

TITLE 6. CRIMINAL PROCEDURE

Chapter 6.3

SENTENCING

Sections:

- 6.3.1 Judgment of Conviction.
- 6.3.2 Discretion of Court.
- 6.3.3 Payment of Fine.
- 6.3.4 Probation.
- 6.3.5 Violation of Probation.

6.3.1. Judgment of Conviction. Within a reasonable time after a verdict or plea of guilty and after such pre-sentencing investigation as the judge may direct, the judge shall sentence the defendant in conformity with the applicable provisions of this title and deliver to the law enforcement officer a signed copy of the sentence. The judgment of conviction shall state the charge, the plea, the verdict, and the sentence. The judgment shall be signed by the judge and entered in the official records by the clerk. The judgment shall direct that the prisoner be held in custody until the prisoner has satisfied the sentence according to law. (Prior code Ch. III, Art. III, §3)

6.3.2. Discretion of Court. Any confinement order of the judge may provide for the serving of sentence on weekends, labor for public purposes while confined or in lieu thereof, or confiscation of any material substance or equipment used in wrongful and illegal acts. (Prior code Ch. III, Art. II, §1)

6.3.3. Payment of Fine. When the defendant is sentenced to pay a fine, the Court may permit payment within a definite period or by installment. In the absence of such permission, a fine shall be payable forthwith. Fines and any installments thereof shall be payable to the clerk. (Prior code Ch. III, Art. III, §4)

6.3.4. Probation. After conviction of an offense, the Court may, upon such reasonable terms and conditions as it considers necessary, suspend any sentence and release the prisoner on probation. In granting probation, the judge shall consider the prior criminal record of the prisoner; his or her background, character, financial conditions, family obligations, and other reasonable and relevant circumstances; and other conditions as specified in the Rules of Court, STC Chapter 3.8. (Prior code Ch. III, Art. III, §7)

6.3.5. Violation of Probation. If any person shall violate his or her probation, he or she may be required to serve his or her original sentence plus an additional penalty for violation of his or her probation, but the Court shall not revoke probation except after a hearing at which the defendant shall be present and advised of the grounds on which such action is proposed. The defendant may be admitted to bail pending such hearing. (Prior code Ch. III, Art. III, §8)