

THE FLORIDA SENATE  
2025 SUMMARY OF LEGISLATION PASSED  
**Committee on Criminal Justice**

**CS/CS/HB 113 — Fleeing or Attempting to Elude a Law Enforcement Officer**

by Judiciary Committee; Criminal Justice Subcommittee; and Rep. Chamberlin and others  
(CS/SB 468 by Criminal Justice Committee and Senator Collins)

The bill amends s. 316.1935, F.S., to remove the requirement that a law enforcement vehicle prominently display agency insignia for the crime of fleeing or attempting to elude a law enforcement officer.

The bill amends s. 921.0022, F.S., to increase the ranking for specified fleeing or attempting to elude offenses in the offense severity ranking chart (OSRC) of the Criminal Punishment Code.

The second degree felony offense of driving at a high speed with wanton disregard for safety while fleeing or attempting to elude a law enforcement officer who is in a patrol vehicle with siren and lights activated is increased from a level 4 to a level 5 in the OSRC.

The second degree felony of aggravated fleeing or eluding is increased from a level 5 to a level 6 in the OSRC.

The bill amends s 921.0024, F.S., to create a sentencing multiplier certain fleeing or attempting to elude offenses. If the primary offense is fleeing or attempting to elude a law enforcement officer or aggravated fleeing or eluding in violation of s. 316.1935, F.S., and in the offender's prior record there is one or more violations of s. 316.1935, F.S., the subtotal sentence points are multiplied by 1.5.

If approved by the Governor, or allowed to become law without the Governor's signature, these provisions take effect October 1, 2025.

*Vote: Senate 36-0; House 101-9*

## Committee on Criminal Justice

### **CS/CS/HB 383 — Purchase and Possession of Firearms by Law Enforcement Officers, Correctional Officers, Correctional Probation Officers, and Servicemembers**

by Judiciary Committee; Criminal Justice Subcommittee; and Reps. Holcomb, Giallombardo, and others (CS/SB 490 by Criminal Justice Committee and Senator Collins)

The bill amends s. 790.052(1), F.S., to add correctional probation officers to the list of persons who, if they hold active certification from the Criminal Justice Standards and Training Commission (CJSTC), have the right to carry concealed firearms during off-duty hours at the discretion of their superior officers, and may perform their normal law enforcement functions, using their weapons in a manner which is reasonably expected of on-duty officers in similar situations.

Additionally, the bill provides that a person holding an active certification from the CJSTC as a correctional probation officer meets the definition of “qualified law enforcement officer,” and the definition of “qualified retired law enforcement officer.”

Section 790.052, F.S., does not limit the authority of the Department of Corrections (DOC) to establish policies limiting correctional probation officers from carrying concealed firearms during off-duty hours in their capacity as employees of the DOC.

If the superior officer of the DOC directs the officers under his or her supervision to carry concealed firearms while off duty, he or she must file a statement with the governing body containing instructions and requirements relating to the carrying of said firearms.

The bill exempts law enforcement officers, correctional officers, correctional probation officers, and servicemembers from the mandatory 3 day waiting period between the purchase and delivery of a firearm by defining “holder of a concealed weapons or concealed firearms license,” to include a:

- Person who holds a valid license issued under s. 790.06., F.S.;
- Law enforcement officer, a correctional officer, or a correctional probation officer, as those terms are defined in s. 943.10, F.S.; and
- Servicemember as defined in s. 250.01, F.S.

If approved by the Governor, or allowed to become law without the Governor’s signature, these provisions take effect July 1, 2025.

*Vote: Senate 33-3; House 111-0*

THE FLORIDA SENATE  
2025 SUMMARY OF LEGISLATION PASSED  
**Committee on Criminal Justice**

**CS/HB 421 — Peer Support for First Responders**

by Criminal Justice Subcommittee and Rep. Maggard and others (CS/SB 86 by Criminal Justice Committee and Senators Burgess and Collins)

The bill (Chapter 2025-9, L.O.F.) amends s. 111.09, F.S., relating to peer support for first responders, to revise the definition of “first responder,” to include support personnel as defined in s. 943.10(11), F.S., who are involved in investigating a crime scene or collecting or processing evidence.

Section 943.10(11), F.S., provides that “support personnel” means any person employed or appointed by an employing agency who is not an officer or, as specified by the commission, other professional employee in the criminal justice system.

Under the bill, such support personnel are eligible to receive peer support and the confidentiality of communications made while participating in peer support.

