

06 December 2022

C160775

[REDACTED]

Tēnā koe [REDACTED]

Thank you for your email of 30 October 2022 to the New Zealand Police requesting information about child sex offenders (CSOs). The following part of your request was transferred to the Department of Corrections – Ara Poutama Aotearoa, on 7 November 2022, in accordance with section 14 of the Official Information Act 1982 (OIA):

Reports on how sex offenders are paroled to particular areas

Public safety is our top priority. Approximately 15,000 people are required to be released from prison each year and we are committed to doing everything we can to ensure each person is safely reintegrated into the community and has safe and suitable accommodation.

Corrections manages people on sentences and orders at the direction of the Courts and the New Zealand Parole Board (the Board). We do not determine who is in prison and who is in the community. People in the community must comply with any conditions imposed on them by the Courts or the Board.

We fully acknowledge that the location of offenders can be a concern for communities, and we work hard to balance this concern with our obligation to safely manage people in the community when they can no longer lawfully be detained in prison. Offenders with convictions for sexual offending against children are particularly challenging to find accommodation for. The reality is that without accommodation, these people would be homeless, which would present an unacceptable safety risk to communities.

When assessing the suitability of a proposed address, a range of factors are considered, including the location of victims, proximity to places designed for children, physical factors such as shared access, location of support services, and the ability to ensure a clear GPS signal at all times. Alongside this, we consider any factors present that reduce a person's risk, for example strong pro-social support from others at the property. Where appropriate, we support people back into the communities they have come from to maintain connections with support people who assist them to reduce their risk of re-offending.

Where a person is legally required to live in the community, Corrections is responsible for reintegrating and rehabilitating them into the community safely and ensuring their compliance with any conditions imposed by the Courts or the Board.

Conditions can include:

- GPS and electronic monitoring
- Reporting regularly to Community Corrections
- Restrictions on living and working arrangements
- Restrictions on associating with certain people
- Curfews
- Not consuming alcohol or drugs
- Participation in a reintegration/rehabilitation programme

We actively monitor the compliance of offenders with their conditions and hold them to account if they breach these conditions. Potential penalties can include breach action, increased reporting to Community Corrections, formal prosecution or a recall to prison.

The information you have requested is attached as Appendix One and includes Corrections practice guidance for:

- Address suitability assessments for people who have sexually offended against children;
- Prepare Parole Assessment Reports; and
- Parole Assessment Report and Community Enquiry.

Please note that this response may be published on Corrections' website. Typically, responses are published quarterly, or as otherwise determined. Your personal information including name and contact details will be removed for publication.

I trust the information provided is of assistance. I encourage you to raise any concerns about this response with Corrections. Alternatively, you are advised of your right to also raise any concerns with the Office of the Ombudsman. Contact details are: Office of the Ombudsman, PO Box 10152, Wellington 6143.

Ngā mihi



Leigh Marsh
Acting National Commissioner

Address suitability assessments for people who have sexually offended against children

On this page

This guidance relates to

- Child Sex Offenders as defined by s182B of the Corrections Act [↗](#). That means they are currently serving a sentence/order (i.e. it is their index offence) for a [qualifying child sex offence](#) [↗](#) conviction.
- People applying for EM Bail with a [qualifying child sex offence](#) [↗](#) charge

