



New South Wales Government

REPORT OF THE NSW PAROLE BOARD

1 JANUARY 2003 – 31 DECEMBER 2003

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NSW

PAROLE BOARD

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RODEN CUTLER HOUSE
24 CAMPBELL ST
SYDNEY 2000

REF: 91/0666

The Hon John HATZISTERGOS MLC
Minister for Justice and
Minister Assisting the Premier on Citizenship
Parliament House
SYDNEY

Dear Minister

In accordance with Section 192 of the Crimes (Administration of Sentences) Act 1999, I have pleasure in submitting to you, for the information of Parliament, the report of the Parole Board for the period 1 January 2003 to 31 December 2003.

Yours faithfully



I H PIKE AM
CHAIRPERSON
July 1, 2004

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FUNCTIONS AND RESPONSIBILITIES

The Parole Board's role is to consider:

- release to parole of inmates who have sentences of more than 3 years, with a non-parole period
- revocation of parole orders, including those issued by courts, if there is some misbehaviour or non compliance with a parole order
- revocation of a court-based parole order, before release, if the inmate shows an inability to adapt to normal, lawful community life
- revocation of home detention orders, following breach of the conditions of an order
- revocation of periodic detention orders, following unauthorised absences or evidence of unsuitability for an order
- substitution of a home detention order, for a revoked periodic detention order, following assessment of suitability
- reinstatement of home detention or periodic detention orders, following three months in full time custody and an assessment of suitability
- release before the expiry of a sentence or non-parole order, if the offender is dying or there are other exceptional, extenuating circumstances.

Before the Board may make a parole order it must have:

- determined that the release of the offender is appropriate, having regard to the principle that the public interest is of primary importance
- considered the sentencing judge's comments, criminal history of the offender, correctional centre, medical and other reports from various authorities and any special circumstances
- taken into account the willingness of the inmate to undertake rehabilitation programs in custody
- had regard to the likely effect of release on any victim
- determined that it has sufficient reason to believe that the offender, if released from custody, would be able to adapt to normal lawful community life.

Meeting Procedures

When the Board considers release to parole, it meets in a private session and makes a decision “on the papers”, that is with only written material before it. If the Board decides to order release, it issues the order immediately and the inmate is released on the eligible date.

If the Board comes to the view that parole should be refused, before it makes a decision, it invites the inmate to appear before it, at a public hearing. The inmate may be represented by a lawyer, at the hearing. After hearing submissions, the Board decides whether to order or refuse parole. In about half of the matters brought to review, parole is ordered. If parole is refused, that is the end of the matter. The Board usually, however, sets another date, which must be no longer than 3 years ahead, for the next parole consideration. The majority of forward parole dates are less than 3 years.

If the inmate is a serious offender, as defined by legislation, before the Board makes a decision either to refuse or order parole, it must give any registered victim the opportunity to make a written or oral submission at a public hearing.

If the Board revokes a parole, home detention or periodic detention order, the Board invites the person affected to appear before the Board, at public hearing to make submissions about the breach of the order. The person may be represented by a lawyer. This hearing takes place approximately six weeks after the person, whose order has been revoked, has returned to custody.

Composition of the Parole Board

The Board is constituted under the provisions of Section 183 of the *Crimes (Administration of Sentences) Act 1999*. At least four of the appointed members are to be judicial members and at least 10 are to reflect, as closely as possible, the composition of the community at large.

Judicial members may be judges or retired judges of a New South Wales or Federal Court, magistrates or retired magistrates, or persons qualified to be appointed as a judge of a New South Wales Court.

At least 10 community members may be appointed, though only four may sit at any meeting of the Board. The other three members do not require appointment to the Board by the Governor. These are a member of the New South Wales Police nominated by the Commissioner for Police, an officer of the Probation and Parole Service nominated by the Commissioner of Corrective Services and the Secretary of the Parole Board.

As of 31st December 2003, there were five judicial members, 15 community members and four official members serving on the Parole Board.

