

Sex Offender Registry

Frequently Asked Questions

1. Does everyone who has ever been convicted of a sex crime have to register in Michigan?

No. Only those offenders who were convicted of a listed offense on or after October 1, 1995, or those persons who were convicted prior to that date and were still under the supervision of the Michigan Department of Corrections for a listed offense on October 1, 1995, must be registered. In addition, any person required to register or registered in another state that moves to Michigan must be registered.

2. What are the registry responsibilities of sex offenders?

All sex offenders are required to register with law enforcement after conviction, prior to sentencing.

Offenders convicted of a misdemeanor listed offense must report to a local law enforcement agency to verify their address yearly, during January 1 through January 15 of each year requiring registration. Failure to do so is a misdemeanor.

Offenders convicted of a felony listed offense must report to a local law enforcement agency to verify their address quarterly, during the first 15 days of January, April, July and October of each year requiring registration. Failure to do so is a misdemeanor.

Offenders must also report a change of address within 10 days of the change. Failure to do so is a felony.

Offenders must also report status at an institution of higher learning within 10 days of the change. Failure to do so is a felony.

Offenders are required to pay a one-time registration fee of \$35.

3. How long are convicted sex offenders required to be registered?

Offenders remain on the Sex Offender Registry (SOR) for 25 years or life, depending on the conviction. Offenders released from prison must remain on the SOR for minimum of 10 years or the duration of their sentence, which ever is longer. Offenders convicted under the Holmes Youthful Trainee Act prior before October 1,

2004 may be eligible to petition the court for a reduced registration duration of 10 years.

4. How is the Sex Offender Registry (SOR) compliance rate determined?

The SOR compliance rate is determined using the total number of offenders required to verify. Offenders who have reported they left Michigan and are living out of the country or in another state, as well as offenders who are incarcerated are not required to verify and therefore are not included in the compliance rate.

5. What is the difference between the Sex Offender Registry (SOR) and the Public Sex Offender Registry (PSOR)?

The SOR is a database containing the names, addresses and listed offense information of all persons in Michigan convicted of an offense requiring registration. The complete SOR is only available for law enforcement purposes through the Law Enforcement Information Network (LEIN).

The PSOR is a similar database containing the names, addresses, photographs (effective May 2005) and listed offense information of persons in Michigan convicted of a listed offense after October 1, 1995, or under the supervision of the Michigan Department of Corrections for a listed offense on October 1, 1995. Under the SOR Act, certain offenders are exempt from the PSOR. These offenders include all juveniles and offenders who have successfully completed the probation process outlined in Public Act 240 of 2004. The PSOR is available to the public online at <http://www.mipsor.state.mi.us/>.

6. Are there juveniles on the Public Sex Offender Registry (PSOR)?

No. However, any juvenile convicted of criminal sexual conduct first degree or criminal sexual conduct second degree is listed on the PSOR following their 18th birthday.

7. What happens when an offender moves to another state?

Offenders who are moving out of Michigan are required to report to the nearest Michigan State Police (MSP) Post 10 days prior to moving and provide their new address, if known. The MSP then notifies the new state where the offender is moving.

Offenders will remain on the SOR for the rest of their registration period, but are not required to verify their address unless they move back to Michigan. Offenders who

move out of state do, however, have to comply with registry requirements of the state in which they now live.

8. How can I get more information on an offense committed by a listed offender?

If you know the county the offense was committed in, you can contact the court of conviction to request a copy of the court file. A complete directory of Michigan Trial Courts can be found on the [Michigan Courts web site](#).

If you do not know the county the offense was committed in, you can obtain a copy of the offender's criminal history record (CHR) through the Internet Criminal History Access Tool (ICHAT). The criminal history record will include the county in which the offense occurred. You can then contact the court of conviction to request a copy of the court file. A search on ICHAT requires the individual's name and date of birth. There is a \$10 fee per search. To access ICHAT, please [click here](#).

Please note: A conviction will not appear on a criminal history check if the offender has a sealed or expunged record or was convicted in another state.

9. Who should I contact if I think an offender is in violation the Sex Offenders Registration Act?

If you think an offender has moved and not changed his\her address on the registry, you should contact the local law enforcement agency where the offender is actually residing.

10. Who should I contact if I know of an error on the Web site (for example, a spelling error)?

If you are aware of an error regarding an offender's information on the Web site, you should contact the law enforcement agency where the offender's listed address is located.

11. I recently moved to a residence where a registered sex offender previously lived. The address is still listed on the Public Sex Offender Registry (PSOR), but the offender no longer lives here. How can I get my address removed from the PSOR?

In order to remove your address from the SOR, you must contact your local law enforcement agency. The agency will open an investigation and may require you to provide proof the offender is not residing at the address, such as a mortgage or

rental agreement. After determining the offender does not reside at the address, a "false address flag" will be applied to the offender's registration record. This will remove your address from the PSOR, and will flag the offender's record when he/she has contact with a law enforcement agency.

12. I know an offender who was convicted of one of the offenses listed in the Sex Offenders Registration Act, but his/her name is not on the Public Sex Offender Registry (PSOR). Why don't I see it?

The PSOR contains names and addresses for offenders who are currently known to be in the community. Reasons a name would not be listed include:

- Offender is an adjudicated juvenile
- Offender no longer resides in the state or country
- Offender is deceased
- Offender is incarcerated
- Offender is an absconder with a false address flag
- Offender's conviction was not a listed offense
- Offender's conviction date was prior to October 1, 1995, and the offender was no longer involved with the criminal justice system for that offense.

13. Where can I find the Sex Offenders Registration Act?

The entire Michigan Sex Offenders Registration Act can be accessed from the Michigan Legislature Web site at

<http://www.legislature.mi.gov/documents/mcl/pdf/mcl-act-295-of-1994.pdf>.

14. Are there Web sites similar to the Michigan Public Sex Offender Registry where I can access information regarding registered sex offenders in other states?

Yes. Some states have Internet sites listing registered sex offenders within their state. A list of Web sites by state can be found at:

<http://www.fbi.gov/hq/cid/cac/states.htm>.

In addition, the Department of Justice established the National Sex Offender Public Registry Web site at www.nsopr.gov. This site allows citizens to search the sex offender registries of participating states.