

ICAC prosecution outcomes

The following table contains information on outcomes in relation to Director of Public Prosecution (DPP) advice or prosecutions in relation to ICAC investigations. It was last updated on 28 September 2020 (see highlights for latest information). Please note that some items have been requested to be removed due to matters before the courts. The Commission must seek the advice of the DPP on whether any prosecution should be commenced. The DPP determines whether any criminal charges can be laid, and conducts all prosecutions. The Commission provides information on its website in relation to the status of prosecution recommendations and outcomes as advised by the DPP. The progress of matters is generally within the hands of the DPP. Accordingly, the Commission does not directly notify persons affected of advice received from the DPP or the progress of their matters generally.

Report and date	ICAC recommendations	Status/outcome
<p>16 January 2019</p> <p><i>Investigation into the conduct of a Department of Finance, Services and Innovation ICT project manager (Operation Yarrow)</i></p>	<p>The ICAC is of the opinion that consideration should be given to obtaining the advice of the Director of Public Prosecutions (DPP) with respect to the prosecution of Steven Prestage for the criminal offences of: publishing false statements with an intention to obtain a financial advantage contrary to section 192G of the <i>Crimes Act 1900</i>; wilfully preventing or wilfully endeavouring to prevent a witness from attending the Commission, contrary to section 92 of the <i>Independent Commission Against Corruption Act 1988</i>; procuring the giving of false testimony at a compulsory examination, contrary to section 89 of the ICAC Act; giving false or misleading evidence to the Commission contrary to section 87 of the ICAC Act.</p> <p>More details are available on the Operation Yarrow Prosecution web page.</p>	<p>Briefs of evidence were provided to the DPP on 9 January 2019.</p> <p>On 25 June 2020, the DPP advised that there is sufficient evidence to charge Mr Prestage with 18 counts of dishonestly obtain financial advantage by deception pursuant to section 192E(1)9b) of the <i>Crimes Act 1900</i>, 12 counts of giving false and misleading evidence pursuant to section 87 of the <i>Independent Commission Against Corruption Act 1988</i>, and one count of procuring false testimony contrary to section 89 of the ICAC Act.</p> <p>Mr Prestage’s matters were listed at the Downing Centre Local Court for first mention on 20 August 2020. On that date, brief service orders were made and</p>

		bail conditions granted. The matter was adjourned to 15 October 2020.
<p>22 November 2016</p> <p><i>Investigation into the conduct of a senior officer of the NSW department of justice and others (Operation Yancey)</i></p>	<p>The Commission is of the opinion that consideration should be given to obtaining the advice of the Director of Public Prosecutions (DPP) with respect to the prosecution of: Anthony Andjic, Shadi Chacra and Fayrouz Hammoud for offences under section 192E(1) and section 192G of the <i>Crimes Act 1900</i>, and of Mr Chacra and Fayrouz Hammoud with offences under section 193B(2) of the Crimes Act, of knowingly dealing with the proceeds of crime in relation to their dealings with the money improperly obtained from the Department; Fatima Hammoud with an offence under section 193C(2) of the Crimes Act of dealing with property where there are reasonable grounds to suspect the property is proceeds of crime in relation to her dealing with part of the money improperly obtained from the Department; Mr Andjic and Fatima Hammoud for an offence of conspiracy to commit an offence under section 192G of the Crimes Act in relation to the publishing of a false application for the position of project development officer; Mr Andjic, Fatima Hammoud and her mother, Hakime Hammoud, for offences under section 87 of the <i>Independent Commission Against Corruption Act 1988</i>.</p>	<p>Briefs of evidence were provided to the DPP on 21 April 2017.</p> <p>On 10 March 2020 the DPP advised that there is sufficient evidence to charge the following people with the following offences:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Anthony Andjic with one count of dishonestly obtaining property by deception, eight counts of misconduct in public office, one count of dishonestly making a false or misleading statement to obtain an advantage and one count of giving false or misleading evidence at a compulsory examination • Shadi Abou Chacra with one count of dishonestly obtaining property by deception and four counts of accessory before the fact to misconduct in public office • Fatima Hammoud with one count of dishonestly making a false or misleading statement to obtain an advantage and two counts of giving false or misleading evidence at a compulsory examination • Fayrouz Hammoud with four counts of accessory before the fact to misconduct in public office.

