexual offense requires registration.

Mo. REV. STAT. § 211.425

## DURATION

Individuals labeled as “juvenile sex offenders” have their obligation to register terminated at age 21; youth labeled as “adult sex offenders” must register for 15 or 25 years or life.

Mo. REV. STAT. §§ 211.425, 589.400

## COMMUNITY NOTIFICATION

Registration information about individuals labeled “juvenile offenders” is not public; registration information on juveniles required to register as adults is on a public registry, however they are exempt from the public notification including adjudications from other jurisdictions.

Mo. REV. STAT. § 211.425

## FEE

The fee for initial registration is \$10 and \$5 for any changes.

Mo. REV. STAT. § 589.400

## COLLATERAL CONSEQUENCES

Any individual on the registry has specific Halloween-related activity restrictions.

Mo. REV. STAT. § 589.426

## FAILURE TO COMPLY

A first failure to register is a class E felony (the least serious felony that entails imprisonment or fines, but may have probation as an option).

Mo. REV. STAT. § 589.425

## EXPUNGEMENT

Missouri’s expungement law does not mention juvenile offenses specifically but does state that any offense that requires registration as a sex offender is not expungeable.

Mo. REV. STAT. § 610.140

## MECHANISMS FOR REMOVAL FROM REGISTRY

Registration terminates when a juvenile is 21 (if required to register for the juvenile registry); children who are required to register as adults can petition after a designated number of years.

Mo. REV. STAT. § 589.401

## CHILDREN REQUIRED TO REGISTER

All youth adjudicated delinquent for a sexual offense.

MONT. CODE ANN. § 46-23-502(10), (11)

## MANDATORY OR DISCRETIONARY REGISTRATION

Discretionary registration. Although a youth is generally exempt from the duty to register as a sexual offender, the court will require registration if the youth previously committed a sexual offense or if the court determines that registration is necessary for protection of the public and in the public's best interest.

MONT. CODE ANN. § 41-5-1513(1)(d)

## OFFENSES REQUIRING REGISTRATION

A sexual offender subject to registration is a youth who has been adjudicated for a sexual offense, including the attempt, solicitation, or conspiracy to commit a sexual offense. Sexual offenses that youth may be adjudicated for are unlawful restraint, kidnaping, aggravated kidnaping, sexual assault, sexual intercourse without consent, indecent exposure, indecent exposure to a minor, incest, aggravated sexual intercourse without consent, aggravated promotion of child prostitution, sexual servitude or patronizing a victim of sexual servitude. Many of these offenses require a minimum age gap between the offender and the victim to be subject to registration. Registration is also required for violation of "reasonably equivalent" laws in other jurisdictions.

MONT. CODE ANN. § 46-23-502(9), (10)

## DURATION

Lifetime registration.

MONT. CODE ANN. § 46-23-506(1)

## COMMUNITY NOTIFICATION

Individuals are labeled as being a level 1, 2, or 3 offender, and the information publicly reported about them varies with each level. How information is disseminated about an individual is determined by the level of risk posed to the public.

MONT. CODE ANN. § 46-23-508(1)(a), 1(b)(ii)-(iv), (1)(c), (3), (4)

## FEE

The youth is responsible for all fees associated with registration. Fees are established by the Montana Department of Justice.

MONT. CODE ANN. § 46-23-504(8)

## COLLATERAL CONSEQUENCES

A judge has discretion to impose reasonable employment prohibitions when sentencing any person a sexual offense, and a judge must impose residency restrictions regarding proximity to schools etc. for an individual who is designated as a level 3 offender and is convicted of a sexual offense involving a minor.

MONT. CODE ANN. § 46-18-255(1), (2)

## FAILURE TO COMPLY

Non-compliance can result in up to 5 years of imprisonment, up to \$10,000 fine, or both.

MONT. CODE ANN. § 46-23-507

## EXPUNGEMENT

If a sexual offense is reversed, the records are then expunged.

MONT. CODE ANN. § 46-23-510

## MECHANISMS FOR REMOVAL FROM REGISTRY

Youth may petition for removal after either 10 years if assessed as a level 1 risk or 25 years if assessed as a level 2 risk. The court may grant the petition if the youth has remained a law-abiding citizen and continued registration is not necessary for public safety or in the best interest of society. Youth adjudicated for certain offenses (forceful sexual intercourse without consent, etc.), designated as a sexually violent predator, or adjudicated or convicted of a subsequent sex offense may not petition for removal.

MONT. CODE ANN. § 46-23-506(3)(b), (5)

## CHILDREN REQUIRED TO REGISTER

The Nebraska legislature has not directly addressed juvenile registry, but the Nebraska courts have concluded that juveniles can be forced to register.

NEB. REV. STAT. § 29-4003

## MANDATORY OR DISCRETIONARY REGISTRATION

Registration is mandatory for any listed offenses.

NEB. REV. STAT. §§ 29-4003, -4004

## OFFENSES REQUIRING REGISTRATION

Kidnapping of a minor, false imprisonment of a minor, sexual assault, sexual abuse of a child, incest, pandering, child pornography, child enticement, debauching a minor, and the inchoates of the above crimes.

NEB. REV. STAT. § 29-4003

## DURATION

Registration varies from 15 years, 25 years, or lifetime registration.

NEB. REV. STAT. § 29-4005

## COMMUNITY NOTIFICATION

All offenses are included in the state's data base, which is publicly available.

NEB. REV. STAT. § 29-4006

## FEE

Not found

## COLLATERAL CONSEQUENCES

Not found

## FAILURE TO COMPLY

Not found

## EXPUNGEMENT

The juvenile expungement statute does not include sexual offenses.

