



PAROLE BOARD OF TASMANIA

Annual Report | 2022 to 2023

Letter to the Minister

The Hon Madeleine Ogilvie MP
Minister for Corrections and Rehabilitation
Level 10, 15 Murray Street
Hobart, 7000

Dear Minister,

In accordance with the requirements of the *Corrections Act 1997* the Parole Board of Tasmania submits its Annual Report for the financial year ended 30 June 2023.

Section 64 of the Act requires the Board to report to the Minister on:

- (a) the number of prisoners released on parole during the financial year and the number of prisoners returned to prison by reason of the revocation of their release on parole; and,
- (b) the general activities of the Board under the Act during the financial year and any matters affecting the operation of the Act that the Board thinks appropriate to include in the report.

Yours faithfully,

A handwritten signature in black ink, consisting of a stylized 'L' followed by a horizontal line that curves upwards at the end.

Leigh Mackey
Chairperson, Parole Board of Tasmania
6 October 2023

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I. Message from the Chairperson

It is to me a self-evident truth that few of us are intrinsically evil and that the engagement of many in criminal conduct is more a response to an individual's circumstances and/or trauma history, and/or addictions and/or psychiatric condition. The reduction of recidivism and crime calls therefore for a balance to be struck between the desire for punishment and the need for a therapeutic approach which responds to the root cause of offending behavior.

It is a sad irony that for the many who offend as an outcome of their own abuse history, addictions, and mental health issues, they leave that legacy of trauma to their children, some of whom may in turn, engage in criminal behavior and thus the cycle repeats. It has also become clear that in some instances the system of incarceration has also been a setting for abuse, adding to the cycle.

It could be considered constructive to look at other systems of punishment worldwide and recognise that some measure of success in achieving a reduction in recidivism has been experienced by systems that have been able to provide therapeutically based punishment and therapeutically informed custodial environments.

A recognition that the commission of crime is not one dimensional but is rather a product of several factors and influences beyond a simple desire to maim or gain is gaining greater recognition in our public systems. For many years the custodial environment has not only operated to deprive an individual of their liberty but has also been a platform whereby therapeutic and vocational opportunities can be delivered. Whilst the Parole Board recognises the important work that is done in the custodial setting by such programs and the individual benefits that can be achieved by those accessing them, for many applicants for parole access to programs remains out of reach. It is hoped looking forward that accessibility to programs for those who wish to engage with them is enhanced in all divisions of the prison and that what is offered in this space reflects contemporary good evidence-based practice meeting the criminogenic needs of its participants.

The Tasmanian system of parole enables an inmate to serve part of their sentence of imprisonment in a community setting. As such the Board is acutely aware of the need to balance risk to the community with the potential to supervise and support individual change. The Board is also acutely aware and respectful of the fact that each applicant it considers for parole has harmed someone, caused someone loss and distress and for whom, personally, the release on parole can be viewed as an affront or miscarriage of justice. The survivors of crime are not ignored and are not an irrelevance to the parole process. The nature of the offence and the impact on the survivor are relevant considerations and the Board is grateful to those survivors of crime who can inform the Board of the ongoing impacts the offending behavior has had on them, their views as to an application for parole and requests for protective orders.

It is not the decision of the Parole Board when an inmate can be first considered for parole. How much of a sentence must be served in custody is set by the sentence imposed by the Court for the crime committed. The system of parole exists to capture and support an inmate's motivation to stop offending and reflects a societal belief in the capacity to change and to break the cycle. To break the cycle of offending for any one inmate also has the potential to positively impact their children's future reducing thereby the risk for

intergenerational offending. I am proud to be part of a system that seeks to benefit the community in this way by enhancing and equipping the individual to become a better member of society.

I wish to thank the many who have assisted the Board discharge its functions under the Corrections Act this reporting year. The Secretary of the Board, Mr Ben Hancock's services to the Board through his organisational skills, ensuring information flows and providing an interface between the Board and the Department of Justice generally and Community Corrections specifically, has been invaluable.