		<p>On the same date, the DDP advised that there was insufficient evidence to charge Hakime Hammoud.</p> <p>Court attendance notices were served on Anthony Andjic and Fatima Hammoud on 9 April 2020, and on Shadi Abou Chacra and Fayrouz Hammoud on 20 April 2020.</p> <p>On 18 June 2020, brief service orders were made for 30 July 2020 and the matters were listed for reply/mention on 13 August 2020. On that date, all of the accused matters were adjourned to 24 September 2020 for charge certification.</p> <p>On 24 September 2020, the matters were again stood over to 15 October 2020 for charge certification.</p>
<p>21 June 2017</p> <p><i>Investigation into the conduct of a Regional Illegal Dumping Squad officer and others (Operation Scania)</i></p>	<p>The ICAC is of the opinion that the advice of the Director of Public Prosecutions (DPP) should be obtained with respect to the prosecution of: Craig Izzard for offences under section 249B(1)(a) of the <i>Crimes Act 1900</i> and the common law offence of misconduct in public office; Nosir Kabite for offences under section 249B(2)(a) of the Crimes Act and an offence of aiding and abetting a common law offence of misconduct in public office; and Ibrahim Beydoun for an offence under s 249B(2)(a) of the Crimes Act.</p>	<p>Briefs of evidence were provided to the DPP on 8 September 2017.</p> <p>On 18 October 2018, the DPP advised that there is sufficient evidence to charge Craig Izzard with two counts of misconduct in public office, Nosir Kabite with one count of accessory before the fact to misconduct in public office and one count of aiding and abetting misconduct in public office, and Ibrahim Beydoun with one count of aiding and abetting misconduct in public office.</p>

		<p>Charges have been filed in all matters. On 5 June 2019, Mr Beydoun was also charged with an offence of give corrupt commission pursuant to section 249B of the Crimes Act. On 18 July 2019, Mr Beydoun pleaded guilty. On 5 September 2019, Mr Beydoun was sentenced to an Intensive Corrections Order for a period of 13 months with 300 hours community service.</p> <p>On 16 August 2019, Mr Izzard was charged with an offence of corruptly receive commission pursuant to section 249B of the Crimes Act, in lieu of one of the misconduct in public office charges. On 18 October 2019, Mr Izzard pleaded guilty. On 28 February 2020, Mr Izzard's sentence hearing proceeded for a full day.</p> <p>On 24 April 2020, the Court imposed an aggregate sentence of imprisonment for 2 years and 6 months. The sentence is to be served by way of an Intensive Correction Order with an additional condition of 750 hours of community service.</p> <p>On 28 October 2019, Mr Kabite was also charged with an offence of give corrupt</p>
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<p>23 February 2017</p> <p><i>Investigation into the conduct of a Casino Boolangle Local Aboriginal Land Council CEO and administrative officer (Operation Nestor)</i></p>	<p>The ICAC is of the opinion that the advice of the Director of Public Prosecutions (DPP) should be obtained with respect to the prosecution of Linda Stewart and Veronica Skinner for offences of fraud pursuant to section 192E of the <i>Crimes Act 1900</i> or, in the alternative, for offences of larceny by a servant pursuant to section 156 of the Crimes Act.</p>	<p>intention to appeal against his sentence.</p> <p>A brief of evidence was provided to the DPP on 21 April 2017.</p> <p>On 7 December 2017, the DPP advised that there was sufficient evidence to charge Linda Stewart with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 21 counts of dishonestly obtaining a financial advantage, pursuant to section 192E of the Crimes Act • 12 counts of forgery under section 253 of the Crimes Act • 11 counts of making a false statement under section 192G of the Crimes Act. <p>On 20 February 2018, Ms Stewart was served with court attendance notices for these offences. The charges were mentioned at the Downing Centre Local Court on 22 March 2018. Ms Stewart was granted conditional bail and orders were made for service of the brief by 3 May 2018.</p> <p>On 2 May 2018, Ms Stewart died. Prosecution proceedings against Ms Stewart were formally discontinued on 6 September 2018.</p> <p>On 7 December 2017, the DPP advised that there was sufficient evidence to</p>
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		<p>charge Veronica Skinner with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 counts of dishonestly obtaining a financial advantage pursuant to section 192E of the Crimes Act • 2 counts of forgery under section 253 of the Crimes Act. <p>On 31 January 2019, Ms Skinner entered a plea of guilty at the Downing Centre Local Court to all four offences. On 28 February 2019, Ms Skinner was sentenced for each of the four offences to a Community Corrections Order of 12 months.</p>