NEB. REV. STAT. §§ 29-2264, 43-2,108

## MECHANISMS FOR REMOVAL FROM REGISTRY

Individuals required to register for 15 years can petition for a reduction in registration after 10 years, but individuals required to register for 25 years or life do not have the option to petition for removal from the registry.

NEB. REV. STAT. § 29-4005, 43-2,108.01-.05

## CHILDREN REQUIRED TO REGISTER

Any individual convicted of a crime against a child or a sex crime is required to register while present in Nevada.

NEV. REV. STAT. § 179D.490

## MANDATORY OR DISCRETIONARY REGISTRATION

There is no language indicating there is discretion for the requirement to register.

NEV. REV. STAT. § 179D.490

## OFFENSES REQUIRING REGISTRATION

Offenses are separated into three tiers and registration spans of 15 or 25 years, or life.

NEV. REV. STAT. § 179D.490

## DURATION

Registration can be from 15 to 25 years.

NEV. REV. STAT. § 179D.490

## COMMUNITY NOTIFICATION

A child can make a motion to be excluded from community notification.

NEV. REV. STAT. § 62F.320

## FEE

Not found

## COLLATERAL CONSEQUENCES

Not found

## FAILURE TO COMPLY

Failure to register is a felony.

NEV. REV. STAT. § 179D.550

## EXPUNGEMENT

Although juvenile records can generally be expunged, a child's record cannot be expunged while the child is subject to registration and community notification.

NEV. REV. STAT. § 62F.360

## MECHANISMS FOR REMOVAL FROM REGISTRY

Any child adjudicated in juvenile court will have a hearing at age 21 to determine if they should be relieved of the requirement to register.

NEV. REV. STAT. § 179D.010

## CHILDREN REQUIRED TO REGISTER

Youth adjudicated delinquent of a sexual offense in New Hampshire or another jurisdiction are required to register.

N.H. REV. STAT. ANN. § 651-B:1.XI(a)(3), (4)

## MANDATORY OR DISCRETIONARY REGISTRATION

Registration is discretionary based on if the court may order a juvenile to register until age 18 if the court determines that the youth presents a public safety risk.

N.H. REV. STAT. ANN. § 169-B:19(l)(k)

## OFFENSES REQUIRING REGISTRATION

Sexual offenses against an adult where a court may find that a juvenile is required to register include first degree murder, aggravated felonious sexual assault, felonious sexual assault, sexual assault, violation of privacy, or a second offense for indecent exposure and lewdness. Sexual offenses against a minor where a court may find that a juvenile is required to register additionally include kidnapping, criminal restraint, false imprisonment, indecent exposure, and lewdness or prostitution.

N.H. REV. STAT. ANN. § 651-B:1(V), (VII)

## DURATION

Youth may be required to register until they reach the age of either 17 or 18.

N.H. REV. STAT. ANN. §§ 651-B:6(IV), 169-B:19(l)(k)

## COMMUNITY NOTIFICATION

The public registry does not include juvenile registrants.

N.H. REV. STAT. ANN. § 651-B:7(III)(c)(5)

## FEE

An offender must pay a \$50 registration fee within 10 days of registration. They may request a fee waiver if they cannot afford the fee.

N.H. REV. STAT. ANN. § 651-B:11

## COLLATERAL CONSEQUENCES

Various levels of felonies/sexual assaults require that an individual cannot work with children.

N.H. REV. STAT. ANN. § 632-A:10

## FAILURE TO COMPLY

The general penalties for registration non-compliance do not apply to juveniles. The juvenile court may impose an “appropriate disposition” for a registration violation.

N.H. REV. STAT. ANN. § 651-B:9

## EXPUNGEMENT

Juvenile records are automatically closed and placed in an inactive file when the juvenile reaches 21 years of age, however the information can be disclosed if the court found the juvenile needs to register.

N.H. REV. STAT. ANN. § 169-B:35

## MECHANISMS FOR REMOVAL FROM REGISTRY

Not found

## CHILDREN REQUIRED TO REGISTER

All youth adjudicated for or convicted of sex offenses, no minimum age. The statute treats youth adjudicated delinquent the same as adult offenders.

N.J. STAT. ANN. § 2C:7-2(a)

## MANDATORY OR DISCRETIONARY REGISTRATION

Registration is mandatory for offenses.

N.J. STAT. ANN. § 2C:7-2(a), (c)

## OFFENSES REQUIRING REGISTRATION

Registration is required for many sex offenses. Certain offenses only require registration if the victim is a minor.

N.J. STAT. ANN. § 2C:7-2(b)(2)

## DURATION

Offenders must register for at least 15 years, but there is no maximum term of years listed.

N.J. STAT. ANN. § 2C:7-2(f)

## COMMUNITY NOTIFICATION

Community notification via an internet registry depends on the level of the offense (high, moderate, or low risk of re-offense) and a juvenile's adjudication is not published if it is their only offense.

N.J. STAT. ANN. § 2C:7-13

## FEE

Not found

## COLLATERAL CONSEQUENCES

Collateral consequences include electronic monitoring and restricted internet access.

N.J. STAT. ANN. §§ 30:4-12.89, 2C:43-6.6

## FAILURE TO COMPLY

Non-compliance is a crime that carries a penalty of 3 to 5 years of incarceration.

N.J. STAT. ANN. §§ 2C:7-2(a)(3), :43-6

## EXPUNGEMENT

Juvenile adjudications are analyzed as adult convictions for purposes of expungements, and sexually based offenses cannot be expunged.

N.J. STAT. ANN. §§ 2C:52-4.1, -2

## MECHANISMS FOR REMOVAL FROM REGISTRY

Early removal from the registry is discretionary after 15 years if the registrant committed only one offense.

N.J. STAT. ANN. § 2C:7-2(f), (g)

## CHILDREN REQUIRED TO REGISTER

A sex offender who was under 18 years of age when the offense was committed may not have their information publicized, indicating that they are included on the registry but not put on the public registry.

