

Frequently Asked Questions

Q: What types of offenses require registration in Minnesota?

The following require registration:

- Criminal Sexual Conduct and Felony Level Indecent Exposure
- Kidnapping and False Imprisonment
- Soliciting a minor to engage in prostitution or sexual conduct
- Using a minor in a sexual performance
- Possession of pictorial representations of minors

Q: How long are offenders required to register?

- All registrants are required to register for a minimum period of 10 years or the duration of probation, whichever is longer.
- Some registrants are required to register for life.
- Convictions for Failure to Register violations result in 5 additional years of registration.

Q: What are the consequences for offenders who fail to register?

- Each conviction for Failure to Register results in an additional 5 years being added to the subject's registration period and they are subject to a prison sentence.

Q: What is a risk level?

- Risk levels are assigned by the Minnesota Department of Corrections (DOC) not the Bureau of Criminal Apprehension (BCA).

Q: Why doesn't every registrant have a risk level?

- Approximately 75% of the offenders registered in Minnesota have never been assigned a risk level.
- Juvenile registrants do not receive risk levels.
- Registrants sentenced to probation do not receive risk levels.
- Registrants who were released from a Minnesota prison prior to January 1, 1997, did not receive risk levels.

Q: Are registrants allowed to have contact with children?

- There are no provisions in M.S. § 243.166, Minnesota's registration law, which prohibit registered offenders from having contact with minors.
- Restricting contact with minors is frequently a condition of the registrant's probation or parole; however, if the person is no longer on probation or parole, those restrictions are no longer effective. Inquiries regarding a registrant's conditions of release should be directed to the registrant's probation or parole officer.

Q: Can registrants live near a school or daycare center?

- There are no provisions in M.S. § 243.166, Minnesota's registration law, which prohibit registered offenders from living in the vicinity of a school or daycare.
- Restricting a registrant's residency can be a condition of the registrant's probation or parole; however, if the person is no longer on probation or parole, those restrictions are no longer effective. Inquiries regarding a registrant's residency restrictions should be directed to the registrant's probation or parole officer.

Q: What should I do if I see a registered offender violating the terms of his supervision?

- Call 911. A police officer will begin the investigation to see if charges can be filed.

For further information go to: <https://por.state.mn.us/>