

Providers may receive referrals for residents/tenants who are or have been on the sex offender registry. This resource tool is aimed at providing guidance for LTSS providers in caring for individuals with a history of sexual criminal activity.

When researching the potential resident/tenant's history, it appears the resident/tenant is or may have been on the sex offender registry. Now what should I do?



Determine if the potential resident/tenant is still required to register.

Did you know?

- Individuals convicted of sexual criminal activity and are required to register on the sex offender registry are required to either register for 10 years or for life, depending on the statute of the offender and any prior convictions for qualifying offenses. So, it is possible for someone to come off the sex offender registry.



Determine if the potential resident/tenant has residency restrictions. You can determine this based on the sex offender registry under their registration. View the "Tier/Restrictions" section where it will state "No Restrictions" or "Restricted, View FAQ".

No Restrictions



Refer to recommendations for sexual criminal history section

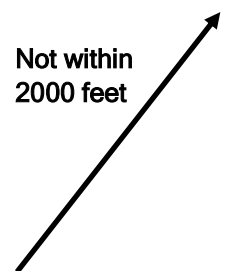


Determine if the resident is able to be admitted to your building based on the restrictions.

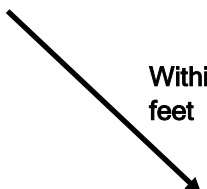
Did you know?

- If an individual has committed sexual acts against a minor and the offense is an "aggravated offense against a minor" the sex offender shall not reside within two thousand feet of the real property comprising a school or a child care facility.
- The definition of "residence" is a dwelling or other place where a sex offender resides, sleeps, or habitually lives, or will reside, sleep, or habitually live, including a shelter or group home. If a sex offender does not reside, sleep, or habitually live in a fixed place, residence means a description of the locations where the sex offender is stationed regularly, including any mobile or transitory living quarters. Residence shall be construed to refer to the places where a sex offender resides, sleeps, habitually lives, or is stationed with

Not within
2000 feet



Within 2000
feet



Unable to accept due to restrictions

Recommendations for admitting a resident/tenant with sexual criminal history:

- Conduct research on the crime committed to determine the age of the victim and the offender at the time the crime was committed.
- Identify preventative action that you can take to make all residents/tenants safe from the potential to reoffend based on the history.
- Incorporate information on the history and preventative actions in the resident's care plan/tenant's service plan.
- Regularly review preventative actions in the care/service plan to identify if additional interventions need implemented (for example, the resident's cognitive status declines, note incidences of sexual comments or gestures).
- Identify any potential underlying mental illness/behavioral concerns related to the criminal sexual history. If any is identified, providers should ensure that the residents/tenants mental illness/behavioral concerns are addressed, including the need for outside counseling or supportive services.
- If a resident/tenant has residency restrictions, they also have limitations related to being around minors such as schools, child care centers, public libraries, sports venues, beaches, and public pools. This will need to be incorporated into the resident/tenant's activity care/service plan as they will not be able to attend these activities.
- Ensure all staff are competent on the resident/tenants history and interventions that have been implemented to protect other residents/tenants. Include how staff should respond if an incident of sexual acts are witnessed/reported directed at others.
- Assist the resident/tenant with updating their address as necessary. This may include assistance with transportation.

Did you know?

Offenders have 5 business days to report changes in residence. Offenders are required to appear in person at the Sheriff's Office within 5 business days to register the move, if the move is within the same county. Offenders moving from one county to another county must appear in person at each county Sheriff's Office within 5 business days to register the move.

References:

State of Iowa DPS-DCI-OCIO-Attribution. (Retrieved 2023, July 7). *Iowa Sex Offender Registry Frequently Asked Questions*. <https://www.iowasexoffender.gov/faq/content/#entry44>.

Legislative Services Agency. (2008, Dec. 18). Sex Offender Registry Restrictions. <https://www.legis.iowa.gov/docs/publications/IR/8835.pdf>