

DRAFT CRIMINAL JUSTICE (COMMUNITY SERVICE ORDERS) (JERSEY) LAW 200-

**Lodged au Greffe on 22nd August 2000
by the Legislation Committee**



STATES OF JERSEY

STATES GREFFE

180

2000

P.141

Price code: C

REPORT

Purpose of the legislation

To provide for offenders to be sentenced to perform “Community Service”.

Community Service is performed as an alternative to a custodial sentence. Offenders are sentenced to complete a given number of hours of work for the community within a year. The number of hours of work reflects the seriousness of the offence. The work takes place outside of work hours and is unpaid. The sanction is seen to be both punitive and reparative, depriving offenders of their leisure-time liberty but allowing them an opportunity to make amends to the community for their wrong-doing.

Background to Community Service in Jersey

Legislation enabling courts to make Community Service Orders came into force in England and Wales in 1973. Having monitored the success of the English scheme, and after having consulted with the Island’s courts, the Jersey Probation Service set up an experimental scheme in Jersey in July 1982. A “temporary” arrangement was put into effect to enable the courts to order offenders to complete Community Service. It was agreed that Community Service could be ordered as a condition of a Probation Order - thus using existing legislation on the making of Probation Orders as a “vehicle” for ordering Community Service.

The Jersey scheme has become a great success and is used extensively by the Jersey courts. It is seen as having many benefits

- Community Service is a very successful sentencing option. The majority of offenders complete the Court order and, most importantly, do not re-offend during the subsequent follow-up period.
- Community Service is extremely cost effective, especially when compared to custodial sentences. The Jersey scheme currently caters for approximately 200 offenders a year and is managed by two full time members of staff only. It saves the Island the cost of imprisoning many offenders each year.
- Community Service is a constructive alternative to imprisonment. Offenders are punished by a loss of liberty but are allowed to remain in the community where they can keep their home life, families, jobs and accommodation intact. This means that they (and their families) are not a cost to the community as they would be whilst serving a prison sentence, or when being financially supported following release.
- Finally the people of Jersey benefit from the scheme. On average about 10,000 hours of work are performed each year for charities, community centres, hostels and the elderly.

The need for legislation

Work on proposals for legislation enabling the courts to make Community Service Orders in their own right was commenced some years ago but did not receive prioritisation on the law drafting programme until recently. The scheme has therefore operated in Jersey for sixteen years under makeshift provisions and with no formal legal framework. There is a need for legislation for several reasons -

- The small experimental scheme set up for 50 offenders has grown to one with a throughput of **200** people a year. It needs to be placed on a proper legal footing.
- The sentencing of offenders should be based on a sound legal framework which would allow for much-needed processes such as an appeal procedure.
- A legal framework would allow for certain administrative procedures to be put into place which would make for more efficient management of the scheme.

Explanatory Note

The purpose of this draft Law is to enable a court to impose a community service order on an offender as an alternative to a custodial sentence.

Article 1 is the interpretation provision.

Article 2 describes when a community service order may be made. Once the Law comes into force, it will be possible to order community service only under the Law. Currently, community service is ordered as a condition of a probation order. A court will be able to make a community service order in respect of an offender aged fifteen or more who is guilty of an offence punishable with imprisonment, and for whom the court is considering passing a custodial sentence. Community service will not be available in respect of an offence carrying a mandatory custodial sentence.

Article 3 describes the procedures for making a community service order. A court considering making an order must obtain a report from a probation officer or other person designated under Article 10 (a “designated person”) upon the offender, his suitability and willingness to perform community service and the availability of community service. Before making an order, the court must be satisfied that the purpose and effect of an order, and the consequences of non-compliance have been explained to the offender by a probation officer or designated person and that the offender has understood the explanation. An order can only be made if there is community service work available for the offender to do and if he is a suitable person and willing to perform community service work. A community service order is made as an alternative to a custodial sentence and, when making the order, the court must say what custodial sentence it considered making. The fact that the court makes a community service order will not preclude it from also making any other order which may be made on the conviction. Once an order is made, the Chief Probation Officer must assign a probation officer or designated person to oversee the community service order (a “relevant officer”).

