

Section 13A-11-8

Harassment or harassing communications.

(a)(1) HARASSMENT. A person commits the crime of harassment if, with intent to harass, annoy, or alarm another person, he or she either:

- a. Strikes, shoves, kicks, or otherwise touches a person or subjects him or her to physical contact.
- b. Directs abusive or obscene language or makes an obscene gesture towards another person.

(2) For purposes of this section, harassment shall include a threat, verbal or nonverbal, made with the intent to carry out the threat, that would cause a reasonable person who is the target of the threat to fear for his or her safety.

(3) Harassment is a Class C misdemeanor.

(b)(1) HARASSING COMMUNICATIONS. A person commits the crime of harassing communications if, with intent to harass or alarm another person, he or she does any of the following:

- a. Communicates with a person, anonymously or otherwise, by telephone, telegraph, mail, or any other form of written or electronic communication, in a manner likely to harass or cause alarm.
- b. Makes a telephone call, whether or not a conversation ensues, with no purpose of legitimate communication.
- c. Telephones another person and addresses to or about such other person any lewd or obscene words or language.

Nothing in this section shall apply to legitimate business telephone communications.

(2) Harassing communications is a Class C misdemeanor.

(Acts 1977, No. 607, p. 812, §5530; Acts 1978, No. 770, p. 1110, §1; Acts 1979, No. 79-471, p. 862, §1; Acts 1996, No. 96-767, p. 1353, §1; Acts 1997, No. 97-552, p. 989, §1.)

Section 13A-6-132

Domestic violence - Third degree.

(a) A person commits domestic violence in the third degree if the person commits the crime of assault in the third degree pursuant to Section 13A-6-22; the crime of menacing pursuant to Section 13A-6-23; the crime of reckless endangerment pursuant to Section 13A-6-24; the crime of criminal coercion pursuant to Section 13A-6-25; the crime of harassment pursuant to subsection (a) of Section 13A-11-8; the crime of criminal surveillance pursuant to Section 13A-11-32; the crime of harassing communications pursuant to subsection (b) of Section 13A-11-8; the crime of criminal trespass in the third degree pursuant to Section 13A-7-4; the crime of criminal mischief in the second or third degree pursuant to Sections 13A-7-22 and 13A-7-23; or the crime of arson in the third degree pursuant to Section 13A-7-43; and the victim is a current or former spouse, parent, child, any person with whom the defendant has a child in common, a present or former household member, or a person who has or had a dating relationship, as defined in Section 13A-6-139.1, with the defendant. Domestic violence in the third degree is a Class A misdemeanor.

(b) The minimum term of imprisonment imposed under subsection (a) shall be 30 days without consideration of reduction in time if a defendant willfully violates a protection order issued by a court of competent jurisdiction and in the process of violating the order commits domestic violence in the third degree.

(c) A second conviction under subsection (a) is a Class A misdemeanor, except the defendant shall serve a minimum term of imprisonment of 10 days in a city or county jail or detention facility without consideration for any reduction in time.

(d) A third or subsequent conviction under subsection (a) is a Class C felony.

(e) For purposes of determining second, third, or subsequent number of convictions, convictions in municipal court shall be included.

(Act 2000-266, p. 411, §3; Act 2011-581, p. 1273, §1; Act 2015-493, §2.)

Section 13A-6-240 (Revenge Porn)

Distributing a private image with intent to harass, threaten, coerce, or intimidate the person depicted.

(a) A person commits the crime of distributing a private image if he or she knowingly posts, emails, texts, transmits, or otherwise distributes a private image with the intent to harass, threaten, coerce, or intimidate the person depicted when the depicted person has not consented to the transmission and the depicted person had a reasonable expectation of privacy against transmission of the private image.

(b) For purposes of this section, private image means a photograph, digital image, video, film, or other recording of a person who is identifiable from the recording itself or from the circumstances of its transmission and who is engaged in any act of sadomasochistic abuse, sexual intercourse, sexual excitement, masturbation, breast nudity, as defined in Section 13A-12-190, genital nudity, or other sexual conduct. The term includes a recording that has been edited, altered, or otherwise manipulated from its original form.

