By Senator Baxley

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A bill to be entitled An act relating to criminal judgments; amending s. 921.241, F.S.; requiring that all judgments of guilty and not quilty for felonies and misdemeanors be documented in a written or electronic record; requiring a judge to cause to be gathered, either manually or electronically, in his or her presence in open court the fingerprints and social security number of a defendant found quilty of a felony or a misdemeanor; providing that a judgment of guilty is admissible as evidence under certain circumstances; authorizing a judge to electronically sign an electronic judgment of guilty or not guilty and a certificate documenting the electronically gathered fingerprints; defining the term "electronic signature"; repealing s. 921.242, F.S.; deleting provisions requiring judgments of guilt for certain violations to be in writing, signed by a judge, and recorded by a clerk of the circuit court; deleting a provision requiring the gathering of a defendant's fingerprints and the judge's accompanying certification; deleting a provision providing for the admissibility of the judgment of guilt under certain circumstances; reenacting s. 775.084(3)(a), (b), and (c), F.S., relating to fingerprinting a defendant for the purpose of identification, to incorporate the amendment made to s. 921.241, F.S., in references thereto; providing an effective date.

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Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

Section 1. Section 921.241, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

921.241 <u>Criminal</u> <del>Felony</del> judgments; fingerprints and social security number required in record.—

- (1) At the time a defendant is found guilty of a felony, the judge shall cause the defendant's fingerprints to be taken.
- $\frac{(2)}{\Delta}$  Every judgment of guilty or not guilty of a felony or misdemeanor shall be in a written or an electronic record writing, signed by the judge, and recorded by the clerk of the court.
- (2) At the time a defendant is found guilty of a felony or misdemeanor, the judge shall cause all of the following to occur to be affixed to every written judgment of guilty of a felony, in open court, in the presence of such judge, and at the time the judgment is rendered:
- <u>(a)</u> The fingerprints of the defendant <u>shall</u> be taken <u>manually or electronically and against whom such judgment is rendered. Such fingerprints shall be <u>attached</u> affixed beneath the judge's signature <u>on the to such judgment</u>. Beneath such fingerprints shall be <u>attached</u> a certificate to the following effect:</u>

"I hereby certify that the above and foregoing fingerprints on this judgment are the fingerprints of the defendant, ..., and that they were placed thereon by said defendant in my presence, in open court, this the .... day of ...., ...(year)...."

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Such certificate shall be signed by the judge, whose signature thereto shall be followed by the word "Judge."

- (b) The social security number of the defendant shall be taken and indicated on the judgment. If the defendant is unable or unwilling to provide his or her social security number, the reason for its absence shall be indicated on the judgment.
- (3) A Any such written judgment of guilty of a felony, or a certified copy thereof, shall be admissible in evidence in the several courts of this state as prima facie evidence that the fingerprints appearing thereon and certified by the judge as aforesaid are the fingerprints of the defendant against whom such judgment of guilty of a felony was rendered.
  - (4) A judge may electronically sign:
- (a) An electronic judgment of guilty or not guilty under subsection (1) if the judge determines, after examination of the electronic record, that such record accurately reflects the judgment entered by the court.
- (b) The certificate required under paragraph (2) (a) if the judge witnesses the electronic taking of the defendant's fingerprints and certifies that such fingerprints have been attached to the judgment by reliable electronic means.
- (5) As used in this section, the term "electronic signature" has the same meaning as in s. 933.40 At the time the defendant's fingerprints are taken, the judge shall also cause the defendant's social security number to be taken. The defendant's social security number shall be affixed to every written judgment of guilty of a felony, in open court, in the presence of such judge, and at the time the judgment is rendered. If the defendant is unable or unwilling to provide his

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or her social security number, the reason for its absence shall be indicated on the written judgment.

Section 2. Section 921.242, Florida Statutes, is repealed.

