

Florida Record Sealing, Expungement and Early Termination of Probation

An Educational Overview of Court-Ordered Sealing and Expunction, the FDLE Certificate of Eligibility, Automatic Sealing, and Early Termination of Probation, with Links to the Florida Statutes, Court Rules, and FDLE Instructions

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Laws change. The links in this report point to official or primary sources. Always confirm you are reading the most recent version.

1. What This Guide Covers

When a person is arrested in Florida and fingerprinted, a **criminal history record** is created at the Florida Department of Law Enforcement (FDLE). It includes the arrest and the outcome of every charge, whether that outcome was a conviction, a withhold of adjudication, a dismissal, or an acquittal. Adult records are public unless they are sealed or expunged (FDLE, [Frequently Asked Questions](#), Q3). Florida law provides several ways to limit access to those records:

- **Court-ordered sealing** under [§ 943.059, Fla. Stat.](#);
- **Court-ordered expunction** under [§ 943.0585, Fla. Stat.](#);
- **Automatic sealing** by FDLE under [§ 943.0595, Fla. Stat.](#), with no petition at all; and
- Several **special routes** for human trafficking victims, lawful self-defense, juvenile records, and arrests made by mistake.

The statutes use the word **expunction**; most people say **expungement**. They mean the same thing, and this guide uses both. The guide also covers a separate topic that people often research at the same time: **early termination of probation** under [§ 948.04, Fla. Stat.](#) (Sections 11 and 12).

Note on nonlawyer assistance. None of the papers discussed in this guide is a “Supreme Court Approved Form” as Rule 10-2.2(a) of the Rules Regulating The Florida Bar defines that term (see Section 9). A nonlawyer document preparer may therefore type only the information a person supplies in writing, exactly as written, and may not ask questions to fill in the blanks, choose forms, or explain where or how to file. Jonathan Rexford is not an attorney and cannot advise you whether to seek sealing, expungement, or early termination, which forms you need, or where to file. If you decide to proceed, you provide your information in writing and it is typed exactly as you provide it, under Rule Regulating The Florida Bar 10-2.2(b).

2. Sealing and Expunging — The Difference

- A **sealed record** is confidential and removed from public view, but it still exists. It remains available to the person, the person's attorney, criminal justice agencies (including for firearm-purchase background checks), judges, and the employers and licensing agencies listed in the statute ([§ 943.059\(6\)](#)).
- An **expunged record** must be physically destroyed or obliterated by every criminal justice agency that has it, except FDLE, which keeps a confidential copy available only by court order. Most of the agencies that can see a sealed record are told only that an expunged record **exists**; FDLE says the response reads “Criminal History Record Expunged Pursuant to Florida Statutes 943” ([§ 943.0585\(6\)](#); FDLE FAQ Q5).

Lawfully declining to acknowledge the arrest

After sealing or expunction, the person may lawfully deny or fail to acknowledge the arrests covered by the record, and is not liable for perjury or a false statement for doing so, **except** when the person:

- is a candidate for employment with a criminal justice agency, is a defendant in a criminal prosecution, or petitions for another sealing or expunction;
- is a candidate for admission to The Florida Bar;

- seeks employment, a license, or a contract with certain state agencies (including the Departments of Children and Families, Health, Elderly Affairs, and Juvenile Justice, and the Agency for Health Care Administration) in a sensitive position with direct contact with children, the disabled, or the elderly, or with the Department of Education, a school district, a charter school, or a private school;
- seeks an insurance agent license from the Department of Financial Services, or appointment as a guardian;
- is screened through the **Care Provider Background Screening Clearinghouse**, an exception added by [Chapter 2026-114, Laws of Florida](#), effective July 1, 2026; or
- for a **sealed** record only, is buying a firearm from a licensed dealer, manufacturer, or importer, or is applying for a concealed weapon or firearm license.

Neither sealing nor expunction reaches information already published by private companies. FDLE notes that mugshot and background-check websites are not subject to its orders (FDLE FAQ Q24).