(c)(1) For purposes of this section, a reasonable expectation of privacy includes, but is not limited to, either of the following circumstances:

a. The person depicted in the private image created it or consented to its creation believing that it would remain confidential.

b. The sexual conduct depicted in the image was involuntary.

(2) There is no reasonable expectation of privacy against the transmission of a private image made voluntarily in a public or commercial setting.

(d) It is a defense to distributing a private image if the distribution of the private image was made in the public interest, including, but not limited to, the reporting of unlawful conduct; the lawful and common practices of law enforcement, legal proceedings, or medical treatment; or a bona fide attempt to prevent further distribution of the private image.

(e) A violation of this section is a Class A misdemeanor. A subsequent adjudication or conviction under this section is a Class C felony.

(Act 2017-414, §1.)

Section 13A-6-241

Sexual extortion.

(a) A person commits the crime of sexual extortion if he or she knowingly causes another person to engage in sexual intercourse, deviate sexual intercourse, sexual contact, or in a sexual act or to produce any photograph, digital image, video, film, or other recording of any person, whether recognizable or not, engaged in any act of sadomasochistic abuse, sexual intercourse, deviate sexual intercourse, sexual excitement, masturbation, breast nudity, genital nudity, or other sexual conduct by transmitting any communication containing any threat to injure the body, property, or reputation of any person.

(b) Sexual extortion is a Class B felony.

(Act 2017-414, §2.)

Section 13A-12-192

Possession and possession with intent to disseminate obscene matter containing visual depiction of persons under 17 years of age involved in obscene acts.

(a) Any person who knowingly possesses with intent to disseminate any obscene matter that contains a visual depiction of a person under the age of 17 years engaged in any act of sado-masochistic abuse, sexual intercourse, sexual excitement, masturbation, breast nudity, genital nudity, or other sexual conduct shall be guilty of a Class B felony. Possession of three or more copies of the same visual depiction contained in obscene matter is prima facie evidence of possession with intent to disseminate the same.

(b) Any person who knowingly possesses any obscene matter that contains a visual depiction of a person under the age of 17 years engaged in any act of sado-masochistic abuse, sexual intercourse, sexual excitement, masturbation, genital nudity, or other sexual conduct shall be guilty of a Class C felony.

(Acts 1978, No. 592, p. 705, §3; Code 1975, §13-7-232; Acts 1984, No. 84-285, p. 492, §3; Act 2006-112, p. 166, §1.)

Section 13A-12-197

Production of obscene matter containing visual depiction of person under 17 years of age involved in obscene acts.

(a) Any person who knowingly films, prints, records, photographs or otherwise produces any obscene matter that contains a visual depiction of a person under the age of 17 years engaged in any act of sado-masochistic abuse, sexual intercourse, sexual excitement, masturbation, breast nudity, genital nudity, or other sexual conduct shall be guilty of a Class A felony.

(b) For any person who violates this section, each depiction of each individual less than 17 years of age constitutes a separate offense.

(Acts 1978, No. 592, p. 705, §8; Code 1975, §13-7-237; Acts 1984, No. 84-285, p. 492, §8; Act 2006-112, p. 166, §§1, 2.)

Section 13A-6-122

Electronic solicitation of a child.

In addition to the provisions of Section 13A-6-69, a person who, knowingly, entices, induces, persuades, seduces, prevails, advises, coerces, lures, or orders, or attempts to entice, induce, persuade, seduce, prevail, advise, coerce, lure, or order, by means of a computer, on-line service, Internet service, Internet bulletin board service, weblog, cellular phone, video game system, personal data assistant, telephone, facsimile machine, camera, universal serial bus drive, writable compact disc, magnetic storage device, floppy disk, or any other electronic communication or storage device, a child who is at least three years younger than the defendant, or another person believed by the defendant to be a child at least three years younger than the defendant to meet with the defendant or any other person for the purpose of engaging in sexual intercourse, deviate sexual intercourse, sexual contact, sexual performance, obscene sexual performance, sexual conduct, or genital mutilation or directs a child to engage in sexual intercourse, deviate sexual intercourse, sexual contact, sexual performance, obscene sexual performance, sexual conduct, or genital mutilation, is guilty of electronic solicitation of a child. Any person who violates this section commits a Class B felony.

