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FOR PUBLICATION

## IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF THE NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS

COMMONWEALTH OF THE NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS,	) CRIMINAL CASE NO. <u>02-0121(T)</u>
Plaintiff,	)
v. JOSEPH AGUON VILLAGOMEZ,	ORDER DENYING DEFENDANT'S MOTION FOR RECONSIDERATION OF SENTENCE
Defendant.	) ) )

This matter came on for hearing on February 13, 2004 on Tinian, pursuant to Defendant's Motion for Reconsideration of Sentence. The Government was represented by Grant D. Sanders, Assistant Attorney General. The Defendant was represented by Charlotte Tenorio, Assistant Public Defender.

Defendant's basis for his motion is an alleged family hardship that he and his family are experiencing as a result of his incarceration. The Government has filed its written opposition to Defendant's motion, emphasizing the fact that Defendant's sentence was the result of a plea agreement whereby Defendant knowingly and voluntarily agreed to it.

The Court's authority to reduce a sentence is pursuant to 6 CMC § 4114 and Com. R. Crim. P. 35(b). Although a factor that the Court may consider for reducing a sentence is increased family hardship, a prison sentence is hardly ever without the consequences of hardship to the Defendant and to family members as well.

This Court has recently expressed the harsh sentence that convicted sexual offenders of children

will receive absent significant mitigating circumstances. The Court has no control over the charges that the Government will impose on a Defendant where, as here, the charges were reduced to Assault and Battery, a misdemeanor. Defendant should consider himself fortunate that he is not serving a five (5) year sentence, which he very well could have received in this Court if the original charges were not reduced and he was convicted of the former charge.

The hardships that result to a convicted criminal's family as a consequence of his or her incarceration are the natural and foreseeable result of the criminal's behavior, and whatever burden may result to Defendant's family is solely the product of Defendant's criminal conduct. In this case, the term of incarceration was also agreed upon by Defendant via a plea agreement, in exchange for the dismissal of additional charges raised by the Prosecution. For these reasons, it would be contradictory to the nature and purpose of criminal sanctions, as well as to the notion of bargained-for exchange inherent to plea-bargaining, for this Court to grant the Defendant's request. Moreover, the Court reaffirms its position that, when it comes to cases involving the sexual abuse of minors, it is all the more important that convicted persons fully realize the consequences of their actions.

For good cause, Defendant's Motion is hereby **DENIED**.

**SO ORDERED** this 25th day of February 2004.

DAVID A. WISEMAN. Associate Judge