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By the Committee on Criminal Justice; and Senators Baxley and Perry

591-03438-19 20191186c1 A bill to be entitled

An act relating to criminal judgments; amending s.

812.014, F.S.; requiring that judgments of guilty or not guilty of petit theft be in a written record, rather than in writing, or in an electronic record with the judge's electronic signature, recorded by the clerk of the circuit court; providing requirements for such records; conforming provisions to changes made by the act; amending s. 921.241, F.S.; defining terms; requiring that judgments of guilty or not guilty of a felony be in a written record, rather than in writing, or an electronic record with the judge's electronic signature, recorded by the clerk of the circuit court; requiring that for an electronic record of a judgment of guilty, the fingerprints of a defendant be electronically captured and a certain certification be

included; requiring the judge to place his or her

electronic signature on the certificate; conforming

921.242, F.S.; requiring that specified judgments of

or an electronic record with the judge's electronic

quilty be in a written record, rather than in writing,

provisions to changes made by the act; amending s.

signature, recorded by the clerk of the circuit court; conforming provisions to changes made by the act; 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:

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Section 1. Paragraph (d) of subsection (3) of section 812.014, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

812.014 Theft.-

(3)

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- (d)1. A Every judgment of guilty or not guilty of a petit theft must shall be in:
- a. A written record that is writing, signed by the judge, and recorded by the clerk of the circuit court; or
- b. An electronic record that contains the judge's electronic signature, as defined in s. 933.40, and is recorded by the clerk of the circuit court.
- 2. At the time a defendant is found guilty of petit theft, the judge shall cause the following to occur to be affixed to every such written judgment of quilty of petit theft, in open court and in the presence of such judge: 7
- a. For a written record of a judgment of guilty, the fingerprints of the defendant against whom such judgment is rendered must be manually taken and. Such fingerprints shall be affixed beneath the judge's signature on the to such judgment. Beneath such fingerprints shall be appended A certificate, containing substantially to the following language must be appended beneath the fingerprints effect:

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"I hereby certify that the affixed above and foregoing fingerprints on this judgment are the fingerprints of the defendant,, and that they were placed there thereon by said

defendant in my presence, in open court, this the day of, ... (year)...."

Such certificate <u>must</u> shall be signed by the judge, whose signature must thereto shall be followed by the word "Judge."

b. For an electronic record of a judgment of guilty, the fingerprints of the defendant must be electronically captured, and a certificate must be issued as provided in s.

921.241(3)(b).

3.2. A Any such written or an electronic record of a judgment of guilty of a petit theft, or a certified copy thereof, is admissible in evidence in the courts of this state as provided in s. 921.241(4) prima facie evidence that the fingerprints appearing thereon and certified by the judge are the fingerprints of the defendant against whom such judgment of guilty of a petit theft was rendered.

Section 2. Section 921.241, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

921.241 Felony judgments; fingerprints and social security number required in record.—

- (1) As used in this section, the term:
- (a) "Electronic signature" has the same meaning as in s. 933.40.
- (b) "Transaction control number" means the unique identifier comprised of numbers, letters, or other symbols for a digital fingerprint record which is generated by the device used to electronically capture the fingerprints At the time a defendant is found guilty of a felony, the judge shall cause the defendant's fingerprints to be taken.

(2) \underline{A} Every judgment of guilty or not guilty of a felony must \underline{shall} be in:

- (a) A written record that is writing, signed by the judge, and recorded by the clerk of the court; or
- (b) An electronic record that contains the judge's electronic signature and is recorded by the clerk of the court.
- (3) At the time a defendant is found guilty of a felony, the judge shall cause the following to occur to be affixed to every written judgment of guilty of a felony, in open court and, in the presence of such judge:
- (a) For a written record of a judgment of guilty, and at the time the judgment is rendered, the fingerprints of the defendant must be manually taken and against whom such judgment is rendered. Such fingerprints shall be affixed beneath the judge's signature on the to such judgment. Beneath such fingerprints shall be appended A certificate containing substantially to the following language must be appended beneath the fingerprints effect:

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

Such certificate <u>must</u> shall be signed by the judge, whose signature must thereto shall be followed by the word "Judge."

(b) For an electronic record of a judgment of guilty, the fingerprints of the defendant must be electronically captured,

and the following certificate must be included in the electronic record of judgment:

"I hereby certify that the digital fingerprints record associated with Transaction Control Number contains the fingerprints of the defendant,, which were electronically captured from the defendant in my presence, in open court, this the day of, ...(year)...."

- The judge shall place his or her electronic signature, which must be followed by the word "Judge," on the certificate.
- (4) (3) A written or an electronic record of a Any such written judgment of guilty of a felony, or a certified copy thereof, is shall be admissible in evidence in the several courts of this state as prima facie evidence that:
- $\underline{\ \ }$ (a) The <u>manual</u> fingerprints appearing thereon and certified by the judge <u>as aforesaid</u> are the fingerprints of the defendant against whom <u>the such</u> judgment of guilty <u>of a felony</u> was rendered.
- (b) The digital fingerprint record associated with the transaction control number specified in the judge's certificate contains the fingerprints of the defendant against whom the judgment of guilty was rendered.
- <u>manually</u> taken <u>or electronically captured</u>, the judge shall also cause the defendant's social security number to be taken. The defendant's social security number <u>must shall</u> be <u>specified in each affixed to every</u> written <u>or electronic record of a judgment of guilty of a felony, in open court <u>and</u>, in the presence of</u>

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such judge, and at the time the judgment is rendered. If the defendant is unable or unwilling to provide his or her social security number, the reason for its absence <u>must shall</u> be <u>specified in indicated on</u> the written <u>or electronic record of judgment.</u>

Section 3. Section 921.242, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 921.242 Subsequent offenses under chapter 796; method of proof applicable.—
- (1) \underline{A} Every judgment of guilty with respect to any offense governed by the provisions of chapter 796 must shall be in:
- (a) A written record of a judgment that is writing, signed by the judge, and recorded by the clerk of the circuit court; or
- (b) An electronic record of a judgment that contains the judge's electronic signature, as defined in s. 933.40, and is recorded by the clerk of the circuit court.
- (2) At the time a defendant is found guilty, the judge shall cause the following to occur to be affixed to every such written judgment of guilty, in open court and in the presence of such judge:
- (a) For a written record of a judgment of guilty, the fingerprints of the defendant <u>must be manually taken and against</u> whom such judgment is rendered. Such fingerprints shall be affixed beneath the judge's signature <u>on the to any such</u> judgment. Beneath such fingerprints shall be appended A certificate <u>containing substantially to the following language must be appended beneath the fingerprints effect:</u>

174 "I hereby certify that the affixed above and foregoing

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

Such certificate <u>must</u> shall be signed by the judge, whose signature must thereto shall be followed by the word "Judge."

- (b) For an electronic record of a judgment of guilty, the fingerprints of the defendant must be electronically captured, and a certificate must be issued as provided in s.

 921.241(3)(b).
- (2) A Any such written or an electronic record of a judgment of guilty, or a certified copy thereof, is shall be admissible in evidence in the several courts of this state as provided in s. 921.241(4) 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 was rendered.

Section 4. 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:

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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 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

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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.
- 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.

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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 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

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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 5. This act shall take effect July 1, 2019.