



NATIONAL CONFERENCE *of* STATE LEGISLATURES

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Crime Registry Acts

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Below you will find details about various crime registries. States have sometimes expanded existing sex offender registries to include other categories of offenders or have created new registries for other specific types of offenses. Registries covered below include: violent offenders (which sometimes includes kidnapping), methamphetamine manufacturing and other drug crimes, arson, and other offenses. This list does not include information regarding the registration of sex offenders.

Violent Offender and Kidnapping Registries

Note: Some states include kidnapping as a violent offense, while other states include kidnapping as a sex offense. A few other states have separate kidnapping registries. Additionally, some states group sex offenders and violent offenders together in their registry statutes. For this reason, the list below is not an exhaustive list of kidnapping or sex offender registries, though there is some overlap.

Alaska: §§ 12.63.010 through 12.63.100

Offenders convicted of certain child kidnapping offenses must register along with sex offenders. There is a public searchable database on the Internet.

Florida: § 775.261

Career Offender Registration Act

Requires career offenders to register with the Department of Law Enforcement. Defines career offender as any person designated as a habitual violent felony offender, a violent career criminal, or a three-time violent felony offender or as a prison releasee reoffender. A career offender must maintain registration with the department for life, unless the career offender receives a full pardon or has a qualifying conviction set aside. Certain registered career offenders may petition to have the registration requirement lifted. The department's career offender registration list is public record, and law enforcement agencies may inform the public of the presence of a career offender in the community.

Illinois: 730 ILCS §§ 154/1 through 154/105

Murderer and Violent Offender against Youth Registration Act and Notification Law

Requires violent offenders against youth to register with the chief of police or sheriff. Lists qualifying violent offenses against youth, including kidnapping, unlawful restraint, murder, child abduction, battery, and other related offenses. The State Police must maintain a Statewide Murderer and Violent Offender Against Youth Database, accessible on the Internet through the Department's home page. The State Police may require that a person seeking access to certain statistics submit biographical information before allowing them access.

Indiana: § 36-2-13-5.5

Indiana Sheriffs' Sex and Violent Offender Registry

Requires sheriffs to jointly establish and maintain a state Sex and Violent Offender Registry, accessible on a public website, to inform the general public about the identity, location, and appearance of every sex or violent offender who

is required to register. § 11-8-8-5 lists the offenses that would require a person to register as a sex or violent offender. The list includes rape, murder, voluntary manslaughter, human or sexual trafficking, and various other sexual-based offenses. Cross-referenced in § 11-8-2-13.

Indiana: § 11-8-2-13

Zachary's Law

The Indiana sex and violent offender registry established under § 36-2-13-5.5 and maintained by the department must include the names of each offender who is or has been required to register under § 11-8-8. The department must ensure that the Indiana Sex and Violent Offender Registry is updated at least once per day with information provided by a local law enforcement authority.

Kansas: §§ 22-4901 through 22-4913

Kansas Offender Registration Act

Requires violent offenders to register. Defines violent offender as someone convicted of murder, manslaughter, kidnapping, criminal restraint, human trafficking, or any felony committed with a deadly weapon, as well as any attempt, conspiracy or criminal solicitation of the listed crimes. If the offender is under 14 and is adjudicated as a juvenile offender, registration information shall not be open to the public or posted on any internet website. However, any other information required by this act shall be open to the public at the registering law enforcement agency, at the headquarters of the Kansas Bureau of Investigation, and on any internet website sponsored or created by a registering law enforcement agency or the Kansas Bureau of Investigation. No person required to register as a violent offender shall be relieved of a duty to register under other state crime registries.

(Pending/Carryover) Kansas HB 2051 would amend to remove drug offenders from people required to register, bill introduced in January 2019.

Louisiana: §§ 15:641 through 15:647

Registry of Violent Offenses Against Peace Officers, or The Trey Hutchison Act

Requires those who have pled guilty to or have been convicted of the perpetration or attempted perpetration of any offense against a peace officer to register. The bureau shall establish and maintain a central registry to collect and disseminate information regarding those offenders required to register. The law enforcement agency that receives registration information shall forward such information to the bureau for inclusion in the central registry. The information on the registry is available to any law enforcement agencies that request such information in an effort to assist in the prevention of violence and protection of peace officers.

Louisiana HB 185 expands the registry to include persons convicted of terrorism offenses. Signed by Governor on June 11, 2019.

