

Ala. Code 1975, § 15-20A-15(b)

Failing to Complete Travel Permit Form
(Adult)

The defendant is charged with failing to complete a travel permit form as an adult sex offender.

A person commits the crime of failing to complete a travel permit form as an adult sex offender if he/she is an adult sex offender who temporarily leaves from his/her county of residence for a period of 3 or more consecutive days, and he/she fails to complete a travel permit form immediately prior to travel and provide the dates of travel and temporary lodging information.

To convict, the State must prove beyond a reasonable doubt each of the following elements:

- (1) The defendant was an adult sex offender;
- (2) The defendant temporarily left from his/her county of residence for a period of 3 or more consecutive days;
- (3) The defendant failed to complete a travel permit form immediately prior to travel and provide the dates of travel and temporary lodging information;
(AND)
- (4) The defendant did so knowingly.

An *adult sex offender* is a person convicted of a sex offense. [15-20A-4(1)]

A *sex offense* includes any of the following offenses: **[Insert all appropriate from 15-20A-5]**.

A *conviction* is a verdict or finding of guilt as the result of a trial, a plea of guilty, a plea of nolo contendere, or an *Alford* plea regardless of whether adjudication was withheld. Conviction includes, but is not limited to, a conviction in a United States territory, a conviction in a federal or military tribunal, including a court martial conducted by the Armed Forces of the United States, a conviction for an offense committed on an Indian reservation or other federal property, a conviction in any state of the United States or a conviction in a foreign country if the foreign country's judicial system is such that it satisfies minimum due process set forth in the guidelines under Section 111(5)(B) of Public Law 109-248. Cases on appeal are deemed convictions until reversed or overturned. [15-20A-4(4)]

A *residence* is each fixed residence or other place where a person resides, sleeps, or habitually lives or will reside, sleep, or habitually live. If a person does not reside, sleep,

or habitually live in a fixed residence, residence means a description of the locations where the person is stationed regularly, day or night, including any mobile or transitory living quarters or locations that have no specific mailing or street address. Residence shall be construed to refer to the places where a person resides, sleeps, habitually lives, or is stationed with regularity, regardless of whether the person declares or characterizes such place as a residence. [15-20A-4(20)]

A *fixed residence* is a building or structure, having a physical address or street number, that adequately provides shelter at which a person resides. [15-20A-4(6)]

Habitually lives is where a person lives with some regularity on an intermittent or temporary basis. [15-20A-4(7)]

Immediately is within three business days. [15-20A-4(10)]

Temporary lodging information is lodging information including, but not limited to, the name and address of any location where the person is staying when away from his/her residence for 3 or more days and the period of time the person is staying at that location. [15-20A-4(30)]

A person acts *knowingly* with respect to conduct or to a circumstance described by a statute defining an offense he/she is aware that his/her conduct is of that nature or that the circumstance exists. [13A-2-2(2)]

If you find from the evidence that the State has proved beyond a reasonable doubt each of the elements of the offense, then you shall find the defendant guilty of this offense.

If you find that the State has failed to prove beyond a reasonable doubt any one or more of the elements of the offense, then you cannot find the defendant guilty of this offense.

Use Notes

See 15-20A-35 for treatment of youthful offender.

[Approved 9-8-15.]