Article 4 describes the effect of a community service order. The offender must perform unpaid work for a specified number of hours. The number of hours must be between, in the case of an order by the Magistrate’s Court or Youth Court, 40 and 120 and, in the case of an order by the Royal Court, 40 and 240. If the court imposes two or more community service orders on an offender, the number of hours to be worked under each can be expressed to be concurrent or consecutive provided that the aggregate consecutive hours must not exceed the maximum of 120 or 240 that the court in question may impose. Power is given to the States to make Regulations substituting the maximum number of hours.

Article 5 describes the obligations that an offender subject to a community service order is under. He must keep in touch with the relevant officer and perform the number of hours work when told to do so. The work must be completed within twelve months of the order being made. The relevant officer must, as far as practicable, ensure that the work given to the offender and the times at which he is expected to do it do not conflict with his religious beliefs or his normal working or school hours. An offender subject to a community service order must not leave the Island without the permission of the Chief Probation Officer. The Superior Number of the Royal Court is given power to make rules of court further regulating the performance of community service.

Article 6 provides that, if there is a change in the offender’s circumstances that makes it just to do so, the twelve month period within which the work must be completed may be extended or the community service order revoked. If the order is revoked, the court may deal with the offence for which it was imposed. Either the offender or his relevant officer may apply for the extension or revocation.

Article 7 specifies the consequences of the offender failing to comply with a community service order without reasonable excuse. The offender is brought back before the court which made the order. He may be committed to the Royal Court. The court dealing with the breach may revoke the community service order, or continue the order with or without variation or a fine, or revoke the order and deal with the offence for which it was imposed.

Article 8 empowers the courts to review a community service order if the offender commits a further offence whilst the order is in force. The court may revoke the community service order, or continue the order with or without variation or a fine, or revoke the order and deal with the offence for which it was imposed.

Article 9 contains general provisions supplemental to the enforcement of a community service order. If a court revokes an order and sentences the offender for the offence for which the order was imposed, it must take into account the custodial sentence that was under consideration when the order was made. If the offender is also subject to a probation order, the court may vary or revoke that order.

Article 10 enables the Chief Probation Officer to designate persons, other than probation officers, who may undertake the functions otherwise performed by probation officers under this draft Law.

Article 11 makes consequential amendments to other enactments.

The *Loi (1937) sur l'atténuation des peines et sur la mise en liberté surveillée* is amended so as to enable a court to make a probation order in a case where it is making a community service order, to revise the procedure for bringing an offender back to court and to make provision equivalent to Article 9 of this draft Law, enabling a court, when varying or revoking a probation order, to vary or revoke a community service order. In translation, the amendments to the (1937) *Loi* read as follows -

(a) new Article 2(2) -

“(2) Notwithstanding paragraph (1) of this Article, where the Court sentences an offender under Article 2 of the Criminal Justice (Community Service Orders) (Jersey) Law 200-, the Court may also make a probation order in respect of him under Article 3 of this Law.”

(b) in Article 5 -

(i) paragraph (1), with amendment in square brackets -

“(1) Whenever the probation officer is of the opinion that there is reason for the Court to reconsider the conditions attached to the offender’s probation [he shall give written notice (giving also his reasons in writing for such reconsideration) to the Attorney General, in the case of an offender placed on probation by the Royal Court, or to the Constable, in the case of an offender placed on probation by another court, and the Attorney General may or the Constable shall, as the case may be, present the offender before the Court which placed him on probation, in order that he may be dealt with on the facts contained in the said notice].”

(ii) new paragraph (3A) -

“(3A) In the case of an offender described in paragraph (2) of Article 2 of this Law, when the Court exercises its powers under paragraph (3) of this Article, it may also exercise its powers under paragraph (1) of Article 6 or paragraph (4) of Article 7 or paragraph (5) of Article 8 of the Criminal Justice (Community Service Orders) (Jersey) Law 200-.”