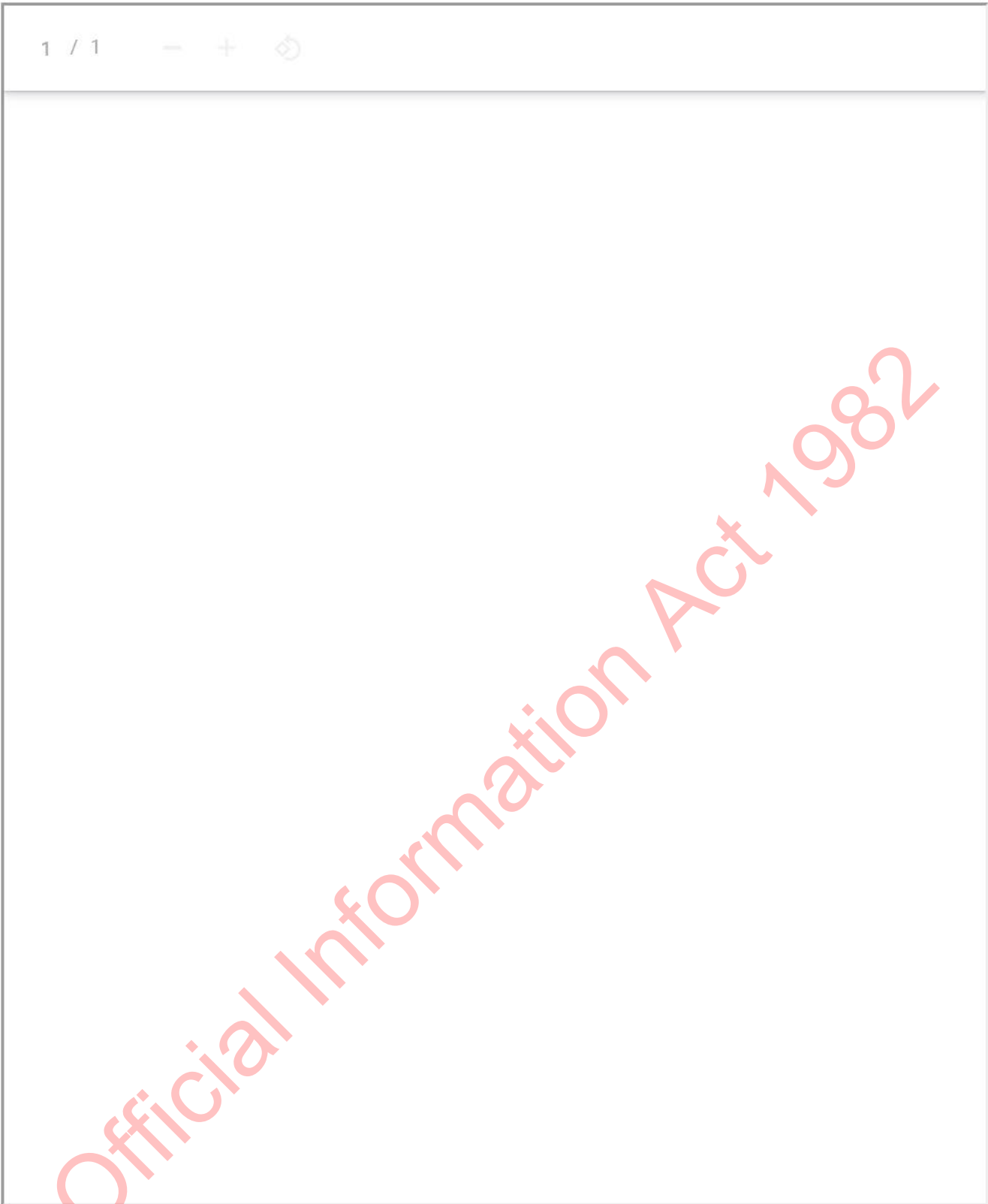
It is for the assessment of all proposed addresses: both temporary and permanent.

Accommodation approval/non approval decisions must be supported with clear rationale. There is a tiered approach for approving accommodation, with decisions for those subject to Preventive Detention and Extended Supervision Orders made by District Managers/Operation Directors.

The primary consideration is the protection of the safety and wellbeing of children. To manage this while balancing reintegration, the address assessment should reflect all mitigations in respect to specific risks and needs.

For those people who have historical convictions for child sex offending the Community Accommodation Suitability Assessment (CASA) is not a requirement, however, the below considerations may be useful when assessing the suitability of any address, or when considering what actions to undertake. If someone is on the CSO register, contact with the Police Case Manager is advised to ensure a collaborative approach.