I wish to thank all of those working within the Tasmanian Prison Service who have enabled us to continue with what I believe is best practice in accessing the prison and providing the facilities for onsite in person hearings of applications for parole and providing valuable information relevant to the assessment of those applications. The remaining area of concern, namely requiring northern and north-western parolees to travel to Hobart to attend before the Board to address any issues in their compliance on parole orders, will hopefully be addressed over the next reporting year by making available premises in the north of the State at which parolees can be interviewed removing the need for extensive and costly travel to Hobart.

I also wish to thank the Director and staff at Community Corrections who provide invaluable support to the Board's processes of assessing applicants for parole and supervising parolees on their reentry to the community.

In this reporting year there were changes in the membership of the Parole Board. Member Mr David Plumpton and Deputy Member Ms Eliza Jones both left us to move on to other areas of interest and endeavor. I thank them for their contributions to the Board and wish them well. The number of members on the Board increased with the appointment of Ms Jane Ansell, Ms Marion Hale and Ms Amber Cohen. These members have added significant breadth of experience and insight to Board.

Leigh Mackey

Chairperson, Parole Board of Tasmania

2. Secretary's report

Firstly, some numbers. Looking at last financial year's figures, 2022/23 appears to have offered a slight reprieve from the increasing work load of the Board. This year saw a reduction in the number of parole applications considered by the Board, which in turn resulted in a reduction in the total number of prisoners granted parole. In the past year, approximately thirty-six percent of applicants appearing before the Board were granted parole compared with approximately forty-three percent the year prior, indicating a small drop. The number of parole orders revoked due to non-compliance, applications refused, applications withdrawn, advice a prisoner is not interested in parole and application adjournments due to not having suitable housing remains stable across the past few years.

This year the Board was not required to schedule as many additional unplanned hearings to deal with non-compliance, however, the number of matters considered by the Board at each meeting has gradually increased over the past 10 years as seen in the table below.

Table 1. Meetings and matters of the Parole Board by reporting period

Meetings and matters	2022 / 2023	2021 / 2022	2017 / 2018	2012 / 2013
Parole Board meetings	28	38	25	22
Total matters considered	633	759	515	431
Average number of matters considered per meeting	23	20	20.5	19.5

One area of business that has seen continued growth is the reporting of parolee non-compliance by Probation Officers. This is evidenced by the total number of correspondence received by the Board detailing non-compliance, the number of notices issued for parolees to appear before the Board and, in more serious circumstances, the number of warrants issued for a parolee's arrest. The majority of non-compliance considered by the Board is for straightforward infractions of parole conditions such as returned positive drug and alcohol test results, late for curfew and missed supervision appointments. Of the forty five parolees who were revoked during the past financial year, one third of these were for re-offending while on parole.

In 2021, the Board commenced ordering the condition of electronic monitoring of some parolees. Electronic monitoring has provided Probation Officers with a capacity for real time notifications of more serious breaches, such as a parolee entering a specific zone/area they are prohibited from, attending licenced premises and whether they remain at their approved address during the duration of their curfew. All breaches are required to be reported to the Parole Board and in turn, this allows the Board to respond in a timely manner. The Board members have a number of options available to them to address non-compliance. Once they have considered the contravention report they may decide to note the breach, issue a written warning to the parolee, issue a notice to appear before them so the parolee may explain the circumstances of the breach, or they may choose to issue a warrant for the parolee's arrest. Once a parolee appears before the Board on a

notice to appear or a warrant, the Board will then make the decision to confirm the order, suspend the parolee for a defined period of time or revoke the order. Responding to non-compliance in a timely manner is an essential function of the Board and allows for parolees to remain accountable for their decisions while still under sentence and provide the community with confidence that contraventions are treated seriously and have repercussions.

It is the Board's practice to occasionally meet with parolees finishing orders who have demonstrated compliance and exhibited real change during the period they have been subject to parole. These conversations of recognition provide a highly rewarding experience for both members and parolees alike.

The Board is required to publish its written decision to release a prisoner to parole as per section 8 (7(b)) of the *Corrections Act 1997*. During the past 12 months, the Parole Board has worked with the Tasmanian Law Library to implement processes that allow the library to archive the Board's written decisions. Decisions have traditionally been published on the Parole Board website however, from 1 July 2023 this information will be available at www.lawlibrary.tas.gov.au. It is the Board's goal to provide the majority of its historic decisions to the Tasmanian Law Library for publishing by the end of 2023.