(iii) paragraph (5), with amendment in square brackets -

“(5) For the purposes of this Article, ‘Constable’ means the Constable [who presented the accused before the Court for the crime, delict, infraction or contravention].”.

The Magistrate’s Court (Miscellaneous Provisions) (Jersey) Law 1949 is amended so that a person sentenced by the Magistrate’s Court for an offence in respect of which he was previously ordered to do community service may appeal to the Royal Court against the sentence. By virtue of Article 15(2) of the Criminal Justice (Young Offenders) (Jersey) Law 1994, a person sentenced by the Youth Court will have the like right of appeal to the Youth Appeal Court.

The Court of Appeal (Jersey) Law 1961 is amended to enable an offender whose community service order is varied or revoked and replaced by a sentence by the Royal Court, otherwise than on his conviction by that court, to appeal against the variation or sentence.

The Criminal Justice (Young Offenders) (Jersey) Law 1994 is amended so that the Youth Court will continue to have jurisdiction in respect of an offender who it has ordered to do community service after that person reaches the age of eighteen.

Article 12 empowers the States by Regulations to make provision for the transfer of community service orders to and from other places in the British Islands.

Article 13 is the citation and commencement provision. If adopted, the Law will come into force on a day appointed by Act of the States.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE (COMMUNITY SERVICE ORDERS) (JERSEY) LAW 200-

ARRANGEMENT OF ARTICLES

1. Interpretation
2. Power to make community service order
3. Making of community service order
4. Community service order
5. Obligations of offender subject to community service order
6. Variation or revocation of community service order due to change in circumstances
7. Breach of community service order
8. Powers on further conviction
9. Supplemental provisions
10. Designated persons
11. Amendments to other enactments
12. Regulations
13. Citation and commencement

CRIMINAL JUSTICE (COMMUNITY SERVICE ORDERS) (JERSEY) LAW 200-

A LAW to enable certain offenders to be ordered to perform community service, and for connected purposes, sanctioned by Order of Her Majesty in Council of the

(Registered on the _____ day of _____ 200-)

STATES OF JERSEY

The _____ day of _____ 200-

THE STATES, subject to the sanction of Her Most Excellent Majesty in Council, have adopted the following Law -

ARTICLE 1

Interpretation

(1) In this Law, unless the context otherwise requires -

“community service order” shall be construed in accordance with Article 4;

“compensation order” has the same meaning as in the Criminal Justice (Compensation Orders) (Jersey) Law 1994,^[1]

“designated person” means a person designated pursuant to Article 10;

“offender” means a person in respect of whom a community service order is or may be made;

“probation officer” means a “délégué” appointed under Article 7(2) of the Loi (1937) sur l’atténuation des peines et sur la mise en liberté surveillée^[2] and “Chief Probation Officer” means the senior probation officer so appointed;

“probation order” means an order under the Loi (1937) sur l’atténuation des peines et sur la mise en liberté surveillée^[3] made on the conditions described in Article 3 thereof;

“relevant officer” means, in relation to a community service order, the person so assigned pursuant to Article 3(7);

“Young Offenders Law” means the Criminal Justice (Young Offenders) (Jersey) Law 1994;^[4]

“Youth Court” has the same meaning as in the Young Offenders Law;⁴

“youth detention” has the same meaning as in the Young Offenders Law.⁴

(2) A reference in this Law to an Article by number only, and without further identification, is a reference to the Article of that number in this Law.

(3) A reference in an Article or other division of this Law to a paragraph or sub-paragraph by number only and without further identification, is a reference to the paragraph or sub-paragraph of that number in the Article or other division in which that reference occurs.

(4) Unless the context otherwise requires, a reference in this Law to an enactment is a reference to that enactment as amended from time to time and includes a reference to that enactment as extended or applied under another enactment, including another provision of this Law.

ARTICLE 2

Power to make community service order

(1) An order requiring a person to do community service may be made only under and in accordance with this Law.

