



**GOVERNMENT OF  
WESTERN AUSTRALIA**

# 2015/16 ANNUAL REPORT

PRISONERS REVIEW BOARD  
DEPARTMENT OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL  
WESTERN AUSTRALIA

# FOREWARD

**THE HON. MICHAEL MISCHIN, MLC**  
**ATTORNEY GENERAL; MINISTER FOR COMMERCE**

To the Attorney General,  
The Honourable Michael Mischin, MLC

In accordance with section 112 of the *Sentence Administration Act 2003* (WA), I present to you the Annual Report of the Prisoners Review Board of Western Australia for the year ended 30 June 2016.



His Honour Judge Robert Cock QC  
Chairperson  
Prisoners Review Board

23 September 2016

IN LINE WITH STATE GOVERNMENT REQUIREMENTS, THE PRISONERS REVIEW BOARD ANNUAL REPORT IS PUBLISHED IN AN ELECTRONIC FORMAT WITH LIMITED USE OF GRAPHICS AND ILLUSTRATIONS TO HELP MINIMISE DOWNLOAD TIMES.

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## ABOUT OUR ANNUAL REPORT

The Annual Report is the major publication produced by the Prisoners Review Board (the Board). It complies with the requirements of the *Sentence Administration Act 2003 (WA)* and is used to inform Parliament, Government, other agencies, the media and members of the community about the activities and achievements of the Board.

As well as fulfilling our statutory responsibilities, the Annual Report is an opportunity to explain the work and function of the Board.

Once tabled in Parliament, the Annual Report is available from our website at [www.prisonersreviewboard.wa.gov.au](http://www.prisonersreviewboard.wa.gov.au)

# CHAIRMAN'S OVERVIEW

## INTRODUCTION

As Chairperson of the Prisoners Review Board in Western Australia I am responsible for chairing some of the Board meetings including most of the meetings which review life and indefinitely sentenced prisoners, writing the life and indefinitely sentenced prisoners' statutory reports for the Attorney General as well as the continuing education, training and professional development of Members of the Board.



The 2015/16 period has seen the workload of the Board increase as a direct result of the increased prison muster.

The work of the Board remains challenging. As the number of prisoners sentenced to imprisonment increases, so too does the workload of the Board.

In considering whether to release a prisoner to parole, the Board must give paramount consideration to the risk to the safety of any member of the community posed by each prisoner prior to his or her release to parole, and by our conditions, we must endeavour to minimise that risk to the full extent to which that is possible. This risk can never be completely eliminated. If the Board is unable to formulate suitable conditions to sufficiently reduce the risk to the safety of the community, we believe we have no alternative but to deny that prisoner the opportunity of release on parole.

The Board is charged with the responsibility of balancing the safety of the community and the management of the risk posed by the prisoner. Once the Board authorises the release of a prisoner, by making a parole order, we continue to monitor their progress on parole through the assistance of Community Corrections Officers employed by the Department of Corrective Services, and take immediate action to suspend or cancel parole should we believe that the risk to the safety of the community is ever increased to a level incompatible with our paramount responsibility to ensure the safety of the community.

## MEMBERSHIP OF THE BOARD

There have been a few changes in the membership of the Board during the 15/16 year.

One community member resigned and two community members were not reappointed upon their terms expiring early in the year. Each was replaced when three new community members were appointed by the Governor, on the recommendation of the Attorney General. Two were also appointed as sessional deputy chairs. I have been very pleased with the growth of each of our new members and their attendance at meetings and attention and interaction at their induction and at professional development days.

## THE ADMINISTRATION TEAM

The administrative staff is responsible for ensuring that all prisoners eligible for parole are listed for consideration at a meeting of the Board prior to the prisoner's earliest eligible date of release. Administration staff also ensures that the prisoners' file are up to date and that all relevant reports have been received by the Board in a timely manner. This is an important responsibility critical to the Board's ability to comply with its statutory duty and one which is the focus of all staff members on a daily basis.

The staff continue to work assiduously to ensure that the Board is provided in a timely manner with the most up-to-date and comprehensive information to facilitate the Board's decision making function. The administrative team never lose sight of this critical responsibility and I have been impressed by their motivation to continually look at ways to improve this part of our business. Particularly in times of economic restraint, it is essential to have staff who give attention to identifying scope for systemic improvements and who are energetic in their efforts to implement change. The Board is fortunate indeed that a team of such people are currently working here.