The Board and Secretariat
are located at ;

*Level 15, Roden Cutler House,
24 Campbell Street, Sydney
Ph: 9289-1333 Fax: 9212-6714*

*Chairperson, Alternate Chairperson
and Deputy Chairperson
2003*

*L to R: The Hon. Charles Bannon (Alternate Chair),
Mr Ian Pike (Chair), Mr Charles Gilmore*



MEMBERSHIP DURING 2003

Judicial Members

Mr Ian Pike AM, served as Acting Deputy Chairperson from the 2nd September 2002, until being appointed as Chairperson on the 1st January 2003. Mr Pike was appointed as a magistrate in 1970 and retired as Chief Magistrate in NSW in 1977. Since his retirement he has acted as a consultant with the Judicial Commission of NSW.

The Hon Charles Joseph Bannon Q.C., was appointed as Deputy Chairperson on the 30th May 1997 and served as Alternate Chairperson from 20th March 1998. He was re-appointed Alternate Chairperson on the 20th March 2001. Judge Bannon was previously Governor of the Law Foundation of NSW.

The Hon Terence Christie Q.C., was appointed to the position of Deputy Chairperson on the 15th December 2003. Judge Christie was appointed as a Judge of the District Court in NSW in 1993.

The Hon Deirdre Frances O'Connor, was appointed to the position of Deputy Chairperson on the 22nd August 2003. As a judge of the Federal Court of Australia, she served as President of the Commonwealth Administrative Appeals Tribunal and Australian Industrial Relations Commission.

Mr Charles Gilmore, was appointed to the position of Deputy Chairperson on the 24th March, 2000 and was re-appointed on the 24th March, 2003. He was Acting Alternate Chairperson from the 27th July, 2002. Mr Gilmore was formerly a Deputy Chief Magistrate of NSW.

Community Members

Ms Catherine Dovey, has worked as a Human Resources professional and Policy Analyst with early experience as a Probation and Parole Officer. Ms Dovey was appointed to the Board on the 1st August 1997 and was re-appointed on the 1st August 2000 and the 1st August 2003.

Professor Ross Fitzgerald, is the Emeritus Professor in History and Politics at Griffith University and serves as an academic, writer and broadcaster. He was a member of the Queensland Community Corrections Board. Professor Fitzgerald was appointed to the Board on the 16th December 2002.

Dr Don Grimes AO, served as a senator for Tasmania for a period of 13 years, where his ministries included Community Services and Social Security, before becoming the Australian Ambassador to the Netherlands. Dr Grimes was appointed to the Board on the 11th April 1997, and was re-appointed on the 11th April 2000 and 11th April 2003.

Mr John Whelan OAM, was President of the Labour Council of NSW and former National Secretary of the United Commercial Travellers Guild of Australia. Mr Whelan was appointed to the Board on the 20th March, 2002.

Ms Shireen Malamoo, is a former ATSIC Commissioner and a member of the Corrections Health Services Board. Ms Malamoo was appointed to the Board on the 1st July 1994 and was re-appointed on the 1st July 1997 and 1st July 2000. Her appointment expired on the 30th June 2003.

Ms Shelley Reys, is Managing Director of an Aboriginal training and development consultancy and a Director of Reconciliation Australia, the Fred Hollows Foundation and the Sydney YMCA. Ms Reys was appointed to the Board on the 1st July 2003.

Community Members

Mr Geoffrey McNeil, has an established career in school education culminating in his role as Principal of Randwick Boy's High School. Mr McNeil was appointed to the Board on the 11th April 1997 and was re-appointed on the 11th April 2000 and 11th April 2003.

Dr Donald Saville, has a long career within NSW Agriculture including Chief, Division of Animal Industries, General Manager (Policy and Planning) and Director, Sustainable Agriculture and Fisheries. He has undertaken a wide range of community service including the establishment of the first Community College in NSW. Dr Saville was appointed to the Board on the 25th September, 2002.

Ms Brenda Smith, was formerly an Assistant Commissioner with the Office of the Commissioner, Strategic Development and the Probation and Parole Service within the Department of Corrective Services. Ms Smith was appointed to the Board on the 1st October, 2002.

Mr Lloyd Walker, was Acting Coordinator for the Aboriginal Corporation for Homeless and Rehabilitation Community Services and was appointed Official Visitor of Lithgow Correctional Centre. He is a former Australian Wallaby player. Mr Walker was appointed to the Board on the 1st July, 2000 and was re-appointed on the 1st July 2003.