This year marks the ten-year anniversary of the Parole Awareness Program. The program is delivered in person to prisoners at the Risdon Prison Complex, Ron Barwick Prison and Mary Hutchinson Women's Prison, by myself and representatives from Community Corrections and the Tasmania Prison Service's Interventions and Reintegration Services team. The program is an informal presentation of all things parole, including how to apply and the requirements expected should they be granted parole. It also provides information as to what the Board considers relevant when making a decision whether to grant parole. Prisoners are given an opportunity to ask questions and to speak to their own experiences of both the application process and being subject to a parole order and supervised within the community. The recurring message from past parolees who continue to find themselves within the criminal justice system is that parole can be difficult due to the conditions imposed. It is also acknowledged that parole is a privilege and positive change can occur when rapport and trust is built between a parolee and their Probation Officer.

I wish to thank the members of the Board for their dedication and commitment when dealing with what can at times be confronting subject matter. They are entrusted by the people of this state to make difficult decisions while considering the safety and protection of the Tasmanian community. This requires an equal amount of thoughtfulness, humanity, candour and humility. This year we said good bye to David Plumpton and Eliza Jones and welcomed Jane Ansell and Marion Hale to the Board.

Thank you again to Parole Board Chair Leigh Mackey for her ongoing guidance.

I would like to thank the staff of Community Corrections and the Tasmania Prison Service for their hard work and the assistance they provide the Board on a daily basis.

Ben Hancock

Secretary of the Parole Board

3. Legislative framework for the operation of the Parole Board

The operation and functions of the Parole Board are governed by the *Corrections Act 1997* (the Act). The Act provides for the establishment of the Parole Board and section 62 requires that membership must include the following:

- a legal practitioner;
- a person with experience in sociology, criminology, penology or medicine;
- a person with experience of victim of crime matters; and,
- a person with previous experience as a serving police officer.

Members are appointed for a period not exceeding three years. Three members constitute a quorum at a meeting and decisions are determined by a majority of votes of the members present.

4. Membership of the Parole Board

During the period covered by this Annual Report the Board consisted of the following members:

Chairperson: Leigh Mackey

2023 marks Leigh Mackey's tenth year as a Chair on the Parole Board. Ms Mackey first joined as Deputy Chairperson in April 2013 and was appointed Chairperson of the Board in May 2018. Ms Mackey is a Director in the practice Ogilvie Jennings and is a barrister and solicitor specialising in personal injury litigation. In addition to her full-time legal practice, Ms Mackey currently serves on the Legal Profession Tribunal of Tasmania and the Police Review Board. She is also a member of the Law Foundation of Tasmania and the Civil Disbursement Fund.

Deputy Chairperson: Susie Winter

Susie Winter was appointed Deputy Chair of the Board in October 2018. Ms Winter was admitted to practice as a barrister and solicitor of the Supreme Court of Tasmania in 1991. Ms Winter worked primarily as a legal practitioner at Tasmania Legal Aid, where for over 20 years she held a range of legal and managerial roles, including acting director. Ms Winter has 10 years' experience in the not-for-profit sector serving as a board member of disability services organisation Nexus Inc., including three years as Chairperson. Ms Winter is currently the Deputy Director, Centre for Legal Studies, delivering practical training for legal graduates through the Tasmanian Legal Practice Course.

Member: Kristen Foss

Dr Kristen Foss was appointed Deputy Member in 2015 and been a Member of the Board since December 2018. After graduating from UTAS with a psychology degree in 1991, Dr Foss commenced practising as a psychologist and has worked in a variety of different fields, including adult mental health, private practice, victims of crime and disability services. Dr Foss has a master's degree and her doctorate in health. She specialises in service provision to those living with a disability and is currently undertaking loneliness research with people who have severe and profound disabilities. Dr Foss holds a position as conjoint clinical lecturer at UTAS School of Medicine, is a research affiliate with the Applied Research Centre for Disability and Wellbeing and is a general member of TASCAT (Tasmanian Civil and Administrative Tribunal).