(Act 2009-745, p. 2233, §3; Act 2017-414, §5.)

Section 13A-6-69

Enticing child to enter vehicle, house, etc., for immoral purposes.

(a) It shall be unlawful for any person with lascivious intent to entice, allure, persuade, or invite, or attempt to entice, allure, persuade, or invite, any child under 16 years of age to enter any vehicle, room, house, office, or other place for the purpose of proposing to such child the performance of an act of sexual intercourse or an act which constitutes the offense of sodomy or for the purpose of proposing the fondling or feeling of the sexual or genital parts of such child or the breast of such child, or for the purpose of committing an aggravated assault on such child, or for the purpose of proposing that such child fondle or feel the sexual or genital parts of such person.

(b) A violation of this section is a Class C felony.

(Acts 1967, No. 388, p. 976; Code 1975, §13-1-114; Act 2005-301, 1st Sp. Sess., §1.)

Section 15-20A-5

Sex offenses.

For the purposes of this chapter, a sex offense includes any of the following offenses:

- (1) Rape in the first degree, as provided by Section 13A-6-61.
- (2) Rape in the second degree, as provided by Section 13A-6-62.
- (3) Sodomy in the first degree, as provided by Section 13A-6-63.
- (4) Sodomy in the second degree, as provided by Section 13A-6-64.
- (5) Sexual misconduct, as provided by Section 13A-6-65, provided that on a first conviction or adjudication the sex offender is only subject to registration and verification pursuant to this chapter. On a second or subsequent conviction or adjudication of a sex offense, if the second or subsequent conviction or adjudication does not arise out of the same set of facts and circumstances as the first conviction or adjudication of a sex offense, the sex offender shall comply with all requirements of this chapter. The sentencing court may exempt from this chapter a juvenile sex offender adjudicated delinquent of sexual misconduct.
- (6) Sexual torture, as provided by Section 13A-6-65.1.
- (7) Sexual abuse in the first degree, as provided by Section 13A-6-66.
- (8) Sexual abuse in the second degree, as provided by Section 13A-6-67.
- (9) Indecent exposure, as provided by Section 13A-6-68, provided that on a first conviction or adjudication of a sex offense, the sex offender is only subject to registration and verification pursuant to this chapter. On a second or subsequent conviction or adjudication of a sex offense, if the second or subsequent conviction or adjudication does not arise out of the same set of facts and circumstances as the first conviction or adjudication, the sex offender shall comply with all requirements of this chapter. The sentencing court may exempt from this chapter a juvenile sex offender adjudicated delinquent of indecent exposure.
- (10) Enticing a child to enter a vehicle, room, house, office, or other place for immoral purposes, as provided by Section 13A-6-69.
- (11) Sexual abuse of a child less than 12 years old, as provided by Section 13A-6-69.1.
- (12) Promoting prostitution in the first degree, as provided by Section 13A-12-111.
- (13) Promoting prostitution in the second degree, as provided by Section 13A-12-112.

(14) Violation of the Alabama Child Pornography Act, as provided by Section 13A-12-191, 13A-12-192, 13A-12-196, or 13A-12-197. The sentencing court may exempt from this chapter a juvenile sex offender adjudicated delinquent of a violation of the Alabama Child Pornography Act after the juvenile has been counseled on the dangers of the conduct for which he or she was adjudicated delinquent.

(15) Unlawful imprisonment in the first degree, as provided by Section 13A-6-41, if the victim of the offense is a minor, and the record of adjudication or conviction reflects the intent of the unlawful imprisonment was to abuse the minor sexually.

(16) Unlawful imprisonment in the second degree, as provided by Section 13A-6-42, if the victim of the offense is a minor, and the record of adjudication or conviction reflects the intent of the unlawful imprisonment was to abuse the minor sexually.