## PRISON VISITS

I continued my practice of visiting a number of prisons every year so as to maintain currency in my level of understanding of conditions in the prisons, the services and programmes available to prisoners, the understanding of prisoners of the parole system and also to enable me to develop and introduce procedural changes to assist prisoners and prison officers helping them, develop parole plans.

I thank the superintendents of Casuarina Prison and Wooroloo Prison Farm for their hospitality shown towards me and a Board member who accompanied me on one of my visits during the reporting year.

During my visits I was pleased with the response from prisoners regarding the action taken in the previous year to publish on the Board's website our comprehensive policy manual and a simple one page sheet of frequently asked questions which is now sent to every prisoner whose parole had been considered, together with the advice of the outcome of the hearing. It is apparent from the increased quality in material sent to the Board by prisoners that their focus has improved since the Board provided materials designed to assist them. This not only saves Board members' time because there is less irrelevant material given to them to read, but also ensures every prisoner has the best chance at gaining the privilege of release to parole.

## COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS OFFICES

I was invited to visit the North East Metropolitan Adult Community Centre in February 2016 and there met with staff, observed some meetings between parolees and their supervising Community Corrections officer and attended the weekly case review, at which all staff

attended. The Midland office is a very busy centre. I found the visit worthwhile as I gained a better understanding of the level of commitment of these hard working staff, their workloads and the wide range of issues with which they are required to deal. I wish to record my thanks to the manager of the Centre for her assistance and for facilitating my visit.

## PRISON OFFICER TRAINING

I continue to attend at the Department of Corrective Services training academy in Bentley, as required, to give presentations to newly recruited prison officers and also to Community Corrections Officers as part of their induction and training. It is always a privilege to attend at the Academy and meet and speak to the newly recruited Prison Officers and Community Corrections Officers. They are always keen to learn of how the parole system works and I appreciate the opportunity to encourage them to understand the process so that they may guide prisoners to better embrace the opportunities which parole offers.

## VICTIM IMPACT STATEMENTS

Since 2013, subject to the approval of the victim, all Victim Impact Statements used in court have been automatically provided to the Board for inclusion in the files of relevant prisoners.

Many hundreds of statements have now been available to the Board since the new arrangements were put in place. A Victim Impact Statement is now frequently considered as part of the material relevant to the Board determination of whether to release a prisoner to parole and, if so, the particular conditions to which the prisoner's release should be subject. This has improved the Board's capacity to understand the impact of the offence on the victim and the nature of the victim's concerns arising from the offender's release, and enabled the Board to better respond to those issues.

## PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT FOR BOARD MEMBERS

In accordance with section 104(1) of the Sentence Administration Act 2003 (WA), I am required to provide on-going professional development to the members of the Board. An invitation to attend these sessions is also given to Members of the Supervised Release Review Board and the Mentally Impaired Accused Review Board.

I am very pleased with the responses received from these sessions which during the past year have included presentations from Family Violence Intervention Services, Community Corrections Officers, the Commissioner for Victims of Crime, the victim support agency Angelhands, the Western Australian Substance Users Association, Palmerston Farm, a number of psychologists employed by the Department of Corrective Services regarding the Choice, Change and Consequences programme, a private psychologist on the topic of modern developments in risk assessment, the new CEO of Outcare, a representative of the Mental Health Commission, staff from the Public Sector Commission, the Rehabilitation and Reintegration team within DCS on prisoner needs assessment, Cyrenian House and the Superintendent of Karnet Prison Farm.

It may be noticed that a considerable focus of professional development during the reporting year has been on the effects of drug addiction and the various community options available to prisoners. A substantial risk factor in recidivism and by far the main reason why prisoners on parole have not been able to maintain compliance with the requirements of parole has been through lapse or relapse to illicit drug use. Possible ways to reduce the risk of relapse to drug use are discussed during virtually every Board meeting and the

members have been very attentive to the suite of community options currently available, although it remains an area of considerable disappointment that the options for residential rehabilitation for prisoners on parole remain very limited indeed.

In addition to invited external presenters, the members also received several presentations from Board staff covering developments to the Board's information technology system and on newly developed strategies to improve the clarity and consistency of decision making and the preparation of reasons.

## RELATIONSHIPS AND NETWORKING

During the entire 2015/16 period, the Board has reported to the Attorney General, the Hon. Michael Mischin MLC. The administrative staff and I have continued to enjoy a productive relationship with the Attorney and his office staff, which has facilitated the Board's work, the presentation of statutory reports and their expeditious consideration and return.