Process for Assessing an Address



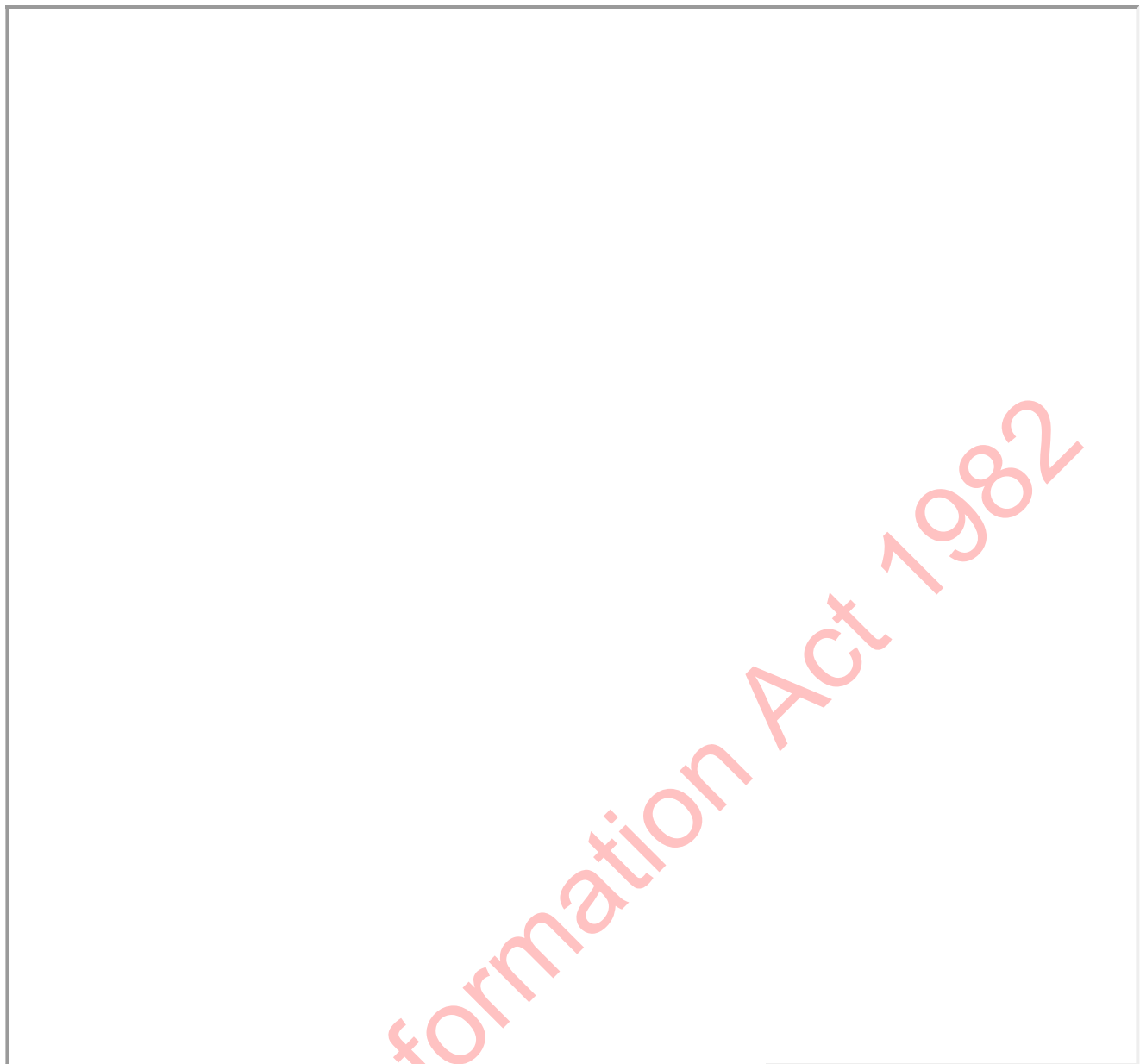
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Address Suitability Process Interactive Guide





Considerations for Address Suitability Assessment ^

The Community Accommodation Suitability Assessment (CASA) is designed to support practitioners to assess the suitability of an address against the persons individual risks and needs, as well as assisting decision makers with rationale for the outcome.

The CASA, as well as the considerations below support professional decision making. The considerations are not rules or absolutes, rather guidance to aide practitioners to formulate their decisions.

Community

Do the victim/s of their offending reside in the same community as the proposed accommodation?

- Through NZPB/VNR coordinator has the victim/s expressed a view about the person residing in the same area?
- What could be implemented to mitigate risks /contact?

Is the person going back into a community that they have previously been a part of/is familiar to them?

- What community supports are available that are safe and unlikely to compromise the person's ability to remain safe?
- What community supports can be developed?

Are there other people who have sexually offended against children at the address or living nearby?

- Do they share similar offending pathways/risks/protective/responsivity factors?

What other vulnerable groups are present in the area?

- Does the person present a risk to them? If so, what can be implemented to protect these individuals/groups?