(17) Kidnapping in the first degree, as provided by subdivision (4) of subsection (a) of Section 13A-6-43, if the intent of the abduction is to violate or abuse the victim sexually.

(18) Kidnapping of a minor, except by a parent, guardian, or custodian, as provided by Section 13A-6-43 or 13A-6-44.

(19) Incest, as provided by Section 13A-13-3.

(20) Transmitting obscene material to a child by computer, as provided by Section 13A-6-111.

(21) School employee engaging in a sex act or deviant sexual intercourse with a student, as provided by Section 13A-6-81.

(22) School employee having sexual contact with a student, as provided by Section 13A-6-82.

(23) Facilitating solicitation of unlawful sexual conduct with a child, as provided by Section 13A-6-121.

(24) Electronic solicitation of a child, as provided by Section 13A-6-122.

(25) Facilitating the on-line solicitation of a child, as provided by Section 13A-6-123.

(26) Traveling to meet a child for an unlawful sex act, as provided by Section 13A-6-124.

(27) Facilitating the travel of a child for an unlawful sex act, as provided by Section 13A-6-125.

(28) Human trafficking in the first degree, as provided by Section 13A-6-152, provided that the offense involves sexual servitude.

(29) Human trafficking in the second degree, as provided by Section 13A-6-153, provided that the offense involves sexual servitude.

(30) Custodial sexual misconduct, as provided by Section 14-11-31.

(31) Sexual extortion, as provided by Section 13A-6-241.

(32) Directing a child to engage in a sex act, as provided in Section 13A-6-243.

(33) Any offense which is the same as or equivalent to any offense set forth above as the same existed and was defined under the laws of this state existing at the time of such conviction, specifically including, but not limited to, crime against nature, as provided by Section 13-1-110; rape, as provided by Sections 13-1-130 and 13-1-131; carnal knowledge of a woman or girl, as provided by Sections 13-1-132 through 13-1-135, or attempting to do so, as provided by Section 13-1-136; indecent molestation of children, as defined and provided by Section 13-1-113; indecent exposure, as provided by Section 13-1-111; incest, as provided by Section 13-8-3; offenses relative to obscene prints and literature, as provided by Sections 13-7-160 through 13-7-175, inclusive; employing, harboring, procuring or using a girl over 10 and under 18 years of age for the purpose of prostitution or sexual intercourse, as provided by Section 13-7-1; seduction, as defined and provided by Section 13-1-112; a male person peeping into a room occupied by a female, as provided by Section 13-6-6; assault with intent to ravish, as provided by Section 13-1-46; and soliciting a child by computer, as provided by Section 13A-6-110.

(34) Any solicitation, attempt, or conspiracy to commit any of the offenses listed in subdivisions (1) to (31), inclusive.

(35) Any crime committed in Alabama or any other state, the District of Columbia, any United States territory, or a federal, military, Indian, or foreign country jurisdiction which, if it had been committed in this state under the current provisions of law, would constitute an offense listed in subdivisions (1) to (32), inclusive.

(36) Any offense specified by Title I of the federal Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act of 2006 (Pub. L. 109-248, the Sex Offender Registration and Notification Act (SORNA)).

(37) Any crime committed in another state, the District of Columbia, any United States territory, or a federal, military, Indian, or foreign country jurisdiction if that jurisdiction also requires that anyone convicted of that crime register as a sex offender in that jurisdiction.

(38) Any offender determined in any jurisdiction to be a sex offender shall be considered a sex offender in this state.

(39) The foregoing notwithstanding, any crime committed in any jurisdiction which, irrespective of the specific description or statutory elements thereof, is in any way characterized or known as rape, carnal knowledge, sodomy, sexual assault, sexual battery, criminal sexual conduct, criminal sexual contact, sexual abuse, continuous sexual abuse, sexual torture, solicitation of a child, enticing or luring a child, child pornography, lewd and lascivious conduct, taking indecent liberties with a child, molestation of a child, criminal sexual misconduct, video voyeurism, or there has been a finding of sexual motivation.