N.M. STAT. ANN. §§ 29-11A-5.1, 32A-2-3, 32A-2-32.1

## MANDATORY OR DISCRETIONARY REGISTRATION

Registration is mandatory for anyone labeled a sex offender.

N.M. STAT. ANN. §§ 29-11A-4, -5.1

## OFFENSES REQUIRING REGISTRATION

Registration is required for the listed offenses, without an exception listed.

N.M. STAT. ANN. § 29-11A-3

## DURATION

Registration is for either life or 10 years.

N.M. STAT. ANN. § 29-11A-4

## COMMUNITY NOTIFICATION

Information from the registry that is publicly available is available upon request and on a public internet website. Additionally, the county sheriff should contact every day care or school within one mile of the sex offender's residence.

N.M. STAT. ANN. § 29-11A-5.1

## FEE

Not found

## COLLATERAL CONSEQUENCES

Not found

## FAILURE TO COMPLY

A first failure to comply results in a fourth degree felony, while additional failures to comply result in third degree felonies.

N.M. STAT. ANN. § 29-11A-4

## EXPUNGEMENT

Sexual offenses are not excluded from the juvenile expungement statute.

N.M. STAT. ANN. § 32A-2-26

## MECHANISMS FOR REMOVAL FROM REGISTRY

None

## CHILDREN REQUIRED TO REGISTER

Youth adjudicated delinquent do not have to register, however juveniles transferred into and convicted in adult court are then treated as adults and are required to register.

N.Y. CORRECT. LAW § 168-a; N.Y. FAM. CT. ACT § 301.2

## MANDATORY OR DISCRETIONARY REGISTRATION

None

## OFFENSES REQUIRING REGISTRATION

None

## DURATION

None

## COMMUNITY NOTIFICATION

None

## FEE

None

## COLLATERAL CONSEQUENCES

None

## FAILURE TO COMPLY

None

## EXPUNGEMENT

Felonious acts are not included in the statute to seal juvenile records.

N.Y. FAM. CT. ACT § 375.2

## MECHANISMS FOR REMOVAL FROM REGISTRY

None

# NORTH CAROLINA

## CHILDREN REQUIRED TO REGISTER

Youth over 11 years old who have committed one of the enumerated offenses and are found to be a “danger to the community” may be ordered to register.

N.C. GEN. STAT. § 7B-2509

## MANDATORY OR DISCRETIONARY REGISTRATION

Registration is discretionary. A juvenile may only be required to register if the court first determines that the juvenile is a danger to the community.

N.C. GEN. STAT. § 14-208.26(a)

## OFFENSES REQUIRING REGISTRATION

Registration for juveniles adjudicated delinquent is only available for certain statutorily enumerated offenses. This also includes the attempt, conspiracy, or solicitation of another to commit any of the preceding offenses, and, aiding and abetting of any of the preceding offenses.

N.C. GEN. STAT. § 7B-2509

## DURATION

Registration automatically terminates on the youth's eighteenth birthday or when juvenile court jurisdiction ends, whichever comes first.

N.C. GEN. STAT. § 14-208.30

## COMMUNITY NOTIFICATION

Juvenile registration information is not public record. It can only be released to law enforcement agencies and local boards of education.

N.C. GEN. STAT. § 14-208.29

## FEE

Not found

## COLLATERAL CONSEQUENCES

Collateral consequences include a requirement that local school boards be notified of a juvenile's registration status, semiannual verification of registration information by the juvenile court counselor, and written notification of changes of address within 3 days by the juvenile court counselor.

N.C. GEN. STAT. §§ 14-208.27, .28, .29(b)

## FAILURE TO COMPLY

Non-compliance with the registry is a Class F felony; there is no specific language about juveniles who fail to register.

N.C. GEN. STAT. § 14-208.11

# NORTH CAROLINA

## EXPUNGEMENT

North Carolina does allow expungement of juvenile records, but not for charges that, if committed by an adult, would be specific classes of felonies, including registerable offenses from expungement. Furthermore, the Department of Public Safety is required to maintain registration information permanently, even after the reporting requirement expires.

N.C. GEN. STAT. §§ 7B-3200 (amended 2019), 14-208.31

## MECHANISMS FOR REMOVAL FROM REGISTRY

There is no mechanism to be removed from the juvenile registry.

## CHILDREN REQUIRED TO REGISTER

Juveniles adjudicated delinquent or convicted in adult court of specified offenses are labeled as sex offenders.

N.D. CENT. CODE § 12.1-32-15(1)(g)

## MANDATORY OR DISCRETIONARY REGISTRATION

Registration is mandatory for anyone guilty of a felonious sexual offense, however registration is discretionary for a juvenile delinquent for a misdemeanor sex offense.

N.D. CENT. CODE § 12.1-32-15

## OFFENSES REQUIRING REGISTRATION

Felonies require mandatory registration, whereas misdemeanors require discretionary registration.

N.D. CENT. CODE § 12.1-32-15

## DURATION

An individual who has been adjudicated on two or more occasions, committed certain offenses, or been assigned a high risk label is required to register for life; an individual designated as a moderate risk, is required to register for 25 years; all other offenders are required to register for 15 years.

N.D. CENT. CODE § 12.1-32-15

## COMMUNITY NOTIFICATION

Individuals labeled as moderate or high risk will have their information disclosed to the public if the local law enforcement agency determines the disclosure is necessary for public protection; the schools juveniles attend are notified specifically.

N.D. CENT. CODE § 12.1-32-15

## FEE

Not found

## COLLATERAL CONSEQUENCES

Individuals assessed as high-risk have restrictions on residency.