3. Who Generally Qualifies for Court-Ordered Sealing

Under [§ 943.059\(1\), Fla. Stat.](#), a person may petition to seal a criminal history record only if **all** of the following are true:

- The record is **not on the ineligible list** in § 943.0584 (Section 5).
- The person has **never**, before applying to FDLE, been **adjudicated guilty** in Florida of any criminal offense, and has never been adjudicated delinquent in Florida for a felony or for one of 13 listed misdemeanors (such as assault, battery, and petit theft), unless that juvenile record has been expunged.
- The person was **not adjudicated guilty** (or delinquent) of any of the acts stemming from the arrest to be sealed. In practice, sealing generally involves cases in which **adjudication was withheld**.
- The person is **no longer under court supervision** (such as probation) for that case.
- The person has **never secured a prior sealing or expunction** in Florida under §§ 943.059 or 943.0585 or their predecessor statutes (Section 6).

An adjudication of guilt for a **criminal traffic offense**, such as DUI, driving while license suspended, or reckless driving, counts. FDLE checks driver records for this reason; noncriminal traffic infractions do not affect eligibility (FDLE FAQ Q22).

A point to research. The statute bars adjudications of guilt “in this state.” FDLE’s FAQ (Q8) describes the bar as covering adjudications of guilt “in any jurisdiction,” and FDLE runs national record checks. Readers with an out-of-state record may wish to research how this difference is applied.

4. Who Generally Qualifies for Court-Ordered Expunction

Expunction under [§ 943.0585\(1\), Fla. Stat.](#), is generally limited to cases that **did not end in a finding of guilt**. The person must show that:

- **No charging document** (indictment or information) was filed; **or** one was filed and was **dismissed or nolle prossed** by the prosecutor, dismissed by the court, or ended in a **judgment of acquittal** or a **not guilty verdict**;

- the record is not ineligible under § 943.0584;
- the same adjudication rules as for sealing are met (no adjudication of guilt in Florida, no listed juvenile adjudications, and no adjudication on this arrest);
- the person is no longer under court supervision for the case; and
- the person has never secured a prior sealing or expunction, unless the record being expunged is one that was **previously sealed for at least 10 years** and is otherwise eligible.

The 10-year route from sealing to expunction

A record that was sealed because adjudication was withheld, or because not all charges were dismissed before trial, may later be expunged after it has been sealed for **at least 10 years**, if it is otherwise eligible. The 10-year wait does not apply when no plea was entered, when all charges were dismissed before trial, or when the case ended in an acquittal ([§ 943.0585\(1\)\(h\)](#)).

The prosecutor's certified statement

An expunction applicant must also obtain a **written certified statement** from the state attorney or statewide prosecutor confirming that the record meets the no-filing or dismissal criteria. The application includes a page for that office to complete ([§ 943.0585\(2\)\(a\)2.](#)).

5. Offenses That Can Never Be Sealed or Expunged

[Section 943.0584, Fla. Stat.](#), lists offenses for which a record can be neither sealed nor expunged if the record is a **conviction**. For this list, "conviction" means a finding of guilt after trial or a plea of guilty or nolo contendere (no contest), **regardless of whether adjudication was withheld**. A withhold of adjudication on a listed offense therefore does not make the record eligible. The list includes:

- **Homicide offenses:** murder and manslaughter, including vehicular and vessel homicide.
- **Violent offenses:** aggravated assault; felony battery, domestic battery by strangulation, and aggravated battery; assault or battery of one family or household member by another; stalking and aggravated stalking; kidnapping and false imprisonment; robbery, robbery by sudden snatching, carjacking, and home-invasion robbery; terrorism; aircraft piracy; illegal use of explosives; arson; and burglary of a dwelling.
- **Sexual offenses and offenses against children or vulnerable adults:** any offense in Chapter 794; lewd or lascivious offenses involving a child under 16 or an elderly or disabled person; sexual misconduct with certain facility residents or clients; voyeurism and digital voyeurism; luring or enticing a child; human trafficking; procuring a minor for prostitution; sexual performance by a child; selling or buying minors; certain obscenity and computer offenses involving minors; child abuse; abuse of an elderly person or disabled adult; and any offense that is a predicate for sexual predator or sexual offender registration.
- **Other offenses:** any offense in Chapter 839 (offenses by public officers and employees), violations of the Florida Communications Fraud Act, manufacturing a controlled substance, and drug trafficking.