(40) Any crime not listed in this section wherein the underlying felony is an element of the offense and listed in subdivisions (1) to (39), inclusive.

(41) Any other offense not provided for in this section wherein there is a finding of sexual motivation as provided by Section 15-20A-6.

(Act 2011-640, p. 1569, §5; Act 2015-463, p. 1506, §1; Act 2016-354, §2; Act 2017-414, §5.)

Section 15-20A-26

Juvenile sex offender - Treatment; risk assessment.

(a) Upon adjudication of delinquency for a sex offense, a juvenile sex offender shall be required to receive sex offender treatment by a sex offender treatment program or provider approved by the Department of Youth Services.

(b) Upon completion of sex offender treatment, the juvenile sex offender shall be required to undergo a sex offender risk assessment. The treatment provider shall provide a copy of the risk assessment to the sentencing court, the prosecuting attorney, and the juvenile probation office not less than 60 days prior to the projected release of the juvenile sex offender from a facility where the juvenile sex offender does not have unsupervised access to the public or immediately upon completion of the risk assessment if the juvenile sex offender is not in a facility where the juvenile sex offender does not have unsupervised access to the public.

(c) Upon receiving the risk assessment, the juvenile probation office shall provide a copy of the risk assessment to the state and either the attorney for the juvenile sex offender or the parent, guardian, or custodian of the juvenile sex offender. In addition, the juvenile probation office shall immediately notify the attorney for the juvenile sex offender and either the parent, guardian, or custodian of the pending release of the juvenile sex offender from a facility where the juvenile sex offender does not have unsupervised access to the public.

(d) Within 60 days of receiving the risk assessment, the court shall conduct a hearing to determine the risk of the juvenile sex offender to the community and the level of notification that shall apply.

(e) No juvenile sex offender shall be removed from the supervision of the juvenile court until such time as the juvenile sex offender has completed treatment, the treatment provider has filed a risk assessment with the sentencing court, and the sentencing court has conducted a hearing to determine the risk of the juvenile sex offender to the community and the level of notification that shall apply.

(Act 2011-640, p. 1569, §26; Act 2015-463, p. 1506, §1; Act 2017-414, §5.)

Section 15-20A-27

Juvenile sex offender - Community notification.

(a) In determining whether to apply notification requirements to a juvenile sex offender, the sentencing court shall consider any of the following factors relevant to the risk of re-offense:

(1) Conditions of release that minimize the risk of re-offense, including, but not limited to, whether the juvenile sex offender is under supervision of probation, parole, or aftercare; receiving counseling, therapy, or treatment; or residing in a home situation that provides guidance and supervision.

(2) Physical conditions that minimize the risk of re-offense, including, but not limited to, advanced age or debilitating illness.

(3) Criminal history factors indicative of high risk of re-offense, including whether the conduct of the juvenile sex offender was found to be characterized by repetitive and compulsive behavior.

(4) Whether psychological or psychiatric profiles indicate a risk of recidivism.

(5) The relationship between the juvenile sex offender and the victim.

(6) The particular facts and circumstances surrounding the offense.

(7) The level of planning and participation in the offense.

(8) Whether the offense involved the use of a weapon, violence, or infliction of serious bodily injury.

(9) The number, date, and nature of prior offenses.

(10) The response to treatment of the juvenile sex offender.

(11) Recent behavior, including behavior while confined or while under supervision in the community.

(12) Recent threats against persons or expressions of intent to commit additional crimes.

(13) The protection of society.

(14) Any other factors deemed relevant by the court.

(b) If the sentencing court determines that the juvenile sex offender shall be subject to notification, the level of notification shall be applied as follows:

(1) If the risk of re-offense is low, notification that the juvenile sex offender will be establishing or has established a fixed residence shall be provided by local law enforcement to the principal of the school where the juvenile sex offender will attend after release. This notification shall include the name, actual living address, date of birth of the juvenile sex offender, and a statement of the sex offense for which he or she has been adjudicated delinquent, including the age and gender of the victim. This information shall be considered confidential by the school and be shared only with the teachers and staff with supervision over the juvenile sex offender. Whoever, except as specifically provided herein, directly or indirectly discloses or makes use of or knowingly permits the use of information concerning a juvenile sex offender described in this section, upon conviction thereof, shall be guilty of a Class C felony within the jurisdiction of the juvenile court.