Section 3. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment made by this act to section 921.241, Florida Statutes, in a reference thereto, paragraphs (a), (b), and (c) of subsection (3) of section 775.084, Florida Statutes, are reenacted to read:

775.084 Violent career criminals; habitual felony offenders and habitual violent felony offenders; three-time violent felony offenders; definitions; procedure; enhanced penalties or mandatory minimum prison terms.—

- (3) (a) In a separate proceeding, the court shall determine if the defendant is a habitual felony offender or a habitual violent felony offender. The procedure shall be as follows:
- 1. The court shall obtain and consider a presentence investigation prior to the imposition of a sentence as a habitual felony offender or a habitual violent felony offender.
- 2. Written notice shall be served on the defendant and the defendant's attorney a sufficient time prior to the entry of a plea or prior to the imposition of sentence in order to allow the preparation of a submission on behalf of the defendant.
- 3. Except as provided in subparagraph 1., all evidence presented shall be presented in open court with full rights of confrontation, cross-examination, and representation by counsel.
- 4. Each of the findings required as the basis for such sentence shall be found to exist by a preponderance of the evidence and shall be appealable to the extent normally applicable to similar findings.
  - 5. For the purpose of identification of a habitual felony

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offender or a habitual violent felony offender, the court shall fingerprint the defendant pursuant to s. 921.241.

- 6. For an offense committed on or after October 1, 1995, if the state attorney pursues a habitual felony offender sanction or a habitual violent felony offender sanction against the defendant and the court, in a separate proceeding pursuant to this paragraph, determines that the defendant meets the criteria under subsection (1) for imposing such sanction, the court must sentence the defendant as a habitual felony offender or a habitual violent felony offender, subject to imprisonment pursuant to this section unless the court finds that such sentence is not necessary for the protection of the public. If the court finds that it is not necessary for the protection of the public to sentence the defendant as a habitual felony offender or a habitual violent felony offender, the court shall provide written reasons; a written transcript of orally stated reasons is permissible, if filed by the court within 7 days after the date of sentencing. Each month, the court shall submit to the Office of Economic and Demographic Research of the Legislature the written reasons or transcripts in each case in which the court determines not to sentence a defendant as a habitual felony offender or a habitual violent felony offender as provided in this subparagraph.
- (b) In a separate proceeding, the court shall determine if the defendant is a three-time violent felony offender. The procedure shall be as follows:
- 1. The court shall obtain and consider a presentence investigation prior to the imposition of a sentence as a three-time violent felony offender.

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2. Written notice shall be served on the defendant and the defendant's attorney a sufficient time prior to the entry of a plea or prior to the imposition of sentence in order to allow the preparation of a submission on behalf of the defendant.

- 3. Except as provided in subparagraph 1., all evidence presented shall be presented in open court with full rights of confrontation, cross-examination, and representation by counsel.
- 4. Each of the findings required as the basis for such sentence shall be found to exist by a preponderance of the evidence and shall be appealable to the extent normally applicable to similar findings.
- 5. For the purpose of identification of a three-time violent felony offender, the court shall fingerprint the defendant pursuant to s. 921.241.
- 6. For an offense committed on or after the effective date of this act, if the state attorney pursues a three-time violent felony offender sanction against the defendant and the court, in a separate proceeding pursuant to this paragraph, determines that the defendant meets the criteria under subsection (1) for imposing such sanction, the court must sentence the defendant as a three-time violent felony offender, subject to imprisonment pursuant to this section as provided in paragraph (4)(c).
- (c) In a separate proceeding, the court shall determine whether the defendant is a violent career criminal with respect to a primary offense committed on or after October 1, 1995. The procedure shall be as follows:
- 1. Written notice shall be served on the defendant and the defendant's attorney a sufficient time prior to the entry of a plea or prior to the imposition of sentence in order to allow

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the preparation of a submission on behalf of the defendant.

- 2. All evidence presented shall be presented in open court with full rights of confrontation, cross-examination, and representation by counsel.
- 3. Each of the findings required as the basis for such sentence shall be found to exist by a preponderance of the evidence and shall be appealable only as provided in paragraph (d).
- 4. For the purpose of identification, the court shall fingerprint the defendant pursuant to s. 921.241.
- 5. For an offense committed on or after October 1, 1995, if the state attorney pursues a violent career criminal sanction against the defendant and the court, in a separate proceeding pursuant to this paragraph, determines that the defendant meets the criteria under subsection (1) for imposing such sanction, the court must sentence the defendant as a violent career criminal, subject to imprisonment pursuant to this section unless the court finds that such sentence is not necessary for the protection of the public. If the court finds that it is not necessary for the protection of the public to sentence the defendant as a violent career criminal, the court shall provide written reasons; a written transcript of orally stated reasons is permissible, if filed by the court within 7 days after the date of sentencing. Each month, the court shall submit to the Office of Economic and Demographic Research of the Legislature the written reasons or transcripts in each case in which the court determines not to sentence a defendant as a violent career criminal as provided in this subparagraph.
  - Section 4. This act shall take effect July 1, 2018.