



New South Wales

Crimes Legislation Amendment (Periodic and Home Detention) Bill 2002

Explanatory note

This explanatory note relates to this Bill as introduced into Parliament.

Overview of Bill

The objects of this Bill are:

- (a) to amend the *Crimes (Administration of Sentences) Act 1999* so as:
 - (i) to require an application for leave of absence with respect to periodic detention to be lodged before the beginning of the relevant detention period, and
 - (ii) to make it clear that if the Parole Board revokes a periodic detention order on health or compassionate grounds, the Parole Board may only make such other orders as are sought by the Commissioner of Corrective Services (the *Commissioner*), and

Explanatory note

- (iii) to provide for the mandatory revocation of a periodic detention order or home detention order made by the Parole Board if the offender concerned is subsequently sentenced to imprisonment by way of full-time detention, and
 - (iv) to require the Commissioner to apply for revocation of a periodic detention order if the offender concerned is absent without leave for 3 consecutive detention periods, and to restrict the power of the Parole Board to defer making a decision on such an application, and
 - (v) to clarify that the Parole Board's power to revoke a periodic detention order if the offender concerned is absent without leave for 3 detention periods applies not only to detention periods during the same sentence but also to detention periods during consecutive sentences, and
 - (vi) to enable the Parole Board to reinstate a periodic detention order that it has revoked if the offender concerned has served at least 3 months' full-time detention and has been reassessed as suitable for periodic detention, and
 - (vii) to provide that where the Parole Board has made a home detention order following its revocation of a periodic detention order, and is considering whether to reinstate the home detention order following the offender having spent at least 3 months in full-time detention, the Parole Board may instead reinstate the original periodic detention order, and
 - (viii) to clarify the power of the Parole Board to make a home detention order following its revocation of a periodic detention order, and
 - (ix) to enable the Parole Board to make a temporary release order with respect to an offender whose periodic detention order it has revoked pending its decision as to whether or not to make a home detention order with respect to the offender, and
 - (x) to restrict the Parole Board's power to rescind the revocation of a periodic detention order or home detention order in certain circumstances, and
 - (xi) to make a number of minor, consequential and ancillary amendments to that Act, and
 - (xii) to enact savings and transitional provisions with respect to the matters referred to above, and
- (b) to amend the *Crimes (Sentencing Procedure) Act 1999* so as:
- (i) to provide that a person who has served a sentence of imprisonment of more than 6 months by way of full-time detention is ineligible for consideration for periodic detention in respect of any subsequent sentence of imprisonment, and

- (ii) to ensure that a court that deals with an offender contrary to the recommendations of an assessment report as to the offender's suitability for periodic detention or home detention must indicate to the offender, and make a formal record of, its reasons for doing so, and
- (iii) to prevent a court that has previously referred an offender for assessment for periodic detention from referring the offender for assessment for home detention unless it has formally decided not to make a periodic detention order for the offender, and
- (iv) to enact savings and transitional provisions with respect to the matters referred to above.

Outline of provisions

Clause 1 sets out the name (also called the short title) of the proposed Act.

Clause 2 provides for the commencement of the proposed Act on a day or days to be appointed by proclamation.

Clause 3 is a formal provision giving effect to the amendments to the *Crimes (Administration of Sentences) Act 1999* set out in Schedule 1.

Clause 4 is a formal provision giving effect to the amendments to the *Crimes (Sentencing Procedure) Act 1999* set out in Schedule 2.

Schedule 1 Amendment of Crimes (Administration of Sentences) Act 1999

Applications for leave of absence for periodic detention

Schedule 1 [2] amends section 87 by substituting subsection (3) and inserting new subsections (4), (5) and (6). The existing subsection (3) allows an application for leave of absence for a detention period to be made either before, or up to 7 days after, the beginning of the detention period. New subsection (3) will require an application for leave of absence for a detention period to be made before the beginning of that period. New subsections (4), (5) and (6) will allow an offender who is unable to report for a detention period to apply for leave by giving telephone notice of his or her inability to report before the beginning of the detention period, and following up the telephone notice with a document explaining the circumstances of the inability to report or, if those circumstances involve illness or injury, a doctor's certificate.