What are the characteristics of the physical property?

- Consider this in relation to the offending pathway, risk factors and response to treatment
- What are the protective factors /barriers at the address? i.e., occupants, fences, shared driveways
- What is their level of constructive activity away from the property such as employment or reintegrative support?
- What information do you have around who shares the driveway / lives in the cul-de-sac? (if applicable)
- Who uses the thoroughfare and at what time of day? (if applicable)

Are there signs of children in neighbouring properties, properties with shared access and the properties in line of sight of the proposed address? This could include:

- Children's clothes/school uniforms on washing lines
- Toys/sandpits/swings/trampolines
- Small bicycles
- Children themselves

How much foot traffic is there between 8-9am and 3-4pm on a school day?

What degree of privacy and security is this property likely to offer?

Is the physical address technically suitable for electronic/GPS monitoring?

Is the address compatible with the special conditions?

is the address within proximity to other locations of concern likely to increase their risk of sexual offending, such as licensed premises, i.e., above a bar or pub?

Locale and Access

Are there schools, kindergartens, or early childhood centres in very close proximity?

Consider this against:

- Potential victim type and the person's risk assessment
- Information from interactions or engagement with the education services
- Offending pathway
- Response to treatment
- Level of supervision of students i.e. Early Childhood Education vs high school students
- Address location and ability to take alternative routes

Does the person need to travel past places designed for children?

- If so, what is the risk of contact?
 - Is this a concern in relation to the person's offending pathway?
-

*** Multiple Occupancy Addresses. i.e. Boarding lodges, apartments**

- What supervision and support arrangements are available?
 - What type of relationship do we have with the manager of the property?
- What is the level of constructive activity away from the property such as employment or reintegrative support?
- What do we know about the demographics of the other occupants? i.e. employed, families
 - What does this mean for the person, in terms of their offending pathway and safety plan?
- Are there communal areas?
 - Are children likely to use these areas?

* There is no maximum number of people with sexual offences who can live at a multiple occupancy address. It must be considered whether the risk profile of the other occupants could affect the risk posed by the individual in question. Also consider the degree to which the accommodation manager has oversight of/supports the residents and if they proactively share appropriate information with the Depar

Required Actions for Address Suitability Assessment

- If there are victims on the Victim Notification Register (VNR) contact the VNR coordinator
- Review address against special conditions that may impact on suitability
- If Electronic Monitoring (EM) is relevant, the address must be suitable for EM (through a feasibility check)
- Ensure any occupants are aware of the nature of the offending and its circumstances
 - multiple occupancy dwellings (i.e., boarding houses) are the exception
- Gather & document (in CASA) details around the occupants and their relationship to the person, including children who may frequent the address
- Complete the CASA process (which includes an environmental scan)
- If subject to ESO/PD liaise with High Risk Team

Possible Actions for Address Suitability

- Engagement, and relationship building with whānau/support people so they are aware of safety plans, risk factors and are empowered to support the person
- Increased reporting/home visits to strengthen protective factors, revisit safety plan
- Liaison and/or joint report ins with police case manager (if allocated)
- Consideration of restrictive special conditions: whereabouts conditions, curfews, AoD abstinence
- Development of identified protective factors
- Liaise with or referral to psychologist
- Liaise with High Risk Team
- Liaise with Oranga Tamariki

People subject to Extended Supervision Orders and Preventive Detention for sexual offending against children

High Risk Team must be consulted during the CASA process

When the proposed address is within **500 metres** of a place designed for children and/or there is evidence of children residing in a neighbouring property the CASA must clearly outline the person's specified risks, the offending pathway, their victimology, their response to treatment and how the risks will be mitigated.

Who can Approve an Address?

The following table shows the approval level required for people subject to each sentence/order

Sentence / Order	Approval Level
ESO (for sexual offending against children) with Intensive Monitoring	Operations Director
* People for whom an ESO application has been made (for sexual offending against children)	District Manager
ESO (for sexual offending against children)	District Manager
Preventive Detention	District Manager
Parole	Service Manager (or delegated LSM)

Sentence / Order	Approval Level
Returning Offender Order	Service Manager (or delegated LSM)
EM Bail	Service Manager/Lead Bail Support Officer (or delegated LSM)
All other sentences/orders	Service Manager (or delegated LSM)

* **Note:** This incorporates people with active ESO applications, and those for whom an application for an ESO has been made and declined by the Court.