(2) If the risk of re-offense is moderate, notification that the juvenile sex offender will be establishing, or has established, a fixed residence shall be provided by local law enforcement to all schools and childcare facilities within three miles of the declared fixed residence of the juvenile sex offender. A community notification flyer shall be mailed by regular mail or hand delivered to all schools or childcare facilities as required by this subsection. No other method may be used to disseminate this information.

(3) If the risk of re-offense is high, the public shall receive notification as though the juvenile sex offender were an adult sex offender in accordance with Section 15-20A-21.

(c) The sentencing court shall enter an order stating whether the juvenile sex offender shall be subject to notification and the level of notification that shall be applied. The court shall provide a copy of the order to the prosecuting attorney and to the Alabama State Law Enforcement Agency.

(d) The determination of notification by the sentencing court shall not be subject to appeal.

(Act 2011-640, p. 1569, §27; Act 2015-463, p. 1506, §1; Act 2017-414, §5.)

Section 15-20A-28

Juvenile sex offender - Lifetime registration and notification.

(a) A juvenile adjudicated delinquent of any of the following sex offenses, who was 14 or older at the time of the offense, shall be subject to registration and notification, if applicable, for life:

(1) Rape in the first degree, as provided by Section 13A-6-61.

(2) Sodomy in the first degree, as provided by Section 13A-6-63.

(3) Sexual abuse in the first degree, as provided by Section 13A-6-66.

(4) Sexual torture, as provided by Section 13A-6-65.1.

(5) Any offense committed in any other jurisdiction which, if had been committed in this state under the current provisions of law, would constitute an offense listed in subdivisions (1) to (4), inclusive.

(6) Any offense, committed in this state or any other jurisdiction, comparable to or more severe than aggravated sexual abuse as described in 18 U.S.C. § 2241(a) or (b).

(7) Any attempt or conspiracy to commit any of the offenses listed in subdivisions (1) to (6), inclusive.

(b) A juvenile sex offender subject to lifetime registration may petition the sentencing juvenile court for relief from registration and notification, if notification was ordered, 25 years after the juvenile sex offender is released from the offense subjecting the juvenile sex offender to registration in accordance with this chapter, pursuant to Section 15-20A-34.

(c) A juvenile sex offender who is not subject to lifetime registration pursuant to subsection (a), shall be subject to this chapter for a period of 10 years from the date of first registration.

(d) The sentencing court or the juvenile court where the juvenile sex offender resides, if the juvenile sex offender's adjudication of delinquency occurred in another jurisdiction, may give a juvenile sex offender credit for the time the juvenile sex offender was registered in another jurisdiction.

(e) A juvenile sex offender who is subsequently adjudicated as a youthful offender sex offender or convicted of another sex offense during his or her registration period shall be considered solely an adult sex offender.

(Act 2011-640, p. 1569, §28; Act 2015-463, p. 1506, §1; Act 2017-414, §5.)

Section 15-20A-29

Juvenile sex offender - Requirements prior to release.

(a) Prior to the release of a juvenile sex offender, the following shall apply:

(1) The juvenile sex offender and the parent, custodian, or guardian of the juvenile sex offender shall provide the required registration information to the responsible agency.

(2) If the juvenile sex offender or the parent, guardian, or custodian of the juvenile sex offender declares a residence outside of the state, the responsible agency shall immediately notify the Alabama State Law Enforcement Agency and the designated state law enforcement agency of the state to which the juvenile sex offender or the parent, guardian, or custodian of the juvenile sex offender has declared the residence. The notification shall include all information available to the responsible agency that would be necessary to identify and trace the juvenile sex offender, including, but not limited to, the risk assessment and a current photograph of the juvenile sex offender.