Minnesota: §§ 243.166 and 243.167

Predatory Offender Registration

Requires a person to register when that person is convicted of attempt, aiding, abetting, conspiracy to commit, or the commission of murder, kidnapping, criminal abuse, false imprisonment, and other related offenses. Registration data may be used only by law enforcement and corrections agencies for law enforcement and corrections purposes. The

Commissioner of Human Services is authorized to access the data for state-operated services and to aid in completing background studies. The bureau may make information available to the public about offenders who are 16 or older and who are out of compliance with this section for 30 days or longer. The amount and type of information made available is limited to information necessary for the public to assist law enforcement in locating an offender.

(Pending/Carryover) Minnesota SF 111 amends parts of the predatory offender registry. Passed the Senate on May 19, 2019.

Montana: §§ 46-23-501 through 46-23-520

Sexual or Violent Offender Registration Act

Provides that persons convicted of deliberate murder, aggravated assault, domestic assault, assault on a police officer, assault on a minor, assault with a weapon, kidnapping, arson, robbery, or operation of a methamphetamine lab are required to register. Most of the information maintained in the registry is confidential, except that the name and address of a registered sexual or violent offender are public information. Additionally, the Department of Justice or the registration agency can, under certain circumstances, release any relevant offender registration information to the public if the Department or agency determines that a registered offender is a risk to the safety of the community and that disclosure of the registration information may protect the public.

Ohio: §§ 2903.41 through 2903.44

Each person who is classified a violent offender or a qualified out-of-state violent offender is presumed to be required to enroll in the violent offender database with respect to the offense that so classifies the person. "Violent offender" means any person who is convicted of, pleads guilty to, or attempts, conspires, or is complicit in committing any of the following: aggravated murder, murder, voluntary manslaughter, kidnapping, or abduction. Offender has a right to a motion to rebut the presumption that they are required to register. The database contains the violent offenders full name and any alias used, their address, social security number, driver's license number or state identification card, the violent offense which required them to register, the name and address of any place the violent offender is employed, name and address of any school the violent offender is attending, license plate number of each vehicle owned by the violent offender, description of any scars, tattoos, or other distinguishing marks of the violent offender. The bureau of criminal identification and investigation shall establish and maintain a database of violent offenders. The bureau shall make the database available to federal, state, and local law enforcement officers. The database is not a public record. Registration enrollment period is 10 years.

Oklahoma: 57 Okl. St. §§ 591 through 599.1

Mary Rippy Violent Crime Offenders Registration Act

Requires persons convicted of the following crimes or attempt to commit the following crimes to register as a violent offender: murder, manslaughter, shooting or discharging a firearm with intent to kill, assault with intent to kill, bombing, certain kinds of abuse, and any crime or attempt to commit a crime constituting a substantially similar offense. All persons, businesses, and organizations in this state shall have access to the names in the registry for purposes of verifying a person's suitability for employment, volunteering, and for screening persons at risk of potential harm to children who may work with or provide services to children.

Utah: §§ 77-41-101 through 77-41-112

Sex Offender & Kidnap Offender Registry

Requires the Department of Corrections to develop and operate a system to collect, analyze, maintain, and disseminate information on offenders, as well as sex and kidnap offenses. The department shall maintain a Sex Offender and Kidnap Offender Notification and Registration website on the Internet. Under certain circumstances, an offender may petition the court where the offender was convicted to be removed from the Sex Offender and Kidnap Offender Registry.

Virginia: §§9.1-900 through 9.1-923

Requires criminal homicide, murder, and certain enumerated sex offenses against children to register with local law enforcement. Requires the state police to maintain the sex offender and crimes against minors registry. Requires dissemination of information upon request made to the state police or local law enforcement for purposes of the administration of justice, for screening prospective or current employees or volunteers or otherwise for the protection of the public in general and children in particular. Certain information is to be made publicly available on the Internet.

Washington: §§ 9A.44.130 through 9A.44.145 and § 4.24.550

Requires sex offenders and kidnapping offenders to register. Lists comprehensive provisions for offenders convicted of certain kidnapping offenses and treats kidnapping offenders similar to sex offenders. Authorizes the Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs to create and maintain a statewide registered kidnapping and sex offender web site, which shall be available to the public. Public agencies are also authorized to release information to the public regarding sex offenders and kidnapping offenders when the agency determines that disclosure of the information is relevant and necessary to protect the public and counteract the danger created by the particular offender.

Arson Registries

California: California Penal Code § 457.1

Establishes an arson registry for individuals convicted of various arson crimes. The duration of required time on the registry depends on factors, including when the offense was committed and the age of the offender. This registry is not available to the public. However, law enforcement agencies must make registration information available to the chief fire official of a legally organized fire department or fire protection district in which the person resides.