These provisions were approved by the Governor and take effect July 1, 2025.

*Vote: Senate 37-0; House 113-0*

THE FLORIDA SENATE  
2025 SUMMARY OF LEGISLATION PASSED  
**Committee on Criminal Justice**

**CS/CS/HB 437 — Tampering with an Electronic Monitoring Device**

by Judiciary Committee; Criminal Justice Subcommittee; and Rep. Daley (SB 1054 by Senators Garica and Avila)

The bill amends the crime of tampering with an electronic device to include a person who *affirmatively acts to*, or requests, authorizes, or solicits a person to *affirmatively act to* circumvent the operation of an electronic monitoring device required to be worn or used pursuant to a court order or pursuant to an order by the Florida Commission on Offender Review.

The bill reclassifies the penalty for tampering with an electronic monitoring device. If a person is charged with or serving a sentence for a:

- Misdemeanor or third degree felony, tampering with an electronic monitoring device is a third degree felony;
- Second degree felony, tampering with an electronic monitoring device is a second degree felony;
- First degree felony, first degree felony punishable by a term of years not exceeding life, a life felony, or a capital felony, tampering with an electronic monitoring device is a first degree felony.

A person under 18 years of age who tampers with an electronic monitoring device commits a third degree felony, regardless of the level of the underlying offense.

The court must revoke pretrial release for a person who commits the crime of tampering with an electronic monitoring device. The court may set a new bond with conditions of release upon making a written finding that sufficient conditions of release exist to reasonably protect the community from risk of physical harm, ensure the presence of the accused at trial or at other proceedings, and assure the integrity of the judicial process.

If approved by the Governor, or allowed to become law without the Governor's signature, these provisions take effect October 1, 2025.

*Vote: Senate 37-0; House 110-1*

## Committee on Criminal Justice

### **CS/CS/HB 1455 — Sexual Offenses by Persons Previously Convicted of Sexual Offenses**

by Judiciary Committee; Criminal Justice Subcommittee; and Rep. Baker and others (CS/SB 716 by Criminal Justice Committee and Senator Martin)

The bill creates s. 794.0116, F.S., to provide mandatory minimum sentences for a person who has previously been convicted of an offense listed in the sexual offender registry statute and who is convicted of committing a subsequent specified sexual offense. A person sentenced to a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment under the bill is generally not eligible for gain-time or any form of discretionary early release.

Specifically, a court must sentence a person who was previously convicted of or had adjudication withheld for an offense specified in the sexual offender statute to a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment of:

- 10 years if a person commits:
  - Lewd and lascivious molestation of a victim less than 16 years of age under s. 800.04(5), F.S.;
  - Lewd and lascivious molestation of an elderly or disabled person under s. 825.1025(3), F.S.;
  - Possession of child pornography under s. 827.071(5)(a), F.S.;
  - Computer pornography, prohibited computer usage, or traveling to meet a minor under s. 847.0135, F.S.; or
  - Transmitting child pornography under s. 847.0137, F.S.
- 15 years if a person possesses, with the intent to promote, any photograph, motion picture, exhibition, show, representation, or other presentation which, in whole or in part, includes child pornography, in violation of s. 827.071(4), F.S.
- 20 years if a person commits:
  - Use of a child in a sexual performance under s. 827.071(2), F.S.;
  - Promoting a sexual performance by a child under s. 827.071(3), F.S.; or
  - Selling or buying of minors under s. 847.0145, F.S.

If the mandatory minimum term of imprisonment imposed exceeds the maximum sentence authorized under law, the mandatory minimum term of imprisonment must be imposed. If the mandatory minimum term of imprisonment required to be imposed is less than the sentence that could be imposed, the court must impose a sentence that includes the mandatory minimum term of imprisonment required under the bill.

If approved by the Governor, or allowed to become law without the Governor's signature, these provisions take effect October 1, 2025.

*Vote: Senate 37-0; House 112-0*

THE FLORIDA SENATE  
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**Committee on Criminal Justice**

**CS/SB 612 — Unlawful Distribution of Controlled Substances Resulting in Death**

by Criminal Justice Committee and Senator Burgess

The bill creates a new crime of third degree murder for the unlawful killing of a human being when:

- A person under 18 years old distributes any substance or mixture that he or she knew or reasonably should have known contained dangerous fentanyl or fentanyl analogs; and
- Such substance or mixture is proven to have caused or proven to have been a substantial factor in producing the death of the user.