Relationships have been maintained, and in several instances noticeably improved, with other key agencies, including the Department of Corrective Services, Western Australian Police Service, Disability Services Commission, the Commissioner for Victims of Crime, as well as numerous non-government agencies involved in offering support, assistance, training, programmes and accommodation to offenders, many of whom, as I have noted above, have again sent representatives to the Board to make presentations during the year.

I again wish to thank the former Director General of the Department of the Attorney General, Ms Cheryl Gwilliam, for her attention to issues challenging the Board, and her ongoing support for the Board and its administration staff and wish her well with her new career in the Australian Public Service. I also wish to record my thanks to Ms Pauline Bagdonavicius, the Acting Director General, for her preparedness to consult and assist the Board during 2016 following the departure of Ms Gwilliam. She has facilitated appropriate relief during periods when the Board has been temporarily without key staff and during the six months she has been in the role. She has also shown interest in the Board and its operations and a willingness to foster closer cooperation with the Board's stakeholders.

This year has also seen an increase in the use of video conferencing for prisoners serving life and indefinite terms of imprisonment. The use of video-links provides these long-term prisoners the opportunity to speak directly with the Board and discuss with the Board Members their parole plan and any other issues relevant to the consideration of the prisoner's matter. Most meetings of the Board which considers life sentenced prisoners now commence with a video-link with the prison where one of the prisoners being reviewed that day is detained. I remain grateful to the superintendents for their assistance in ensuring the availability of this communication link to prisoners they regard as appropriate beneficiaries.

## ASIA PACIFIC CONFERENCE OF PAROLE AUTHORITIES, ADELAIDE 2015

It has been customary that each year a different Australian State or New Zealand is called upon to deliver a Parole Authorities Conference. This conference is intended to present current best practice from around the world to Parole Board Chairs and members. In addition to the presentation of academic papers, the conference offers the traditional opportunities for those involved in the criminal justice system to network and share practices and the evolution of policy.

Together with two Board members and the Chair of the Supervised Release Review Board, I attended the Asia Pacific Conference of Parole Authorities in Adelaide, from 21 to 23 October 2015. The conference was particularly informative; with internationally renowned presenters including Professor James Ogloff, Director of the Centre for Forensic Behavioural Science, Swinburne University, Victoria. We heard from him that a recent Canadian study had shown that a successful parolee is 4 times less likely to reoffend than other prisoners. I also found the Professor's presentation fitted particularly well with the paper presented in the afternoon by a psychiatrist, Dr Nariar Nambiar. Both their papers which dealt with the difficult topic of risk assessment and risk reduction led very well into the paper on Friday by forensic psychologist, Luke Broomall. All of that then was nicely summarised and given a local own slant by the Chair of the South Australian Parole Board, Frances Nelson QC.

We also received a number of useful observations and anecdotes from Justices Sulan and Gray of the South Australian Supreme Court and Dr Lyn Arnold AO. We found the programme was well balanced by the papers from Detective Chief Inspector Selena Dinning, Strategic Manger of the Offender Management Plan with A/Senior Sgt Belinda Hunter, Offender Management Plan Project Manager and corrective services staff. In all the programme was very stimulating and some valuable and relevant material was delivered to us. At the conclusion of the conference it was determined by the attendees that largely due to a significant tightening of state budgets, the next national conference will not be convened until late 2017, most likely in Sydney.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Robert Cock', written in a cursive style.

Judge Robert Cock QC  
Chairman  
Prisoners Review Board

23 September 2016



# PROFILE

## THE PRISONERS REVIEW BOARD

The Board was established in January 2007, under section 102 of the *Sentence Administration Act 2003* (WA), as an independent statutory body, following the recommendations of the Mahoney Inquiry for the purpose of improving the management of parole.

One of the key recommendations of the Mahoney Inquiry was that the safety of the community must be the paramount consideration in granting parole. The Mahoney recommendations therefore focus the Board's decision making on the release considerations set out in section 5A and 5B of the *Sentence Administration Act 2003* (WA). These are the factors that Parliament has identified as being relevant to the exercise of the power to release a prisoner on parole and the Board is required to regard the safety of the community as the paramount consideration.

The Board meets at least six times a week to consider approximately sixty parole applications, reports of breaches of parole and requests to amend Parole Orders. Each meeting is chaired by either the Chairperson or a Deputy Chairperson and includes two Community Members, a representative from the Department of Corrective Services and a representative from the Western Australia Police.

The Board has jurisdiction over the following prisoner groups:

- A prisoner serving less than 12 months imprisonment where the court has ordered a parole period must apply;
- A prisoner serving more than 12 months but less than two years where the court has determined a period of parole may apply;
- Prisoners serving two years or more where the court has determined that a period of parole may apply;
- Prisoners sentenced to indefinite or life imprisonment. These prisoners are first eligible for parole after the completion of the minimum non-parole period of their sentence which is set by the court or by statute.