Living with or Proposing to live with Children

Individuals who have sexually offended against children are rarely permitted to live with children under 16 and will only be authorised to do so in exceptional circumstances. **The Regional Operations Director must approve this.**

Before requesting approval from the Regional Operations Director, practitioners should

- Request information from Oranga Tamariki (Request for Information via REFER online)
- Convene MDT to discuss proposal, risks and mitigations. Participants should include regional high risk team, Service Manager, and psychological representative

If a person who has offended sexually against a child is approved to reside at an address with children, a report of concern should be sent to Oranga Tamariki (via REFER online). The report of concern should include Ara Poutama's rationale for the approval decision as this will support Oranga Tamariki in their decision making.

The person (and the parent/carers of the child/ren) must be advised that if the address is approved by Ara Poutama, Oranga Tamariki will be informed of this decision and that Oranga Tamariki may decide to undertake a separate risk assessment.

Change in Circumstances

Dynamic assessment of addresses for people who sexually offend against children is required on an ongoing basis. This should occur during regular home visits, as well as neighbourhood drive throughs. The frequency of these actions are linked to the level of risk and occur at times when children are more likely to be moving around the community (**weekdays 8am - 9am, 3pm - 4pm**). The most recent CASA can be used as a guide, looking for any changes for example, in home childcare opening, house for sale and new neighbours,

In the event that someone on ESO or PD has a change of circumstances, i.e. a family with a child or children moves next door, an updated CASA is required to be completed as soon as possible and sent to the approver (**Operations Director or District Manager**) for consideration.

Frequently Asked Questions

An address was assessed as unsuitable 12 months ago as part of the CEP. Does a new CASA need to be completed?

Yes, factors that influence the decision may have changed. For example, the person may have reduced their risk through completing treatment, or children that previously visited the address no longer do so (or vice versa)

If we are advising the NZPB or Court that an address has been assessed as unsuitable, does a CASA still need to be completed?

Yes, the CASA provides a forum to assist practitioners and decision makers with the rationale for this decision, which in turn provides the information to be incorporated into PAC and PAR's.

An individual has a previous CSO offence but is now on strength for other offending. Do I need to do a CASA as the CSO offending is not index offending?


No, a CASA is not required, however utilising the CASA considerations could support your analysis of potential risks, safety conversations you want to have and additional

actions you want to take. If the person still has a Police case manager, review the risk management plan in collaboration with them.

When someone wants to stay at another address for the weekend, (whether in the same area or a different place) does a CASA need to be completed or is a home visit sufficient?

Yes, a CASA should be completed.

Is a CASA required for non-contact offending e.g. objectionable material?

Yes, if they meet the legal criteria to be considered a Child Sex Offender this is required. The legal criteria is if they are currently serving a sentence/order (i.e. it is their index offence) for a relevant CSO conviction. Additional detail regarding qualifying offences can be found under [Schedule 2 Child Protection \(Child Sex Offender Government Agency Registration\) Act 2016](#) 

If someone lived at the address previously (before they went to prison) and there were no concerns. Do I need to complete another CASA?

Yes, as this will ensure risk assessments are current and decisions are based on accurate information. For example, the occupants could have changed, or in-home childcare facilities may have opened in the immediate vicinity.

If I as the Service Manager assess an address as unsuitable, but the District Manager is the approver, do I still need to send it to them to “decline”?

No, you do need to document your rationale into the CASA & copy the CASA into IOMS. You may want to have a conversation with your district manager if, how and when they want to be advised regarding proposed unsuitable addresses.

When someone has a deadline for leaving their current address and has proposed several alternative addresses do I need to complete the CASA process for all of them?

Have a conversation with the person around what, for them, will make an address suitable/unsuitable. Do an initial online/Google Maps scan of the address, looking for potential issues. Consider the persons level of risk, treatment, offending pathway and protective factors, to help you gauge which addresses may be viable and worth exploring further.

Supported Accommodation

District Managers are responsible for approving supported accommodation addresses. These addresses will be annually reviewed for suitability for differing offending pathways by the District Manager in conjunction with the Regional Manager Accommodation and Service Provider.