N.D. CENT. CODE § 12.1-32-15

## FAILURE TO COMPLY

Non-compliance is a felony. However, juveniles can be exempted from serving mandatory prison time for a failure to register.

N.D. CENT. CODE § 12.1-32-15

# NORTH DAKOTA

## EXPUNGEMENT

All records of sexual offenses have to be retained for 25 years although North Dakota generally expunges juvenile records automatically.

N.D. CENT. CODE §§ 25-03.3-04 , 27-20-54(1)

## MECHANISMS FOR REMOVAL FROM REGISTRY

Individuals can petition for removal if the offense occurred prior to 8/1/1999 and they are no longer required to register.

N.D. CENT. CODE § 12.1-32-15

## **CHILDREN REQUIRED TO REGISTER**

Youth ages 14 to 17 who are adjudicated delinquent for a sexually oriented offense or a child victim offense who have previously been adjudicated for a sexually oriented or child-victim oriented offense are subject to registration.

OHIO REV. CODE ANN. § 2152.82

## **MANDATORY OR DISCRETIONARY REGISTRATION**

Registration is mandatory for qualifying juveniles. However, a judge has discretion on whether the child is a public registry-qualified juvenile based on the tier of risk determined at a hearing.

OHIO REV. CODE ANN. § 2152.82(A), (B)

## **OFFENSES REQUIRING REGISTRATION**

Youth must register if they are over 14 and have committed a second sexually oriented offense or a child-victim offense. “Sexually oriented” offenses and “child-victim” offenses are statutorily enumerated.

OHIO REV. CODE ANN. § 2950.01(B), (C)

## **DURATION**

Tier 1 offenders must register for 10 years, Tier 2 for 20 years, and Tier 3 for life. Tiering is determined at a hearing.

OHIO REV. CODE ANN. § 2950.07

## **COMMUNITY NOTIFICATION**

Children who are adjudicated delinquent of certain “serious” classified offenses will be on the internet registry that is visible to the public.

OHIO REV. CODE ANN. § 2950.01

## **FEE**

A fee can be imposed by a court on a registrant.

OHIO REV. CODE ANN. § 2950.012

## **COLLATERAL CONSEQUENCES**

Although the statute prohibits anyone who is registering from residing within certain feet of schools, an opinion of the Attorney General states that it should not apply to youth adjudicated delinquent.

Ohio Op. Att’y Gen. No. 2009-029 (2009)

## **FAILURE TO COMPLY**

A failure-to-register violation triggers criminal prosecution if the individual is over the age of 18; if the individual is under the age of 18 then they are not subject to criminal prosecution but instead are subject to 2152.13 “Serious youthful dispositional sentence.”

OHIO REV. CODE ANN. § 2950.99

## EXPUNGEMENT

Expungement is available 5 years after a sealing order or upon the individual's 23rd birthday; however, a juvenile cannot have a record of rape expunged.

OHIO REV. CODE ANN. § 2151.358

## MECHANISMS FOR REMOVAL FROM REGISTRY

A juvenile who is required to register can motion to be removed from the registry after 25 years.

OHIO REV. CODE ANN. § 2950.15

## CHILDREN REQUIRED TO REGISTER

Youth who committed a sex offense between ages 14 and 18 in Oklahoma, or committed a registry-offense in another state are required to register as sex offenders. Juveniles convicted in adult court are subject to adult registration laws.

OKLA. STAT. tit. 10A, § 2-8-102

## MANDATORY OR DISCRETIONARY REGISTRATION

Registration is discretionary. When a juvenile is adjudicated for a sex offense, the district attorney may apply for the juvenile to be included in the registry.

OKLA. STAT. tit. 10A, § 2-8-104

## OFFENSES REQUIRING REGISTRATION

The qualifying offenses for registration are forcible sodomy, rape, rape by instrumentation, and rape in the first degree.

OKLA. STAT. tit. 10A, § 2-8-102

## DURATION

The requirement to register terminates when a juvenile turns 21, unless the district attorney petitions the court to transfer the youth's registration to the adult sex offender registry.

OKLA. STAT. tit. 10A, § 2-8-108

## COMMUNITY NOTIFICATION

The court has discretion to order the release of juvenile registry information to any individual or the public at large when the evaluation report indicates a "likelihood of an ongoing serious or aggressive threat to the public or children under sixteen.

OKLA. STAT. tit. 10A, §§ 2-8-103, -104

## FEE

Not found

## COLLATERAL CONSEQUENCES

Not found

## FAILURE TO COMPLY

Failure to register results in a misdemeanor for the juvenile and for the parent or guardian. There is a maximum fine of \$1000.

OKLA. STAT. tit. 10A, §2-8-107 (2009)

## EXPUNGEMENT

Juvenile records can be petitioned to be expunged if an individual is 21 years or older, has no adult criminal offenses, and all requirements of the juvenile proceeding have been completed.

OKLA. STAT. tit. 10A, § 2-6-109 (2009)

## MECHANISMS FOR REMOVAL FROM REGISTRY

Individuals are automatically removed from the registry when they turn 21, unless a petition is filed to transfer them to the adult registry. If a youth is transferred to the adult sex offender registry, there is a process to petition for removal but the removal statute was recently deemed to be unconstitutional by the Oklahoma Court of Civil Appeals.

Oklahoma Stat. tit. 10A, § 2-8-108, tit. 57, § 590.2

**CHILDREN REQUIRED TO REGISTER**

Youth adjudicated delinquent for an offense that, if committed by an adult, would be a felony sex crime.  
OR. REV. STAT. § 163A.025(1) (amended 2019, amendment to take effect in 2021)

**MANDATORY OR DISCRETIONARY REGISTRATION**

Registration is discretionary. The court must hold a hearing (regardless of whether a petition is filed) on whether the juvenile should be required to report as a sex offender. The juvenile has a right to six-months notice and a court appointed attorney at this hearing. The juvenile has the burden of proving by clear and convincing evidence that they are rehabilitated and do not pose a threat to public safety. In making the determination, the court is instructed to consider a number of factors including the nature and extent of the offense, the age and injuries of the victim, and the offender's willingness to engage in treatment and education, among others.