Mr John Haigh, has worked as a psychologist and advisor for the Department of Corrective Services, Department of Health and the Criminal Law Review Division of the Department of the Attorney General. Mr Haigh was appointed to the Board on the 8th August 1997 and was re-appointed on the 8th August 1999 and 8th August 2002.

Dr Jennifer Anne Sefton, is a registered medical practitioner and has worked in correctional health for the last decade holding the position of Director of Women's Health for NSW Corrections Health Service. Dr Sefton was appointed to the Board on the 14th January 2003.

Ms Yiah Chan, has served as a research officer for the Queensland Criminal Justice Commission and is a member of the Classification Board of the Office of Film and Literature Classification. She has qualifications in law, economics and sociology. Ms Chan was appointed to the Board on the 1st September 2003.

Ms Maritsa Eftimiou, is a member of the Migration Review Tribunal, the Consumer Trader and Tenancy Tribunal and the Refugee Resettlement Advisory Council. She has also been admitted as a barrister and solicitor to the Supreme Court of NSW. Ms Eftimiou was appointed to the Board on the 1st September 2003.

The Rev. Peter Walker, has served as a Prison Chaplain for the Department of Juvenile Justice and as an Aboriginal Christian Welfare Officer culminating in his position as Managing Director of Australian Indigenous Christian Ministries, Sydney. Pastor Walker was appointed to the Board on the 1st September 2003.

The Hon Fay Lo Po' AM, has served the NSW Parliament for a period of 12 years as the member for Penrith. Her ministries have included Community Services, Aging, Disability Services, Women and Fair Trading. Ms Lo Po' was appointed to the Board on the 15th December 2003.

Mr Rod Harvey, APM was appointed on the 1st August 2002 and resigned on the 6th June 2003.

MEMBERSHIP DURING 2003 (cont...)

Official Members

NSW Probation and Parole Service:

Mr Robert Cosman is the appointed Probation and Parole Representative. **Ms Charlene Sims**, **Mr Tom Harsas** and **Mr Robert Morgan** were Mr Cosman's deputies during leave.

NSW Police Service (Nominees of Commissioner of Police):

Inspector Christopher Whitehall, is the official Police Representative. **Senior Sergeant Yvette Johnson**, commenced appointment as Deputy Police Member on the 16th August 2003.

Secretary of Parole Board:

Mr Graham Egan, was seconded to Operations Branch, Department of Corrective Services on 26th May 2003. **Mr Paul Byrnes**, commenced duties as Acting Secretary on 26th May 2003.

Departing Members

During the year, the appointment of Community Members, Ms Mary Bolt and Ms Shireen Malamoo, expired and Mr Rod Harvey resigned. The Board wishes to thank them for their efforts during their membership of the Board. As Chairperson, Mr Ian Pike led the Board during a time when a considerable numbers of offenders were breached and ensured that the Board was able to cope with, not only the increase, but also the significant legislative changes that occurred.



Members of the Parole Board 2003

*Front L to R: Dr. A. Sefton, The Hon. C. Bannon, Mr. I. Pike, Mr. C. Gilmore, Ms. C. Dovey
Middle L to R: Dr. D. Saville, Insp. C. Whitehall, Ms. S. Malamoo, Mr. J. Whelan, Prof. R. Fitzgerald, Mr. R. Cosman
Back L to R: Dr. D. Grimes, Mr. J. Haigh, Mr. G. McNeil, Mr. L. Walker
Absent: The Hon. T. Christie, The Hon. D. O'Connor, Ms. S. Reys, Ms. B. Smith, Ms. Y. Chan, Ms. M. Eftimiou, The Rev. P. Walker, The Hon. F. Lo Po', Mr. R. Harvey*

Acknowledgements

The Board wishes to place on record its appreciation of the efforts and services provided by: -

Department of Corrective Services staff, in particular Probation and Parole Service Officers, Psychologists, Alcohol and Other Drug Workers, Corrections Health Service staff, Correctional Centre Officers, Sentence Administration Unit staff, Crown Solicitor's Office, Police Service staff

Secretariat

Legislation provides for a Secretary, who is ably supported by a secretariat of 17 officers. All Secretariat staff members are officers of the Department of Corrective Services and are situated in the Department's main office at 24 Campbell Street, Sydney.