Illinois: 730 ILCS §§ 148/1 through 148/999

Requires arson offenders to register with the chief of police in each of the municipalities, and with the sheriff of each of the counties, in which he or she attends school, is employed, resides, or is temporarily domiciled. Registrants are required to remain on the registry for at least 10 years. The State Police provide registration information to the State Fire Marshal. The State Fire Marshal is then required to establish and maintain a Statewide Arsonist Database, available to the public on the Internet by means of a hyperlink labeled "Arsonist Information" on the Office of the State Fire Marshal's website.

Louisiana: §§ 15:562 through 15:562.6

Establishes an arson registry and requires individuals convicted of various arson crimes to register with the State Fire Marshal. Does not specify whether records are open to the public, but the statute's legislative findings and purpose state that the legislature's "policy is to assist local law enforcement agencies' efforts to protect their communities by requiring persons who commit offenses involving arson to register with the state fire marshal and to require the exchange of relevant information about persons who commit offenses involving arson among state, local, and federal public agencies and officials." A registrant is required to remain on the registry for 10 years from the date of initial registration for a first offense, and for the duration offender's life for a second or subsequent offense, unless the underlying conviction is reversed, set aside, or vacated.

Montana: §§ 46-23-501 through 46-23-520

Certain arson offenses fall under the category of "violent offender," and violent offenders are required to register (see above under "Violent Crime Registry" for more information). There is an online, searchable database of the registry that is accessible to the public.

Ohio: §§ 2909.13 through 2909.15

Requires arson offenders to register with the sheriff of the county in which the arson offender resides or is temporarily domiciled if the offender is from another state. The bureau of criminal identification and investigation shall establish and maintain a registry of in-state and out-of-state arson offenders. *(The duty of an arson offender to reregister annually shall continue for the duration of the offender's life, unless a prosecutor and the investigating law enforcement agency ask the judge to consider limiting the arson offender's registration period.) State v. Dingus, 81 N.E.3d513 (2017) found this portion of statute unconstitutional for limiting the court's authority to reduce length of registration.*

Methamphetamine Manufacturing and Other Drug Crime Registries

Alabama: § 20-2-190.2

Implements a real-time electronic drug offender tracking system to catalogue all persons convicted of crimes involving possession, distribution, manufacture, or trafficking of controlled substances. A stop-sale alert is given for any purchaser of controlled substances whose name is on the registry. The information contained in the electronic tracking system is available to any law enforcement agency or entity as authorized by the Alabama Criminal Justice Information Center, or pursuant to a subpoena.

California Health & Safety Code §§ 11590 through 11595

Offenders convicted of certain felony controlled substance offenses and sentenced to a term of incarceration are required to register with local police or sheriff.

Illinois: 730 ILCS §§ 180/1 through 180/15

Methamphetamine Manufacturer Registry Act

Requires every person convicted of a violation of Section 15 of the Methamphetamine Control and Community Protection Act to register. Requires the State Police to establish and maintain a Methamphetamine Manufacturer

Database for the purpose of identifying methamphetamine manufacturers and making that information available to law enforcement and the general public.

(Pending) Illinois HB 2938 would repeal the Methamphetamine Manufacturer Registry Act “effective immediately.”

Indiana: § 5-2-6-19

Requires the State Police to establish, maintain, and operate a web site containing a list of properties that have been used as the site of a meth lab. The department may not list a property that has been used as the site of a meth lab on the website until 180 days after a law enforcement agency reports that the property has been the site of a meth lab. If a property has been certified as decontaminated by an approved inspector before then, the department may not place the property on the list.

Indiana SB 238 moves this section to § 10-11-2-31.2. Removes definition of “department.” Signed by Governor on March 18, 2019.

Kansas: §§ 22-4901 through 22-4913

Kansas Offender Registration Act

Certain methamphetamine offenses are covered under the Kansas Offender Registration Act and are required to register (see above under “Violent Crime Registry” for more information). There is an online database of the registry that is accessible to the public.

(Pending) Kansas HB 2051 would amend to remove drug offenders from people required to register, bill introduced in January 2019

Michigan: §§ 28.121 through 28.128

Methamphetamine Abuse Reporting Act

Requires the State Police to notify the National Association of Drug Diversion Investigators (NADDI) of any individual who has been convicted of a methamphetamine-related offense. This information shall be used to generate a stop-sale alert through NPLeX (a national precursor log exchange) for individuals who have been convicted of methamphetamine-related offenses. The stop-sale alert applies for a duration of 10 years after the individual is convicted of the methamphetamine-related offense. NADDI may provide a statement on NPLeX that the stop-sale alert is generated because of a conviction for a methamphetamine-related offense and that the individual to whom the stop order applies may contact the department of state police if he or she believes that the information is erroneous. Information provided under this act and information entered in NPLeX under this act is not subject to disclosure under the Freedom of Information Act.

