

FLORIDA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

BILL ANALYSIS

This bill analysis was prepared by nonpartisan committee staff and does not constitute an official statement of legislative intent.

BILL #: [CS/HB 931](#)

TITLE: Career Offender Registration

SPONSOR(S): Baker

COMPANION BILL: [SB 1332](#) (Martin)

LINKED BILLS: None

RELATED BILLS: None

Committee References

[Criminal Justice](#)

17 Y, 0 N, As CS



[Judiciary](#)

SUMMARY

Effect of the Bill:

The bill revises career offender registration requirements, including by requiring an offender to:

- Complete his or her initial registration in person at a sheriff's office.
- Report additional information upon his or her initial registration.
- Report any changes to his or her registration information in person at the sheriff's office within 48 hours.
- Report a change to an "in-state" travel residence to a sheriff's office.
- Report annually to the sheriff's office to update his or her registration information.
- Petition for relief from registration requirements in the circuit in which such designation initially occurred.

The bill specifies that each instance of an offender's failure to register or to report changes to his or her information is a separate offense, and also increases the penalty for assisting an offender in evading the career offender registration and reporting requirements from a first degree misdemeanor to a third degree felony.

The bill also requires any driver license or identification card issued to a career offender to have a specified marking of "775.261, F.S." the statute which provides for career offender registration requirements.

Fiscal or Economic Impact:

The bill may have an indeterminate positive impact on state and local expenditures, and an indeterminate positive prison bed impact.

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ANALYSIS

EFFECT OF THE BILL:

Florida Career Offender Registration Requirements

The bill makes several changes related to [career offender registration and reporting requirements](#) to more closely align with similar registration and reporting requirements for sexual offenders and sexual predators.

Definitions

The bill makes changes to definitions related to career offender registration as follows:

- Revises the definition of "permanent residence" to mean a person's home or other place where the career offender abides, lodges, or resides for *three or more consecutive days*, rather than 14 or more consecutive days, and specifies that such a residence is the person's home or other place where the person primarily lives.
- Defines the term "professional license" to mean the document of authorization or certification issued by an agency of this state for a regulatory purpose, or by any similar agency in another jurisdiction for a regulatory purpose, to a person to engage in an occupation or to carry out a trade or business.
- Revises the definition of "temporary residence" to mean a place where the career offender abides, lodges, or resides for three or more days in the aggregate during the calendar year, rather than a period of 14 or

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more days during a calendar year, and specifies that such a residence includes, but is not limited to, vacation, business, or personal travel destinations in or out of the state. The term also includes an “in-state travel residence,” as defined under the bill.

- Defines the term “in-state travel residence” to mean a temporary residence in this state established by a person who already has an existing permanent, temporary, or transient residence in Florida.
- Defines the term “transient residence” to mean a county where the career offender lives, remains, or is located for the purpose of abiding, lodging, or residing for a period of three or more days in the aggregate during a calendar year that is not the person's permanent or temporary residence. The term includes, but is not limited to, a place where the career offender sleeps or seeks shelter and a location that has no specific street address.
- Defines the term “vehicles owned” to mean any motor vehicle as defined in [s. 320.01, F.S.](#), which is registered, coregistered, leased, titled, or rented by a career offender; a rented vehicle that a career offender is authorized to drive; or a vehicle for which a career offender is insured as a driver. The term also includes any motor vehicle as defined in [s. 320.01, F.S.](#), which is registered, coregistered, leased, titled, or rented by a person or persons residing at a career offender's permanent residence for five or more consecutive days. (Sections [2](#) and [3](#))

The bill specifies that for the purpose of determining when a person establishes a “permanent residence,” “temporary residence,” or “transient residence,” the first day that a career offender abides, lodges, or resides at such a place is excluded and each subsequent day is counted, and that a “day” includes any part of a calendar day. (Section [2](#))

Initial Registration

The bill makes the following changes related to the [initial registration](#) requirements for career offenders who are *not* under the custody, control, or supervision of the Department of Corrections (DOC):