This new third degree murder offense is a second degree felony.

“Dangerous fentanyl or fentanyl analogs” includes:

- Alfentanil.
- Carfentanil.
- Fentanyl.
- Sufentanil.
- A fentanyl derivative.
- A controlled substance analog of any of the above listed substances.
- A mixture containing any of the above listed substances.

The term “distribute” means to deliver, other than by administering or dispensing, a controlled substance.

If approved by the Governor, or allowed to become law without the Governor’s signature, these provisions take effect July 1, 2025.

*Vote: Senate 31-5; House 113-1*

## Committee on Criminal Justice

### HB 711 — Spectrum Alert

by Reps. Borrero, Campbell, and others (CS/CS/SB 500 by Fiscal Policy Committee; Appropriations Committee on Criminal and Civil Justice; and Senators Avila and Arrington)

The bill creates s. 937.0401, F.S., to establish and implement the “Spectrum Alert,” to create a standardized system to aid in the search for a child with Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD). By July 1, 2026, the Department of Law Enforcement, in cooperation with the Department of Transportation, the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles, the Department of the Lottery and local law enforcement agencies must establish and implement the spectrum alert to enhance the safety and well-being of children with ASD through immediate effective community response.

The bill also requires those agencies, by July 1, 2026, to:

- Develop a training program and alert system for missing children with ASD which is compatible with existing alert systems. The training program must implement crisis intervention team training to equip law enforcement officers with the skills to understand ASD and other mental illnesses, to de-escalate interactions with children in crisis, to facilitate appropriate interventions, and to respond effectively to a reported missing child emergency when the child has ASD.
- Establish policies and procedures for responding to a reported missing child emergency when the child has ASD. The bill specifies the policies and procedures must include, at minimum, all of the following:
  - Immediate and widespread dissemination of critical information when a child with ASD is reported missing.
  - Enhancement of emergency response team’s competence by informing them of the unique behaviors and needs of children with ASD.
  - Measures to increase public awareness and understanding of the risks associated with autism-related elopement, to foster community support for children with ASD.
- Require a law enforcement agency, when receiving such a report, to do, at minimum, the following:
  - Contact media outlets in the affected area or surrounding jurisdictions.
  - Inform all on-duty law enforcement officers of the reported missing child with ASD.
  - Communicate the report to all other law enforcement agencies in the surrounding counties in which the report was filed.

The bill appropriates \$190,000 in nonrecurring funds from the Operating Trust Fund within the Department of Law Enforcement for the department to implement the Spectrum Alert.

If approved by the Governor, or allowed to become law without the Governor’s signature, these provisions take effect July 1, 2025.

*Vote: Senate 37-0; House 99-0*

## Committee on Criminal Justice

### **CS/CS/HB 757 — Sexual Images**

by Judiciary Committee; Criminal Justice Subcommittee; and Reps. Redondo, Kincart Jonsson, and others (CS/CS/CS/SB 1180 by Fiscal Policy Committee; Appropriations Committee on Criminal and Civil Justice; Criminal Justice Committee; and Senator Gaetz)

The bill creates s. 800.045, F.S., to create offenses relating to lewd or lascivious images. “Lewd or lascivious image,” means:

- Any image depicting lewd or lascivious exhibition in violation of s. 800.04(7), F.S.
- Any image that has been created, altered, adapted, or modified by electronic, mechanical, or other means, to portray lewd or lascivious exhibition in violation of s. 800.04(7), F.S., committed in the presence of an identifiable minor.

It is a second degree felony for any person to possess with the intent to promote any photograph, motion picture, exhibition, show, representation, or other presentation which, in whole or in part includes a lewd or lascivious image. The possession of three or more copies of such photograph, etc., is prima facie evidence of an intent to promote.

It is a third degree felony for any person to knowingly solicit, possess, control, or intentionally view a photograph, motion picture, exhibition, show, representation, image, data, computer depiction, or other presentation which, in whole or in part, he or she knows to include a lewd or lascivious image.

The solicitation, possession, control, or intentional viewing of each such photograph, etc., is a separate offense. If such photograph, etc., includes a lewd or lascivious image depicting more than one minor, each such minor in each such photograph, etc., that is knowingly solicited, possessed, controlled, or intentionally viewed is a separate offense.