Legislative Requirements

The Board was established, in its present form, as the Offenders Review Board, pursuant to the provisions of the *Sentencing Act* (1989), which was proclaimed on the 25th September 1989. A later amendment to the Act changed the name of the Board to the Parole Board. There has been a Parole Board in New South Wales since the middle of the 20th century.

On the 3rd April 2000, the *Crimes (Administration of Sentences) Act* 1999, replaced all the previous legislation, which governed the operation of the Board.

New Legislation

The *Crimes Legislation Amendment (Parole) Act* 2003 commenced on the 1st July 2003. The purpose of the Act was to make amendments to the *Crimes (Administration of Sentence) Act* 1999, in respect of some 16 separate matters. The principal amendments are detailed below;

- (a) to provide that if a court makes a parole order under the *Crimes (Sentencing Procedure) Act* 1999 and it does not impose conditions requiring the offender to be subject to supervision, the parole order will be taken to include such conditions unless the court expressly states otherwise. (Date of commencement was the 3rd November 2003.)
- (b) to provide that if the Parole Board makes a decision under the *Crimes (Administration of Sentences) Act* 1999 to release an offender on parole, it will be required to record its reasons for its decision. (Date of commencement was the 3rd November 2003.)
- (c) to provide that the Parole Board will also be required to record its reasons for rescinding, within section 175 of the Act, the revocation of a periodic detention order, home detention order or parole order. (Date of commencement was the 3rd November 2003.)
- (d) to provide that a warrant issued by the Parole Board, under section 181 of that Act, to commit an offender to a correctional centre must be signed by a judicial member of the Board only and not by the Secretary of the Board. (Date of commencement was the 11th August 2003.)
- (e) to allow for the membership of the Parole Board to be increased from the current maximum of 22 while ensuring that at least four are to be judicial members. (Date of commencement was the 11th August 2003.)
- (f) To make other amendments of a minor or consequential nature.

Appeals

The Act provides for appeals against determinations of the Board in respect to the refusal of parole and the revocation of a parole order. Appeals are to the Court of Criminal Appeal and are limited to the seeking of a declaration that material relied upon by the Board, in deciding to refuse parole or revoke a parole order, was false, misleading or irrelevant.

There were four appeals against refusal or revocation of parole to the Court of Criminal Appeal in 2003. None of the four appellants were successful in securing Court orders against the Board. In all cases the appeal was abandoned or no submissions were made, by the appellant, at a scheduled hearing.

The State of New South Wales may also appeal to the Court of Criminal Appeal, in respect of a serious offender, on the same grounds. There were no such appeals in 2003.

STATISTICAL INFORMATION

The Board wishes to acknowledge that the identification of discrepancies, in statistical information contained in previous reports, has led to measures being taken to ensure the accurate and timely collection of all relevant data. This will ensure future reporting is both accurate and meaningful.

Meetings of the Board

The Board met every week, except for the usual two-week recess for the Christmas and New Year holidays. The Board held 292 meetings. These consisted of 156 meetings in the boardroom for private meetings and 136 in the court room for public reviews.

The significant increase in the volume of work required the addition of further meetings to the Parole Board's schedule in 2003. These include a second private meeting every Friday, commencing from the 1st August 2003, and an additional review hearing every Thursday, commencing from the 18th September 2003. These additional meetings bring the total number of meetings a week to six consisting of two private meetings and four review hearings.



Private Meeting of the Parole Board

Release to Parole

In 1407 cases the Board made a determination as to whether the offender should be released to parole. Results of the determinations are as follows: -

Release to Parole Determinations 2003



Parole Ordered:

Parole was ordered in 1222 cases. Twenty-one of these were serious offenders and six were pursuant to Section 160 of the *Crimes (Administration of Sentences) Act 2000*, which permits the Board to order parole, before the expiry of the non-parole period, if the offender is dying, or if it is necessary to release to parole, owing to exceptional extenuating circumstances.

When the Board does order that an inmate be released on parole, it does not always do so immediately the inmate becomes eligible for release on parole. Parole may be ordered after one or more earlier refusals.

Parole Refused:

Parole was refused in 185 cases. Fifteen of these were serious offenders.