OR. REV. STAT. §§ 163A.030, 163A.025 (amended 2019, amendment to take effect in 2021)

**OFFENSES REQUIRING REGISTRATION**

Youth who committed an act that would be defined as a felony sex crime could be required to register.

OR. REV. STAT. §§ 163A.005, .025

**DURATION**

Not found

**COMMUNITY NOTIFICATION**

Information is public on an internet site, even for first time offenders. Additional information is available upon request to the police departments.

OR. REV. STAT. ANN. § 163A.235

**FEE**

\$70 annual fee is assessed.

OR. REV. STAT. § 163A.035

**COLLATERAL CONSEQUENCES**

Not found

**FAILURE TO COMPLY**

A hearing on the reporting of juvenile sex offenders is in juvenile court but is not detailed in the statute.

OR. REV. STAT. § 163A.030

**EXPUNGEMENT**

Some sex offenses can be expunged once an individual is no longer on the registry, however certain offenses cannot be expunged.

OR. REV. STAT. § 419A.262

**MECHANISMS FOR REMOVAL FROM REGISTRY**

Individuals adjudicated delinquent in juvenile court can petition to be removed within two different time frames (based on the offense); however, individuals adjudicate out-of-state and required to register for life cannot petition to be removed.

OR. REV. STAT. § 163A.115

## CHILDREN REQUIRED TO REGISTER

Juveniles adjudicated delinquent are not required to register as sex offenders. However, if the child has been labeled a sexually violent delinquent child (SVDC) by judicial order and pursuant to an evaluation by the Sex Offender Assessment Board, that child will be required to be placed on the sex offender registry.

In re J.B., 107 A.3d 1 (Pa. 2014); 42 PA. CONS. STAT. §§ 9799.15, .16

## MANDATORY OR DISCRETIONARY REGISTRATION

Registration is mandatory for SVDC's.

42 PA. CONS. STAT. § 9799.15

## OFFENSES REQUIRING REGISTRATION

Any sex offense requires registration if the child is labeled a SVDC.

42 PA. CONS. STAT. § 9799.15

## DURATION

Registration is for life for SVDC's.

42 PA. CONS. STAT. § 9799.15

## COMMUNITY NOTIFICATION

Registered SVDC's are posted on a public internet website.

42 PA. CONS. STAT. § 9799.16

## FEE

Individuals have to pay fees for mandated counseling; they can get an exception if they can prove they cannot pay.

42 PA. CONS. STAT. § 9799.36

## COLLATERAL CONSEQUENCES

Not found

## FAILURE TO COMPLY

SVDC's who fail to register or comply with registration requirements are subject to felony prosecution.

18 PA. CONS. STAT. § 4915.1

## EXPUNGEMENT

Sexually based offenses for youth over the age of 14 cannot be expunged.

18 PA. CONS. STAT. § 9123

## MECHANISMS FOR REMOVAL FROM REGISTRY

SVDC's can petition for removal from the registry 25 years after their adjudication.

42 PA. CONS. STAT. § 9799.1

## CHILDREN REQUIRED TO REGISTER

Only youth labeled as “sexually violent predators” or “recidivists,” or youth convicted in the adult system are required to register.

11 R.I. GEN. LAWS § 11-37-1.2

## MANDATORY OR DISCRETIONARY REGISTRATION

Registration is mandatory for anyone convicted of a criminal offense, or who is labeled a “sexually violent predator” or a “recidivist.”

11 R.I. GEN. LAWS §§ 11-37.1-2, -3, -4

## OFFENSES REQUIRING REGISTRATION

Specified offenses for youth convicted in adult court require registration.

11 R.I. GEN. LAWS § 11-37.1-2

## DURATION

Juveniles labeled as sexually violent predators or recidivists are required to register for 15 years.

11 R.I. GEN. LAWS § 11-37.1-4

## COMMUNITY NOTIFICATION

Information on the registry is released by the local police department to the general community and local school for individuals labeled as either level 2 or level 3 offenders.

11 R.I. GEN. LAWS § 11-37.1-11, -13

## FEE

Not found

## COLLATERAL CONSEQUENCES

Individuals at a homeless shelter who are on the registry are required to report their label to the shelter who is then obligated to report the location of the individual to law enforcement. There are residency restrictions on individuals labeled within certain tiers.

11 R.I. GEN. LAWS § 11-37.1-10, -21

## FAILURE TO COMPLY

Failure to comply is a felony resulting in either 10 years of incarceration, a \$10,000 fine, or both.

11 R.I. GEN. LAWS § 11-37.1-10

## EXPUNGEMENT

Crimes of violence are excluded from the expungement statute.

11 R.I. GEN. LAWS § 12-1.3-2

## MECHANISMS FOR REMOVAL FROM REGISTRY

There is not a specified process for removal from the registry however there is a process to have the label of “sexually violent predator” removed/to object to community notification.