The bill amends s. 827.071, F.S., to provide that “actual or simulated lewd exhibition of the genitals” may be evidenced by the overall content of an image, taking into account the age of the minor depicted and including, but not limited to, whether:

- The focal point of the image is on the minor’s genitalia;
- The setting of the image is sexually suggestive or in a place or pose generally associated with sexual conduct;
- The minor is depicted in an unnatural pose, or in inappropriate attire, considering the age of the minor;
- The image suggests sexual coyness or a willingness to engage in sexual conduct; or
- The image is intended or designed to elicit a sexual response in the viewer.

Additionally, the bill adds “solicit” to the crime of knowingly possessing, controlling, or intentionally viewing child pornography. Under the bill, the knowing solicitation of child pornography is a third degree felony.

The bill amends s. 836.13, F.S., to provide that it is a third degree felony for:

- A person to willfully generate any altered sexual depiction of an identifiable person, without the consent of the identifiable person.
- A person to solicit any altered sexual depiction of an identifiable person, without the consent of the identifiable person, and who knows or reasonably should have known that such visual depiction was an altered sexual depiction.
- A person to willfully possess with the intent to maliciously promote, any altered sexual depiction of an identifiable person, without the consent of the identifiable person, and who knows or reasonably should have known that such visual depiction was an altered sexual depiction.

The bill authorizes an aggrieved person to initiate a civil cause of action against a person who commits the above described crimes in s. 836.13, F.S., to obtain appropriate relief.

If approved by the Governor, or allowed to become law without the Governor's signature, these provisions take effect October 1, 2025.

*Vote: Senate 37-0; House 115-0*

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**SB 878 — Probation for Misdemeanor Offenses**

by Senator Martin

The bill allows the court to sentence a defendant who is found guilty of any misdemeanor to a term of probation for up to one year, if the court finds that a controlled substance, a controlled substance analog, or a chemical substance was a significant factor in the commission of the crime.

If approved by the Governor, or allowed to become law without the Governor's signature, these provisions take effect July 1, 2025.

*Vote: Senate 36-1; House 115-0*

THE FLORIDA SENATE  
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**CS/CS/HB 1053 — Department of Law Enforcement**

by Budget Committee; Criminal Justice Subcommittee; and Rep. Plakon and others (SB 1268 by Senator Simon)

The bill amends various sections of ch. 943, F.S., the Florida Law Enforcement Act. Specifically, the bill:

- Renames the Crimes Against Children Criminal Profiling Program to the Child Exploitation and Crimes Against Children Program, and specifies that the program must perform investigative, intelligence, research, and training activities related to child exploitation.
- Repeals the Florida Violent Crime and Drug Control Council and corresponding implementation account.
- Revises the membership of the Domestic Security Oversight Council and removes the chair as a required voting member
- Revises the Domestic Security Oversight Council's annual report to include information submitted by the Chief of Domestic Security.
- Requires the Domestic Security Oversight Council's annual report include security enhancements of any building, facility, or structure owned or leased by a state agency, state university, or community college or an entity that has conducted the specified assessments.
- Increases the maximum annual disbursements for veterinary care of retired police dogs from \$1,500 to \$5,000 per dog.

If approved by the Governor, or allowed to become law without the Governor's signature, these provisions take effect July 1, 2025.

*Vote: Senate 37-0; House 114-0*

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**CS/HB 1099 — Arrest and Detention of Individuals with Significant Medical Conditions**

by Criminal Justice Subcommittee and Rep. Canady and others (CS/SB 1450 by Criminal Justice and Senator Burgess)

The bill specifies that a law enforcement officer may use his or her discretion based on the totality of the circumstances when determining whether to make an immediate arrest of a person with a significant medical condition, including an arrest for an offense committed against an elderly person or disabled adult. The bill defines a “person with a significant medical condition” as a person who is a patient or resident of a hospital, nursing home facility or an assisted living facility.

A law enforcement officer may consider all lawful methods to make an arrest of such a person, including seeking an arrest warrant, but does not preclude the officer from making an arrest of such a person without a warrant.

If approved by the Governor, or allowed to become law without the Governor’s signature, these provisions take effect July 1, 2025.