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Prepare Parole Assessment Reports

On this page

Preparing parole assessments reports is a core case management task. This section of the supported decision framework provides support for case managers when collaborating with community probation in relation to parole reports, managing parole recommendations, and preparing/submitting reports to the New Zealand Parole Board (NZPB). It should be noted that the preparation of parole reports also includes a review of the prisoner's risk and needs, as well as their remand/offender plan.

Providing Information to Community Probation

Considerations

Actions

Documentation

For all people, using all available information, consider:

- What do the static and dynamic risk factors indicate?
- What is the offending history?
- What progress has been made towards addressing identified rehabilitative and reintegrative needs?
- What are the future planned rehabilitative and reintegrative interventions or activities for the person in prison, or in the community?
- What are the likely and most serious risk scenarios in the community?
- What are the release proposals suggested by the person?
- What are your concerns and identified risks about the person's suggested release proposals?
- How can you mitigate any risk or security concerns?
- What risks to children exist in the proposed home address in the person's plan?
- What support has the person had from whānau and key supports in prison?
- What support services or external agencies have been involved with the person and how can they support the person's release?

- What are the person's release needs and what services are available to meet these needs?
- What information is available about known or potential victims (e.g. [Victim Notification Register](#))?
- What is known about the proposed accommodation occupants or sponsors and what is their relationship(s) to the person?
- What are the person's views about the proposed release plan?
- How motivated is the person to manage their risk factors and complete further planned interventions or activities in the community?
- How might media interest affect the success of release?
- What other information might probation staff need?
- Are there any safety concerns for Community Corrections staff?
- Did the NZPB set relevant activities that the person needs to complete prior to the next parole hearing?

For Residential Restrictions consider:

- Has the person previously been subject to electronic monitoring (EM Bail, Home Detention, Community Detention or Residential Restrictions)? Did they comply with electronic monitoring? (Possible locations of this information are criminal history, IOMS case notes (Community Probation), previous offender plan, PAC report)
- If they haven't previously complied with electronic monitoring, to gauge changes with their current electronic monitoring proposal consider
- How long ago did the non-compliance occur?
- What rehabilitation has the person now successfully undertaken?
- What were the circumstances when they were previously subject to electronic monitoring? For example: Who were they living with? What was their employment status? Were they engaged in rehabilitation programmes?
- What pro social support (if any) did they have?
- Were they under 21? Young people can have issues around impulse control which may have impacted on their ability to manage the restrictions of electronic monitoring.
- What are the risk assessments telling us regarding the person's risk factors? Can these be sufficiently mitigated without electronic monitoring, or would electronic monitoring enhance the proposal to decrease these risks?
- How long has the person been in custody? Would a gradual decrease of restrictions enable them to adjust to life in the community and offer a better opportunity to successfully reintegrate; for example full residential restrictions initially with clear daily structure and restrictions to allow a

slow adjustment to the community and chance to gain confidence followed by partial residential restrictions

- What is the likelihood that Residential Restrictions will prevent further offending?
- Would Residential Restrictions mitigate any risks to the victim/s?
- How suitable is the offenders address proposal?
- Who is the offender proposing they live with? What type of contact has the person had with the proposed occupants while in custody? For example, regular visits, phone calls, letters or have the occupants been denied approval for visits and phone calls
- Is the proposed occupant a victim (previous and/or current) of the person?
- Are there any Protection Orders in force between the person and occupants?
- Has there been any family violence between the person and occupants and/or between the other occupants?
- Are there children living at the address?
- Will the occupants offer pro social support?

For Māori, also consider:

- Are there any key contact people or cultural supports who could be contacted in the community to provide support or information?

Managing the Recommendations Made by the New Zealand Parole Board (NZPB)

Considerations

Actions

Documentation

For all people, using all available information, consider:

- When did the person last appear before the New Zealand Parole Board (NZPB)?
- What were the NZPB's recommendations?
- Did the NZPB set relevant activities that the person needs to complete prior to the next parole hearing?
- How motivated is the person in addressing the issues/relevant activities

- Does the person fully understand of the NZPB recommendations/concerns/ relevant activities?
- What were the changes to the plan, or immediate case management actions, to progress the NZPB's recommendations/concerns/setting of relevant activities?
- What interventions or activities has the person completed since their last appearance before the NZPB?
- What have been the barriers to achieving the NZPB recommendations?
- How might specific factors relating to the NZPB recommendations be addressed by other options?