Because the list applies to convictions as defined above, a charge for a listed offense that was never filed, was dismissed, or ended in acquittal is not barred by § 943.0584, although every other eligibility rule still applies. The statute itself is the controlling list and cites the specific section for each offense.

6. The One-Time Limit and Its Exceptions

A person who has **ever** secured a court-ordered sealing or expunction in Florida, under the current statutes or their predecessors, is generally not eligible for another. FDLE describes this as “one court-ordered sealing or expungement in a lifetime” ([FDLE, Certificate of Eligibility Instructions](#)). A single petition also covers only **one arrest** or incident, although the court may include additional arrests that “directly relate to the original arrest” if its order says so ([§ 943.059\(4\)\(c\)](#); [§ 943.0585\(4\)\(c\)](#)).

Exceptions

- **Sealed for 10 years, then expunged.** The one-time bar does not block expunction of a record that was previously sealed for at least 10 years (Section 4).
- **Automatic sealing.** “There is no limitation on the number of times a person may obtain an automatic sealing” ([§ 943.0595\(2\)\(b\)](#)), and § 943.0595 is not one of the sections named in the one-time bar.
- **Other kinds of expunction.** According to FDLE (FAQ Q7), automatic and early juvenile expunction (§ 943.0515), administrative expunction (§ 943.0581), juvenile diversion expunction (§ 943.0582), human trafficking victim expunction (§ 943.0583), and lawful self-defense expunction (§ 943.0578) do not prevent a later court-ordered sealing or expunction.
- **Out-of-state relief.** Since July 1, 2013, a sealing or expunction in another state does not by itself disqualify a person in Florida (FDLE FAQ Q17).

An earlier sealing or expunction still counts even if the order was later vacated (FDLE FAQ Q19).

7. Special Routes

Human trafficking victims — § 943.0583

A victim of human trafficking may petition to expunge records of offenses committed, or reported to have been committed, as part of the trafficking scheme or at the direction of its operator, “without regard to the disposition of the arrest or of any charges.” This route can reach convictions, but it does not apply to the violent offenses listed in § 775.084(1)(b)1. No FDLE certificate of eligibility is required, and the petition may be filed in any court in the circuit of arrest that has jurisdiction over the offense. The clerk may charge no fee, and several cases may be combined in one petition. Official documentation of victim status creates a presumption; without it, the petitioner must prove eligibility by clear and convincing evidence. The petition and related papers are confidential ([§ 943.0583, Fla. Stat.](#); Fla. R. Crim. P. 3.693 and 3.9895).

Lawful self-defense — § 943.0578

FDLE issues a certificate of eligibility for expunction, regardless of the usual eligibility rules, when the state attorney certifies that charges were not filed or were dismissed because the person was found to have acted in lawful self-defense under Chapter 776 ([§ 943.0578, Fla. Stat.](#)).

Juvenile records — §§ 943.0515 and 943.0582

Most juvenile records held by FDLE are expunged automatically when the person reaches 21, or 26 for serious or habitual juvenile offenders, unless the person is charged with or convicted of a forcible felony as an adult. A person aged 18 to 20 who has had no charges or findings in the last five years may apply for early expunction with state attorney approval and a \$75 fee ([§ 943.0515](#)). Records of a minor who

completed a qualifying diversion program may be expunged under [§ 943.0582](#).

Arrests made contrary to law or by mistake — § 943.0581

FDLE may administratively expunge a nonjudicial arrest record made contrary to law or by mistake, without a court order ([§ 943.0581](#); Rule 11C-7.008, F.A.C.).