(3) If the juvenile sex offender or the parent, guardian, or custodian of the juvenile sex offender declares a residence within this state, the responsible agency shall immediately notify the Alabama State Law Enforcement Agency, and local law enforcement in each county, in which the juvenile sex offender or the parent, guardian, or custodian of the juvenile sex offender has declared the residence. The notification shall include all information available to the responsible agency that would be necessary to identify and trace the juvenile sex offender, including, but not limited to, the risk assessment and a current photograph of the juvenile sex offender.

(b) When a juvenile sex offender becomes the age of majority, the parent, guardian, or custodian of the juvenile sex offender shall no longer be subject to this section and the juvenile sex offender shall instead be solely responsible for all requirements pursuant to this section.

(c) Any person who knowingly violates this section shall be guilty of a Class C felony.

(Act 2011-640, p. 1569, §29; Act 2015-463, §1.)

Section 15-20A-30

Juvenile sex offender - Registration with local law enforcement; residence restrictions.

- (a) Immediately upon release or immediately upon adjudication of delinquency if the juvenile sex offender is not committed, the juvenile sex offender and the parent, custodian, or guardian shall register all required registration information with local law enforcement in each county in which the juvenile sex offender resides or intends to reside.
- (b) Whenever a juvenile sex offender establishes a new residence, the juvenile sex offender and the parent, custodian, or guardian of the juvenile sex offender shall immediately appear in person to register all required registration information with local law enforcement in each county of residence.
- (c) If the parent, custodian, or guardian of a juvenile sex offender transfers or terminates the residence of the juvenile sex offender, or the custody of the juvenile sex offender is changed to a different parent, custodian, or guardian resulting in a transfer of residence, the original parent, custodian, or guardian with custody shall immediately notify local law enforcement in each county of residence.
- (d) Whenever a juvenile sex offender changes any required registration information, the juvenile sex offender and the parent, custodian, or guardian of the juvenile sex offender shall immediately appear in person to update the required registration information with local law enforcement in each county in which the juvenile sex offender resides.
- (e) A juvenile sex offender required to register for life pursuant to Section 15-20A-28 shall appear in person with his or her parent, custodian, or guardian to verify all required registration information during the birth month of the juvenile sex offender and every three months thereafter with the local law enforcement in each county of residence unless the juvenile sex offender has been relieved from registration requirements pursuant to Section 15-20A-34.
- (f) A juvenile sex offender required to register for 10 years pursuant to Section 15-20A-28 shall appear in person with his or her parent, custodian, or guardian to verify all required registration information during the birth month of the juvenile sex offender and every year thereafter with local law enforcement in each county of residence unless the juvenile sex offender has been relieved from registration requirements pursuant to Section 15-20A-24.
- (g) At the time of registration, the juvenile sex offender shall be provided a form explaining all duties and any restrictions placed on the juvenile sex offender. The juvenile sex offender and the parent, custodian, or guardian of the juvenile sex offender shall read and sign this form stating that he or she understands the duties and restrictions placed on the juvenile sex offender and his or her parent, custodian, or guardian.
- (h) When a juvenile sex offender becomes the age of majority, the parent, custodian, or guardian of the juvenile sex offender shall no longer be subject to the requirements of this section, and the juvenile sex offender shall instead be solely responsible for the requirements in this section.

(i) A person who knowingly violates this section shall be guilty of a Class C felony.

(Act 2011-640, p. 1569, §30; Act 2015-463, §1.)

Section 15-20A-31

Juvenile sex offender - Employment restrictions.

(a) During the time a juvenile sex offender is subject to the registration requirements of this chapter, the 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.

(b) It shall be unlawful for the owner or operator of any childcare facility or any other organization that provides services primarily to children to knowingly provide employment or a volunteer position to a juvenile sex offender.

(c) Any person who knowingly violates this section shall be guilty of a Class C felony.

(Act 2011-640, p. 1569, §31; Act 2015-463, p. 1506, §1; Act 2017-414, §5.)