For Māori, also consider:

- What information can the family/whānau or key supports provide in relation to the NZPB recommendations?

Preparing and Submitting Parole Reports

Considerations

Actions

Documentation

For all people, using all available information, consider:

- Does the report contain the most up-to-date information in relation to the person's assessment of risk and needs?
- How accurately and sufficiently have you reported the management of New Zealand Parole Board (NZPB) recommendations?
- If community probation and case management hold different views over certain parole issues, how can you resolve them prior to submitting the report to the NZPB?
- How might you respond to changes in the person's circumstances immediately before the person's hearing?
- How can you communicate report amendments to the NZPB or other staff?

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Parole Assessment Report and Community Enquiry

On this page

The case manager (CM) is the owner and writer of the PAR and will be the key person entering information into the report and will be responsible for ensuring information in the report is consistent throughout.

- Completion timeframes for case management and probation to produce the PAR is **seven weeks**.
- A **Community Enquiry for Parole (CEP)** report request will be sent to the Service Centre in the vicinity of the proposed address. This will detail the information being requested and will have a timeframe of **ten working days** for the enquiry and information to be returned to the case manager.
- If there is no specific address proposed but there is an indication of a specific city/district and the case manager assesses that this might be a suitable place for them to live, it will be for that city/district to complete the community enquiry. This will ensure that the Board has the appropriate information including any local risk issues and availability of rehabilitative programmes and re-integrative support where they propose to reside.
- If no address or district is disclosed the CEP will be completed by the closest community corrections site to the prison.
- A Release Feasibility Meeting (between Probation and Case Management, and when applicable high risk team and Psychology) should occur to agree outcomes and leading to more consistent decision-making. For those assessed as high risk there is an expectation that the service manager and principal case manager should attend the meeting. This meeting can be done in via telephone, AVL or in some situations in person.

The Parole Report Process

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National Parole Report Process



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Probation Parole Report Process

This process map details the part of the process that relates to Community Corrections and how these new reports will need to be managed.

The main areas are:

- The service manager (SM) should allocate to a probation officer (PO) in IOMS and case note under the title *“POI”* and sub-title *“NZPB Parole Assessment Report”*.
- The PO should confirm the suggested time and date for feasibility meeting by e-mailing the case manager
- When the CEP is ready to be checked by the SM or designated checker the PO should submit for checking and this process repeated until the SM is satisfied the report is ready to be finalised.
- A feasibility meeting will occur within the **10 day period** allocated to the CEP (typically on the 10th day), however in certain situations and with agreement from the case manager it may be able to take place outside of the 10 day timeframe.

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Community Enquiry for Parole (CEP) Report

- Community Corrections have a target of **10 working days** to complete the community checks and participate in the Release Feasibility Enquiry. An extension to the due date can only occur with the agreement of the case manager.
- There are three required sections to be completed and eight optional sections of enquiry to be selected by the case manager. Rationale for the assessments made in the Community Corrections sections are required to assist the PAR writer to provide evidence for their advice to the Parole Board. A template of the CEP can be found [here](#).
- Case managers are to include all relevant information in their sections of the document so that Community Corrections has accurate and up to date information about the release proposal that is requiring further checks. If a case manager has included information in the optional boxes Community Corrections are expected to provide information answering those queries.
- CEP's for high risk people must be completed in conjunction your service managers and any other business groups such as the High risk response team that can support the community enquiries and risk considerations.
- Remember to discuss any queries or concerns with the case manager as you progress with your enquiry and that participation in the release feasibility meeting is a required action of the CEP process.
- If information has been requested from others (eg Police, Oranga Tamariki) but has not been received at the time of writing the report should still be completed with the information that is available. When received this further information should be e-mailed to the case manager and recorded in IOMS.
- All completed CEP's must be reviewed and approved by a service manager (or designated person).

A resource for service managers (in the form of a supported conversation) to ensure Community Corrections teams are aware of the CEP process.

Electronic Monitoring

The probation officer in collaboration with the case manager will need to consider the best monitoring technology for the individual

The case manager will undertake the remote feasibility check to determine if the address is technically suitable. If the remote check fails, the case manager will either seek another address from the person being considered for release or request the probation officer to arrange an onsite feasibility check with the occupants. The manager should also indicate if retrospective monitoring is an option to be considered.