8. Step One — The FDLE Certificate of Eligibility

Before any court may order a record sealed or expunged, the person must apply to FDLE for a **Certificate of Eligibility**. FDLE reviews state and national records, local court databases, and driver records to decide whether the record meets the statutory criteria (FDLE FAQ Q21). A certificate does **not** seal or expunge anything; it allows a petition to be filed. Under [FDLE's current instructions](#) and Rules [11C-7.006](#) and [11C-7.007](#), F.A.C., the application packet includes:

- **The application** (FDLE Form 40-021, available through [FDLE's online form](#)), completed in full and signed in the presence of a **notary public or a deputy clerk**. A person who received a Notice to Appear instead of being physically arrested lists that date.
- **For expunction only**, the written certified statement page completed by the state attorney or statewide prosecutor.
- **A certified disposition** of each case and charge from the clerk of court where the case was handled; proof that probation was terminated, if probation was imposed; or, for pretrial intervention and diversion, a completion certificate or letter.
- **A fingerprint card** taken by a law enforcement or criminal justice agency (or an FDLE-approved vendor), bearing the applicant's name, date of birth, signature, and date, and the signature of the official and the agency's ORI number or stamp.
- **The \$75 processing fee**, nonrefundable, by money order, cashier's check, or personal check payable to FDLE. FDLE does not accept cash, gift cards, or temporary checks. The statute allows the executive director to waive the fee.
- **An attorney's letter of representation**, if an attorney is involved; otherwise FDLE corresponds only with the applicant.

Fees in one place

- FDLE processing fee: **\$75** ([§ 943.059\(2\)\(a\)3.](#); [§ 943.0585\(2\)\(a\)4.](#)).
- Fingerprinting: set by the agency or vendor that takes the prints.
- Certified copies from the clerk: \$2.00 per certification under [§ 28.24, Fla. Stat.](#), plus copy charges.
- Clerk's charge "for sealing any court file or expungement of any record": **\$42.00** (§ 28.24). Clerks may list other charges on their fee schedules.

Processing time, validity, and denials

FDLE states that determining eligibility **typically takes 12 weeks** from receipt of a complete packet (its FAQ currently says "over 12 weeks"). Packets are handled in the order received, and FDLE does not expedite them ([FDLE, Seal and Expunge Process](#)). A certificate is **valid for 12 months**; after that, a new application is required, judged under the law in effect at that time. Anyone may first request a free

personal review of his or her Florida record ([FDLE Personal Review](#); [§ 943.056](#)). If an application is denied because of a record error, Rule 11C-8.001, F.A.C., provides a correction process. If the record is correct but the applicant believes the law was misapplied, FDLE says the court that would hear the petition may be asked to review the denial (FDLE FAQ Q12).

9. Step Two — The Court Petition

With a certificate in hand, the next step is a **written petition filed with the clerk** of the court having jurisdiction over the arrest, which FDLE describes as “usually in the county in which the arrest occurred” (FDLE FAQ Q10). Under [Fla. R. Crim. P. 3.692\(a\)](#), the petition must be accompanied by:

- the **valid certificate of eligibility**; and
- the petitioner's **sworn statement** that he or she meets the statutory eligibility requirements, is eligible to the best of his or her knowledge, and has no other petition to seal or expunge pending before any court.

Knowingly giving false information in the sworn statement is a **third-degree felony** (§§ 943.0585(3), 943.059(3)). The petition, sworn statement, and certificate are **served on the prosecuting attorney and the arresting agency**, which may respond. The court may receive evidence on any disputed fact (Rule 3.692(a)–(b)). Practice varies by circuit; some judges rule on the written papers, and others set a hearing.

The Rule 3.989 forms

[Fla. R. Crim. P. 3.989](#) contains a sworn statement, an order to expunge, an order to seal, and a petition to expunge or seal. The committee note says they were adopted in 1984 “to have uniformity throughout the state.” The petition form is written to be signed “by and through the undersigned attorney,” and some of the forms' wording is older than the current statutes, so the statute controls where they differ. These forms are **not** “Supreme Court Approved Forms” under Rule 10-2.2(a) of the Rules Regulating The Florida Bar, which limits that term to forms approved under Rule 10-2.1(a) and the family law forms.