CASE STUDY – Parole Granted

The Board is an individual statutory authority, but works very closely with the Department of Corrective Services. Apart from the Secretariat, who are officers of the Department, the Board also deals closely with offender management and operational staff, Corrections Health Service and, most commonly, the Probation and Parole Service. The recommendations of parole officers carry a lot of weight with the Board as was the case with inmate Kai Tolli*, 26 years of age, who was due for parole after serving time for armed robbery.

18 months prior to his parole release date, he was allocated to a Probation and Parole Officer who, through regular visits, assessed his suitability to adapt to normal, lawful community life including external visits to proposed accommodation and significant friends and family members. A pre-release program was commenced in conjunction with correctional centre case management.

All relevant background information was compiled with reports from authorities such as the Probation and Parole Service, correctional centre case management including interviews with custodial staff, psychological assessments and court documents detailing the sentencing judge's comments and criminal history of the offender. These were presented to the Parole Board with a recommendation for release. On the basis of all the information presented, the Board decided to authorise Mr Tolli's release noting his attempts at addressing the offending behaviour, satisfactory behaviour while in a low security environment, and post release accommodation and support. The inmate was interviewed regarding the terms and conditions of his release and reporting requirements one week prior to his discharge. Since his release, he has met all requirements of his parole as well as securing full time employment and becoming an active member of his community through participation in local sporting teams and the church.

Revocation of Parole

The Board revoked 1,125 parole orders. Of these, 360 were the result of a breach of conditions, other than the commission of another crime; two of these were serious offenders. 724 revocations were the result of another conviction. Thirty-three court-based parole orders were revoked, before the offender was released on parole.

It is important to bear in mind that the Board revokes parole orders made by courts, in respect of sentences of three years or less, as well as those orders it makes itself. Courts make many more orders than the Board does. The majority of revocations were of parole orders made by the courts, in respect of sentences of less than three years.

Other breaches included:

- * failure to maintain contact with supervising Probation and Parole Officer;
- * changing address without permission;
- * leaving the state without permission;
- * failure to attend drug and alcohol rehabilitation centre;
- * failure to abstain from alcohol.

CASE STUDY – Parole Revoked

It is the Board's role to consider the revocation of parole orders where there is evidence of non-compliance or risk to community safety. This was the case with Kevin Tyler* who was on parole after serving full time custody for a double murder charge.

Although the offender initially satisfied the requirements of his parole, ongoing scrutiny of his activities by the Probation and Parole service revealed that Mr Tyler had been witnessed using illicit drugs by his flatmate. He was subsequently directed to undertake a urinalysis and blood test to determine his level of medication and the presence of illicit drugs. He refused this directive and, shortly afterwards, moved from his address without the knowledge or permission of the service. Contact with Police indicated that he had forwarded a letter containing significant threats to community safety, that had been referred to the Counter Terrorism Unit, and the offender's flatmate confirmed that she had received serious threats to her life.

An urgent report was sent to the Board recommending the revocation of parole due to the significant risk presented to the community by his failure to address his psychiatric needs and his inability to adapt to normal lawful community life. A warrant was issued for his immediate apprehension and was endorsed by the Board to the effect that his mental health was assessed as a matter of urgency on his reception at the correctional centre.

** Names have been changed*

PERIODIC AND HOME DETENTION

CASE STUDY – Home Detention

Home detention is a rigorously monitored, community supervision program aimed at the diversion of offenders from incarceration in prison. It is targeted at offenders who are imprisoned because of the persistence of their offending rather than its seriousness. This was the case with Josh Sims*, 24 years of age, who was on a Periodic Detention Order after having breached his original Community Service Order. Despite involvement from his Probation and Parole Officer, and a formal warning from the Parole Board, he was absent without leave on more than three occasions and, as a result, his Periodic Detention Order was revoked.

After attending a Public Review Hearing, it was determined he be assessed for suitability for home detention. A positive assessment considered the impact not only on the offender, but also his family and other members of the community, before assigning him to an Officer of the Intensive Supervision Unit. Mr Sims was restricted to his home except for undertaking approved activities and, in addition to electronic monitoring, was subject to frequent, random visits and drug/alcohol tests. The high levels of contact with his supervisory officer, necessary to monitor compliance, permitted a more intensive relationship that enabled encouragement of his personal development. With strong support, he completed a program in Anger Management to address his offending behaviour. He has gone on to not only satisfy all conditions of his Home Detention Order, but successfully complete a full-time TAFE course in Marine Mechanics and commence further vocational training.