Minnesota: Executive Order [11-08](#) and [06-09](#)

Directs the Commissioner of Public Safety and the Chief Information Officer create a Methamphetamine Offender Registry that identifies persons convicted in the state for felony level crimes involving the manufacture or sale of methamphetamine. The registry is available to the public through a website maintained by the Department of Public Safety.

Montana: §§ 46-23-501 through 46-23-520

Certain methamphetamine offenses fall under the category of “violent offender,” and violent offenders are required to register (see above under “Violent Crime Registry” for more information). There is an online, searchable database of the registry that is accessible to the public.

Oklahoma: 63 Okl. St. Ann. § 2-701

Oklahoma State Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs Control Registry

Requires the bureau to maintain a registry of offenders convicted of methamphetamine-related offenses. The registry shall be made available to those who sell or dispense pseudoephedrine-related products and to law enforcement agencies for law enforcement purposes. The electronic methamphetamine precursor tracking service shall generate a real-time stop-sale alert on any sale of pseudoephedrine to any individual listed on the methamphetamine offender registry.

Tennessee: § 39-17-436

Mandates registration of persons convicted of certain methamphetamine offenses. Requires the Tennessee bureau of investigation to maintain and publish the registry online. Any person convicted of an offense or offenses for which placement on the drug offender registry is required shall be prohibited from purchasing a nonexempt product containing any immediate methamphetamine precursor for the entire period such person is required to be on the registry. The Tennessee bureau of investigation shall remove from the registry the name and other identifying information of registrants 10 years after the date of the most recent conviction.

Other Crime Registries

Florida § 775.13

Convicted Felon Registry

Requires any person who has been convicted of a felony to register within 48 hours of conviction.

Nevada: §§ 179c.010 through 179c.220

Registration of Convicted Persons

Requires “convicted persons” to register. Defines “convicted person” as a person convicted in Nevada or any other state of two or more offenses punishable as felonies; a person convicted in Nevada of an offense punishable as a category A felony; or a person convicted in the Nevada or any other state of a crime that would constitute a category A felony if committed in Nevada on or after July 1, 2003. It does not include those who have been convicted of a crime against a child or a sexual offense. Upon registering a convicted person, a sheriff or a chief of police shall forward all registration information to the Central Repository for Nevada Records of Criminal History. The information must be kept in a separate file from other files and records maintained and kept by the sheriff or chief of police and must not be open to inspection by the public, or by any person other than a regular law enforcement officer.

Ohio: § 5502.10

Ohio’s habitual OVI/OMWI offenders

Requires the Department of Public Safety to maintain a state registry that contains the name, date of birth, and residence address of a person who has been convicted in the state of an OVI/OMWI violation for 5 or more times in the past 20 years.

Tennessee: §§ 40-39-101 through 40-39-104

Tennessee Animal Abuser Registration Act (effective January 1, 2016)

Requires the Tennessee Bureau of Investigation to post a publicly accessible list on its web site of any person convicted of an animal abuse offense. A person shall remain on the registry for a period of 2 years after his or her first conviction for an animal abuse offense, and a period of 5 years following the date of the most recent conviction for a subsequent offense. The TBI shall remove a person from the registry if the sole offense for which the person is required to register is expunged.

Utah: §§ 77-42-101 through 77-42-108

White Collar Crime Offender Registry

The Attorney General shall develop and operate a system to collect, analyze, maintain, and disseminate information on white collar crime offenders. Offenses requiring registration include securities fraud, theft by deception, unlawful dealing of property by fiduciary, fraudulent insurance, mortgage fraud communications fraud, money laundering and pattern of unlawful activity. The Attorney General shall maintain the Utah White Collar Crime Offender Registry website in order to make certain information available to the public. A person shall remain on the registry for a period of 10 years after his or her first offense, a second period of 10 years for a second conviction, and a lifetime period if convicted a third time.

Utah: § 77-43-101 through 77-43-109

Child Abuse Offender Registry

The Department of Corrections shall develop and operate a system to collect, analyze, maintain, and disseminate information on child abuse offenders. Offenses requiring registration include child abuse, human trafficking of a child, or attempting, soliciting, or conspiring to commit child abuse or human trafficking of a child. The Department of Corrections shall make this information available to the public. A person shall remain on the registry for 10 years after termination of sentence for the offense, unless they are convicted as an adult of any first degree felony listed in § 77-43-102(2)(a) then the registration is for the offenders lifetime.

NCSL's Criminal Justice Program is in Denver, Colorado, at 303-364-7700; or cj-info@ncsl.org

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