*Vote: Senate 37-0; House 108-0*

THE FLORIDA SENATE  
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**CS/SB 1168 — Installation or Use of Tracking Devices or Applications**

by Appropriations Committee on Criminal and Civil Justice and Senator Leek

The bill increases the penalty for unlawfully installing, placing, a tracking device or tracking application on another person's property without consent or using such a device or application to determine a person's location or their property's location or movement without consent from a third degree felony to a second degree felony if a person installs, places, or uses a device or application to commit a dangerous crime or to facilitate the commission of a dangerous crime as defined in s. 907.041(5)(a), F.S.

If approved by the Governor, or allowed to become law without the Governor's signature, these provisions take effect October 1, 2025.

*Vote: Senate 37-0; House 116-0*

THE FLORIDA SENATE  
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**CS/SB 1198 — Fraudulent Use of Gift Cards**

by Criminal Justice Committee and Senators DiCeglie and Rodriguez

The bill creates s. 817.091, F.S., relating to the fraudulent use of gift cards. It is a first degree misdemeanor for a person with intent to defraud to:

- Acquire or retain possession of a gift card or of gift card redemption information without consent.
- Alter or tamper with a gift card or its packaging.
- Devise a scheme to obtain a gift card or gift card redemption information under fraudulent pretenses, representations, or promises.
- Use, for the purpose of obtaining money, goods, or services or anything else of value, a gift card or gift card redemption information that has been obtained in any manner described above.

A person commits a third degree felony, if he or she commits the above described offense, and:

- Has a previous conviction of such an offense; or
- The value of any gift card; gift card redemption information; or money, goods, services, or other thing of value obtained as a result of the violation exceeds \$750.

Additionally, the bill defines a:

- “Gift card” as a physical or virtual card, code, or device that may be issued to a consumer on a prepaid basis primarily for personal, family, or household purposes in a specified amount, regardless of whether that amount may be increased or reloaded in exchange for payment, and that is redeemable upon presentation by a consumer at a single merchant, a group of affiliated merchants, or a group of unaffiliated merchants.
- “Gift card redemption information” as information unique to each gift card which allows the cardholder to access, transfer, or spend the funds on that gift card.
- “Value” as the greatest amount of economic loss the card issuer, gift card seller, or cardholder might reasonably suffer, including the full or maximum monetary face or load value of the gift card, regardless of whether the gift card has been activated.

If approved by the Governor, or allowed to become law without the Governor’s signature, these provisions take effect October 1, 2025.

*Vote: Senate 37-0; House 115-0*

## Committee on Criminal Justice

### **CS/HB 1351 — Registration of Sexual Predators and Sexual Offenders**

by Judiciary Committee; and Rep. Baker and others (CS/SB 1654 by Appropriations Committee on Criminal and Civil Justice and Senator Martin)

The bill revises several provisions relating to sexual predator and sexual offender reporting requirements to:

- Require a sexual predator or sexual offender to register specified employment information, including the creation of a new business, occupation, business name, employment address, and telephone number and provides penalties for noncompliance;
- Require a sexual predator or sexual offender to report all in-state travel residences online or in person within 48 hours;
- Require a sexual predator or sexual offender who is unable to update his or her driver license or identification card with a change in residence to the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles (DHSMV) to report such residence change in person, within 48 hours to the sheriff's office;
- Remove the duplicative requirement of a sexual predator or sexual offender reporting a residence change to the DHSMV when he or she has reported such change to the sheriff's office;
- Require a sexual predator under the supervision of the Department of Corrections (DOC) or Department of Juvenile Justice to report any change in vehicle information in person within 48 hours to the sheriff's office; and
- Require a sexual offender who resides on a vessel or houseboat to report all vessel information to the sheriff's office.

The bill further amends s. 775.21, F.S., to provide the definition of “permanent residence” to mean a place where the person abides, lodges, or resides for three or more consecutive days *that is the person's home or other place where the person primarily lives*.

“Temporary residence,” is amended to specify that it does not include a person's transient residence and provide that a “in-state travel residence,” is a type of temporary residence in this state established by a person who already has an existing permanent, temporary, or transient residence in Florida.

Additionally, local law enforcement agencies must conduct address verifications of sexual predators not on supervision with the DOC at least four times a year and verify the addresses of sexual offenders not on supervision with the DOC at least one time a year.

The system for verifying address of sexual offenders must be consistent with the federal Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act of 2006 and any other federal standards applicable or required to be met as a condition for the receipt of federal funds.

If approved by the Governor, or allowed to become law without the Governor's signature, these provisions take effect October 1, 2025.