The court's discretion

Both statutes and Rule 3.692(c) state that there is no right to sealing or expunction and that a request “may be denied at the sole discretion of the court.” Florida appellate courts have described an eligible petitioner as “presumptively entitled” to relief, with denial requiring a good reason based on the facts and circumstances of the individual case. In one example, a court held that a petition may not be denied based solely on the facts in a probable cause affidavit ([Grey v. State, No. 4D14-2473 \(Fla. 4th DCA June 15, 2016\)](#)), citing *Anderson v. State*, 692 So. 2d 250 (Fla. 3d DCA 1997)).

10. After the Order — and Automatic Sealing

- **Distribution.** The clerk certifies copies of the order to the state attorney or statewide prosecutor, the arresting agency, and any other agency the court records show received the record. The arresting agency forwards it to agencies it shared the record with, and FDLE forwards it to the FBI (§§ 943.0585(5)(b), 943.059(5)(b)).

- **Court records.** The clerk removes the entries from the official records, seals them with the court file, and keeps them in a nonpublic index (Rule 3.692(d)). The petitioner pays for certified copies unless indigent (Rule 3.692(e)).
- **FDLE compliance.** FDLE acts after it receives a certified copy of the order and then sends notification letters to the agencies involved (FDLE FAQ Q6 and Q20). FDLE and other agencies need not act on an order that does not comply with the statute; they must notify the court, the prosecutor, the petitioner, and the arresting agency of the reason.
- **Copies.** FDLE recommends keeping copies of the arrest report, certified disposition, and order **before** relief is granted, because an expunged record cannot be released afterward, even to the person, without a court order (FDLE FAQ Q11).

How automatic sealing works — § 943.0595

FDLE **automatically seals** a record, with no application, fee, or petition, when the clerk sends it a certified disposition showing that:

- no charging document was filed;
- the charges were dismissed or nolle prossed **as to all counts** (except dismissals under § 916.145 or § 985.19, which relate to competency);
- a judge or jury returned a **not guilty** verdict on all counts (except not guilty by reason of insanity); or
- a judge entered a **judgment of acquittal** on all counts.

Automatic sealing is not available if the charging document was for a **forcible felony** (as defined in [§ 776.08](#)) or for certain sexual offenses listed in § 943.0435(1)(h)1.a.(I). After sealing, FDLE notifies the clerk, who must keep the related court record confidential. Automatic sealing has the same effect as a court-ordered sealing, but it does **not** require other agencies to seal their records. FDLE notes that it “does not seal records at the local level” ([§ 943.0595\(3\)](#); [FDLE, Seal and Expunge Process](#)).

11. Early Termination of Probation — Who May Ask

Florida law provides several paths by which probation can end before the scheduled date:

- **Motion by the probationer or the probation officer** under [§ 948.04\(4\), Fla. Stat.](#), for defendants sentenced to probation **on or after October 1, 2019** (Section 12).
- **Recommendation by the Department of Corrections**, “at any time before the scheduled termination date,” if the probationer “has performed satisfactorily, has not been found in violation of any terms or conditions of supervision, and has met all financial sanctions imposed by the court, including, but not limited to, fines, court costs, and restitution” (§ 948.04(3)). Recommending early termination is also one of the graduated incentives the Department may use ([§ 948.05\(2\)\(b\)](#)).
- **Discharge by the court on its own:** a court may “at any time” bring a probationer before it and, “when satisfied that its action will be for the best interests of justice and the welfare of society,” discharge the probationer from further supervision (§ 948.05(1)).

Separately, the Department must reduce a compliant probationer's term, without leave of court, by **60 days** for each high school equivalency diploma, academic degree, or vocational certificate earned, and by **30 days** for each six-month period of verified full-time employment. Certain sex offenders and violent

felony offenders of special concern are excluded (§ 948.05(2)(c)–(f)).

No Florida Supreme Court form exists for a motion for early termination; the October 1, 2026 Florida Rules of Criminal Procedure contain none. Some courts or clerks may publish local forms, which are not Supreme Court Approved Forms.