<p>30 August 2016</p> <p><i>Investigation into NSW Liberal Party electoral funding for the 2011 state election campaign and other matters (Operation Spicer)</i></p>	<p>The ICAC is of the opinion that the advice of the Director of Public Prosecutions (DPP) should be obtained with respect to the prosecution of Samantha Brooks, Andrew Cornwell, Timothy Gunasinghe, William Saddington, Timothy Koelma, Christopher Hartcher and Joseph Tripodi for various criminal offences. View more details here under “Recommendations for prosecutions”.</p>	<p>Briefs of evidence were provided to the DPP on 20 February 2017.</p> <p>On 5 December 2017, the DPP advised that there was insufficient evidence to prosecute Samantha Brooks. The Commission has accepted that advice.</p> <p>On 23 October 2018, the DPP advised that there was insufficient evidence to prosecute Andrew Cornwell or Timothy Gunasinghe. The Commission has accepted that advice.</p> <p>The Commission is awaiting the DPP's decision on whether proceedings will be taken in relation to the other persons</p>

<p>4 March 2016</p> <p><i>Investigation into the conduct of a TAFE NSW ICT manager (Operation Sonet)</i></p>	<p>The ICAC is of the opinion that the advice of the Director of Public Prosecutions (DPP) should be obtained with respect to the prosecution of Ronald Cordoba for the criminal offences of: fraud, pursuant to section 192E of the <i>Crimes Act 1900</i>, in relation to \$55,000 paid by Cloud People to Mr Cordoba's business, ITD Systems, in or after February 2014; fraud, pursuant to section 192E of the Crimes Act, in relation to the \$1,709,904.90 paid by the SWSI to ITD Systems between February and July 2014; wilfully making a false statement to mislead a Commission officer, pursuant to section 80 of the <i>Independent Commission Against Corruption Act 1988</i> in relation to information provided by him to a Commission officer during a search of his (Mr Cordoba's) home on 10 March 2015; making a false or misleading statement during a compulsory examination, pursuant to section 87 of the ICAC Act, in relation to evidence given by him during two compulsory examinations by the Commission to the effect that he had used an incorrect Australian Business Number (ABN) on SWSI documentation by accident.</p>	<p>referred to at left.</p> <p>A brief of evidence was provided to the DPP on 11 March 2016.</p> <p>On 8 December 2016, the DPP advised that there is sufficient evidence to charge Ronald Cordoba with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 51 counts of fraud pursuant to section 192E of the Crimes Act • 1 count of wilfully lying to a Commission officer pursuant to section 80(c) of the ICAC Act • 1 count of giving false evidence at a compulsory examination pursuant to section 87 of the ICAC Act. <p>The matter was mentioned at the Downing Centre Local Court on 11 July 2017. Mr Cordoba entered pleas of guilty to one count of dishonestly causing a financial disadvantage by deception, one count of dishonestly obtaining a benefit by deception (encompassing all 51 offences charged), and one count of giving false evidence at a compulsory examination. A further charge of wilfully lying to a Commission officer will also be taken into account on sentencing. Mr Cordoba was committed for sentence to the Sydney District Court, where the matter was listed for mention on 28 July</p>
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		<p>2017. On that day, Mr Cordoba adhered to his guilty plea and the matter was listed for sentence at the Sydney District Court on 20 April 2018. The matter was adjourned to 6 June 2018 to determine application for plea reversal on 1 x section 192E offence.</p> <p>Mr Cordoba failed to appear on 6 June. The application for plea reversal was dismissed on that date and a warrant issued for Mr Cordoba's arrest.</p> <p>In March 2019, Mr Cordoba was extradited from South Australia and placed in custody. On 5 July 2019, the matter was adjourned to 19 September 2019. On 19 September 2019, the matter was adjourned to 13 November 2019.</p> <p>On 13 November 2019, Mr Cordoba was convicted of the three offences and sentenced to an aggregate term of imprisonment of 8 years with a non-parole period of 6 years, to date from 16 March 2019 when he first went into custody.</p> <p>On 13 November 2019, Mr Cordoba filed a notice of intention to appeal his sentence.</p>
25/06/2015	The Commission is of the opinion that the advice of the Director of Public Prosecutions	A brief of evidence was provided to the

