



Sex Offender Registry Highlights

Establishes a three tiered system for sex offenders and child kidnappers:

- Tier I offenders will need to register for 10 years after unconditional discharge.
- Tier II offenders will need to register for 15 years after unconditional discharge.
- Tier III offenders will need to register for life after unconditional discharge.

Establishes a set of criteria for sex offenders and child kidnappers to be removed from a registry that is published on the internet.

Criteria

- ***The sex offender or child kidnapper must have***
 - successfully completed all treatment programs ordered by the court or required by the parole board,
 - within the previous year, been assessed as low-risk by a treatment provider approved by the Department of Corrections under AS 44.28.020, and
 - since being convicted of the offense for which the person is registering, has not been convicted of an offense, attempt, solicitation, or conspiracy to commit any of the following offenses:
 - (i) a crime against a person under AS 11.41,
 - (ii) a violation by sex offender of condition of probation under AS 11.56.759,
 - (iii) sending an explicit image of a minor under AS 11.61.116,
 - (iv) cruelty to animals under AS 11.61.140,
 - (v) misconduct involving weapons under AS 11.61.190 – 11.61.250,
 - (vi) a sex offense or child kidnapping as defined in AS 12.63.100, or
 - (vii) a crime of domestic violence under AS 18.66.990.

- ***The sex offender or child kidnapper must not have been convicted of failure to register as a sex offender or child kidnapper for the previous***
 - 15 years for a Tier III offender,
 - 10 years for a Tier II offender, or
 - Five years for a Tier 1 offender.
 - This time period must occur after unconditional discharge.
- ***The court must find by clear and convincing evidence that***
 - the registration and compliance requirements outlined in statute have been satisfied,
 - the sex offender or child kidnapper is unlikely to commit another sex offense or child kidnapping, and
 - continued registration on a registry that is published on the Internet is not necessary for the protection of the public.

****Even if the person's information is removed from an Internet registry, the person must still register with the Department of Public Safety for law enforcement purposes.***