- Requires the career offender to report in person to register at a sheriff's office, rather than also authorizing such offender to report to the Florida Department of Law Enforcement (FDLE), and requires the offender to report to the sheriff's office:
 - Within 48 hours, rather than within two working days, in the county in which the offender establishes a permanent, temporary, or transient residence or after being released from the custody, control, or supervision of DOC or a local detention facility; or
 - Within 48 hours in the county in which he or she was convicted for an offense that qualifies the person to be designated as a career offender.
- Adds additional information that a career offender must provide to the sheriff's office upon his or her initial registration, including:
 - Tattoos or other identifying marks;
 - Fingerprints and palm prints;
 - Employment information, including his or her occupation, business name, employment address, and telephone number;
 - Permanent residence address;
 - Transient residence, if the offender does not have a permanent or temporary residence address;
 - Vehicle information, including the make, model, color, vehicle identification number (VIN), and license tag number of all vehicle owned;
 - Home and cellular telephone numbers;
 - Passport or, if the offender is an alien, documents related to his or her immigration status; and
 - Information about professional licenses, if applicable.
- Requires a career offender whose place of residence is a motor vehicle, trailer, mobile home, or manufactured home, vessel, live-aboard vessel, or houseboat to report specified information to FDLE through the sheriff's office, rather than directly to FDLE.
- Requires the sheriff's office to take a set of the offender's palm prints upon initial registration.
- Requires the sheriff's office to promptly provide FDLE with the offender's information following his or her initial registration. (Section [2](#))

For a career offender who is in the custody, control, or supervision of DOC but who is *not* incarcerated, the bill requires such an offender to:

- Register with DOC within three business days after his or her sentencing.
- Provide DOC with identical registration information to that which a career offender who is *not* in custody must provide.
- Report any changes in vehicles owned to the sheriff's office within 48 after any such change. (Section [3](#))

Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles – Initial Registration

The bill requires a career offender to report to a driver license office of the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles (DHSMV) *within 48 hours* after his or her initial registration with the sheriff's office, rather than within two working days, to complete his or her [initial registration with DHSMV](#). (Section [2](#))

Continuing Reporting Requirements

The bill makes the following changes related to a career offender's [obligation to report changes to specified registration information](#), including requiring:

- Any changes in information provided during the career offender's initial registration, including changes to home telephone numbers, cellular telephone numbers, vehicles owned, and employment information, to be reported in person to the sheriff's office within 48 hours after such a change.
- An offender to report a change of his or her name or address, other than an in-state travel residence, to a DHSMV within 48 hours of such a change, rather than within two working days, or, if the offender is unable to secure a driver license or identification card, to the sheriff's office within 48 hours.
- Any change in an offender's in-state travel residence, to be reported to the sheriff's office in the county in which the offender is located or in person at DOC if the offender is in the custody, control, or supervision of DOC within 48 hours after establishing the residence.
- An offender who is in the custody, control, or supervision of DOC to report all changes to home telephone numbers, cellular telephone numbers, and employment information to DOC within 48 hours.
- An offender who vacates a permanent, temporary, or transient residence and who fails to establish another such residence within 48 hours, to report in person to the sheriff's office in the county in which he or she is located. In such cases, the offender must update all of his or her registration information and provide an address or location where he or she will be located during the period of time prior to establishing a permanent, temporary, or transient residence. Under the bill, if the offender remains at a permanent, temporary, or transient residence after reporting his or her intent to vacate such residence, he or she must report within 48 hours to the agency to which he or she initially reported his or her intent to vacate such residence. Upon receiving such a report, the sheriff must provide notice to FDLE. An offender who fails to make such a report commits a second degree felony.¹ (Section [2](#))

Establishing a Non-Florida Residence

The bill requires an offender who intends to [establish a permanent, temporary, or transient residence in a state other than Florida](#) to report his or her intent in person to the sheriff of the county of his or her current residence at least 48 hours before the date that he or she intends to leave the state, rather than within two working days before he or she intends to leave the state. Any travel that is not known by the offender 48 hours before he or she intends to establish a residence in another state must be reported in person to the sheriff's office as soon as possible before departure. If the offender remains in Florida after reporting his or her intent to leave the state, he or she must report in person within 48 hours, rather than two working days, of the date the offender indicated that he or she would leave the state, and must make such report to the sheriff's office to which he or she initially reported his or her intent to leave the state. (Section [2](#))

Annual Registration

¹ A second degree felony is punishable by up to 15 years imprisonment and a \$10,000 fine. [Ss. 775.082, 775.083, or 775.084, F.S.](#)

The bill requires a career offender to report in person to the sheriff's office in the county in which he or she maintains a permanent, temporary, or transient residence each year during the month of his or her birthday. At such a report, the person must update any of the information provided during his or her initial or subsequent registration, if applicable. The sheriff's office must electronically submit the information to FDLE, in a manner prescribed by FDLE, within two business days after the offender provides such information to the sheriff's office. (Sections [2](#) and [3](#))

