Federation of Community Legal Centres

VICTORIA

Tough, tougher, toughest.....

Changes to Sentencing in Victoria

Michelle McDonnell Senior Policy Adviser Smart Justice

June 2013

Getting Parole

- •May be changes to the way the Adult Parole Board works because of a report recommending changes (Sentencing Advisory Council: Review of the Adult Parole System Report, March 2012).
- •Also there is a review of the Parole Board by a former High Court Judge happening now.
- •'Serious offenders' monitored more closely when on parole and have to do anti-violence programs before prison release.



Changes to law for parole breaches

- Parole automatically cancelled for 'sex offenders' and 'serious violent offenders' convicted of a sex or violent offence while on parole.
- 'Sex offenders' and 'serious violent offenders' charged with a sex or violent offence while on parole must have their cases considered by the Board, with a presumption that parole will be cancelled.
- 'Sex offenders' and 'serious violent offenders' who are convicted of other offences (where the penalty can include jail) while they are on parole must be reassessed by the Parole Board, with a presumption that parole will be cancelled.



Changes to law for other parole breaches

- All other parolees (not 'sex offenders' and 'serious violent offenders') who are convicted of new offences (where the penalty can include jail) while they are on parole must be re-assessed by the Board, with a presumption that parole will be cancelled.
- All other parolees charged with new offences (where the penalty can include jail) while on parole must be re-assessed by the Board.
- •All of these changes started on 20 May 2013.



New Offence –breaching parole

- •New Bill about to be debated in Parliament (we haven't seen the new bill yet).
- •Anyone who commits further offences while on parole or breaches terms of parole will new penalties: fine (\$4,200) and/or 3 months prison.
- •Media report that it will be up to police to determine if there's a reasonable excuse for the breach or if a person should be charged. (e.g. given: missing an appointment because parolee's car broke down).
- •Start date for new law? Unknown- but could be later this year.



End to home detention

- •Before: Judge could make a sentencing order for a prison sentence less than a year to be served though home detention; Adult Parole Board power to grant home detention for last 6 months of some prison sentences.
- •Now: (from 16 Jan 2012) Sentencing Act has changed and home detention is no longer an sentencing option for a judge or the parole board.



Community based sentences

- •Before: old orders: combined custody and treatment order, home detention, intensive correction order and community-based order.
- •Now: CCOs (Community Correction Orders): new orders that start for new charges from *16 January* 2012.
- •These orders do not affect the old orders made before 16 January although a judge can put a person on a CCO if a person is found guilty of breaching one of the old orders.
- •Can be **short term in prison** or out in the community with 6 or more reporting conditions.
- •A sentencing judge now may decide to put someone on a CCO for any offence that is punishable by more than 5 penalty units.

End of suspended sentences

- •2010 policy: to end suspended sentences for *all* offences by 2014;
- •So far: only applies to some offences: for 'significant offences' committed on or after 1 May 2011 for sentences heard in the County and Supreme Courts and 'serious offences'.



Minimum sentence standards

- •'Baseline sentences' are going to apply for serious offences and some other offences such as arson, recklessly causing serious injury, aggravated burglary and major drug trafficking.
- •This is the new way a judge will have to work out the minimum sentence (the prison/non-parole part of the sentence) by starting with the number of years of prison that Parliament thinks is the 'average sentence' (called 'midpoint') for a particular offence.
- •If the judge thinks the offence is 'worse' than the average, the judge can increase the sentence above this midpoint.
- •If the judge thinks the offence isn't as 'bad', the judge can give a sentence below this midpoint.



Minimum sentence for 'gross violence'

- •For adults:minimum four year prison sentence (no parole before this time).
- 'Gross violence' charge if:
 - •plan in advance to engage in an attack intending to cause 'serious injury';
 - engage in a violent attack as part of a gang of three or more persons;
 - •plan in advance to carry and use a weapon in an attack and then deliberately or recklessly uses the weapon to inflict serious injury; or
 - •continue to violently attack a person after the person is incapacitated.



Bail

- •New penalties for people who commit indictable (serious) offences when they are already on bail: up to 3 months prison for *each* offence. [Offence 'committing an indictable offence while on bail']
- •Bail curfew can be for up to 12 hours. [e.g.-you must be at home from 7 pm to 7 am].
- •Breach of some bail conditions: penalty of up to three months in jail or a fine of up to \$4,200. [e.g. fine for not reporting to police on time].
- •Bail applications will usually have to go back to the same Magistrate.
- Start date for new law? sometime before 1
 January 2014.



About Smart Justice

- •Spending on prisons diverts funding from programs that address the causes of crime.
- •Harsher sentencing is already driving prison numbers up. This will increase further under the government's harsher sentencing policies.
- •We advocate for a greater focus on crime prevention + cost-effective crime prevention strategies by addressing the causes of crime.

Smart Justice

"Smart action for a safer community"

www.smartjustice.org.au

Follow us on Twitter @SmartJusticeAu