(2) Subject to this Law, a court may make a community service order in respect of a person aged fifteen years or more who is found guilty of an offence punishable with imprisonment, other than murder or any other offence for which the sentence is fixed by law as imprisonment for life.

(3) A community service order may be made only where the court is considering passing a sentence of imprisonment or youth detention.

ARTICLE 3

Making of community service order

(1) A court considering making a community service order shall obtain from a probation officer or a designated person and consider a written or verbal report upon -

- (a) the offender and his circumstances;
- (b) the suitability and willingness of the offender to perform community service; and
- (c) the availability of community service.

(2) Before making a community service order, the court shall be satisfied -

- (a) that a probation officer or a designated person has explained to the offender in plain language -
 - (i) the purpose and effect of the order and, in particular, the obligations described in Article 5,
 - (ii) the power of the court under Article 6 to review the order on the application of either the offender or the relevant officer, and
 - (iii) the consequences which may follow under Article 7, if he fails to comply with any of his obligations under the order, or under Article 8, if he is convicted of a further offence while the order is in force;

and

- (b) that the offender has understood the explanation.

(3) A court shall not make a community service order in respect of an offender unless -

- (a) the court is satisfied that provision can be made for the offender under the arrangements for persons to perform work under such orders; and
- (b) the court is satisfied, after considering the report described in paragraph (1), that the offender is a suitable person and willing to perform work under such an order.

(4) Where a community service order is made, it shall be made instead of passing a sentence of imprisonment or youth detention.

(5) When making a community service order, the court shall -

- (a) state in the order the sentence of imprisonment or youth detention which it was considering passing; and

(b) provide the offender and the Chief Probation Officer with a copy of the order.

(6) Paragraph (4) shall not prevent a court which makes a community service order from making any other order (other than the imposition of a fine) which may be made on the conviction of the offender.

(7) Where a community service order is made, the Chief Probation Officer shall assign a probation officer or a designated person to be the relevant officer in relation to it.

ARTICLE 4

Community service order

(1) A community service order requires the person in respect of whom it is made to perform unpaid work in accordance with this Law.

(2) The number of hours which a person may be required to work under a community service order shall be specified in the order and shall be in the aggregate not less than 40 and not more than -

(a) where the order is made by the Magistrate's Court or the Youth Court, 120 ; and

(b) where the order is made by the Royal Court, 240.

(3) Where a court makes community service orders in respect of two or more offences, it may direct that the number of hours of work specified in each order shall be concurrent with or additional to those specified in any other of those orders, but so that the aggregate number of hours which are not concurrent shall not exceed the maximum described in paragraph (2).

(4) The States may by Regulations amend paragraph (2)(a) and (b) so as to substitute the maximum number of hours for the time being specified in those provisions.

ARTICLE 5

Obligations of offender subject to community service order

(1) An offender in respect of whom a community service order is in force shall -

(a) keep in touch with the relevant officer in accordance with such instructions as he may from time to time be given by that officer and notify the officer of any change of address; and

(b) perform, to the satisfaction of the relevant officer and for the number of hours specified in the order, such work at such times as he may be instructed by the relevant officer.

(2) Subject to Article 6(1), the work required to be performed under a community service order shall be performed during the period of 12 months beginning with the date of the order.

(3) Notwithstanding paragraph (2), a community service order shall remain in force until the offender has worked under it for the number of hours specified in it or until it is revoked.

(4) The instructions to be given by the relevant officer under paragraph (1) shall, as far as practicable, be such as to avoid any conflict with the offender's religious beliefs and any interference with the times, if any, at which he normally works or attends a school or other educational establishment.

(5) While the community service order is in force, the offender shall not leave the Island without the prior written permission of the Chief Probation Officer.

(6) The power to make rules of court under the Royal Court (Jersey) Law 1948^[5] shall include a power to make rules for the purposes of this Law regulating the arrangements to be made for persons subject to community service orders to perform work and the performance of such work.

(7) Rules made pursuant to paragraph (6) may, without prejudice to the generality of that paragraph, regulate the

functions of relevant officers.