12. Early Termination — The § 948.04(4) Conditions and the Court's Review

For defendants sentenced to probation on or after October 1, 2019, the court, on motion by the probationer or the probation officer, “**shall** either early terminate the probationer's supervision or convert the supervisory term to administrative probation” if **all** of the following are met:

- the probationer has completed **at least half** of the term of probation imposed;
- the probationer has successfully completed **all other conditions** of probation;
- the court has **not found a violation** of probation, based on a filed affidavit of violation, at any point during the current supervisory term;
- the parties did not specifically **exclude early termination** or conversion to administrative probation as part of a negotiated sentence; and
- the probationer does not qualify as a **violent felony offender of special concern** under [§ 948.06\(8\)\(b\)](#) (generally, certain felony probationers with a current or prior qualifying violent or sexual offense).

When the court may decline

Even when every condition is met, the court may decline to terminate or convert the term if it makes **written findings** that “continued reporting probation is necessary to protect the community or the interests of justice” (§ 948.04(5)). Subsections (4) and (5) **do not apply to community control**. A person placed on probation after community control must complete half of the probation term, without credit for the community control time, before becoming eligible (§ 948.04(6)).

Administrative probation

Instead of ending supervision, the court may convert it to **administrative probation**, a nonreporting form of supervision. A person on administrative probation no longer pays the cost of supervision, and the Department may charge an initial processing fee of up to \$50. Certain sex offenses make a person ineligible ([§ 948.013, Fla. Stat.](#)).

Factors the statutes direct courts to consider

Taken together, §§ 948.04 and 948.05 point to: time served compared with the full term; completion of every condition, including community service, classes, and treatment; payment of fines, court costs, and restitution; any violation findings; the terms of any plea agreement; whether the probationer is a violent felony offender of special concern; and whether continued supervision is necessary to protect the community or serves the interests of justice. For sentences imposed before October 1, 2019, early termination rests in the court's discretion under § 948.05(1). Ending probation also matters for record sealing, since sealing and expunction require that the person no longer be under court supervision, and FDLE asks for proof that probation was terminated.

13. Questions to Research or Ask an Attorney

These questions are offered to help organize research. They are not a checklist of what any reader needs to do.

- What exactly does the certified disposition say for every count: adjudicated guilty, adjudication withheld, dismissed, nolle prossed, or acquitted?
- Is there any adjudication of guilt anywhere in my history, including a criminal traffic offense, and does an out-of-state adjudication count in my situation?
- Is the offense on the § 943.0584 list, and was my plea a “conviction” as that section defines it?
- Have I ever had a Florida record sealed or expunged before, even many years ago?
- Is my record eligible for expunction now, or only for sealing, with the possibility of expunction after 10 years?
- Has my record already been automatically sealed, and what, if anything, would a court-ordered sealing or expunction add, for example at the local level?
- Do any of the statutory exceptions affect the job, license, school, or firearm matters that are important to me?
- If I am not a U.S. citizen, how would sealing or expunction interact with immigration matters?
- Which court and clerk handle a petition for my arrest, and does that court usually hold hearings?
- For early termination: Was I sentenced on or after October 1, 2019? Have I served at least half the term? Are all conditions, fines, costs, and restitution complete? Did my plea agreement exclude early termination? Am I classified as a violent felony offender of special concern?
- Would the likely result be termination or conversion to administrative probation, and would the prosecutor or a victim be heard on the motion?

14. Do Your Own Research — Primary Sources

[§ 943.0585 — Court-ordered expunction of criminal history records](#)

<https://www.flsenate.gov/Laws/Statutes/2026/943.0585>

[§ 943.059 — Court-ordered sealing of criminal history records](#)

<https://www.flsenate.gov/Laws/Statutes/2026/943.059>

[§ 943.0584 — Criminal history records ineligible for court-ordered expunction or sealing](#)

<https://www.flsenate.gov/Laws/Statutes/2026/943.0584>

[§ 943.0583 — Human trafficking victim expunction](#)

<https://www.flsenate.gov/Laws/Statutes/2026/943.0583>

[§ 943.0595 — Automatic sealing of criminal history records](#)

<https://www.flsenate.gov/Laws/Statutes/2026/943.0595>

[§ 943.0578 — Lawful self-defense expunction](#)

<https://www.flsenate.gov/Laws/Statutes/2026/943.0578>

[§ 943.0581 — Administrative expunction for arrests made contrary to law or by mistake](#)