Member: Randolph Wierenga

Randolph Wierenga was appointed as a Deputy Member of the Board in January 2020 and has been a Member since October 2022. Mr Wierenga served in Tasmania Police for 35 years, reaching the rank of Sergeant. He served for 10 years as the elected President of the Police Association of Tasmania and Treasurer for the Police Federation of Australia for five years. Prior to his retirement, Mr Wierenga was a Senior Adviser to the Tasmanian Minister for Police and Emergency Management. He holds a Bachelor of Arts with Honours (Political Science and Public Administration) from UTAS and has been awarded the National Police Service Medal, the National Medal and the Commissioner's Medal.

Member: Jane Ansell

Jane Ansell was appointed as a Member of the Board in April 2023. Admitted to practice law in 2002, Ms Ansell worked in private criminal and civil practice, until she was employed at the Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions in 2006 as Crown Counsel, practising in the criminal and appellate division of the Supreme Court of Tasmania, as well as the criminal and coronial division of the Magistrates Court of Tasmania. Ms Ansell is currently the Criminal Injuries Compensation Commissioner at Victim Support Services, a member of TASCAT (Protective Division), Guardianship Stream and Chairperson of the Tribunal with Hockey Tasmania.

Member: David Plumptre

David Plumptre was appointed as a Member of the Board in July 2019 and ended this appointment in November 2022. He is an ex-Tasmania Police Officer who retired in December 2015 after 41 years' service. Mr Plumptre served predominantly within the Criminal Investigation Branch and as a Detective Inspector and was also the State Commander of the Tasmania Police Crisis Negotiation Unit. In 2013 was awarded the Australia Police Medal in 2013 and more recently has provided interviewing assistance to the Working with Vulnerable Persons Risk Assessment Unit and training negotiators for the Tasmania Prison Service.

Deputy Member: Kate Cuthbertson

Kate Cuthbertson was appointed as a Member of the Board in November 2016 and has been a Deputy Member of the Board since April 2023. She is a barrister at Malthouse Chambers, with over 20 years' experience in criminal law and general litigation. In addition to her full-time legal practice, Ms Cuthbertson is an Ordinary Member of TASCAT sitting in the Anti-Discrimination and Health Practitioner streams, a Criminal Injuries Compensation Commissioner, Chairperson of the Tasmanian Racing Appeal Board, Chairperson of Mosaic Support Services and Vice-President of the Tasmanian Bar.

Deputy Member: Marion Hale

Marion Hale was appointed as Deputy Member in April 2023. Ms Hale has worked in improving equity and justice in the community, with her 30 year career spanning community representation and development, crisis support, counselling, policy, population health and regulation. She was awarded a Churchill Fellowship in 2012 to investigate programs that support women in a smoke free pregnancy and is currently President of the International Network of Women against Tobacco, and sits on the Legal Profession Board of Tasmania, TASCAT (mental health stream) and the Psychology Board of Australia. She was previously a consumer representative on the College of Emergency Medicine and a member on the Alcohol Advertising Review Panel.

Deputy Member: Eliza Jones

Eliza Jones was appointed as a Deputy Member in December 2018 until her resignation in May 2023. Ms Jones is a restorative justice facilitator, mediator and owner of the consultancy practice Reconcilio. She works as a Youth Justice Community Conference facilitator and Family Group Conference facilitator for Child Safety Services. Ms Jones is a member of the Mental Health Tribunal, the Police Review Board and is the Secretary and Chair of the Clinical Governance Committee for the Board of Laurel House. Ms Jones was previously a member of Tasmania Police and has a Bachelor of Arts degree from the UTAS.

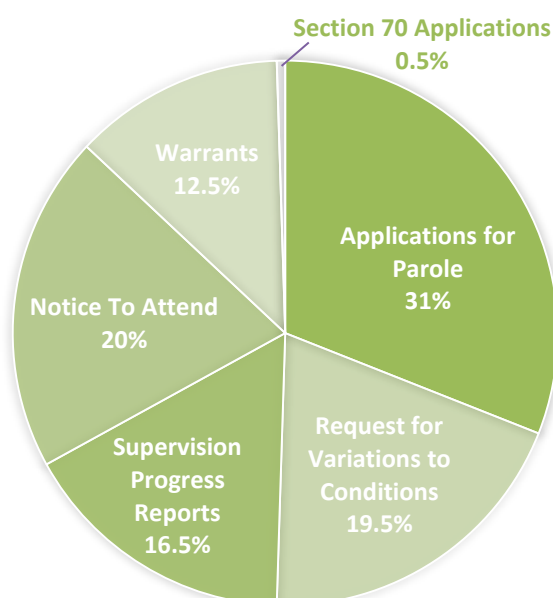
5. Functions and responsibilities of the Parole Board