Verification

The bill removes the requirement for DOC to assist in implementing a system for [verifying the addresses of career offenders](#), and instead requires local law enforcement agencies, in conjunction with FDLE, to verify such addresses at least one time per calendar year. The bill requires local law enforcement agencies to report any failure by a career offender to comply with registration requirements to FDLE. (Section [2](#))

Notification to FDLE

If a career offender is taken into custody for any reason, the bill requires the custodian of the local jail to notify FDLE within three business days, and also requires the custodian to take a digitized photograph of the career offender and forward the photograph to FDLE. The bill requires the custodian to notify FDLE if the offender is released or escapes from custody, or if the offender dies while in custody. (Sections [2](#) and [3](#))

Penalties

The bill specifies that each instance of a career offender's failure to register or failure to report changes to required information constitutes a separate offense, a violation of which remains punishable as a third degree felony.² The bill also increases the penalty for assisting a career offender in eluding a law enforcement agency that is seeking to find such offender due to his or her noncompliance with registration and reporting requirements from a first degree misdemeanor³ to a third degree felony. (Sections [2](#) and [3](#))

Relief from Registration

The bill requires any career offender who petitions for [relief from registration](#) requirements to file such a petition in the circuit court of the circuit in which the career offender designation initially occurred, rather than the circuit court of the circuit in which the offender resides. The bill also requires that FDLE, in addition to the state attorney, receive notice of a petition for relief from registration requirements at least three weeks before the court conducts a hearing on the matter and authorizes FDLE to present evidence in opposition to the petition. (Section [2](#))

Driver License Designation

The bill requires any driver license or identification card issued by DHSMV to a person who has been designated as a career offender to have the marking "775.261, F.S.," which is the statute number that provides career offender registration and reporting requirements. (Section [1](#))

The bill revises [ss. 944.608](#) and [944.609, F.S.](#), relating to information DOC must provide upon a career offender's release, to make conforming and technical changes. (Sections [3](#) and [4](#))

The effective date of the bill is October 1, 2026. (Section [5](#))

FISCAL OR ECONOMIC IMPACT:

STATE GOVERNMENT:

The bill may have an indeterminate positive prison bed impact by specifying that each instance of an offender's failure to comply with registration and reporting requirements constitutes a separate offense, and by increasing the penalty for assisting a career offender with noncompliance with registration and reporting requirements from a first degree misdemeanor to a third degree felony.

² A third degree felony is punishable by up to five years imprisonment and a \$5,000 fine. [Ss. 775.082, 775.083](#), or [775.084, F.S.](#)

³ A first degree misdemeanor is punishable by up to one year in jail and a \$1,000 fine. [Ss. 775.082](#) or [775.083, F.S.](#)

LOCAL GOVERNMENT:

The bill may have an indeterminate positive fiscal impact on local government expenditures by requiring sheriffs' offices to process a career offender's initial registration and by requiring such an offender to report updates to his or her registration information to the sheriff, who must then forward such information to FDLE.

RELEVANT INFORMATION**SUBJECT OVERVIEW:****Career Offender Registration and Reporting Requirements***Career Offender*

A "career offender" means any person who is designated as a habitual violent felony offender, a violent career criminal, a three-time violent felony offender, or a prison releasee reoffender.⁴ A person who is designated as such is subject to enhanced penalties and minimum mandatory sentences.⁵ The criteria a person must meet to fall within each definition is as follows:⁶

- "Habitual violent felony offender" is a defendant who:
 - Has previously been convicted of a felony or an attempt or conspiracy to commit a felony and one or more of such convictions was for:
 - Arson;
 - Sexual battery;
 - Robbery;
 - Kidnapping;
 - Aggravated child abuse;
 - Aggravated abuse of an elderly person or disabled adult;
 - Aggravated assault with a deadly weapon;
 - Murder;
 - Manslaughter;
 - Aggravated manslaughter of an elderly person or disabled adult;
 - Aggravated manslaughter of a child;
 - Unlawful throwing, placing, or discharging of a destructive device or bomb;
 - Armed burglary;
 - Aggravated battery; or
 - Aggravated stalking.
 - The felony for which the defendant is to be sentenced was committed:
 - While the defendant was serving a prison sentence or other sentence, or court-ordered or lawfully imposed supervision that is imposed as a result of a prior conviction for an enumerated felony; or
 - Within five years of the date of the conviction of the last prior enumerated felony, or within five years of the defendant's release from a prison sentence, probation, community control, control release, conditional release, parole, or court-ordered or lawfully imposed supervision or other sentence that is imposed as a result of a prior conviction for an enumerated felony, whichever is later.⁷
- "Violent career criminal" means a defendant who:
 - Has previously been convicted as an adult three or more times for an offense in this state or other qualified offense that is:

⁴ [S. 775.261\(2\)\(a\), F.S.](#)

⁵ [Ss. 775.084\(4\)\(b\), \(c\), and \(d\)](#) and [775.082\(9\)\(a\)3., F.S.](#)

⁶ A person may not be designated as a habitual violent felony offender, a violent career criminal, a three-time violent felony offender, or a prison releasee reoffender if he or she received a pardon for any of the specified offenses or if a conviction for the specified offenses has been set aside in a postconviction proceeding. [Ss. 775.084\(1\)\(b\), \(c\), and \(d\)](#) and [775.082\(9\), F.S.](#)

⁷ [S. 775.084\(1\)\(b\), F.S.](#)

- Any forcible felony, as described in [s. 776.08, F.S.](#);
 - Aggravated stalking, as described in [s. 784.048\(3\) and \(4\), F.S.](#);
 - Aggravated child abuse, as described in [s. 827.03\(2\)\(a\), F.S.](#);
 - Aggravated abuse of an elderly person or disabled adult, as described in [s. 825.102\(2\)](#);
 - Lewd or lascivious battery, lewd or lascivious molestation, lewd or lascivious conduct, or lewd or lascivious exhibition, as described in [ss. 800.04](#) or [847.0135\(5\)](#);
 - Escape, as described in [s. 944.40, F.S.](#); or
 - A felony violation of ch. 790, F.S., involving the use or possession of a firearm.
- The defendant has been incarcerated in a state prison or a federal prison.
- The primary felony offense for which the defendant is to be sentenced is a felony enumerated above and was committed on or after October 1, 1995, and:
 - While the defendant was serving a prison sentence or other sentence, or court-ordered or lawfully imposed supervision that is imposed as a result of a prior conviction for an enumerated felony; or
 - Within five years after the conviction of the last prior enumerated felony, or within five years after the defendant's release from a prison sentence, probation, community control, control release, conditional release, parole, or court-ordered or lawfully imposed supervision or other sentence that is imposed as a result of a prior conviction for an enumerated felony, whichever is later.⁸
- “Three-time violent felony offender” means a defendant who:
 - Has previously been convicted as an adult two or more times of a felony, or an attempt to commit a felony, and two or more of such convictions were for committing, or attempting to commit, any of the following offenses or combination thereof:
 - Arson;
 - Sexual battery;
 - Robbery;
 - Kidnapping;
 - Aggravated child abuse;
 - Aggravated abuse of an elderly person or disabled adult;
 - Aggravated assault with a deadly weapon;
 - Murder;
 - Manslaughter;
 - Aggravated manslaughter of an elderly person or disabled adult;
 - Aggravated manslaughter of a child;
 - Unlawful throwing, placing, or discharging of a destructive device or bomb;
 - Armed burglary;
 - Aggravated battery;
 - Aggravated stalking;
 - Home invasion/robbery;
 - Carjacking; or
 - An offense which is in violation of a law of any other jurisdiction if the elements of the offense are substantially similar to the elements of any felony offense enumerated above or an attempt to commit any such felony offense.
 - The felony for which the defendant is to be sentenced is one of the felonies enumerated above and was committed:
 - While the defendant was serving a prison sentence or other sentence imposed as a result of a prior conviction for any offense enumerated above; or
 - Within five years after the date of the conviction of the last prior offense enumerated above, or within five years after the defendant's release from a prison sentence, probation,

⁸ [S. 775.084\(1\)\(d\), F.S.](#)

community control, or other sentence imposed as a result of a prior conviction for any offense enumerated above, whichever is later.⁹