11 R.I. GEN. LAWS §§ 11-37.1-14, -15, -20

# SOUTH CAROLINA

## CHILDREN REQUIRED TO REGISTER

All youth can be required to register (in juvenile court, adult court, or in a court in another jurisdiction).  
S.C. CODE ANN. § 23-3-430(A)

## MANDATORY OR DISCRETIONARY REGISTRATION

Registration is mandatory (“shall be required to register”).  
S.C. CODE ANN. § 23-3-430(A)

## OFFENSES REQUIRING REGISTRATION

Seemingly every sexually-based offense requires registration.  
S.C. CODE ANN. § 23-3-430(C)

## DURATION

Registration is for life.  
S.C. CODE ANN. § 23-3-460

## COMMUNITY NOTIFICATION

The registry is provided to a local newspaper, and is available to the public upon request.  
S.C. CODE ANN. § 23-3-490

## FEE

Not found

## COLLATERAL CONSEQUENCES

Individuals required to register cannot live in campus student housing and cannot live within 1000 feet of various places that often have kids present. Additionally, individuals on the registry have to report their internet accounts.  
S.C. CODE ANN. §§ 23-3-465, -535, -555

## FAILURE TO COMPLY

Non-compliance brings about either a fine or prison time, or both.  
S.C. CODE ANN. § 23-3-475

## EXPUNGEMENT

The expungement statute only includes misdemeanors and status offenses.  
S.C. CODE ANN. § 63-19-2050

## MECHANISMS FOR REMOVAL FROM REGISTRY

None

## CHILDREN REQUIRED TO REGISTER

Youth age 14 and older adjudicated delinquent for rape or youth adjudicated for an offense in another jurisdiction that is subject to registration.

S.D. CODIFIED LAWS § 22-24B-2

## MANDATORY OR DISCRETIONARY REGISTRATION

Registration is generally mandatory however a juvenile can have their adjudication suspended and discharged, allowing them to not register.

S.D. CODIFIED LAWS § 22-24B-2

## OFFENSES REQUIRING REGISTRATION

Registration for juveniles is limited to those adjudicated of rape or an out-of-state offense that requires them to register in that state.

S.D. CODIFIED LAWS § 22-24B-2

## DURATION

A juvenile adjudication labels someone as a Tier I offender which requires an individual to register for 5 years before they can petition for removal.

S.D. CODIFIED LAWS § 22-24B-19

## COMMUNITY NOTIFICATION

Individuals on the registry are posted on an internet site.

S.D. CODIFIED LAWS § 22-24B-21

## FEE

Not found

## COLLATERAL CONSEQUENCES

Individuals on the registry have residency restrictions, however if youth are not tried as adults then the restrictions do not apply to them.

S.D. CODIFIED LAWS § 22-24B-23

## FAILURE TO COMPLY

Failure to register is a felony which may require incarceration or a fine.

S.D. CODIFIED LAWS § 22-24B-8

## EXPUNGEMENT

Following the end of a youth's registration, they can petition for expungement if there are no additional charges against them at the time of petitioning.

S.D. CODIFIED LAWS § 26-7A-115

## MECHANISMS FOR REMOVAL FROM REGISTRY

Youth can petition for removal after being on the registry for 5 years.

S.D. CODIFIED LAWS § 22-24B-19

## CHILDREN REQUIRED TO REGISTER

Youth who are adjudicated for an act that is a violent juvenile sexual offense are required to register; the offense must have occurred when the youth is at least 14.

TENN. CODE ANN. §§ 40-39-202, -203

## MANDATORY OR DISCRETIONARY REGISTRATION

Registration is mandatory for offenses labeled violent juvenile sexual offenses.

TENN. CODE ANN. § 40-39-202, -203

## OFFENSES REQUIRING REGISTRATION

Rape, aggravated sexual battery, or attempt to commit these offenses are violent juvenile sexual offenses.

TENN. CODE ANN. § 40-39-202

## DURATION

Registration for individuals labeled violent juvenile sexual offenders who have to register and then have a subsequent adjudication requires registration for life. Otherwise, individuals may apply for removal from the registry once they reach age 25.

TENN. CODE ANN. § 40-39-207

## COMMUNITY NOTIFICATION

The community notification statute does not exempt juveniles from registration as established by local governments. However, juveniles are exempted from their information in the state's centralized record system being shared.

TENN. CODE ANN. § 40-39-217

## FEE

\$150 annual registration fee.

TENN. CODE ANN. § 40-39-204

## COLLATERAL CONSEQUENCES

There are significant residential and employment restrictions for individuals on the registry such as not living or working near a school or near a victim or their family. There is an exception if an individual is a student at the school they reside near.

TENN. CODE ANN. § 40-39-211

## FAILURE TO COMPLY

Failure to register leads to a tolling of the registration term and a felony.

TENN. CODE ANN. §§ 40-39-207, -208

## EXPUNGEMENT

The general expungement statute disallows expungement for sexual offenses. However there is a mechanism especially for sexual offenses to be expunged through the sexual offenses statute at the court's discretion.

TENN. CODE ANN. §§ 37-1-153 , 40-39-207

## MECHANISMS FOR REMOVAL FROM REGISTRY

Any individual required to register can petition for removal after 10 years of registering. Individuals labeled violent juvenile sexual offenders can petition upon reaching the age of 25 if they have not been adjudicated delinquent or convicted of any subsequent sexual offense.

TENN. CODE ANN. § 40-39-207

**CHILDREN REQUIRED TO REGISTER**

All youth adjudicated delinquent for a sexual offense with no minimum age requirement.  
TEX. CODE CRIM. PROC. ANN. art. 62.051–.052

**MANDATORY OR DISCRETIONARY REGISTRATION**

Registration is discretionary based on hearing to determine whether the interest of the public require registration.  
TEX. CODE CRIM. PROC. ANN. art. 62.301, .351–.352

**OFFENSES REQUIRING REGISTRATION**

Registration may be required if a juvenile is adjudicated delinquent for a number of different statutorily enumerated offenses.  
TEX. CODE CRIM. PROC. ANN. art. 62.001(5)(A)–(L)

**DURATION**

Youth are required to register for 10 years.  
TEX. CODE CRIM. PROC. ANN. art. 62.101(b)–(c)