<p><i>Investigation into the conduct of a university IT manager and others in relation to false invoicing (Operation Misto)</i></p>	<p>(DPP) should be obtained with respect to the prosecution of:</p> <p>Brett Roberts, for the criminal offences of: obtaining money by deception from the University of Newcastle for himself and Christopher Killalea, contrary to section 178BA of the <i>Crimes Act 1900</i> (as it was at the time); using a false instrument, namely his curriculum vitae, to obtain employment at the University of Newcastle, contrary to section 300 of the Crimes Act (as it was at the time); giving false and misleading evidence, contrary to section 87 of the <i>Independent Commission Against Corruption Act 1988</i>, by giving evidence during a compulsory examination that MAPS did work for the University of Newcastle; fraud, by dishonestly obtaining \$43,065 from the University of Sydney contrary to section 192E of the Crimes Act; using a false document, namely his curriculum vitae, to obtain employment at the University of Sydney, contrary to section 254 of the Crimes Act; giving false and misleading evidence, contrary to section 87 of the ICAC Act, by giving evidence during a compulsory examination that MAPS did work for the University of Sydney; fraud, by dishonestly obtaining \$32,450 from Macquarie University by submitting a false invoice in December 2012, contrary to section 192E of the Crimes Act; fraud, by dishonestly causing a financial disadvantage of \$10,450 to Macquarie University through iPath Pty Ltd, contrary to section 192E of the Crimes Act; attempted fraud, by dishonestly attempting to obtain \$93,750 from Macquarie University by submitting three false invoices, contrary to section 192E and section 344A of the Crimes Act; using false documents, namely a false licensing agreement and concocted emails, to influence the exercise of a public duty by staff members at Macquarie University, contrary to section 254 of the Crimes Act; using a false document, namely his curriculum vitae, to obtain employment at Macquarie University, and thereby obtain a financial advantage contrary to section 254 of the Crimes Act; giving false and misleading evidence, contrary to section 87 of the ICAC Act, by giving evidence during a compulsory examination that MAPS did work for Macquarie University.</p> <p>Christopher Killalea, for the criminal offences of: obtaining money by deception from the University of Newcastle for himself and Mr Roberts, contrary to section 178BA of the Crimes Act (as it was at the time); fraud, by dishonestly causing a financial disadvantage of \$32,450 to Macquarie University by collaborating with Mr Roberts with respect to a false invoice that was submitted to the university in December 2012, contrary to section 192E of the Crimes</p>	<p>DPP on 2 December 2015.</p> <p>On 2 March 2017, the DPP advised that there is sufficient evidence to charge Brett Roberts with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4 counts of dishonestly obtaining a benefit by deception, contrary to section 192E(1)(b) of the Crimes Act • 4 counts of making a false or misleading statement, contrary to section 192G of the Crimes Act • 1 count of using a false document to influence the exercise of a public duty, contrary to section 254 of the Crimes Act • 3 counts of giving false or misleading evidence at a public inquiry before the Commission, contrary to section 87(1) of the ICAC Act. <p>On 17 March 2017, Mr Roberts was served with court attendance notices for these offences. The charges were listed for mention at the Downing Centre Local Court on 9 May 2017.</p> <p>At the Local Court mention on 9 May 2017, the Court ordered that a brief of evidence was to be served by 20 June 2017 and adjourned the matter to 13 July 2017 for a further mention. The Court</p>
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	<p>Act; fraud, by dishonestly causing a financial disadvantage of \$10,450 to Macquarie University, through iPath Pty Ltd, contrary to section 192E of the Crimes Act; using false documents, namely a false licensing agreement and concocted emails, to influence the exercise of a public duty by staff members at Macquarie University, contrary to section 254 of the Crimes Act.</p>	<p>also imposed bail conditions on Mr Roberts, requiring him to reside at an identified address and prohibiting any contact directly or indirectly with any prosecution witnesses, except through his legal representative.</p> <p>The matter was mentioned on 10 August 2017. It was adjourned for one week for further discussions between the parties. On 17 August 2017, Mr Roberts entered pleas of guilty to two counts of dishonestly obtaining a financial advantage by deception, with a further three offences taken into account on sentencing. He also pleaded guilty to two counts of giving false or misleading evidence before the Commission, with a further offence to be taken into account on sentencing. The matter was listed for sentence before the Downing Centre Local Court on 20 October 2017. On that date, the sentence was adjourned to 21 December 2017. On 21 December 2017, the matter was further adjourned to 12 April 2018. On 12 April 2018, sentence was further adjourned to 25 July 2018.</p> <p>Sentencing was further adjourned to 31 July 2018, on which date Mr Roberts was sentenced to 14 months imprisonment with a non-parole period of 12 months</p>
