Rule 22. Sentence, judgment and commitment.

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- 3 (a) **Time for sentencing**. Upon the entry of a plea or verdict of guilty or plea of no contest, the
- 4 court shall must set a time for imposing sentence which may be not less than two nor more than
- 5 45 days after the verdict or plea, unless the court, with the concurrence of the defendant,
- 6 otherwise orders. Pending sentence, the court may commit the defendant or may continue or alter
- 5 bail or recognizance. Before imposing sentence the court shall must afford the defendant an
- 8 opportunity to make a statement and to present any information in mitigation of punishment, or
- 9 to show any legal cause why sentence should not be imposed. The prosecuting attorney shall
- must also be given an opportunity to present any information material to the imposition of
- 11 sentence.

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- (b) **Defendant's absence**. On the same grounds that a defendant may be tried in defendant's
- absence, defendant may likewise be sentenced in defendant's absence. If a defendant fails to
- appear for sentence, a warrant for defendant's arrest may be issued by the court.

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(c) Sentencing advisories.

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- 19 (c)(1) Upon a verdict or plea of guilty or plea of no contest, the court shall must impose sentence
- and shall must enter a judgment of conviction which shall must include the plea or the verdict, if
- any, and the sentence. Following imposition of sentence, the court shall must advise the
- defendant of defendant's right to appeal, the time within which any appeal shall must be filed and
- 23 the right to retain counsel or have counsel appointed by the court if indigent.

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- 25 (c)(2) If the defendant is convicted of a misdemeanor crime of domestic violence, as defined in
- 26 Utah Code § 77-36-1, the court shall must advise the defendant orally or in writing that, if the
- case meets the criteria of 18 U.S.C. § 921(a)(33) or Utah Code § 76-10-503, then pursuant to
- 28 federal law or state law it is unlawful for the defendant to possess, receive or transport any
- 29 firearm or ammunition. The failure to advise does not render the plea invalid or form the basis
- 30 for withdrawal of the plea.

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      (d) Commitment. When a jail or prison sentence is imposed, the court shall must issue its
      commitment setting forth the sentence. The officer delivering the defendant to the jail or prison
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      shall must deliver a true copy of the commitment to the jail or prison and shall must make the
      officer's return on the commitment and file it with the court.
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      (e) Correcting the a sentence. The court may correct a sentence when the sentence imposed:
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      (e)(1) Types of sentences. The court may must correct a sentence when the sentenced imposed:
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      (e)(1)(A) exceeds the statutorily authorized maximums;
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      (e)(1)(B) is less than statutorily required minimums;
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      (e)(1)(C) violates Double Jeopardy;
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      (e)(1)(D) is ambiguous as to the time and manner in which it is to be served;
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      (e)(1)(E) is internally contradictory; or
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      (e)(1)(F) omits a condition required by statute or includes a condition prohibited by statute.
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      (e)(2) Post-sentence appellate decisions. The court must correct the sentence of a defendant who
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      can prove that the sentence is unconstitutional under a rule established or ruling issued by the
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      United States Supreme Court, the Utah Supreme Court, or the Utah Court of Appeals after
      sentence was imposed, and the rule or ruling was not dictated by precedent existing at the time
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      the defendant's conviction or sentence became final.
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      (e)(2)(3) Time for filing. A motion under (e)(1)(C), (e)(1)(D), or (e)(1)(E) shall must be filed no
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      later than one year from the date the facts supporting the claim could have been discovered
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      through the exercise of due diligence. A motion under the other provisions may be filed at any
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      time.
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64	(f) Sentencing and mentally ill offenders. Upon a verdict or plea of guilty and mentally ill, the
65	court shall must impose sentence in accordance with Title 77, Chapter 16a, Utah Code. If the
66	court retains jurisdiction over a mentally ill offender committed to the Department of Human
67	Services as provided by Utah Code § 77-16a-202(1)(b), the court shall must so specify in the
68	sentencing order.
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71	Committee Note
72	A defendant may rely on subparagraph (e)(2) only when the rule or ruling is to be applied
73	retroactively.