Ancillary orders following revocation of a periodic detention order on health or compassionate grounds

Schedule 1 [4] amends section 163 (1B) by restricting the kinds of order that may be made by the Parole Board on revoking a periodic detention order on health or compassionate grounds to those kinds of order that have been sought by the Commissioner when applying for revocation of the periodic detention order.

Mandatory revocation of periodic detention orders and home detention orders where offender subsequently subject to full-time detention

Schedule 1 [5] inserts new subsection (1C) into section 163 so as to require the Parole Board to revoke any periodic detention order that it has reinstated if the offender concerned is subsequently sentenced to full-time detention.

Schedule 1 [12] inserts new subsection (6) into section 167 so as to require the Parole Board to revoke any home detention order that it has made or reinstated if the offender concerned is subsequently sentenced to full-time detention.

Mandatory revocation of periodic detention order following 3 consecutive absences without leave

Schedule 1 [7] inserts new subsections (2A), (2B) and (2C) into section 163. New subsection (2A) requires the Commissioner to make an application for revocation of an offender's periodic detention order if the offender has failed to report for 3 or more consecutive detention periods without leave. New subsection (2B) clarifies what "consecutive" means in proposed subsection (2A). New subsection (2C) clarifies the circumstances in which an offender is taken to have failed to report for a detention period.

Schedule 1 [8] inserts new subsections (3A) and (3B) into section 163 so as to restrict the power of the Parole Board to defer making a decision with respect to an application made by the Commissioner under proposed section 163 (2A).

Absences can span concurrent and consecutive sentences

Schedule 1 [6] substitutes section 163 (2) (a) so as clarify that the Parole Board's power to revoke an offender's periodic detention order (where the offender is absent without leave for 3 detention periods) applies not only to detention periods during the same sentence but also to detention periods during consecutive sentences.

Reinstatement of revoked periodic detention orders

Schedule 1 [9] inserts a new section 164A. The new section parallels existing section 168A by allowing an offender's periodic detention order to be reinstated if, having served at least 3 months of his or her sentence by way of full-time detention following revocation of the order, the offender is reassessed and found to be suitable for periodic detention. In addition, the new section prohibits the reinstatement of a revoked periodic detention order if the offender is the subject of an uncommenced sentence of imprisonment to be served by way of full-time detention.

Schedule 1 [14] inserts a new subsection (1A) into section 168A. The new subsection allows the Parole Board to reinstate an offender's original periodic detention order (previously revoked and replaced with a home detention order under section 165 that has itself been subsequently revoked) as an alternative to reinstating the revoked home detention order.

Schedule 1 [17] inserts new subsections (3) and (4) into section 168A. New subsection (3) clarifies the manner in which certain provisions of the *Crimes (Sentencing Procedure) Act 1999* are to be applied with respect to the assessment of an offender for reinstated periodic detention. Subsection (4) prohibits the reinstatement of a revoked periodic detention order if the offender is subject to a sentence of imprisonment by way of full-time detention that is yet to commence.

Consequential amendments to sections 168A are made by **Schedule 1 [13], [15] and [16]**.

Schedule 1 [3] makes a consequential amendment to the heading to Part 7.

Making of home detention order following Parole Board's revocation of periodic detention order

Schedule 1 [10] substitutes section 165. Like the existing section, the new section empowers the Parole Board to impose a home detention order on a person whose periodic detention order it has revoked. However, the new section prevents the Parole Board from converting a periodic detention order to a home detention order if the offender is subject to a sentence of imprisonment by way of full-time detention that is yet to commence.

The new section also makes it clear that the Parole Board may only convert a periodic detention order to a home detention order if the remainder of the offender's term of sentence is 18 months or less, including any period during which the offender is eligible to be released on parole.

A consequential amendment to section 3 is made by **Schedule 1 [1]**.