Periodic and Home Detention

There were 2208 periodic and home detention matters considered by the Board in 2003. Included in this figure were 1028 submissions received from Periodic Detention Administration concerning offenders on periodic detention orders. The Board revoked 611 periodic detention orders. After reviewing its decision to revoke an order, the Board rescinded 86 of its cancellations.

CASE STUDY – Periodic Detention

Periodic Detention serves as an alternative to custodial sanctions giving courts flexibility in imposing custodial sentences while permitting offenders to maintain their ties to the community. Risks of non-attendance without cause are actively reduced through the work of the Case Management and Assessment Unit, which supports the offender in meeting the conditions of the order, ensuring that periodic detention is accepted as an effective sentencing option. This was the case for offender Ross Dean*, who did not arrive for two consecutive weekends of detention. Once located, he received a visit from his Probation and Parole Officer to identify what was preventing his attendance in order to report to the Parole Board. Expressing concerns about intimidation by other detainees, he was too afraid to attend despite being made aware that one more absence would result in revocation of his order. On confirming the concerns with custodial staff, the Probation and Parole Officer explored other avenues including an earlier starting time followed by time in isolation that the offender was happy to comply with. Mr Dean went on to successfully complete his periodic detention order.

** Names have been changed*

Public Meeting of the Parole Board



TERMS AND CONDITIONS

The standard terms and conditions of parole are: -

1. The offender is to be of good behaviour and must not, during the term of the order, commit any offence.
2. The order may be revoked if the offender contravenes any of the terms and conditions of the order.
3. The order may be revoked if the Board determines that it has sufficient reason to believe that the offender, having been released from custody, has not adapted to normal lawful community life.
4. The offender must, *until the order ceases to have effect or for a period of 3 years from the date of release (whichever is the lesser); submit to the supervision and guidance of the Probation and Parole Officer assigned for the supervision of the offender for the time being and obey all reasonable directions of that officer and, in particular, the offender -
 - a) is to report to the Probation and Parole Officer or another person nominated by that officer in the manner and at the times directed and be available for interview at such times and places as that Officer or nominee may from time to time direct; and
 - b) is to reside at an address agreed upon by the Probation and Parole Officer and receive visits at that address by the Probation and Parole Officer on such occasions as the Probation and Parole Officer considers necessary; and
 - c) is not to travel outside the boundaries of the State of New South Wales without the express approval of the Officer-in-Charge of the District Office of the NSW Probation and Parole Service to which the Probation and Parole Officer is attached; and
 - d) is not to leave Australia without the permission of the Parole Board.
5. The offender is to enter into employment arranged or agreed on by the Probation and Parole Officer or make himself or herself available for employment as instructed by that Officer; and
6. The offender is to notify the Probation and Parole Officer of any intention to change his or her employment, if practicable before such change occurs, or otherwise at his or her next interview by the Probation and Parole Officer.
7. The offender is not to associate with any person or persons specified by the Probation and Parole Officer.
8. The offender is not to frequent or visit any place or district designated by the Probation and Parole Officer.
9. The offender shall not change residence without the approval of the supervising officer.
10. The terms and conditions of this order relating to supervision by the Probation and Parole Officer shall cease to have effect after ... if the Probation and Parole Officer has notified the offender, in writing with the concurrence of the Officer-in-Charge of the District Office of the NSW Probation Service to which the Probation and Parole Officer is attached, that the offender is not required to be subject to supervision.
11. The offender shall totally abstain from intoxicating liquor.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS (cont..)

12. The offender shall, if so directed by his/her Probation and Parole Officer, seek assistance in controlling his/her abuse of alcoholic liquor.

The offender will, in writing, authorise and direct all his/her medical, and other professional and/or technical advisers or consultants to make available to the New South Wales Probation and Parole Service a relevant report on his/her medical, and/or other conditions at all reasonable times.