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		<p>for the section 192E Crimes Act offences, and 17 months imprisonment with a non-parole of period of 12 months for the section 87 ICAC Act offences. Mr Roberts filed an appeal against severity. The appeal was dismissed on 20 November 2018.</p> <p>On 2 March 2017, the DPP advised that there is sufficient evidence to charge Christopher Killalea with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 3 counts of dishonestly obtaining a benefit by deception, contrary to section 192E(1)(b) of the Crimes Act• 1 count of using a false document to influence the exercise of a public duty, contrary to section 254 of the Crimes Act. <p>On 28 March 2017, Mr Killalea was served with court attendance notices for these offences. The charges were listed for mention at the Downing Centre Local Court on 9 May 2017.</p> <p>At the Local Court mention on 9 May 2017, the Court ordered that a brief of evidence was to be served by 20 June 2017 and adjourned the matter to 13 July 2017 for a further mention. The Court also imposed bail conditions on Mr</p>
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		<p>Killalea, requiring him to reside at an identified address and prohibiting any contact directly or indirectly with any prosecution witnesses, except through his legal representative.</p> <p>The matter was mentioned on 10 August 2017. It was adjourned for one week for further discussions between the parties. On 17 August 2017, Mr Killalea entered a plea of not guilty. The matter was listed for a summary hearing at the Downing Centre Local Court from 6 November 2017 for four days.</p> <p>On 6 November 2017, Mr Killalea entered pleas of guilty to two counts of dishonestly obtaining a financial advantage by deception, with a further offence to be taken into account on sentence. A further charge of using a false document to influence the exercise of public duty was withdrawn. The matter was adjourned for sentence to 20 December 2017. On 20 December 2017, the matter was adjourned to 12 April 2018 for sentence. On 12 April 2018, sentence was further adjourned to 25 July 2018.</p> <p>Sentencing was further adjourned to 31 July 2018, on which date Mr Killalea was</p>
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		<p>sentenced to a good behaviour bond for five years and fined a total of \$4,500.</p> <p>Mr Killalea appealed against severity of sentence. The appeal was dismissed on 29 October 2018.</p>
<p>03/06/2015</p> <p><i>Investigation into allegations that an Ausgrid engineer corruptly solicited and accepted benefits from Ausgrid contractors and subcontractors (Operation Jarah)</i></p>	<p>The Commission is of the opinion that the advice of the Director of Public Prosecutions (DPP) should be obtained with respect to the prosecution of:</p> <p>Phillip Cresnar: for offences of receiving corrupt commissions or rewards pursuant to section 249B(1)(a) of the <i>Crimes Act 1900</i> in relation to the benefits he received from Jason Bastow, John Madden and Fergal McGann; offences of receiving corrupt commissions or rewards pursuant to section 249B(1)(b) of the Crimes Act in relation to the benefits he received from Dennis Twomey, Eamon Burke and Patrick Miskelly; attempting to procure the giving of false testimony at a compulsory examination or public inquiry contrary to section 89(a) of the <i>Independent Commission Against Corruption Act 1988</i> in relation to a letter sent to Mr Bastow; and giving false or misleading evidence at a compulsory examination on 17 April 2014, contrary to section 87(1) of the ICAC Act, in relation to his evidence that he had done nothing in exchange for the benefits that were provided to him by Mr Bastow.</p> <p>Dennis Twomey for: offences under section 249B(2)(b) of the Crimes Act in relation to the benefits he supplied Mr Cresnar; and an offence under section 114(1) of the ICAC Act of disclosing information about a Commission summons that was likely to prejudice a Commission investigation.</p> <p>Eamon Burke: for offences under section 249B(2)(b) of the Crimes Act in relation to four cheques he supplied to Mr Cresnar; and an offence under section 112 of the ICAC Act for disclosing information about his attendance at a compulsory examination.</p> <p>Patrick Miskelly: for offences under section 249B(2)(b) of the Crimes Act in relation to airline tickets he supplied to Mr Cresnar.</p>	<p>A brief of evidence was provided to the DPP on 17 July 2015.</p> <p>On 18 July 2017, the DPP advised that there is sufficient evidence to charge the following people with the following offences:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Phillip Cresnar for offences of receiving corrupt commissions or rewards pursuant to section 249B(1)(a) of the Crimes Act in relation to the benefits he received from Messrs Bastow, Madden and McGann; offences of receiving corrupt commissions or rewards pursuant to section 249B(1)(b) of the Crimes Act in relation to the benefits he received from Messrs Twomey, Burke and Miskelly; attempting to procure the giving of false testimony at a compulsory examination or public inquiry contrary to section 89(a) of the ICAC Act in relation to a letter sent to Mr Bastow; giving false or misleading evidence at a compulsory