Schedule 1 [11] inserts a new section 165AA. The new section allows the Parole Board, having revoked an offender's periodic detention order, to make a temporary release order releasing the offender from custody pending its decision as to whether or not to make a home detention order. If such an order is made, the offender's sentence of imprisonment is extended by the length of time for which the offender is released from custody.

Review of revocation of periodic detention orders

Schedule 1 [18] inserts new subsection (1A) into section 175 so as to prohibit the Parole Board from rescinding the revocation of a periodic detention order in certain circumstances.

Issue of warrants by Parole Board

Schedule 1 [19] and [20] amend section 181, consequential on other amendments to be made by the proposed Act, so as to extend the power of the Parole Board to issue warrants committing an offender to a correctional centre.

Savings, transitional and other provisions

Schedule 1 [21] enables regulations of a savings or transitional nature to be made by the Governor. **Schedule 1 [22]** inserts specific savings and transitional provisions consequential to the proposed Act into the Principal Act.

Schedule 2 Amendment of Crimes (Sentencing Procedure) Act 1999

Effect of prior full-time detention on eligibility for periodic detention

Schedule 2 [1] inserts new section 65A so as to provide that an offender who has previously served more than 6 months by way of full-time detention in respect of any one sentence of imprisonment (whether in New South Wales or elsewhere) is ineligible for consideration for periodic detention in relation to any subsequent sentence of imprisonment.

Obligation on courts to record reasons for not following assessment reports with respect to periodic detention and home detention

Schedule 2 [2] inserts new subsections (4) and (5) into section 66. New subsection (4) requires a court to indicate to an offender, and make a record of, its reasons for making a periodic detention order despite an assessment report that

states that the offender is not suitable for periodic detention or for refusing to make such an order despite an assessment report that states that the offender is suitable for periodic detention. Subsection (5) provides that a periodic detention order is not invalidated by a court's failure to comply with such a requirement.

Schedule 2 [3] inserts new subsections (7) and (8) into section 78. New subsection (7) requires a court to indicate to an offender, and make a record of, its reasons for making a home detention order despite an assessment report that states that the offender is not suitable for home detention or for refusing to make such an order despite an assessment report that states that the offender is suitable for home detention. Subsection (8) provides that a home detention order is not invalidated by a court's failure to comply with such a requirement.

Prohibition on court referring offender for suitability as to home detention

Schedule 2 [4] inserts new subsection (1A) into section 80 so as to prohibit an offender who has been referred for assessment for periodic detention from being subsequently referred for assessment for home detention unless the court concerned has decided not to make a periodic detention order with respect to the offender.

Savings and transitional provisions

Schedule 2 [5] enables regulations of a savings or transitional nature to be made by the Governor.



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New South Wales

Crimes Legislation Amendment (Periodic and Home Detention) Bill 2002

No. , 2002

A Bill for

An Act to amend the *Crimes (Administration of Sentences) Act 1999* and the *Crimes (Sentencing Procedure) Act 1999* with respect to periodic detention and home detention; and for other purposes.

The Legislature of New South Wales enacts:	1
1 Name of Act	2
This Act is the <i>Crimes Legislation Amendment (Periodic and Home Detention) Act 2002</i> .	3 4
2 Commencement	5
This Act commences on a day or days to be appointed by proclamation.	6 7
3 Amendment of Crimes (Administration of Sentences) Act 1999 No 93	8
The <i>Crimes (Administration of Sentences) Act 1999</i> is amended as set out in Schedule 1.	9 10
4 Amendment of Crimes (Sentencing Procedure) Act 1999 No 92	11
The <i>Crimes (Sentencing Procedure) Act 1999</i> is amended as set out in Schedule 2.	12 13