The Board is an independent body which performs the following functions:

- makes decisions as to which prisoners will be released on parole;
- determines the conditions upon which a prisoner will be released on parole;
- determines whether conditions of parole orders should be amended or varied; and,
- determines if a parole condition has been breached by a prisoner and what action should be taken as a result of that breach.

The Board is required to consider any application made by a prisoner who is eligible to be considered for parole, before his or her parole eligibility date.

Chart 1. Matters Considered by the Parole Board 2022-2023



During the reporting period a total of 633 matters were considered by the Board. The graph above outlines that of these matters:

- 31% or 198 were applications for parole (applications considered on multiple occasions are counted on each appearance);

- 19.5% or 123 were requests to vary of the conditions of a parole order;
- 16.5% or 105 were supervision progress reports from Community Corrections;
- 20% or 128 were parolees appearing on a notice to attend before the Board due to non-compliance of the conditions of parole;
- 12.5% or 78 parolees appearing before the Board after being arrested on Parole Board warrant due to non-compliance of the conditions of parole; and,
- <0.5% or 1 application for exceptional circumstances (s70) consideration for early release to parole.

6. Meetings of the Parole Board

In the 2022-2023 financial year there were 28 Parole Board meetings at which the Board considered a total of 633 matters.

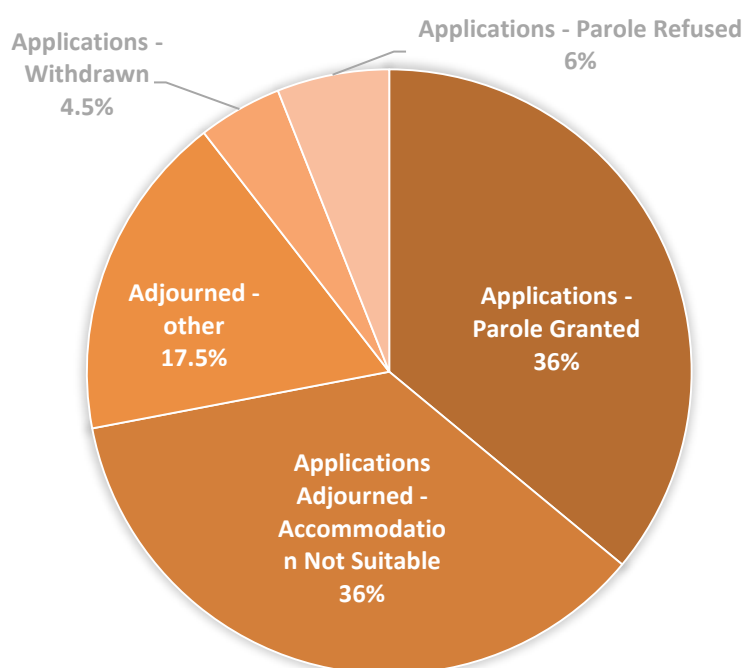
The Board may determine its own procedures in relation to any Act, matter or thing over which it has jurisdiction. In Tasmania the Board personally interviews all prisoners who make an application for parole. It is of note that the position of interviewing all prisoners in person is in contrast to many other state parole boards and authorities. In those jurisdictions, decisions to grant or refuse parole may be made on 'the papers' by reviewing a prisoner's application and other documentation provided to its board or authority.

7. Release on parole

The Board is required to make independent decisions as to whether or not a prisoner should be released on parole. Part 8 of the Act sets out the various requirements regarding a prisoner's eligibility for parole and processes required to be undertaken by the Board when considering an application.

The Board is required to consider and balance a range of factors when determining whether or not the prisoner should be released on parole. These include, but are not limited to, any victim impact statement provided to the Board, the behaviour of the prisoner while in prison or on any previous community-based orders, the likelihood of the prisoner reoffending, the protection of the community and any reports provided regarding the prisoner's background and the medical, psychological or psychiatric condition of the prisoner.