**COMMUNITY NOTIFICATION**

Youth registry information is included on the public registry, although the youth may petition for it to not be public and restricted to use by law enforcement and criminal justice agencies, the Council on Sex Offender Treatment, and public or private institutions of higher education.  
TEX. CODE CRIM. PROC. ANN. art. 62.005, .352

**FEE**

Not found

**COLLATERAL CONSEQUENCES**

Not found

**FAILURE TO COMPLY**

Consequences depend on the statute requiring an individual to register (offense-based), and all results include incarceration.  
TEX. CODE CRIM. PROC. ANN. art. 62.102

**EXPUNGEMENT**

Juvenile sex offender records are exempted from the sealing and expungement statutes.  
TEX. FAM. CODE ANN. §§ 58.003, .202

**MECHANISMS FOR REMOVAL FROM REGISTRY**

A juvenile required to register is entitled to a hearing to determine if their registration is in the interest of the public and if they should be removed from the registry.  
TEX. CODE CRIM. PROC. ANN. art. 62.351–.352

**CHILDREN REQUIRED TO REGISTER**

Juveniles adjudicated delinquent for a sex offense who were sentenced to custody and remain in custody until 30 days prior to their 21st birthday.

UTAH CODE ANN. § 77-41-102

**MANDATORY OR DISCRETIONARY REGISTRATION**

Registration is mandatory for enumerated offenses.

UTAH CODE ANN. § 77-41-102

**OFFENSES REQUIRING REGISTRATION**

Registration is required for a juvenile adjudicated delinquent for one or more of the enumerated sex offenses and confined until 30 days prior to their 21st birthday.

UTAH CODE ANN. § 77-41-102

**DURATION**

The length of registration is 10 years.

UTAH CODE ANN. § 77-41-105(3)

**COMMUNITY NOTIFICATION**

The department must maintain a sex offender registration website.

UTAH CODE ANN. § 77-41-110

**FEE**

There is a \$100 annual fee to the department plus an annual fee of up to \$25 assessed by the registering agency.

UTAH CODE ANN. § 77-41-111

**COLLATERAL CONSEQUENCES**

Not found

**FAILURE TO COMPLY**

Failure to register results in either a third degree felony or a class A misdemeanor. Both are punishable by a minimum of 30 days incarceration and 1 year. Failure to register would prohibit petitioning to be removed from the registry, because one of the requirements to petition is not being convicted of any other offense other than a traffic offense after registering.

UTAH CODE ANN. § 77-41-107

**EXPUNGEMENT**

Sex offenses can be expunged; the juvenile expungement statute only forbids expungement of adjudications for murder but does not mention sex offenses.

UTAH CODE ANN. § 78A-6-1105

**MECHANISMS FOR REMOVAL FROM REGISTRY**

Youth can petition for removal from the sex offender registry for adjudications of specific enumerated offenses after 5 years.

UTAH CODE ANN. § 77-41-112

## CHILDREN REQUIRED TO REGISTER

Individuals adjudicated delinquent for sex offenses in juvenile court are not required to register.  
VT. STAT. ANN. tit. 13, § 5401

## MANDATORY OR DISCRETIONARY REGISTRATION

None

## OFFENSES REQUIRING REGISTRATION

None

## DURATION

None

## COMMUNITY NOTIFICATION

None

## FEE

None

## COLLATERAL CONSEQUENCES

None

## FAILURE TO COMPLY

None

## EXPUNGEMENT

Juvenile sex offenses are automatically ordered sealed unless there has been more than one adjudication for a sexual offense.

VT STAT. ANN. tit. 33, § 5119

## MECHANISMS FOR REMOVAL FROM REGISTRY

None

## CHILDREN REQUIRED TO REGISTER

Two statutes govern juvenile registration.  
VA. CODE ANN. §§ 9.1-901 to -902

## MANDATORY OR DISCRETIONARY REGISTRATION

Unclear based on the two contradictory statutes.  
VA. CODE ANN. §§ 9.1-901 to -902

## OFFENSES REQUIRING REGISTRATION

Sexually violent offenses, which includes most if not all sexual offenses, require registration.  
VA. CODE ANN. § 9.1-902

## DURATION

Registration is for life with opportunities for an off ramp.  
VA. CODE ANN. § 9.1-908

## COMMUNITY NOTIFICATION

A registry is available to the public on the internet. Certain entities can sign up to be notified by the police if they do not have access to the electronic registry.  
VA. CODE ANN. § 9.1-913 to -914

## FEE

Not found

## COLLATERAL CONSEQUENCES

Not found

## FAILURE TO COMPLY

Non-compliance leads to an investigation and potential indictment.  
VA. CODE ANN. § 9.1-907

## EXPUNGEMENT

The Virginia juvenile expungement statute does not specifically reference/disallow expungement for sexually based offenses.  
VA. CODE ANN. § 16.1-306

## MECHANISMS FOR REMOVAL FROM REGISTRY

Dependent on the conviction, an individual can petition after 3 or 5 years.  
VA. CODE ANN. § 9.1-909

# WASHINGTON

## CHILDREN REQUIRED TO REGISTER

All youth convicted of enumerated sex offenses must register.

WASH. REV. CODE § 9A.44.130

## MANDATORY OR DISCRETIONARY REGISTRATION

Registration is mandatory for all juveniles found to have committed any sex offense or kidnapping.

WASH. REV. CODE § 9A.44.130

## OFFENSES REQUIRING REGISTRATION

Registration is required for any youth found to have committed any sex offense.

WASH. REV. CODE § 9A.44.128(10)

## DURATION

The duty to register is 10 years for a person convicted of a class C felony with no prior sex offense or kidnapping convictions, 15 years for a class B felony with no prior sex offense or kidnapping convictions, and for life for a class A felony or anyone convicted who has a prior sex offense or kidnapping offense.

