



Review of the Crimes (Mental Impairment and Unfitness to be Tried)
Act 1997

**Consultation paper** 

**Easy English version** 





# Review of a law called the Crimes (Mental Impairment and Unfitness to be Tried) Act 1997

In this book we will call this the Act.

There are some hard words to read.

The hard words are in **bold**, **blue letters**.

You can look at the end of the book for more information.









The Act is for vulnerable people in our community. For example,

- People with mental problems who the police charge with a crime
  - Family members or carers of people with mental problems
- Victims of crime
- Family members or carers of victims of crime

The Act is also for people in the community who care about people's safety.





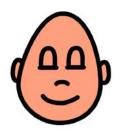
#### What is a mental condition or problem?

It can be many things like

- mental illness
- intellectual disability
- after a brain injury.

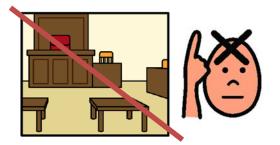


There are **more** people with mental problems than other people from the community in the **criminal justice system**.



The Act takes care of the

- safety of people in the community
- rights of vulnerable people.



The Act is the law to decide if a person is

- mentally unfit to go to trial
- mentally fit to go to trial
- not criminally responsible for the offence.

✓	
✓	

The laws and the **processes** are to make sure all people

- have a fair go
- are only punished when they are criminally responsible.





## Why does the Act need a review?

The Act started in 1997.

The **Attorney-General** said it is time for a review.

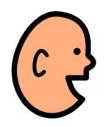


The Attorney-General asked the Victorian Law
Reform Commission to do the review. In this book
we will say **the Commission**.





The Commission will check if the act is working



The Commission will talk to lots of people.



#### **Discussion or consultation paper**

This paper

- will help the Commission find out how the Act has been working
- gives information about the Act now
- says what the Commission has found out so far.



## Who can give their ideas?

- You have experience with the Act
- You are affected by the Act
- You have an interest in what the Act means for the community





What you say will help the Commission

- understand the problems and
- write ideas for the future.

#### The Commission will

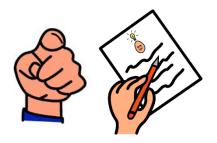
- get information from you and
- do some research.





The Commission will write a report for the Attorney-General.

The Victorian Government will decide to use the Commission's ideas or **not**.



#### How you can take part

#### You can

 write your ideas or story. This is called a submission



or

• tell your ideas or story to the Commission.

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Give your ideas to the Commission before 23 August 2013.



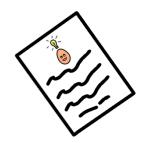
## You can get help to do your submission

Contact the Commission

- for an interpreter
- for help to make your submission
- to get this paper in an accessible format.



The Commission will not give you legal advice.



## Where to give your submission



Website <u>www.lawreform.vic.gov.au</u>

There is a form to fill out.



Email law.reform@lawreform.vic.gov.au



Mail GPO Box 4637, Melbourne Vic 3001



Fax (03) 8608 7888





Phone (03) 8608 7800

Local call 1300 666 555

TTY Phone 1300 666 557



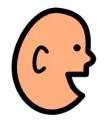
# 1. Read about the Act

# 2. Tell us what happened to you.

# **Look for**

• the blue line



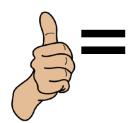




• these pictures.



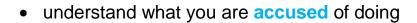
# Information about the Act

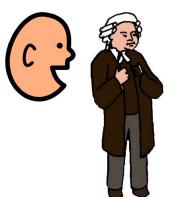


The Act says you have the right to a fair trial.

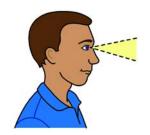


To have a fair trial you need to have the mental skills. This means you **must** be able to





tell a lawyer what you want them to do.



You must **not** be **punished** if you do **not** have the mental skills to understand your crime.

You may have someone watch you.

This is called **supervision**.

Supervision should be least restrictive.





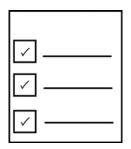
The Act says people in the community have the right to be safe.





The Act says victims and family members have

- the right to be heard
- the right to get information.

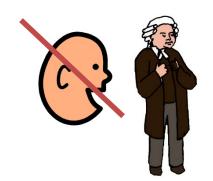


# Laws and processes in the Act

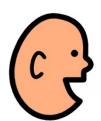
The court needs to find out if you are fit to go to trial



Can you understand what would happen in court?



Can you tell your lawyer what you want?





Tell us about what happened to you.

For example,

- what the experts did
- the time it took.