	<p>John Madden and Fergal McGann each for an offence under section 249B(2)(a) of the Crimes Act in relation to the \$2,500 payment to Mr Cresnar.</p>	<p>examination on 17 April 2014, contrary to section 87(1) of the ICAC Act, in relation to his evidence that he had done nothing in exchange for the benefits that were provided to him by Mr Bastow.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dennis Twomey for offences under section 249B(2)(b) of the Crimes Act in relation to the benefits he supplied Mr Cresnar; and an offence under section 114(1) of the ICAC Act of disclosing information about a Commission summons that was likely to prejudice a Commission investigation. • Eamon Burke for offences under section 249B(2)(b) of the Crimes Act in relation to the four cheques he supplied to Mr Cresnar; and an offence under section 112 of the ICAC Act for disclosing information about his attendance at a compulsory examination. • Patrick Miskelly for offences under section 249B(2)(b) of the Crimes Act in relation to the airline tickets he supplied to Mr Cresnar. • John Madden for an offence under section 249B(2)(a) of the Crimes Act in relation to the \$2,500 payment to Mr Cresnar. • Fergal McGann for an offence under
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		<p>section 249B(2)(a) of the Crimes Act in relation to the \$2,500 payment to Mr Cresnar.</p> <p>On 1 February 2018, Mr Burke entered a plea of guilty. On 29 May 2018, he was sentenced to an intensive corrections order for a period of 12 months.</p> <p>Mr Madden and Mr McGann appeared at the Downing Centre Local Court on 17 April 2018. Following a plea of guilty, and after a number of adjournments, on 7 August 2018 they were each sentenced to an intensive correction order for a period of 7 months.</p> <p>Mr Twomey pleaded guilty to his charge and on 27 September 2018 he was sentenced to an intensive correction order for a period of 8 months.</p> <p>On 23 November 2018, both Mr Cresnar's and Mr Miskelly's matters were set down for trial at the Sydney District Court on 14 October 2019.</p> <p>On 3 October 2019, the charges against Mr Miskelly were withdrawn on the basis that there were not reasonable prospects of success.</p>
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17/12/2015	The Commission is of the opinion that the advice of the DPP should be obtained with respect	A brief of evidence was provided to the

<p><i>Investigation into the conduct of officers of the NSW Rural Fire Service and others (Operation Vika)</i></p>	<p>to the prosecution of: Arthur John Hacking, Scott Homsey and Gay Homsey for various criminal offences. View more details here under “Recommendations for prosecutions”.</p>	<p>DPP on 20 January 2016.</p> <p>Arthur John Hacking The Commission received advice from the DPP on 7 June 2016 that there is sufficient evidence to charge Arthur John Hacking with the following 23 charges:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 14 offences of corruptly receiving a benefit, contrary to section 249B(1)(b) of the Crimes Act • 2 offences of dishonestly making statements, contrary to section 192G(b) of the Crimes Act • 1 offence of giving to the office of the NSW Rural Fire Service a document which was misleading in a material respect contrary to section 249C(1) of the Crimes Act • 1 offence of dealing with proceeds of crime contrary to section 193B(1) of the Crimes Act • 2 offences of wilfully making a false statement to an officer of the Independent Commission Against Corruption contrary to section 80(c) of the ICAC Act • 3 offences of larceny by a person in the public service contrary to section 159 of the Crimes Act. <p>On 11 July 2016, court attendance</p>
