

Crimes (Sentencing Procedure) Regulation 2010

[2010-409]



New South Wales

Status Information

Currency of version

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Provisions in force

The provisions displayed in this version of the legislation have all commenced.

Notes—

- **See also**
Victims Rights and Support Bill 2013

Authorisation

This version of the legislation is compiled and maintained in a database of legislation by the Parliamentary Counsel's Office and published on the NSW legislation website, and is certified as the form of that legislation that is correct under section 45C of the [Interpretation Act 1987](#).

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Crimes (Sentencing Procedure) Regulation 2010



New South Wales

Part 1 Preliminary

1 Name of Regulation

This Regulation is the *Crimes (Sentencing Procedure) Regulation 2010*.

2 Commencement

This Regulation commences on 1 September 2010 and is required to be published on the NSW legislation website.

Note—

This Regulation replaces the *Crimes (Sentencing Procedure) Regulation 2005* which is repealed on 1 September 2010 by section 10 (2) of the *Subordinate Legislation Act 1989*.

3 Definitions

(1) In this Regulation:

approved form means a form approved by the Minister.

the Act means the *Crimes (Sentencing Procedure) Act 1999*.

(2) Notes included in this Regulation do not form part of this Regulation.

Part 2 Sentencing procedures generally

Division 1 General

4 Lists of additional charges

(1) A list of additional charges under section 32 of the Act is to be in the approved form.

(2) For the purposes of section 32 (4) (c) of the Act, the following persons are prescribed:

(a) police officers,

(b) the Commissioner for Fair Trading, Department of Finance and Services or, if there is no such position in that Department, the Director-General of that Department,

- (c) the Chief Executive Officer of the WorkCover Authority of New South Wales,
- (d) the Director of the WorkCover Legal Group, Compensation Authorities Staff Division of the Government Service,
- (e) legal officers employed in the Compensation Authorities Staff Division of the Government Service who have a salary not lower than the minimum salary applicable to a grade 1 senior officer's position in the Public Service,
- (f) the General Counsel, Department of Finance and Services,
- (g) legal officers employed in the Department of Finance and Services who have a salary not lower than the minimum salary applicable to a grade 12 clerk's position in the Public Service,
- (h) the Director General of the Department of Health,
- (i) the Chief Health Officer, Department of Health,
- (j) the General Counsel, Department of Health,
- (k) the Chief Executive Officer of the Food Authority.

5 Parole orders

- (1) A parole order made by a court is to be in the approved form.
- (2) A copy of the order must be given to the offender, and further copies are to be sent to:
 - (a) the Commissioner of Corrective Services, and
 - (b) if the sentence to which the order relates is to be served by way of full-time imprisonment, the general manager of the correctional centre to which the offender is committed to serve the sentence.

6 Consultation required before conditions as to residence or treatment imposed on parole orders

- (1) Before a court makes a parole order containing conditions relating to residence or treatment, the court must consider a report from a probation and parole officer as to the offender's circumstances.

Note—

Under section 51 of the Act, a court may impose such conditions as it considers appropriate on any parole order made by it.

- (2) Before a court makes a parole order containing conditions requiring the co-operation of a person other than the offender or a probation and parole officer, the court must obtain the consent of the person to those conditions in so far as they require the

person's co-operation.

7 Warrants of commitment

A warrant for the committal of an offender referred to in section 62 (1) of the Act is to be in the approved form.

7A Consultation with victim and police in relation to charge negotiations

For the purposes of section 35A (3) of the Act, the following persons or classes of persons are prescribed:

- (a) in relation to proceedings being prosecuted by a police prosecutor—police officers,
- (b) the Commissioner for Fair Trading, Department of Finance and Services or, if there is no such position in that Department, the Director-General of that Department,
- (c) the General Counsel, Department of Finance and Services,
- (d) legal officers in the Department of Finance and Services who have a salary not lower than the minimum salary applicable to a grade 12 clerk's position in the Public Service.

Division 2 Victim impact statements

8 Persons who may prepare victim impact statement

- (1) A victim impact statement may be prepared by any qualified person designated by:
 - (a) the victim or victims to whom the statement relates, or any such victim's representative, or
 - (b) the prosecutor in the proceedings to which the statement relates.
- (2) A victim impact statement may also be prepared by the victim or any of the victims to whom it relates, or any such victim's representative.
- (3) In this clause, **qualified person** means:
 - (a) a counsellor who is approved under section 21A of the *Victims Support and Rehabilitation Act 1996*, or
 - (b) any other person who is qualified by training, study or experience to provide the particulars required for inclusion in a victim impact statement.

9 Form of victim impact statements

A victim impact statement:

- (a) must be legible and may be either typed or hand-written, and

- (b) must be on A4 size paper, and
- (c) must be no longer than 20 pages in length including medical reports or other annexures (except with the leave of the court).

Note—

Victims Services provides information about victim impact statements, including the suggested form of a victim impact statement, on its website at <http://www.lawlink.nsw.gov.au/vs>.

10 Content of victim impact statements

- (1) A victim impact statement must identify the victim or victims to whom it relates.
- (2) The statement must include the full name of the person who prepared the statement, and must be signed and dated by that person.
- (3) If the person who prepared the statement is not a victim to whom it relates (or any such victim's representative):
 - (a) the statement must indicate that the victim or victims do not object to the statement being given to the court, and
 - (b) the victim or victims (or any such victim's representative) must sign the statement to verify that they do not object.
- (4) If a victim to whom the statement relates is a family victim, the statement must identify the primary victim and state the nature and (unless a relative by blood or marriage) the duration of that victim's relationship to the primary victim.
- (5) If a victim's representative acts on behalf of a primary victim for the purpose of providing information for the statement, the statement must indicate the name of that person and the nature and (unless a relative by blood or marriage) the duration of that person's relationship to the primary victim.
- (6) A victim impact statement must not contain anything that is offensive, threatening, intimidating or harassing.