Schedule 1	Amendment of Crimes (Administration of Sentences) Act 1999	1
		2
	(Section 3)	3
[1]	Section 3 Interpretation	4
	Insert “or under section 165 of this Act” at the end of the definition of <i>home detention order</i> in section 3 (1).	5
		6
[2]	Section 87 Leave of absence for failing to report	7
	Omit section 87 (3). Insert instead:	8
	(3) Subject to subsections (4), (5) and (6), an application for leave of absence in respect of a detention period must be made before the time the offender is due to report for that period.	9
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	(4) An offender who is unable to report for a detention period:	12
	(a) must cause a telephone call advising of the offender’s inability to report to be made, to such telephone number as the Commissioner may from time to time determine, before the time at which the offender is due to report, and	13
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	(b) must cause a document setting out the reasons for the offender’s inability to report to be given to the governor responsible for the relevant periodic detention centre within 7 days after the date on which the offender is due to report.	18
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	(5) If the reasons for the offender’s inability to report include illness or injury, a certificate from a medical practitioner:	23
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	(a) indicating the nature of the illness or injury, and	25
	(b) stating that the nature or extent of the illness or injury is such as to justify the offender’s inability to report,	26
		27
	is to be given to the Commissioner in addition to or instead of the document referred to in subsection (4) (b).	28
		29
	(6) Subject to subsection (5), an offender who complies with subsection (4) (a) and (b) is taken to have applied for leave of absence under subsection (3).	30
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		32

[3] Part 7, heading	1
Insert “and reinstatement” after “Revocation”.	2
[4] Section 163 Revocation of periodic detention order	3
Omit “make such other orders” from section 163 (1B).	4
Insert instead “make such of the orders sought by the Commissioner”.	5
[5] Section 163 (1C)	6
Insert after section 163 (1B):	7
(1C) The Parole Board must revoke a periodic detention order that	8
it has reinstated under section 168A (1A) if, at any time during	9
the remainder of the term of the sentence to which the order	10
relates (including any period during which the offender is	11
released on parole under a parole order), the offender is	12
sentenced to a term of imprisonment by way of full-time	13
detention that is to be served consecutively (or partly	14
consecutively) with the sentence to which the order relates.	15
[6] Section 163 (2) (a)	16
Omit the paragraph. Insert instead:	17
(a) that the offender has failed to report for 3 or more	18
detention periods, whether during the same sentence of	19
imprisonment or during different sentences of	20
imprisonment being served consecutively (or partly	21
consecutively), and	22
[7] Section 163 (2A)	23
Insert after section 163 (2):	24
(2A) Such an application must be made if the Commissioner is	25
satisfied that the offender:	26
(a) has failed to report for 3 or more consecutive detention	27
periods, and	28
(b) has failed to apply for, or been refused, leave of absence	29
with respect to each of those detention periods.	30