Chart 2. Outcomes of Parole Applications at Hearing 2022-2023



During the reporting period a total of 198 applications for parole were considered by the Board. This number includes applications that were considered on multiple occasions. The graph above outlines that of these considered applications:

- 36% or 71 applicants were granted parole;
- 36% or 71 applications were adjourned due to the applicant not having suitable accommodation;
- 17.5% or 35 applications were adjourned for other reasons, including for the preparation of psychological assessment reports or for additional information to be obtained for the Board's consideration;
- 4.5% or nine applications for parole were withdrawn in person by the applicant; and,
- 6% or 12 applications for parole were refused parole.

8. Conditions of release on parole

If the Board is of the view that a prisoner should be released on parole, then the Board is required to consider what orders (conditions) it should place upon that prisoner's release.

The Board is given wide discretion as to what terms and conditions will be included in a prisoner's parole order. There are a number of standard parole conditions, which are attached to almost every parole order. The Board may also add specific conditions depending upon the parolee's individual circumstances. An example of the type of conditions imposed are contained in Annexure A.

During a prisoner's parole it may become necessary for the Board to review the conditions attached to a prisoner's parole order. Such issues are usually brought to the Board's attention by the parolee through their Probation Officer.

9. Addressing non-compliance on parole

The Board regularly seeks reports from Probation Officers regarding a parolee's progress whilst on parole. Where necessary Probation Officers also report to the Board any concerns about the behaviour of a parolee, including where it is suggested that one of the conditions of the parole order has or may have been breached.

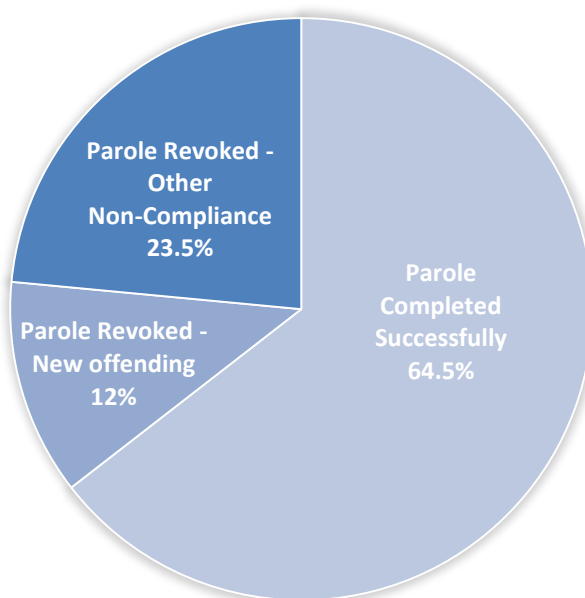
A breach of parole is constituted by a parolee's failure to comply with any of the conditions on the parole order. In the event of any contravention of the conditions of the parole order the Board must decide whether to:

- note the contravention;
- issue a warning to the parolee via the Probation Officer;
- issue a notice to attend directing the parolee to appear before the Board to discuss the matter; or,
- issue a warrant for the parolee's arrest.

During the period covered by this Annual Report the Board issued 128 notice to attend before the Board directions and interviewed 78 parolees apprehended on Parole Board warrant. At the time the parolee appears before the Board to discuss the contravention of the condition of their Parole Order, the Board will decide whether to:

- revoke the parole order; or
- vary, amend or confirm the parole order; or
- suspend the parole order for a determined period of time.

Chart 3. Parole Order Completions 2022-23



During the reporting period a total of 127 parole orders ended. The graph above outlines that of these completed orders:

- 64.5% or 82 parole orders successfully expired during the past financial year;
- 12% or 15 parole orders were revoked by the Board due to the parolee committing new offending whilst subject to the conditions of parole; and
- 23.5% or 30 parole orders were revoked by the Board for other non-compliance such as using illicit substances or failing to adhere to the reporting directions of the Probation Officer.