# The court must decide if you are not responsible for the crime

The court must decide if you have a mental problem.

You will not be responsible if your mental problem means you

- did **not** know what you were doing
- did know what you were doing but you did not know that it was wrong.





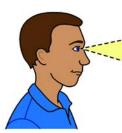




#### You must decide if you want to say

- you are unfit to go to trial or
- you have a mental problem





If you decide to say you are unfit or you have a mental problem

- it will be hard
- it means you may get a supervision order.



You may be unable to say what you want.

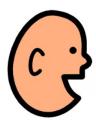
You may need your lawyer to decide.

Lawyers **must** understand that

 a supervision order can be for the rest of your life

#### and

• it will really affect your life.





Tell us.





What did your lawyer tell you?



Did you get any other help?
For example,

- someone came to court with you
- someone told you what was happening.

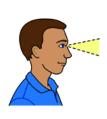




# What happens if the court says

 you are unfit to go to trial or

• not guilty because of mental problems?



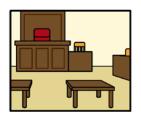


The court will say

- you need supervision or
- you can go free.



# What else can happen?





The court may say you must also

- pay the victim
- give back any property or money you stole
- pay the government back
- give some of your property.

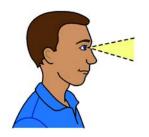
Some things may happen because of other laws.

For example,

- take away your driving license
- you go on the Sex Offenders Register
- you can **not** get some jobs, like driving a taxi
- you must **not** work with children.





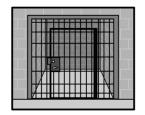


# **Supervision orders**

# What is a supervision order?

The court says you must be watched.

You could be watched for the rest of your life.

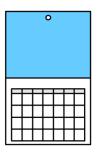


A supervision order can be for a person

 in custody. This is called custodial supervision order

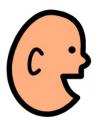


 in the community. This is called a non-custodial supervision order.



The court can say when to check the supervision order.

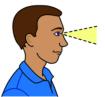
The court will check the supervision order and decide if it should change.





Tell us.

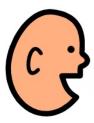
What a supervision order did for you.



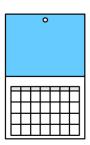


# What happens when you are on a supervision order?

The Forensic Mental Health Services or Disability Services looks after you.







The court decides when the court checks your supervision order.

For example, months or years.







#### You can ask for leave

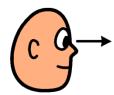
# You may need

- services. For example, a doctor.
- to go to court
- to support family. For example, a funeral.
- to find a place to live or look for a job
- to help you get better.









# The court looks at lots of things to help it make decisions

The court may look at

- what mental problem you have
- what mental problem you have and what the offence is
- how to keep the community safe
- what help you need
- how the victims and family members feel.





The court gets reports to help it make decisions.

The reports come from

- doctors
- psychologists
- other people who know the person
- victims
- family.





# You may go back to court when you are under

## the Act

You may go to court to

- change your supervision order
- get leave
- stop leave.

You can be in court.

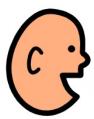
You can have a lawyer.







# You may need an advocate





Tell us how an advocate could help you.

# Victims, family members and carers



What happens under the Act can affect

the lives of

- victims
- family members and carers. For example, tell the court about you
- family members and carers of victims.





Tell us about your experience of the Act.

#### What do words mean?



#### **Accused**

The police charge you with doing a crime.



#### **Advocate**

A person who speaks up for you.



# **Attorney-General**

The Attorney-General checks laws and what happens in court.



# **Criminally responsible**

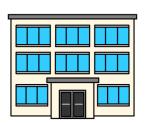
The court says you are to blame for a crime.



# **Criminal justice system**

All the services that deal with justice.

For example, courts, police.



# **Custody**

A place you **must** stay.

The government runs the places. For example, special hospital, special disability service.



#### **Evidence**

Information or things to show a crime happened.



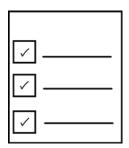
#### **Forensic**

Solving crimes for the courts.



# **Least restrictive**

Not too much control of your freedom.



#### **Processes**

The steps.



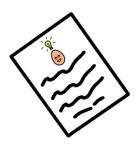
## **Punished**

Get into trouble.



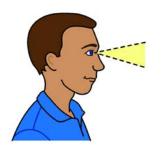
**Review** 

Check.



# **Submission**

Give your ideas.



**Supervision** 

Someone watches you.



#### **Juries**

The people in the court that make the decision of guilty or **not** guilty.



**Vulnerable** 

There is a risk of bad things happening.

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