- (8) Rules made pursuant to paragraph (6) may in particular make provision -
 - (a) limiting the number of hours of work to be done by a person on any one day;
 - (b) as to the reckoning of hours worked and the keeping of work records; and
 - (c) for the payment of travelling and other expenses in connection with the performance of work.

ARTICLE 6

Variation or revocation of community service order due to change in circumstances

(1) Where a community service order is in force in respect of any offender and, on the application of the offender or the relevant officer, it appears to the court which made the order that it would be in the interests of justice to do so having regard to circumstances which have arisen since the order was made the court may -

- (a) extend the period described in Article 5(2);
- (b) revoke the order; or
- (c) revoke the order and deal with the offender for the offence in respect of which the order was made, in any manner in which it could deal with him if he had just been convicted by the court of the offence.

(2) Where a court proposes to exercise its powers under paragraph (1) otherwise than on the application of the offender, the offender shall be brought before the court by -

- (a) in the case of an order made by the Royal Court, the Attorney General; or
- (b) in the case of an order made by the Magistrate's Court or Youth Court, the Connétable who presented the offender before the court for the offence.

(3) Where, in the case described in paragraph (2), the offender does not appear before the court, the court may order his arrest.

ARTICLE 7

Breach of community service order

(1) If, at any time while a community service order is in force, it appears on written information to, in the case of an offender sentenced by the Royal Court, the Attorney General or, in the case of an offender sentenced by the Magistrate's Court or Youth Court, the Connétable who presented the offender before the court for the offence, that the offender has failed to comply with any obligation under Article 5, the Attorney General may or the Connétable shall, as the case may be, present the offender before the court which made the order.

(2) The Attorney General or Connétable may, if he considers it necessary to ensure the offender's appearance in court for the purposes of this Article, request the Bailiff or the Magistrate, as the case may be, to issue a warrant for the arrest of the offender.

(3) Where the offender appears or is brought before the Magistrate's Court or Youth Court, that court may commit him to the Royal Court to determine whether there has been the failure described in paragraph (4) and, if there has, to deal with him in accordance with that paragraph.

(4) If it is proved to the satisfaction of the court before which the offender appears or is brought or to which he is committed that he has failed to comply with any obligation under Article 5, the court may -

- (a) continue the order, with or without variation and with or without the imposition of a fine; or
- (b) revoke the order and deal with the offence in respect of which the order was made, in any manner in which he could have been dealt with for that offence by the court which made the order.

ARTICLE 8

Powers on further conviction

(1) Subject to paragraph (3), where an offender in respect of whom a community service order is in force is convicted of a further offence by or before any court, he may be dealt with by that court in respect of the community service order in accordance with paragraph (5).

(2) Where an offender in respect of whom a community service order made by the Magistrate's Court or Youth Court is in force is convicted by that court of a further offence and committed to the Royal Court to receive sentence, he may also be committed to the Royal Court to be dealt with by the Royal Court in respect of the community service order in accordance with paragraph (5).

(3) Where an offender in respect of whom a community service order made by the Royal Court is in force is convicted of a further offence by the Magistrate's Court or Youth Court, that court shall commit him to the Royal Court to be dealt with by the Royal Court in respect of the community service order in accordance with paragraph (5).

(4) The Magistrate's Court or Youth Court, when committing an offender to the Royal Court under paragraph (3), may also commit him to the Royal Court to receive sentence for the further offence, notwithstanding that it is not of the opinion that there should be imposed for the further offence a penalty or penalties in excess of those which it is empowered to impose.

(5) The court before which the offender appears or is brought or to which he is committed may -

(a) revoke the order;

(b) continue the order with or without variation and with or without the imposition of a fine; or

(c) revoke the order and deal with the offence in respect of which the order was made -

(i) in the case of the Magistrate's Court or Youth Court, in any manner in which the offender could have been dealt with by that court for that offence, or

(ii) in the case of the Royal Court, in any manner in which the offender could have been dealt with for that offence by the court which made the order.