(2B) For the purposes of subsection (2A) (a), one detention period is taken to be consecutive with another:	1
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(a) even if they each relate to different sentences of imprisonment being served by way of periodic detention, and	3
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(b) even if there is a period between them that is not a detention period because it includes the whole or any part of Christmas Day, Good Friday or Easter Sunday.	6
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(2C) For the purposes of this section:	9
(a) an offender is taken to have failed to report for a detention period if, by the time that period ends, the offender has failed to report to the periodic detention centre or other place to which he or she is currently required to report, and	10
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(b) an offender is taken to have failed to apply for leave of absence for a detention period if, by the time the offender is due to report for that period, the offender has neither made an application for leave of absence nor, in the case of an inability to report, caused a telephone call to be made as referred to in section 87 (4) (a).	15
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Note. Paragraph (a) makes it clear that an offender is not taken to have failed to report if the offender merely reports late (reporting late is dealt with in section 88, in relation to the granting of leave of absence, and section 89, in relation to extension of the term of the offender's sentence). Paragraph (b) makes it clear that an offender's failure to apply for leave of absence in relation to a failure to report for a detention period is ascertainable as soon as the detention period begins.	21
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[8] Section 163 (3A) and (3B)	28
Insert after section 163 (3):	29
(3A) A decision as to whether or not an offender's periodic detention order is to be revoked on the grounds referred to in subsection (2) is to be made at the meeting of the Parole Board at which the matter is first raised unless the Parole Board determines that deferral is necessary to allow it to obtain further information.	30
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(3B) A matter may not be deferred under subsection (3A) for more than 2 months from the date of the meeting at which the matter was first raised.	35
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[9] Section 164A	1
Insert after section 164:	2
164A Parole Board may reinstate revoked periodic detention order	3
(1) If:	4
(a) an offender's periodic detention order has been revoked under this Division or under section 179, and	5 6
(b) the offender has, since that revocation, served at least 3 months of the offender's sentence by way of full-time detention,	7 8 9
the Parole Board may, on the application of the offender and subject to Part 5 of the <i>Crimes (Sentencing Procedure) Act 1999</i> , make an order reinstating the offender's revoked periodic detention order in respect of the remaining balance of the offender's sentence.	10 11 12 13 14
(2) Before making an order referred to in subsection (1), the Parole Board must refer the offender to the Probation and Parole Service for assessment as to the suitability of the offender for periodic detention.	15 16 17 18
(3) Part 5 of the <i>Crimes (Sentencing Procedure) Act 1999</i> applies to and in respect of the Parole Board and the offender in relation to the making of a periodic detention order under this section in the same way as it applies to and in respect of a court and an offender in relation to the making of a periodic detention order under that Act.	19 20 21 22 23 24
(4) The Parole Board may not make an order under subsection (1) if the offender is subject to a sentence of imprisonment by way of full-time detention that is yet to commence.	25 26 27
[10] Section 165	28
Omit the section. Insert instead:	29
165 Parole Board may order home detention	30
(1) This section applies if the Parole Board revokes a periodic detention order and, at the time that the revocation order takes effect, the remainder of the term of the sentence to which the	31 32 33

periodic detention order relates (including any period during which the offender is eligible to be released on parole) is 18 months or less.	1 2 3
(2) The Parole Board may make an order directing that the remainder of the term of the sentence (excluding any period during which the offender is released on parole under a parole order) is to be served by way of home detention.	4 5 6 7
(3) However, the Parole Board may not make an order under subsection (2) if the offender is subject to a sentence of imprisonment by way of full-time detention that is yet to commence.	8 9 10 11
(4) Subject to subsection (5), Part 6 of the <i>Crimes (Sentencing Procedure) Act 1999</i> applies to and in respect of the Parole Board and the offender in relation to the making of a home detention order under this section in the same way as it applies to and in respect of a court and an offender in relation to the making of a home detention order under that Act.	12 13 14 15 16 17
(5) The reference of an offender for assessment in relation to the making of a home detention order under this section is to be made after, and not before, the periodic detention order referred to in subsection (1) is revoked.	18 19 20 21
[11] Section 165AA	22
Insert after section 165:	23
165AA Release of offender pending assessment for home detention	24
(1) On referring an offender for assessment in relation to the making of a home detention order under section 165, the Parole Board may make an order (a <i>temporary release order</i>) releasing the offender from custody, subject to such supervision as is prescribed by the regulations, pending the Board's decision as to whether or not to make the home detention order.	25 26 27 28 29 30
(2) An offender's temporary release order:	31
(a) may be revoked by the Parole Board at any time, and	32
(b) must be revoked by the Parole Board when it makes its decision as to whether or not to make a home detention order under section 165 in respect of the offender.	33 34 35

(3) The sentence to be served by the offender in respect of whom a temporary release order is made is, by this section, extended:	1
(a) by the period for which the offender is absent from custody pursuant to the order, and	2
(b) in the case of an offender for whom a warrant is issued under section 181 (1A), by the period between the issue of the warrant and the offender being taken into custody under the warrant.	3
(4) In this section, a reference to the extension of an offender's sentence is a reference to:	4
(a) the extension of the term of the sentence, and	5
(b) if the offender was released from custody during a non-parole period of the sentence, the extension of the non-parole period of the sentence.	6
[12] Section 167 Revocation of home detention order	7
Insert after section 167 (5):	8
(6) The Parole Board must revoke a home detention order:	9
(a) that it has made under section 165, or	10
(b) that it has reinstated under section 168A (1),	11
if, at any time during the remainder of the term of the sentence to which the order relates (including any period during which the offender is released on parole under a parole order), the offender is sentenced to a term of imprisonment by way of full-time detention that is to be served consecutively (or partly consecutively) with the sentence to which the order relates.	12
[13] Section 168A Parole Board may reinstate revoked home detention order or prior revoked periodic detention order	13
Omit "three months" from section 168A (1) (b).	14
Insert instead "3 months".	15