WASH. REV. CODE § 9A.44.140

## COMMUNITY NOTIFICATION

The state police is required to notify school district and the school principal if a registered youth will be attending school, required to create and maintain a statewide registered kidnapping and sex offender web site open to the public that includes youth convicted of sex offenses. In addition to the statutorily required disclosures, the police are authorized to release relevant information that is necessary to protect the public concerning juveniles adjudicated of sex offenses.

WASH. REV. CODE §§ 4.24.550, 9A.44.138, 13.40.217

## FEE

Not found

## COLLATERAL CONSEQUENCES

Not found

## FAILURE TO COMPLY

Failure to register is a felony.

WASH. REV. CODE § 9A.44.132

## EXPUNGEMENT

Expungement of records is seemingly only available when an individual engaged in diversion programs, but a youth's records may be sealed if they are no longer required to register as a sex offender.

WASH. REV. CODE § 13.50.260

## MECHANISMS FOR REMOVAL FROM REGISTRY

Youth who are required to register, but who have not been determined to be a sexually violent predator, may petition the court to be relieved of the duty to register after statutorily defined periods of time depending on the offense (either 24 months or 60 months).

WASH. REV. CODE § 9A.44.142

## CHILDREN REQUIRED TO REGISTER

Individuals adjudicated delinquent in juvenile court are not required to register as sex offenders as they are not included in the statute and the Supreme Court of Appeals of West Virginia determined the statute does not apply to juveniles.

State v. J.E., 796 S.E.2d 880 (W. Va. 2017); W. VA. CODE § 15-12-2

## MANDATORY OR DISCRETIONARY REGISTRATION

None

## OFFENSES REQUIRING REGISTRATION

None

## DURATION

None

## COMMUNITY NOTIFICATION

None

## FEE

None

## COLLATERAL CONSEQUENCES

None

## FAILURE TO COMPLY

None

## EXPUNGEMENT

None

## MECHANISMS FOR REMOVAL FROM REGISTRY

None

## CHILDREN REQUIRED TO REGISTER

All youth who are adjudicated delinquent, convicted of an adult crime, on supervision in Wisconsin, reside/work/attend school in Wisconsin and had a sex offense conviction in another state, or are ordered by the court to register.

Wis. STAT. § 301.45(1)(g)

## MANDATORY OR DISCRETIONARY REGISTRATION

Reporting requirements apply to anyone convicted or adjudicated delinquent of a sexual offense.

Wis. STAT. § 301.45

## OFFENSES REQUIRING REGISTRATION

Registration is required for all sex offenses, and “sex offenses” is defined as a large and encompassing phrase.

Wis. STAT. § 301.45

## DURATION

Registration is generally 15 years but lifetime registration is an option for those labeled “serious sex offenders.”

Wis. STAT. § 939.615

## COMMUNITY NOTIFICATION

The registry is not public available.

Wis. STAT. §§ 301.45–.46

## FEE

Law enforcement departments can set an annual fee to charge registrants at their discretion but it cannot exceed \$100.

Wis. STAT. § 301.45

## COLLATERAL CONSEQUENCES

An individual on the registry cannot be on the premises of any school with some exceptions for if the individual is a student and is being monitored there, or if the registrant’s child is a student and they report their registrant status to the school.

Wis. STAT. § 301.475

## FAILURE TO COMPLY

Non-compliance is a felony leading to a \$10,000 fine, 9 months in prison, or both depending on the circumstances.

Wis. STAT. § 301.45

## EXPUNGEMENT

Expungement is possible for adjudications if a court determines that an individual does not have to comply with registration requirements.

Wis. STAT. § 301.45

## MECHANISMS FOR REMOVAL FROM REGISTRY

A person required to register for life can petition for removal after 25 years.

Wis. STAT. § 301.48

## CHILDREN REQUIRED TO REGISTER

All youth adjudicated delinquent for specified offenses.  
WYO. STAT. ANN. § 7-19-309

## MANDATORY OR DISCRETIONARY REGISTRATION

Registration is mandatory but the type of registration/notification requirement varies.  
WYO. STAT. ANN. § 7-19-309

## OFFENSES REQUIRING REGISTRATION

Any juveniles adjudicated delinquent of a listing of (seemingly all) sexually based offenses.  
WYO. STAT. ANN. § 7-19-302

## DURATION

Although the juvenile-specific statute does not mention length of registration, the general registration statute states registration is for life (and goes on to talk about juvenile adjudications, indicating that juveniles are subject to lifetime registration as well).  
WYO. STAT. ANN. § 7-19-304

## COMMUNITY NOTIFICATION

Community notification level depends on the risk of reoffense; for a moderate or high risk of reoffense, notification will be distributed broadly whereas for a low risk of reoffense, notification is available the same way other criminal records can be available upon request to certain parties.  
WYO. STAT. ANN. § 7-19-106

## FEE

Initial registrants pay \$120 and then \$25 for each subsequent registration; there are exceptions and procedures for indigent individuals to get their fees waived.  
WYO. STAT. ANN. § 7-19-302

## COLLATERAL CONSEQUENCES

Not found

## FAILURE TO COMPLY

Non-compliance extends the time an individual is not able to petition for removal or expungement, and constitutes a felony with a fine up to (\$1000), up to 5 years in prison, or both.  
WYO. STAT. ANN. § 7-19-307

## EXPUNGEMENT

Juveniles who are adjudicated delinquent for sexual assault in the first or second degree or sexual abuse of a minor are excluded from expunging their adjudications under the juvenile expungement statute.  
WYO. STAT. ANN. § 14-6-241

## MECHANISMS FOR REMOVAL FROM REGISTRY

Dependent on the offense, a juvenile who has been adjudicated delinquent can be relieved of the duty to register via petition after 10 or 25 years.  
WYO. STAT. ANN. § 7-19-304

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