ARTICLE 9

Supplemental provisions

(1) An order under Article 6(3) or a warrant issued under Article 7(2) may be executed by a member of the States of Jersey Police Force, a member of the Honorary Police or the Viscount, and the person executing a warrant shall, as soon as is reasonably practicable, bring the offender before the court by which the order was made or for which the warrant was issued.

(2) The variations which may be made under Article 7(4)(a) or Article 8(5)(b) include, subject to Article 4(2), an increase or decrease in the number of hours for which the offender is required to work.

(3) A fine imposed under Article 7(4)(a) or Article 8(5)(b) shall be deemed for the purpose of any enactment, to be a sum adjudged to be paid on a conviction.

(4) In dealing with an offence under Article 6(1)(c), Article 7(4)(b) or Article 8(5)(c), a court shall take into account the sentence stated in the community service order pursuant to Article 3(5).

(5) In the case of an offender subject to both a community service order and a probation order in respect of an offence, a court, when exercising its powers under Article 6(1), Article 7(4) or Article 8(5) in relation to the community service order, may also exercise the powers conferred by Article 5(3) of the Loi (1937) sur l'atténuation des peines et sur la mise en liberté surveillée^[6] in relation to the probation order.

(6) A community service order made by the Court of Appeal or by the Superior Number of the Royal Court on

any appeal shall have the like effect and be enforced in the like manner as if it had been made by the court from which the appeal lies and any reference in this Law to the court which made the order shall be construed accordingly.

ARTICLE 10

Designated persons

The Chief Probation Officer may designate such persons, other than probation officers, as he thinks are fit to prepare reports, give explanations and act as relevant officers for the purposes of this Law.

ARTICLE 11

Amendments to other enactments

(1) The Loi (1937) sur l'atténuation des peines et sur la mise en liberté surveillée shall be amended -

(a) in Article 2^[7] by adding, after paragraph (1) the following paragraph -

“(2) Nonobstant l’alinéa (1) de cet Article, en cas d’une condamnation par la Cour en vertu de l’Article 2 de la Loi intitulée ‘Criminal Justice (Community Service Orders) (Jersey) Law 200’, la Cour pourra prononcer aussi la mise en liberté surveillée de l’inculpé en vertu dudit alinéa et de l’Article 3 de la présente Loi.”; and

(b) in Article 5^[8] -

(i) in paragraph (1), by substituting for the words beginning “il en informera” to the end of the paragraph the words “il en informera par écrit (donnant en même temps par écrit ses raisons pour tel re-examen) le Procureur-Général de la Reine, en cas d’un inculpé dont la mise en liberté surveillée à été prononcée par la Cour Royale, ou le Connétable, en cas d’un inculpé dont la mise en liberté surveillée à été prononcée par une autre cour, et le Procureur-Général de la Reine pourra ou le Connétable devra, selon le cas, présenter ledit inculpé devant la cour qui a prononcée sa mise en liberté surveillée afin qu’il soit statué sur les faits consignés dans ladite information.”,

(ii) by inserting after paragraph (3) the following paragraph -

“(3A) En cas d’un inculpé prévu à l’alinéa (2) de l’Article 2 de la présente Loi, lorsque la Cour exercer ses pouvoirs en vertu de l’alinéa (3) de cet Article, elle pourra aussi exercer ses pouvoirs en vertu de l’alinéa (1) de l’Article 6 ou de l’alinéa (4) de l’Article 7 ou de l’alinéa (5) de l’Article 8 de la Loi intitulée ‘Criminal Justice (Community Service Orders) (Jersey) Law 200’, selon le cas.”, and

(iii) in paragraph (5), by substituting for the words beginning “de la Paroisse” to the end of the paragraph the words “qui a présenté l’inculpé devant la Cour pour le crime, délit, infraction ou contravention”.