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		<p>notices were served on Mr Hacking. Mr Hacking has entered pleas of guilty in relation to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 12 offences of corruptly receiving a benefit, contrary to section 249B(1)(b) of the Crimes Act• 2 offences of larceny by a person in the public service contrary to section 159 of the Crimes Act. <p>The DPP withdraw two charges of corruptly receiving a benefit, contrary to section 249B(1)(b) of the Crimes Act, and one charge of dealing with proceeds of crime contrary to section 193B(1) of the Crimes Act.</p> <p>On 25 August 2017, Mr Hacking was sentenced to an aggregate sentence of two years imprisonment to be served by way of an intensive corrections order pursuant to section 7(1) of the <i>Crimes (Sentencing Procedure) Act 2009</i>.</p> <p>The following charges were placed on a Form 1 and taken into account on sentence:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 2 offences of dishonestly making statements, contrary to section 192G(b) of the Crimes Act• 1 offence of giving to the office of the NSW Rural Fire Service a document
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		<p>which was misleading in a material respect contrary to section 249C(1) of the Crimes Act</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 offence of larceny by a person in the public service contrary to section 159 of the Crimes Act. <p>The offences of wilfully making a false statement to an officer of the Independent Commission Against Corruption contrary to section 80(c) of the ICAC Act were placed on a certificate under section 166 of the <i>Criminal Procedure Act 1986</i> and taken into account.</p> <p>Scott Homsey and Gay Homsey On 21 December 2017, the DPP advised that there is sufficient evidence to charge Scott Homsey with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 12 offences of corruptly giving a benefit, contrary to section 249B(2)(b) of the Crimes Act • 3 offences of making a misleading statement with attempt to defraud, contrary to section 192G(b) of the Crimes Act • 1 offence of giving misleading evidence in a Commission compulsory examination, contrary to section 87(1) of the ICAC Act
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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 offences of wilfully making a false statement to a Commission officer, contrary to section 80(c) of the ICAC Act • 1 offence of wilfully attempting to mislead a Commission officer, contrary to section 80(c) of the ICAC Act. <p>On 21 December 2017, the DPP advised that there is sufficient evidence to charge Gay Homsey with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4 offences of being an accessory before the fact to corruptly giving a benefit, contrary to sections 249B(2)(b) and 346 of the Crimes Act • 1 offence of giving misleading evidence in a Commission compulsory examination, contrary to section 87(1) of the ICAC Act. <p>On 19 January 2018, court attendance notices were served on Mr Homsey and Mrs Homsey.</p> <p>On 22 February 2019, Scott Homsey entered guilty pleas in relation to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 11 offences of corruptly giving a benefit, contrary to section 249B(2)(b) of the Crimes Act
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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3 offences of making a misleading statement with intent to defraud, contrary to section 192G(b) of the Crimes Act. <p>The charges under section 80(c) of the Crimes Act will be dealt with under section 166 of the Criminal Procedure Act.</p> <p>On 27 August 2019 Mr Homsey entered a guilty plea in relation to 1 offence of giving misleading evidence in a Commission compulsory examination, contrary to section 87(1) of the ICAC Act.</p> <p>An additional offence of corruptly giving a benefit, contrary to section 249B(2)(b) of the Crimes Act, was placed on a Form 1 to be taken into account on sentence.</p> <p>On 8 November 2019, Mr Homsey was sentenced in the Sydney District Court to an aggregate sentence of an intensive corrections order for 3 years, with conditions to be of good behaviour and to perform 500 hours of community service.</p> <p>On 23 August 2019, Gay Homsey pleaded guilty to a rolled up charge of being an accessory before the fact to the offence</p>
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		<p>of corruptly giving a benefit, contrary to sections 249B(2)(b) and 346 of the Crimes Act. Mrs Homsey also entered a plea of guilty to giving misleading evidence to the Commission, contrary to section 87(1) of the ICAC Act.</p> <p>Mrs Homsey was sentenced to concurrent sentences for both offences, comprising an Intensive Corrections Order of 1 year and 8 months with conditions to be of good behaviour and to perform 400 hours of community service; and a further \$5,000 fine for misleading the Commission.</p> <p>Mrs Homsey lodged a severity appeal in respect of her sentence. On 8 November 2019, Mrs Homsey's sentence was reduced to an intensive corrections order for 15 months, with conditions to be of good behaviour and to perform 300 hours community service. The \$5,000 fine was confirmed.</p>
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