13. The offender shall, following his/her release, undertake and maintain a program directed towards controlling his/her abuse of alcoholic liquor which has been or shall be arranged by his/her Probation and Parole Officer.

14. The offender shall, if so directed by his/her Probation and Parole Officer, seek assistance in controlling his/her abuse of drugs.

The offender will, in writing, authorise and direct all his/her medical, and other professional and/or technical advisers or consultants to make available to the New South Wales Probation and Parole Service a relevant report on his/her medical, and/or other conditions at all reasonable times.

15. The offender shall, following his/her release, undertake and maintain a program directed towards controlling his/her abuse of drugs which has been or shall be arranged by his/her Probation and Parole Officer.

16. The offender will undertake urinalysis, where facilities are available, at the discretion of the Probation and Parole Officer. If it is established by such urinalysis that the parolee has illegally used a drug it shall be considered a breach of the Parole Order.

17. The offender shall undertake urinalysis, where facilities are available, for ...and there after at the discretion of the Probation and Parole Officer. If it is established by such urinalysis that the parolee has illegally used a drug it shall be considered a breach of the Parole Order.

18. The offender shall entirely refrain from gambling.

19. The offender shall seek assistance in such manner as his/her probation officer may direct in controlling his/her gambling.

20. The offender shall seek assistance in controlling his/her gambling.

21. The offender shall enter a rehabilitation/residential centre as directed by his/her Probation and Parole Officer and shall not discharge himself/herself without the consent of the Probation and Parole Officer.

22. The offender shall enter rehabilitation centre and shall satisfactorily complete the program and shall not discharge himself/herself without the prior permission of the supervising officer.

23. The offender shall attend at such place as the probation officer may direct for the purpose of undergoing psychological assessment and/or counselling, and/or other medical assessment and/or treatment.

The offender will, in writing, authorise and direct all his/her medical, psychological and other professional and/or technical advisers or consultants to make available to the New South Wales Probation and Parole Service a relevant report on his/her medical, psychological and/or other conditions at all reasonable times.

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24. The offender shall attend at such place as the Probation and Parole Officer may direct for the purpose of undergoing psychiatric assessment and/or counselling, and/or other medical assessment and/or treatment.
The offender will, in writing, authorise and direct all his/her medical, psychiatric and other professional and/or technical advisers or consultants to make available to the New South Wales Probation and Parole Service a relevant report on his/her medical, psychiatric and/or other conditions at all reasonable times.
 25. Parole supervision shall be in conjunction with the .. Community Corrections (Correctional) Service/ Probation and Parole Service provided that should he/she return to New South Wales before the date of expiration of the Parole Order, the offender shall report to the New South Wales Probation and Parole Service within seven (7) days of his/her arrival.
 26. The offender may reside in pending formal arrangements being finalised to transfer the Parole Order interstate in accordance with the provisions of the *Parole Orders (Transfer) Act, 1983*.
 27. The offender shall not contact, communicate with, intimidate, watch or beset
 28. The offender shall not contact nor communicate withwithout the express prior approval of the supervising Probation and Parole Officer.
 29. Parole supervision shall be undertaken by the New South Wales Probation and Parole Service until such time as the parolee has been deported/removed. During the time that the offender is absent or is residing in another country, supervision by the Community Corrections (Correctional) Service/ Probation and Parole Service of that country to be arranged where possible. Should the parolee return to Australia before the date of expiration of the Parole Order, the offender shall report to the nearest District office of the New South Wales Probation and Parole Service within seven (7) days of his/her arrival.
 30. The offender is to report to the Officer-in-Charge, Witness Security Unit. If the offender is removed or for any reason ceases to be on the Witness Security Program of any Police Force or agency prior to the expiration of the Parole Order he/she shall report within seven (7) days to the nearest District office of the New South Wales Probation and Parole Service. The offender will then be subject to Standard Conditions 1-9 for the duration of the Parole Order.
 31. The offender shall not be in the company of any person under the age of 16 unless accompanied by a responsible adult.
 32. The offender shall not be in the company of any person under the age of 18 unless accompanied by a responsible adult.
 33. The parolee is not to engage in any activity, paid or unpaid, involving the control of money or assets of other people or organisations.
 34. The parolee must comply with all directions of the mental health team, including treatment and medication.

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