(2) The Magistrate’s Court (Miscellaneous Provisions) (Jersey) Law 1949 shall be amended -

(a) in Article 13,^[9] by inserting after the definition of “appeal aid certificate” the following definition -

“ ‘community service order’ means an order made under the Criminal Justice (Community Service Orders) (Jersey) Law 200 ;”;

(b) in Article 14^[10] -

(i) in paragraph (2), by inserting after the words “probation order” the words “or community service order”, and

(ii) in paragraph (3), by inserting after sub-paragraph (a) the following sub-paragraph -

“(aa) a community service order;”.

- (3) The Court of Appeal (Jersey) Law 1961 shall be amended -
- (a) in Article 24,^[11] in the proviso to paragraph (c), by substituting for the words beginning “was convicted and sentenced” and ending “the sentence passed on his conviction,” the words -
- “was -
- (i) convicted and sentenced by the Inferior Number of the Royal Court, or
- (ii) sentenced by that court in pursuance of powers conferred by any enactment mentioned in Article 24A,
- and his appeal is solely against sentence.”;
- (b) by substituting for Article 24A^[12] the following Article -

“ARTICLE 24A

Right of appeal in cases where there has not been a conviction on indictment

(1) Where, in pursuance of paragraph (1) of Article 1 of the Criminal Justice (Probation Orders) (Jersey) Law 1986 or paragraph (3) of Article 7 of the Criminal Justice (Community Service Orders) (Jersey) Law 200-, a person has been dealt with by the Royal Court, he may appeal under this Part of this Law to the Court of Appeal notwithstanding that he is not a person convicted on indictment by the Royal Court.

(2) Where, in pursuance of any of the provisions mentioned in paragraph (1) or Article 8(2) or (4) of the Criminal Justice (Community Service Orders) (Jersey) Law 200-, a person has been sentenced by the Royal Court, he may appeal against the sentence under this Part of this Law to the Court of Appeal notwithstanding that he is not a person convicted on indictment.”.

- (4) The Criminal Justice (Young Offenders) (Jersey) Law 1994 shall be amended -
- (a) in Article 1(1),^[13] by inserting after the definition “attendance centre order” the following definition -
- “ ‘community service order’ means an order made under the Criminal Justice (Community Service Orders) (Jersey) Law 200 ;” and
- (b) in Article 14(2),^[14] by inserting after the words “probation order”, in each place where they appear, the words “or community service order”.

ARTICLE 12

Regulations

(1) The States may by Regulations make provision for the transfer of community service orders to other places in the British Islands and for the receipt of community service orders transferred from other places in the British Islands.

(2) Regulations made under paragraph (1) may make such consequential, incidental, transitional and supplementary provision as the States consider appropriate.

ARTICLE 13

Citation and commencement

This Law may be cited as the Criminal Justice (Community Service Orders) (Jersey) Law 200- and shall come into force on such day as the States may by Act appoint.

- [1] Volume 1994-1995, page 15 and Volume 1996-1997, page 799.
- [2] Tome VII, page 192 and Volume 1998, page 657.
- [3] Tome VII, page 188, Volume 1994-1995, page 24 and Volume 1998, page 657.
- [4] Volume 1994-1995, page 35, Volume 1999, page 429 and R & O 8859.
- [5] Tome VII, page 502, Volume 1979-1981, page 195, Volume 1984-1985, page 175, Volume 1990-1991, pages 113 and 855, Volume 1992-1993, page 461, Volume 1996-1997, pages 147 and 667 and Volume 1998, page 659.
- [6] Tome VII, page 191.
- [7] Tome VII, page 189 and Volume 1994-1995, page 23.
- [8] Tome VII, page 191.
- [9] Tome VII, page 550 and Volume 1996-1997, page 172.
- [10] Tome VII, page 550 and Volume 1996-1997, pages 172 and 489.
- [11] Volume 1961-1962, page 110 and Volume 1984-1985, page 187.
- [12] Volume 1961-1962, page 111 and Volume 1986-1987, page 74.
- [13] Volume 1994-1995, page 36 and Volume 1999, page 436.
- [14] Volume 1994-1995, page 49.