- “Prison releasee reoffender” means any defendant who commits, or attempts to commit any of the following offenses within three years after being released, or while serving a prison sentence or on escape status from, a state correctional facility operated by the Department of Corrections (DOC) or a private vendor, a county detention facility following incarceration for an offense for which the sentence pronounced was a prison sentence, or a correctional institution of another state, the District of Columbia, the United States, any possession or territory of the United States, or any foreign jurisdiction, following incarceration for an offense for which the sentence is punishable by more than one year in this state:
 - Treason;
 - Murder;
 - Manslaughter;
 - Sexual battery;
 - Carjacking;
 - Home-invasion robbery;
 - Robbery;
 - Arson;
 - Kidnapping;
 - Aggravated assault with a deadly weapon;
 - Aggravated battery;
 - Aggravated stalking;
 - Aircraft piracy;
 - Unlawful throwing, placing, or discharging of a destructive device or bomb;
 - Any felony that involves the use or threat of physical force or violence against an individual;
 - Armed burglary;
 - Burglary of a dwelling or burglary of an occupied structure; or
 - Any felony violation of [ss. 790.07, 800.04, 827.03, 827.071](#), or [847.0135\(5\), F.S.](#)¹⁰

Initial Registration

A career offender who is released on or after July 1, 2002 from a sanction¹¹ imposed in Florida is subject to specified registration and reporting requirements that are similar to such requirements for a sexual predator or sexual offender. A career offender must register with the Florida Department of Law Enforcement (FDLE) or the sheriff’s office in the county in which he or she establishes or maintains a permanent or temporary residence within two working days after establishing such a residence or within two working days of being released from the custody, control, or supervision of DOC or a contractor-operated correctional facility.¹² When a career offender registers, he or she must provide the following information:

- Name;
- Social security number;
- Age;
- Race;
- Gender;
- Date of birth;
- Height and weight;
- Hair and eye color;

⁹ [S. 775.084\(1\)\(c\), F.S.](#)

¹⁰ [S. 775.082\(9\)\(a\)1. and 2., F.S.](#)

¹¹ A “sanction” includes, but is not limited to, a fine, probation, community control, parole, conditional release, control release, or incarceration in a state prison, contractor-operated correctional facility, or local detention facility, unless the person received a pardon for the case which resulted in such a sanction or a conviction in such case was set aside in a postconviction proceeding. [S. 775.261\(3\)\(a\), F.S.](#)

¹² [S. 775.261\(4\)\(a\), F.S.](#)

- A photograph
- Address of legal residence and address of any current temporary residence within the state or out of state, including a rural route address or a post office box;¹³
- Date and place of any employment;
- Date and place of each conviction;
- Fingerprints;
- A brief description of the crime or crimes committed by the career offender; and
- Any other information determined necessary by FDLE, including criminal and corrections records, nonprivileged personnel and treatment records, and evidentiary genetic markers when available.

If a career offender registers with the sheriff's office, the sheriff must take a photograph and a set of the offender's fingerprints and forward the photographs and fingerprints to FDLE, along with the information that the career offender is required to provide.¹⁴

[Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles – Initial Registration](#)

Within two working days after completing his or her initial registration with a sheriff's office or FDLE, a career offender who is not incarcerated must register in person at a driver license office of the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles (DHSMV) and present proof that he or she completed such initial registration.¹⁵ If the offender is otherwise qualified, he or she must secure a driver license or identification card, provide DHSMV with his or her physical address, and have his or her photograph taken.¹⁶ If the offender's residence is a motor vehicle, trailer, mobile home, manufactured home, or is a vessel, live-aboard vessel, or houseboat, the offender must also provide specified information related to such a vehicle, home, or vessel to DHSMV.¹⁷

[Continuing Reporting Requirements](#)

After his or her initial registration, a career offender must report in person to the DHSMV each time his or her driver license or identification card is subject to renewal or, if applicable, within two working days after any change in his or her residence or change of his or her name by reason of marriage or other legal process.¹⁸

[Establishing a Non-Florida Residence](#)

If a career offender intends to establish a residence in another state or jurisdiction other than Florida, he or she must report in person to the sheriff of the county of his or her current residence or FDLE within two working days of the date of that he or she intends to leave the state, or, if the offender is under DOC supervision, to his or her supervising probation officer.¹⁹ The offender must provide the sheriff or FDLE with the address, municipality, county, and state of his or her intended residence.²⁰ If a career offender subsequently decides to remain in Florida, he or she must, within two working days of after the date upon which he or she indicated that he or she would leave the state, report in person to the sheriff or FDLE of his or her intent to remain in Florida. A career offender who fails to make such a report and who remains in Florida after reporting his or her intention to leave the state commits a second degree felony.²¹

[Verification](#)

¹³ A career offender must provide a physical address, not a post office box. If the offender's residence is a motor vehicle, trailer, mobile home, manufactured home, or is a vessel, live-aboard vessel, or houseboat, the offender must also provide specified information related to such a vehicle, home, or vessel to FDLE. [S. 775.261\(4\)\(a\)1., F.S.](#)

