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f **If you begin employment or enroll in a school in another jurisdiction**

while maintaining residence in Maryland, you must also register with the designated law enforcement agency in the new jurisdiction. *Criminal Procedure Article, § 11-705(f)(1)*

If you begin or terminate enrollment or employment at an institution of higher education

in the State, you must notify the designated local law enforcement unit where the institution of higher education is located, in person, 3 days after beginning or terminating enrollment or employment. *Criminal Procedure Article, § 11-705(f)(2)*

If you establish a new e-mail address, computer login or screen name or identity, instant-message identity or electronic chat room identity shall send

written notice of the new information to the MD State Sex Offender Registry within 3 days of the change. *Criminal Procedure Article, § 11-705(j)*

You may not knowingly enter onto real property (1) that is used for

public or nonpublic elementary or secondary education; or (2) on which is located: (i) a registered Child Care Home or (ii) Child Care Institution. A person who violates this section is guilty of a misdemeanor and on conviction is subject to imprisonment not exceeding five years or a fine not exceeding \$5,000 or both. *(Criminal Procedure Article, § 11-722)*

If you are granted a legal change of name by a court, you must send

written notice of the change within 3 days to each designated local law enforcement unit where you habitually live. *Criminal Procedure Article, § 11-705(g)*

8. What About Individuals Who Move into Maryland?

- o A person who moves to Maryland and has an obligation to register as a sex offender in another state must register here in Maryland.

A person who moves to Maryland and was convicted of an offense that in another state that constitutes a registerable crime in Maryland must also register.

Sex offenders subject to the Criminal Procedure Article, §§ 11-701--11-722, Annotated Code of Maryland, who move into Maryland must register within three (3) days of establishing a temporary or permanent residence in Maryland, or applying for a driver's license in this state, whichever occurs earlier.

9. Do Non-Residents Have to Register?

- o A person who is a resident of another state where he or she is required to register and who enters Maryland for the purpose of employment or attending school must register within three (3) days of beginning employment or registering as a student.

Employment includes working or "carrying on a vocation," and may be full time or part time for a sequential period of the time in Maryland exceeding fourteen (14) days or for an aggregate period of the time in Maryland exceeding thirty (30) days during any calendar year. The employment or vocation may be financially compensated, volunteered, or for the purpose of government or educational benefit.

Attending school includes full-time or part-time attendance at any public or private educational institution, including any secondary school, trade, or professional institution, or institution of higher education.

10. Who Are the "Supervising Authorities"?

- o "Supervising authorities" include:
 - The Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services, specifically:
 1. Division of Parole and Probation, for registrants who are under parole or probation supervision, or who are new residents or non-residents; and
 2. Patuxent Institution and the Division of Correction, for registrants who are incarcerated in a state correctional facility.
 - The courts, for certain registrants granted probation before judgment, probation after judgment, a suspended sentence, or a sentence without a term of incarceration.
 - Local or regional detention centers, for registrants who are incarcerated locally; and
 - The Department of Health and Mental Hygiene, for registrants in the custody of a DHMH facility.

11. What Does "Release" Mean in This Law?

- o "Release" means any type of release from the custody of a supervising authority, including:
 - Release on parole, mandatory supervision, work release, and any type of temporary leave other than leave that is granted on an emergency basis.
 - When a court grants probation before judgment or probation after judgment, or when a court imposes a suspended sentence or a sentence without a period of incarceration.
 - Release does not include an escape from an institution.

All sex offenders must register PRIOR to release from any correctional facility.

12. Who May Obtain Registration Statements or Registration Information?

- o Any member of the public may obtain a copy of an offender's registration statement as governed by State and Federal law. Maryland's law provides for the automatic dissemination of registration information. Copies of registration statements will include the registrant's photograph but will not include fingerprints, social security number, victim information, or any other information prohibited from disclosure under the law.

The registrant's victim, or the parent or legal guardian of a victim who is a minor, is entitled to automatic notification. (Note: a victim who has filed a notification request form under Criminal Procedure Article, § 11-104, need not make a separate written request for a copy of the registrant's registration statement.)

Designated local law enforcement units must also send a copy of a registration statement to an individual who makes a written request.

The Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services may also send a copy of a registration statement or a copy of the central registry, in whole or in part (by zip code or county) to an individual who makes a written request. Address correspondence to:

Sex Offender Registry Unit
P.O. Box 5743
Pikesville, MD 21282-5743
Telephone: 410-585-3600
Fax: 410-653-5690

Email: Sex Offender Registry Website Response

13. Are There Any Restrictions on Where a Sex Offender Can Live?

No, Maryland does not have any residency restrictions. Information put out by other states has shown that residency restrictions do not help to prevent sexual offenses from occurring because the victims and the offenders, in most situations, know each other. Having ready access to victims, in private and secretive environments, is how sex offenders thrive.

Some states, such as Iowa and Florida, have found that residency restrictions can make it very difficult to track sex offenders who have become homeless. Homeless sex offenders are also more difficult to register and without an address, the registry is unable to tell the public where the offender lives. Homeless sex offenders are better able to operate in private and secretive environments. By registering a sex offender with a valid address the police, the Sex Offender Registry and the community are all better able to make sure that offender is not able to re-offend.

14. How do I contact the Maryland Sex Offender Registry?

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