10. Parole Board contact details

Contact:	Secretary of the Parole Board
Postal Address:	PO Box 4660, Hobart, Tasmania 7001
Telephone:	(03) 6165 6719
Email:	parole.board@justice.tas.gov.au
Website:	www.justice.tas.gov.au/paroleboard

11. Financial year at a glance (to 30/06/2023)

Table 2. Meetings and matters

Meetings and matters	2022 / 2023	2021 / 2022	2020 / 2021	2019 / 2020	2018 / 2019
Parole Board meetings	28	38	34	34	27
Total matters considered	633	759	585	521	542
Average matters per meeting	23	20	17	15	20

Table 3. Parole applications and decisions

Parole applications and decisions	2022 / 2023	2021 / 2022	2020 / 2021	2019 / 2020	2018 / 2019
Parole applications considered *	198	303	283	224	232
Parole orders granted	71	133	125	90	105
Parole orders refused	12	13	14	21	33
Applications withdrawn	43	42	40	34	47
Not interested in parole	8	10	10	10	21

Table 4. Performance on parole

Performance on parole	2022 / 2023	2021 / 2022	2020 / 2021	2019 / 2020	2018 / 2019
Released to parole	71	133	125	90	105
Orders successfully completed	82	50	57	59	72
Orders revoked	45	59	41	43	44
Revoked due to new offending +	15	29	17	27	-
On parole at 30 June 2023	114	170	146	113	118

Table 5. Parole Board correspondence

Parole Board correspondence	2022 / 2023	2021 / 2022	2020 / 2021	2019 / 2020	2018 / 2019
Correspondence received	228	266	165	175	159
Variations to orders granted	103	152	111	70	87

Table 6. Interstate parole transfers

Interstate parole transfers	2022 / 2023	2021 / 2022	2020 / 2021	2019 / 2020	2018 / 2019
Applications to transfer interstate	5	5	6	7	4

Interstate parole transfers	2022 / 2023	2021 / 2022	2020 / 2021	2019 / 2020	2018 / 2019
Orders transferred to interstate	3	3	4	4	3
Applications to transfer to Tas	11	9	18	19	14
Orders transferred to Tas	3	2	5	11	7

* Applicants may appear more than once (each appearance is reflected in this number).

+ Figures captured since start of 2019-20 financial year only.

Table 7. Notice to attend before the Board – Non-compliance

Notice to attend before the Board - Non-compliance	2022 / 2023	2021 / 2022	2020 / 2021	2019 / 2020	2018 / 2019
Notice to attend notices issued	128	95	65	71	77
Orders confirmed	65	41	36	38	36
Orders suspended	48	31	20	11	33
Orders revoked	12	21	8	17	8
Warrant issued for failure to attend notice to appear before the Board	2	2	1	5	0

Table 8. Parole Board warrants – Non-compliance

Parole Board warrants - Non-compliance	2022 / 2023	2021 / 2022	2020 / 2021	2019 / 2020	2018 / 2019
Executed warrants heard	78	94	67	48	72
Orders confirmed	0	3	3	3	4
Orders suspended	45	53	31	19	31
Orders revoked	33	38	33	26	37

Table 9. Section 70 applications (Exceptional Circumstances)

Section 70 applications (Exceptional circumstances)	2022 / 2023	2021 / 2022	2020 / 2021	2019 / 2020	2018 / 2019
Applications considered	1	1	3	3	2
Applications granted	0	0	0	0	0
Applications refused	1	1	3	3	2

Table 10. Parole accommodation

Parolee accommodation	2022 / 2023	2021 / 2022	2020 / 2021	2019 / 2020	2018 / 2019
Parole applicants refused due to not having access to suitable housing #	0	0	0	2	9
Applicants adjourned due to not having access to suitable housing #	71	73	73	61	32

* Applicants may appear more than once (each appearance is reflected in this number).

Figures also includes where accommodation plus other factors were cited as reasons for refusal or adjournment. Figures includes where an applicant may have submitted multiple unsuitable addresses.

All figures are rounded and sourced from Parole Board records.

Annexure A – Examples of parole conditions

Reporting

1. Upon release must report in person to Community Corrections at the address, date and time specified.
2. Be subject to supervision of a Probation Officer.
3. Report to the Probation Officer and be available for interview at the places and times directed.

Employment and residence

4. Reside at the address approved by the Probation Officer.
5. Only engage in employment approved by the Probation Officer.
6. Not change address or employment without first obtaining the permission of the Probation Officer.