When completing the report:

- include details of the outcome of the onsite feasibility check.
- Provide insight to any potential barriers the address/occupants may present i.e., location and transport difficulties. Include any solutions that may help to mitigate identified barriers/risks.
- If an address is not considered technically feasible for electronic monitoring, i.e., there is no cellular coverage at the property, this should be noted.
- If the address is not considered suitable, explain rationale as to why, including the potential mitigation strategies that can be put in place to support the individual.
- Ensure all health and safety considerations are noted and documented in the CEP for the case manager to include and update in the wearer profile in Eagle.
- Include recommendation for EM conditions and what EM technology would be appropriate for the individual. For full considerations and examples to support your recommendation on the appropriate monitoring technology review the practice guidance of the [Risk-based Framework](#).
- If deemed appropriate, alternative monitoring options could be considered such as [Retrospective Monitoring](#), where the wearer is not monitored in real time. This should be discussed with the case manager at the Feasibility Meeting.

Required Sections of the CEP

1. Accommodation

- Provide detailed information about the proposed address, occupants (including all children and children details), suitability for EM/ RR and include details of when the visit to the address took place and who was present.
- Provide insight into any potential barriers the address/occupants may present as a parole address – i.e. location and transport difficulties. Any solutions that may help to mitigate identified barriers/risks.
- If address not considered suitable, provide rationale as to why and potential mitigation strategies that can be put in place to increase suitability.
- Specific reference to any OT involvement, protection orders, police call outs etc.

2. Community Rehabilitation Interventions and Education

- Outline the rehabilitation programmes and interventions that can be accessed in the community (depending on what CM has outlined, should provide details on interventions/education opportunities provided by Corrections, external service providers and independent community based organisations). Provide potential start dates for these interventions or proposed wait list timeframes.
- If an assessment or recommendation of an intervention has been made rationale should be provided on why this specific one.

3. Past compliance on community sentences/orders

- Clear and relevant summary of past sentence engagement, progress and compliance. If there was further offending while on sentence, any significant breaches, local knowledge, including positive engagement and interactions. Any solutions that may help mitigate barriers to compliance in the future.

Optional sections of CEP

1. Primary Relationships
2. Whānau/family support
3. Cultural Support
4. Other community support
5. Employment
6. Financial
7. Victim
8. Specialist Health Needs

Recommended Special Conditions

Case managers are responsible for recommending proposed special conditions. Community Corrections should note their agreement or disagreement of these conditions and rationale as to why they do not. Should other special conditions be considered appropriate by Community Corrections these can be added to the CEP report with rationale.

The wording of special conditions can be found on the [special conditions for the parole board](#) page in the Practice Centre.

Feasibility Meeting

When the Community Enquiry for Parole (CEP) is sent to Community Corrections this will include a proposed time and date for the feasibility meeting to occur

- The practitioner is required to contact the case manager to confirm that this is suitable or to propose an alternative time

- This meeting can be done in via telephone, AVL or in some situations in person.
- The Feasibility Meeting is led by the case manager and is an opportunity to discuss the release proposal and confirm the appropriate special conditions. It is also an opportunity for further clarification of the rationale of assessments made and to cover any areas of concern/information that hadn't been covered in the written report.
- The practitioner with the service manager should also consider other professionals who might be invited to the meeting. For High risk consideration for Psychologists and High Risk Response Team. There is an expectation that the service manager and principal case manager will attend those identified as high risk.
- The case manager will save a record of the discussions in case-notes.

Project Team Contact

An e-mail address is available to answer staff queries

Out of Scope

Resources

Additional Information

Forms and Documents

Legislation

Supported Decision Framework

Standards of Practice

Sentence / Order Information

- Application for Recall
- Application to NZPB for Vary/Discharge
- Breaches
- Compassionate Release
- Electronic Monitoring
- Electronic Monitoring Whereabouts
- Home Visit Guidance
- New Zealand Parole Board
- New Zealand Parole Board Hearing

- New Zealand Parole Board Progress Monitoring
- Parole Assessment report and Community Enquiry
- Parole Board Special Conditions
- Probation Officer Tool Kit
- Rehabilitative and Reintegrative Needs
- Risk Assessments
- Sanctions and Prosecutions
- Sentence Completion Reports
- Supported Decision Framework
- Understanding Risk

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