11 Tendering of victim impact statements

- (1) A victim impact statement may be tendered to the court only by the prosecutor in the proceedings before the court.
- (2) Only one victim impact statement may be tendered in respect of each victim.

Part 3 Sentencing procedures for intensive correction orders

12 Intensive correction orders

- (1) An intensive correction order is to be in the approved form.

- (2) A copy of the order must be given to the offender, and a further copy is to be sent to the Commissioner of Corrective Services.

13 Undertaking to comply with intensive correction order

An undertaking referred to in section 67 (1) (d) of the Act is to be in the approved form.

14 Assessment reports

- (1) An offender's assessment report must take into account, and specifically address, the following matters:
- (a) any criminal record of the offender, and the likelihood that the offender will re-offend,
 - (b) any risks associated with managing the offender in the community (taking into account the offender's response to supervision in the community on previous occasions),
 - (c) the likelihood that the offender will commit a domestic violence offence,
 - (d) whether the offender will have suitable residential accommodation for the duration of an intensive correction order,
 - (e) whether any circumstances of the offender's residence, employment, study or other activities would inhibit effective implementation of an intensive correction order,
 - (f) whether the persons with whom it is likely the offender would reside, or continue or resume a relationship, understand the requirements of an intensive correction order and are prepared to live in conformity with them, so far as may be necessary,
 - (g) whether the making of an intensive correction order would place at risk of harm any person who would be living with or in the vicinity of the offender,
 - (h) any dependency of the offender on alcohol or drugs, or other substance abuse, that would affect the offender's ability to comply with the offender's obligations under an intensive correction order,
 - (i) any physical or mental health conditions of the offender that would affect the offender's ability to comply with the offender's obligations under an intensive correction order,
 - (j) the existence and extent of any self-harm risk, including the likely impact of an intensive correction order on that risk, and the availability in the community of the support and treatment services necessary to manage the risk.
- (2) If a child under the age of 18 years would be living with an offender serving a

sentence of imprisonment by way of intensive correction, the assessment report must take into account, and specifically address, the effect on the child of that fact.

- (3) If it appears to the officer preparing the assessment report that the offender is homeless:
 - (a) all reasonable efforts must be made by the Commissioner of Corrective Services, in consultation with the offender, to find suitable accommodation for the offender, and
 - (b) the report is not to be finalised until those efforts have been made.
- (4) An offender's assessment report must also include an assessment of:
 - (a) factors associated with his or her offending that would be able to be addressed by targeted interventions under an intensive correction order, and
 - (b) the availability of resources to address those factors by targeted interventions under an intensive correction order, and
 - (c) any issues relevant to the administration of an intensive correction order in respect of the offender that may be relevant to the court's determination of an appropriate date to be fixed for the commencement of the sentence.

15 Notice of intensive correction order

A notice referred to in section 73 (1) of the Act is to be in the approved form.

16, 17 (Repealed)

Part 4 Sentencing procedures for home detention orders

18 Home detention orders

- (1) A home detention order is to be in the approved form.
- (2) A copy of the order must be given to the offender, and a further copy is to be sent to the Commissioner of Corrective Services.

19 Consent of persons living with or in relationship with offender

- (1) A consent referred to in section 78 (1) (c) of the Act is to be in the approved form.
- (2) The consent of a child under the age of 18 years or of a mentally incapacitated person may be given by the Commissioner of Corrective Services.

20 Undertaking to comply with home detention order

An undertaking referred to in section 78 (1) (d) of the Act is to be in the approved form.

21 Assessment of effect of order on children

- (1) If a child under the age of 18 years would be living with an offender serving home detention, an assessment report must take into account, and specifically address, the effect on the child of that fact.
- (2) The investigation of the matter must be carried out jointly by a probation and parole officer and an officer within the Department of Human Services, and must be carried out in accordance with child protection risk assessment procedures approved by the Director-General of that Department.

Part 5 Sentencing procedures for community service orders

22 Community service orders

- (1) A community service order is to be in the approved form.
- (2) A copy of the order must be given to the offender, and a further copy is to be sent to the Commissioner of Corrective Services.

23 Maximum number of hours of community service work

For the purposes of section 8 (2) of the Act, the prescribed number of hours is:

- (a) 100, for offences for which the maximum term of imprisonment provided by law does not exceed 6 months, or
- (b) 200, for offences for which the maximum term of imprisonment provided by law exceeds 6 months but does not exceed 1 year, or
- (c) 500, for offences for which the maximum term of imprisonment provided by law exceeds 1 year.

24 Undertaking to comply with community service order

An undertaking referred to in section 86 (5) of the Act is to be in the approved form.

25 Notice of community service order

- (1) A notice referred to in section 93 (1) of the Act is to be in the approved form.
- (2) The offender must sign 3 copies of the notice in the presence of the person who gave it to the offender.
- (3) Of the 3 copies:
 - (a) one is to be kept by the offender, and
 - (b) one is to be kept by the court that made the relevant community service order, and

(c) one is to be sent to the Commissioner of Corrective Services.

Part 6 Miscellaneous

26 Savings provision

Any act, matter or thing that, immediately before the repeal of the *Crimes (Sentencing Procedure) Regulation 2005*, had effect under that Regulation continues to have effect under this Regulation.

27 Transitional provision—Crimes (Sentencing Legislation) Amendment (Intensive Correction Orders) Act 2010

The notice referred to in section 89A (2) of the *Fines Act 1996* may be in a form approved by the State Debt Recovery Office until 1 March 2011.