¹⁴ [S. 775.261\(4\)\(b\)2., F.S.](#)

¹⁵ [S. 775.261\(4\)\(c\), F.S.](#)

¹⁶ [S. 775.261\(4\)\(c\)1., F.S.](#)

¹⁷ *Id.*

¹⁸ [S. 775.261\(4\)\(d\), F.S.](#)

¹⁹ [S. 775.261\(4\)\(f\), F.S.](#)

²⁰ *Id.*

²¹ *Id.*

FDLE and DOC are required to implement a system for verifying the addresses of career offenders.²² Sheriffs must annually verify the addresses of career offenders who are not in the care, custody, or control of DOC.²³ Sheriffs must promptly provide such verification information to FDLE, which must include the verifying person's name, agency, and phone number, the date of verification, and the method of verification, and must also specify whether the address information was verified as correct, incorrect, or unconfirmed.²⁴

Penalties

A career offender commits a third degree felony if he or she:

- Fails to register as a career offender;
- Fails to maintain, acquire, or renew a driver license or identification card;
- Fails to provide required location information or change-of-name information; or
- Otherwise fails, by act or omission, to comply with any other requirements related to career offender registration.²⁵

A person commits a first degree misdemeanor if he or she has reason to believe that a career offender is not complying, or has not complied, with registration requirements and he or she, with the intent to assist the career offender in eluding a law enforcement agency that is seeking to find the career offender to question the career offender about, or to arrest the career offender for, his or her noncompliance, does any of the following:

- Withholds information from, or fails to notify, the law enforcement agency about the career offender's noncompliance and, if known, the whereabouts of the career offender;
- Harbors or attempts to harbor, or assists another in harboring or attempting to harbor, the career offender;
- Conceals or attempts to conceal, or assists another in concealing or attempting to conceal, the career offender; or
- Provides information to the law enforcement agency regarding the career offender which the person knows to be false.²⁶

Relief from Registration

A career offender must maintain registration with FDLE for the duration of his or her life, unless he or she receives a full pardon or has a conviction for an offense that required him or her to register as a career offender set aside in a postconviction proceeding.²⁷ However, a career offender who has been lawfully released from confinement, supervision, or sanction, whichever is later, for at least 20 years and who has not been arrested for committing any felony or misdemeanor offense since his or her release may file a petition in the circuit court of the circuit in which the he or she resides to remove the requirement for registration as a career offender.²⁸ The court may grant or deny such relief if the offender has not been arrested for any crime since release and the court is otherwise satisfied that he or she is not a current or potential threat to public safety.²⁹ The state attorney in the circuit in which the petition is filed must be given notice of the petition at least three weeks before the hearing on the petition for relief, and may present evidence in opposition to the petition.³⁰ If the court grants the petition for relief and the offender provides FDLE a certified copy of the court's written findings or order that indicates that the person is no longer required to comply with the requirements for registration as a career offender, FDLE must remove the person's classification as a career offender.³¹

Driver License Designations

²² [S. 775.261\(6\), F.S.](#)

²³ *Id.*

²⁴ *Id.*

²⁵ [S. 775.261\(8\)\(a\), F.S.](#)

²⁶ [S. 775.261\(10\), F.S.](#)

²⁷ [S. 775.261\(4\)\(i\), F.S.](#)

²⁸ *Id.*

²⁹ *Id.*

³⁰ *Id.*

³¹ *Id.*

For all driver licenses or identification cards issued to a person who has been designated as a sexual predator or sexual offender, or who have a similar designation or are subject to a similar registration under the laws of another jurisdiction, DHSMV must have the following marking on such a license or identification card:

- For a sexual predator, the marking “SEXUAL PREDATOR.”
- For a sexual offender, the marking, “943.0435, F.S.,” which is the statute providing sexual offender reporting and registration requirements.³²

BILL HISTORY

COMMITTEE REFERENCE	ACTION	DATE	STAFF DIRECTOR/ POLICY CHIEF	ANALYSIS PREPARED BY
Criminal Justice Subcommittee	17 Y, 0 N, As CS	1/28/2026	Hall	Padgett
THE CHANGES ADOPTED BY THE COMMITTEE:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revised the definition of “transient residence.” • Made a technical change. 			
Judiciary Committee			Kramer	Padgett

THIS BILL ANALYSIS HAS BEEN UPDATED TO INCORPORATE ALL OF THE CHANGES DESCRIBED ABOVE.

³² [S. 322.141, F.S.](#)