Directions

7. Obey all reasonable directions of the Probation Officer, including attending counselling in relation to gambling, alcohol or drug use or other risks.
8. Must within 28 days of release, attend a General Practitioner to be assessed for a Mental Health Care Plan and attend psychological counselling as recommended by that plan.
9. Obey the Probation Officer's direction in relation to associates.
10. Not contact, approach or otherwise associate with any member of an outlaw motorcycle gang club or street gang, either directly or indirectly or by any electronic means, including social media and SMS, for any reason whatsoever.
11. Not attend, visit or enter any outlaw motorcycle gang club or street gang club, for any reason whatsoever.
12. Not frequent or visit any place or district specified in a direction by the Probation Officer.
13. Not leave the State of Tasmania without the prior written approval of the Director of Community Corrections.
14. Not to leave the place of residence between the specified curfew hours.
15. Be of good behaviour and not violate any law.
16. Must comply with the conditions of any court or police order/s that the parolee is subject to, including but not limited to any Community Offender Protection Register Order, Family Violence Order, Restraint Order, Mental Health Treatment Order or Court Bail Order.

Medical and other counselling

17. Attend any rehabilitation program nominated by the Probation Officer and not, without permission, be discharged from or do anything to bring about a discharge from that program.

18. Do whatever is necessary to authorise all medical or other professional or technical advisers or consultants to make available to the Probation Officer relevant reports as to the parolee's medical or other conditions.

Drugs

19. Not, other than in strict accordance with a Doctor's directions, use, possess or administer any drug or substance, which cannot be legally obtained without prescription from a Doctor unless the parolee has such a prescription.
20. Not to remain in the presence of any person using or administering any prohibited substance.
21. Present for urine and/or breath analysis or other testing as and when required by the Probation Officer and is to do all things and sign all such documents to enable such an analysis or testing.

Alcohol

22. Abstain from the consumption of intoxicating liquor.
23. Refrain from the excessive consumption of intoxicating liquor, namely must not exceed 0.05% blood alcohol content.
24. Not enter or remain upon any licensed premises unless approved in advance by the Probation Officer.

Non molestation

25. Not to contact or approach (specific name/s) either directly or indirectly or by any electronic means, including social media and SMS, for any reason whatsoever.
26. Not follow (specific name/s) or loiter outside their place of residence or any other place frequented by them or keep them under surveillance or act in any other way that could be expected to arouse their apprehension or fear.
27. Not remain in the presence of any person under the age of 16 years unless the Probation Officer is present or a person nominated by the Probation Officer is present.
28. Not loiter, without reasonable excuse, at or in the vicinity of a school, public toilet or other place at which children are regularly present while children are present.
29. Not to enter in remunerative or voluntary work with children or at a place used for the education, care or recreation of children; or be involved in any social recreational or any other club or associations at which children attend.
30. Not provide or offer to provide accommodation to a child.
31. Must not access the internet, including must not be in the possession of or use any computer, smart phone or any other electronic device that has internet capabilities.

Electronic monitoring

32. Must submit to electronic monitoring, including wearing or carrying an electronic device.
33. During the period that you are required to submit to electronic monitoring you:
 - a) must not remove, tamper with, damage, disable or interfere with the proper functioning of any electronic device or equipment used for the purpose of electronic monitoring;
 - b) must take all reasonable steps to ensure that your electronic device is charged and in good working order while you are being monitored. You must comply with all directions given by a probation officer or other prescribed officer that relate to the charging of your device;
 - c) must not allow anyone else to remove, tamper with, damage, disable or interfere with the proper functioning of any electronic device or equipment used for the purpose of electronic monitoring; and,
 - d) must comply with all reasonable and lawful directions given to you in relation to the electronic monitoring, including in relation to the installation, attachment or operation of a device, or a system, used for the purposes of electronic monitoring by another person whose functions involve the installation or operation of a device, or a system, used for the purposes of electronic monitoring.
34. Must within 24 hours of release from prison obtain a personal mobile phone, and during the operational period of the order, maintain in operating condition an active mobile phone service, provide the contact details to Community Corrections and be accessible for contact through this device at all times.