<https://www.flsenate.gov/Laws/Statutes/2026/943.0581>

[§ 943.0582 — Diversion program expunction](#)

<https://www.flsenate.gov/Laws/Statutes/2026/943.0582>

[§ 943.0515 — Retention and expunction of criminal history records of minors](#)

<https://www.flsenate.gov/Laws/Statutes/2026/943.0515>

[§ 948.04 — Period of probation; early termination; conversion of term](#)

<https://www.flsenate.gov/Laws/Statutes/2026/948.04>

[§ 948.05 — Court discharge of probationer; graduated incentives](#)

<https://www.flsenate.gov/Laws/Statutes/2026/948.05>

[§ 948.06 — Violation of probation; violent felony offender of special concern \(subsection \(8\)\)](#)

<https://www.flsenate.gov/Laws/Statutes/2026/948.06>

[§ 948.013 — Administrative probation](#)

<https://www.flsenate.gov/Laws/Statutes/2026/948.013>

[§ 28.24 — Clerk of court service charges](#)

<https://www.flsenate.gov/Laws/Statutes/2026/28.24>

[Chapter 2026-114, Laws of Florida \(Care Provider Background Screening Clearinghouse exception, effective July 1, 2026\)](#)

<http://laws.flrules.org/2026/114>

[Florida Rules of Criminal Procedure \(October 1, 2026 edition\) — Rules 3.692, 3.693, 3.989, and 3.9895](#)

https://www-media.floridabar.org/uploads/2026/10/2027_04-Oct-Criminal-Procedure-Rules-10-1-2026.pdf

[FDLE — Seal and Expunge Process \(types of relief; processing time\)](#)

<https://www.fdle.state.fl.us/seal-and-expunge-process>

[FDLE — Applying for a Certificate of Eligibility \(requirements and \\$75 fee\)](#)

<https://www.fdle.state.fl.us/seal-and-expunge-process/certificate-of-eligibility-instructions>

[FDLE — Seal and Expunge Frequently Asked Questions](#)

<https://www.fdle.state.fl.us/seal-and-expunge-process/frequently-asked-questions>

[FDLE — Online Application for Certificate of Eligibility \(Form 40-021\)](#)

<https://web.fdle.state.fl.us/intakeweb/formrenderer.xhtml?pagId=se>

[FDLE — Personal Review of a Florida criminal history record](https://www.fdle.state.fl.us/Criminal-History-Records/Personal-Review.aspx)

<https://www.fdle.state.fl.us/Criminal-History-Records/Personal-Review.aspx>

[Rule 11C-7.006, F.A.C. — Procedures on court-ordered expunctions](https://www.flrules.org/gateway/ruleNo.asp?id=11C-7.006)

<https://www.flrules.org/gateway/ruleNo.asp?id=11C-7.006>

[Rule 11C-7.007, F.A.C. — Procedures on court-ordered sealing](https://www.flrules.org/gateway/ruleNo.asp?id=11C-7.007)

<https://www.flrules.org/gateway/ruleNo.asp?id=11C-7.007>

[Grey v. State, No. 4D14-2473 \(Fla. 4th DCA June 15, 2016\) — discretion to deny an eligible petition](https://flcourts-media.flcourts.gov/content/download/198175/opinion/Opinion_14-2473.pdf)

https://flcourts-media.flcourts.gov/content/download/198175/opinion/Opinion_14-2473.pdf

[Rules Regulating The Florida Bar, Chapter 10 — Unlicensed practice of law; nonlawyer form assistance \(Rules 10-2.1 and 10-2.2\)](https://www.floridabar.org/rules/rrtfb/)

<https://www.floridabar.org/rules/rrtfb/>

[In re Amendments to Fla. Family Law Rules of Procedure and Rule Regulating The Florida Bar 10-2.2, No. SC2026-1262 \(Fla. Sept. 10, 2026\) — nonlawyer form-assistance disclosure](https://flcourts-media.flcourts.gov/content/download/2495059/opinion/Opinion_SC2026-1262.pdf)

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Respectfully prepared for your education,

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