*Vote: Senate 37-0; House 114-0*

THE FLORIDA SENATE  
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**Committee on Criminal Justice**

**CS/CS/SB 1386 — Assault or Battery on a Utility Worker**

by Appropriations Committee on Criminal and Civil Justice; Criminal Justice Committee; and  
Senators Yarborough and Leek

The bill amends s. 784.07, F.S., to reclassify offenses of assault or battery one degree higher, when a person knowingly commits an assault or battery against a utility worker while such utility worker is engaged in work on critical infrastructure, as defined in s. 812.141(1), F.S., and is engaged in the lawful performance of his or her duties.

“Utility worker” means a person who bears at least one patch, emblem, organizational identification, or other clear marking that is intended to be plainly visible, that identifies the employing or contracting utility, and that clearly identifies the person as a utility worker under contract with or employed by an entity that owns, operates, leases, or controls a plant, property, or facility for the generation, transmission, distribution, or furnishing to or for the public, of electricity, natural or manufactured gas or propane, water, wastewater, telephone, or communications service, including two or more utilities rendering joint service.

If approved by the Governor, or allowed to become law without the Governor’s signature, these provisions take effect October 1, 2025.

*Vote: Senate 37-0; House 113-0*

## Committee on Criminal Justice

### **CS/CS/HB 1451 — Sexual Cyberharassment**

by Judiciary Committee; Criminal Justice Subcommittee; and Reps. Baker, Gottlieb, and others (CS/SB 1084 by Criminal Justice Committee and Senator Martin)

The bill revises the definition of “sexually cyberharass” to mean *intentionally* publish to an Internet website or *intentionally* disseminate through electronic means to another person a sexually explicit image of a person without the depicted person’s consent and contrary to the depicted person’s reasonable expectation that the image would remain private if:

- *The image contains or conveys the personal identification information of the depicted person; or*
- *The personal identification information of the depicted person is not contained or conveyed in the image itself but is contemporaneously published or disseminated in such a manner that a person viewing the personal identification information would reasonably know that such information directly relates to the person depicted in the sexually explicit image.*

The bill removes the requirement that a person must disseminate an image for no legitimate purpose, with the intent of causing substantial emotional distress to the depicted person.

The definition of “sexually explicit image” is expanded to include images that depict the display of semen or vaginal secretion on a person.

The crime of sexual cyberharassment is a third degree felony if the person commits the crime for the purpose of pecuniary or any other financial gain. Additionally, it is a third degree felony if a person commits a second or subsequent offense of sexual cyberharassment.

An aggrieved person may receive punitive damages as a remedy for violation of the offense of sexual cyberharassment.

The bill amends s. 775.15, F.S., to extend the statute of limitations for violations of sexual cyberharassment as follows:

- A prosecution for a misdemeanor violation must be commenced within 5 years after the commission of the offense or within 3 years after the date on which the victim discovers the offense, whichever is later; and,
- A prosecution for a felony violation must be commenced within 7 years after the commission of the offense or within 3 years after the date on which the victim discovers the offense, whichever is later.

The bill amends s. 98.0751, F.S., to include a reference to the crime of sexual cyberharassment for pecuniary gain in the definition of “felony sexual offense.” A conviction for a felony sexual offense under this section precludes a person from having his or her voting rights restored without restoration of his or her civil rights.

If approved by the Governor, or allowed to become law without the Governor's signature, these provisions take effect October 1, 2025.

*Vote: Senate 37-0; House 115-0*

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**HB 6025 — Restrictions on Firearms and Ammunition During Emergencies**  
by Reps. Miller, Mayfield, and others (SB 952 by Senators Ingoglia, Yarborough, and Collins)

The bill repeals s. 870.044, F.S., which provides that when a county sheriff or a designated city official declares a local state of emergency because there has been an act of violence, a clear and present danger of a riot, public disorder, or widespread disobedience of the law, and substantial injury to persons or property, a person may not:

- Sell or offer to sell firearms or ammunition;
- Intentionally display firearms or ammunition in a store or shop; or
- Intentionally possess a firearm in a public place unless he or she is an authorized law enforcement official or person in military service acting in the official performance of her or his duty.

The bill also repeals the provision which provides that nothing in ch. 870, F.S., may be construed to authorize the seizure, taking, or confiscation of lawfully possessed firearms unless the person is engaged in a criminal act.

If approved by the Governor, or allowed to become law without the Governor's signature, these provisions take effect upon becoming law.

*Vote: Senate 32-5; House 86-28*