[14] Section 168A (1A)	1
Insert after section 168A (1):	2
(1A) In the case of an offender whose home detention order was made under section 165 following revocation of a periodic detention order under Division 1, the Parole Board may instead, on the application of the offender and subject to Part 5 of the <i>Crimes (Sentencing Procedure) Act 1999</i> , make an order reinstating the revoked periodic detention order in respect of the remaining balance of the offender’s sentence.	3 4 5 6 7 8 9
[15] Section 168A (2)	10
Insert “or (1A)” after “subsection (1)”.	11
[16] Section 168A (2)	12
Insert “or periodic detention, as the case requires” after “home detention”.	13
[17] Section 168A (3) and (4)	14
Insert after section 168A (2):	15
(3) Parts 5 and 6 of the <i>Crimes (Sentencing Procedure) Act 1999</i> apply to and in respect of the Parole Board and the offender in relation to the making of a periodic detention order or home detention order under this section in the same way as they apply to and in respect of a court and an offender in relation to the making of a periodic detention order or home detention order under that Act.	16 17 18 19 20 21 22
(4) The Parole Board may not make an order under subsection (1) or (1A) if the offender is subject to a sentence of imprisonment by way of full-time detention that is yet to commence.	23 24 25
[18] Section 175 Decision after review	26
Insert after section 175 (1):	27
(1A) Despite subsection (1) (a) and (b), the Parole Board:	28
(a) may not rescind the revocation of a periodic detention order of an offender who has failed to apply for, or been refused, leave of absence with respect to 3 or more	29 30 31

detention periods unless it is satisfied that it would be manifestly unjust not to do so, and	1 2
(b) may not rescind the revocation of:	3
(i) a periodic detention order that it has revoked under section 163 (1C), or	4 5
(ii) a home detention order that it has revoked under section 167 (6),	6 7
unless it is satisfied that the order has been revoked on the basis of false, misleading or irrelevant information.	8 9
[19] Section 181 Warrants committing offenders to correctional centres	10
Omit section 181 (1). Insert instead:	11
(1) If the Parole Board:	12
(a) revokes a periodic detention order, home detention order or parole order, or	13 14
(b) decides not to make a home detention order under section 165 with respect to an offender the subject of a temporary release order under section 165AA,	15 16 17
it may issue a warrant committing the offender to a correctional centre to serve the remainder of the sentence to which the order relates by way of full-time detention.	18 19 20
(1A) If the Parole Board revokes a temporary release order under section 165AA, it may issue a warrant committing the offender to a correctional centre pending the Board's decision as to whether or not to make a home detention order under section 165.	21 22 23 24 25
[20] Section 181 (3) (b)	26
Insert “, or pending the Board’s decision as to whether or not to make a home detention order under section 165, as the case requires” after “relates”.	27 28
[21] Schedule 5 Savings, transitional and other provisions	29
Insert at the end of clause 1 (1) of Schedule 5:	30
<i>Crimes Legislation Amendment (Periodic and Home Detention) Act 2002</i>	31 32

[22] Schedule 5, Part 5	1
Insert after Part 4 of Schedule 5:	2
Part 5 Provisions consequent on enactment of Crimes Legislation Amendment (Periodic and Home Detention) Act 2002	3 4 5
64 Definition	6
In this Part, the <i>2002 amending Act</i> means the <i>Crimes Legislation Amendment (Periodic and Home Detention) Act 2002</i> .	7 8 9
65 Applications for leave of absence	10
Section 87 (3), as in force immediately before its substitution by the 2002 amending Act, continues to apply to any failure to report for a detention period that occurred before the subsection was substituted.	11 12 13 14
66 Revocation of periodic detention orders	15
(1) Section 163 (2) (a), as substituted by the 2002 amending Act, applies to a failure to report for a detention period that occurred before the commencement of that paragraph (being one of a series of detention periods occurring during consecutive, or partly consecutive, sentences of imprisonment) only if it is one of a series of failures to report of which the most recent occurred after that commencement.	16 17 18 19 20 21 22
(2) Section 163 (2A), as inserted by the 2002 amending Act, applies to a failure to report for a detention period that occurred before the commencement of that subsection only if it is one of a series of consecutive failures to report of which the most recent occurred after that commencement.	23 24 25 26 27
67 Reinstatement of revoked periodic detention orders	28
(1) Section 164A, as inserted by the 2002 amending Act, extends to any periodic detention order that was revoked before that section was inserted.	29 30 31

(2)	Section 168A (1A), as inserted by the 2002 amending Act, extends to any periodic detention order that was revoked before that subsection was inserted.	1 2 3
68	Home detention orders following revocation of periodic detention orders	4 5
(1)	Section 165, as substituted by the 2002 amending Act, extends to any periodic detention order that was in force immediately before that section was substituted.	6 7 8
(2)	Section 165AA, as inserted by the 2002 amending Act, extends to any periodic detention order that was, or had been, in force before that section was inserted.	9 10 11
69	Revocation of home detention order following sentence of imprisonment by way of full-time detention	12 13
	Section 167 (6), as inserted by the 2002 amending Act, extends to any home detention order that was in force immediately before that subsection was inserted.	14 15 16

Schedule 2	Amendment of Crimes (Sentencing Procedure) Act 1999	1
		2
	(Section 4)	3
[1]	Section 65A	4
	Insert before section 66:	5
	65A Periodic detention not available for certain offenders	6
	A periodic detention order may not be made for an offender	7
	who has previously served imprisonment for more than 6	8
	months by way of full-time detention in relation to any one	9
	sentence of imprisonment, whether in New South Wales or	10
	elsewhere.	11
[2]	Section 66 (4) and (5)	12
	Insert after section 66 (3):	13
	(4) If a court:	14
	(a) makes a periodic detention order with respect to an	15
	offender's sentence of imprisonment despite an	16
	assessment report that states that the offender is not a	17
	suitable person to serve the sentence by way of periodic	18
	detention, or	19
	(b) declines to make a periodic detention order with respect	20
	to an offender's sentence of imprisonment despite an	21
	assessment report that states that the offender is a	22
	suitable person to serve the sentence by way of periodic	23
	detention,	24
	the court must indicate to the offender, and make a record of,	25
	its reasons for doing so.	26
	(5) A periodic detention order is not invalidated by a failure to	27
	comply with subsection (4).	28

[3] Section 78 Suitability of offender for home detention	1
Insert after section 78 (6):	2
(7) If a court:	3
(a) makes a home detention order with respect to an offender's sentence of imprisonment despite an assessment report that states that the offender is not a suitable person to serve the sentence by way of home detention, or	4 5 6 7 8
(b) declines to make a home detention order with respect to an offender's sentence of imprisonment despite an assessment report that states that the offender is a suitable person to serve the sentence by way of home detention,	9 10 11 12 13
the court must indicate to the offender, and make a record of, its reasons for doing so.	14 15
(8) A home detention order is not invalidated by a failure to comply with subsection (7).	16 17
[4] Section 80 Referral of offender for assessment	18
Insert after section 80 (1):	19
(1A) Despite subsection (1), an offender who has been referred for assessment under section 68 (for periodic detention) is not to be referred for assessment under this section (for home detention) in relation to the same sentence of imprisonment unless the court has decided not to make a periodic detention order with respect to that sentence.	20 21 22 23 24 25
[5] Schedule 2 Savings, transitional and other provisions	26
Insert at the end of clause 1 (1) of Schedule 2:	27
<i>Crimes Legislation Amendment (Periodic and Home Detention) Act 2002</i>	28 29