## FUNCTIONS OF THE BOARD

The Board's functions are conferred by the *Sentence Administration Act 2003* (WA). The Board considers prisoners for release from custody on parole, sets or varies conditions of release and considers applications for the suspension and/or cancellation of orders.

The Board also considers re-entry release orders and makes recommendations about re-socialisation programmes for various categories of prisoners.

In relation to prisoners serving life or indefinite sentences, the Board only has the power to make a recommendation to the Attorney General and Governor in Executive Council either for release on parole or for approval to participate in a Re-socialisation Programme.

# STATISTICAL REQUIREMENTS

Pursuant to section 112 the *Sentence Administration Act 2003* (WA) the Board is required to provide the Minister with a written report on the following.

## A SNAPSHOT OF FACTS

### a. The performance of the Board's functions during the previous financial year;

During 2015/16 the Board held 531 meetings, including Registrar and Deputy Chair meetings, and considered 6338 matters.

This represents a decrease of 1.7% in the number of meetings held compared with the previous financial year with a 7.3% increase in the number of cases.

<b>FINANCIAL YEAR</b>	<b>CASES CONSIDERED</b>	<b>NO. OF BOARD MEETINGS</b>
<b>2015/16</b>	6338	531
<b>2014/15</b>	5907	540
<b>2013/14</b>	5919	626
<b>2012/13</b>	5551	543

“Cases Considered” includes all matters listed before the Board including listings in relation to the administration of parole orders. Individual prisoners can have more than one listing over a 12 month period.

	2015/16	2014/15	CHANGE (%)
<b>PRISONERS WHO BECAME ELIGIBLE FOR PAROLE IN THE FINANCIAL YEAR</b>	3155	3118	1.2% ↑
<b>PAROLE ORDERS MADE BY THE BOARD AND GOVERNOR</b>	1310	1122	16.8% ↑
<b>PAROLE ORDERS COMPLETED SUCCESSFULLY IN THE FINANCIAL YEAR</b>	725	551	31.6% ↑
<b>PAROLE ORDERS CANCELLED OR SUSPENDED</b>	416	369	12.7% ↑
<b>PAROLE APPLICATIONS DENIED BY THE BOARD AND GOVERNOR</b>	2047	2038	.4% ↑

The Board determines whether a prisoner is suitable for release on parole by having regard for the release considerations set out in section 5A of the *Sentence Administration Act 2003* (WA). These considerations include:

- (a) the degree of risk (having regard to any likelihood of the prisoner committing an offence when subject to an early release order and the likely nature and seriousness of any such offence) that the release of the prisoner would appear to present to the personal safety of people in the community or of any individual in the community;
- (b) the circumstances of the commission of, and the seriousness of, an offence for which the prisoner is in custody;
- (c) any remarks by a court that has sentenced the prisoner to imprisonment that are relevant to any of the matters mentioned in paragraph (a) or (b);
- (d) issues for any victim of an offence for which the prisoner is in custody if the prisoner is released, including any matter raised in a victim's submission;
- (e) the behaviour of the prisoner when in custody insofar as it may be relevant to determining how the prisoner is likely to behave if released;
- (f) whether the prisoner has participated in programmes available to the prisoner when in custody, and if not the reasons for not doing so;
- (g) the prisoner's performance when participating in a programme mentioned in paragraph (f);
- (h) the behaviour of the prisoner when subject to any release order made previously;
- (i) the likelihood of the prisoner committing an offence when subject to an early release order;

- (j) the likelihood of the prisoner complying with the standard obligations and any additional requirements of any early release order;
- (k) any other consideration that is or may be relevant to whether the prisoner should be released.

The Board is required, pursuant to section 5B of the *Sentence Administration Act 2003* (WA), to regard the community safety as the paramount factor when determining whether a prisoner is suitable for release on parole.

**b. the number of prisoners who became eligible to be released under a parole order during the previous financial year;**

	<b>2015/16</b>	<b>2014/15</b>	<b>CHANGE (%)</b>
<b>TOTAL NUMBER</b>	3155	3118	1.2% ↑

A prisoner's eligibility for parole is determined by the Court as part of their sentence.

**c. the number of prisoners who applied to be released under a Re-entry Release Order during the previous financial year;**

	<b>2015/16</b>	<b>2014/15</b>	<b>CHANGE (%)</b>
<b>TOTAL NUMBER</b>	3	2	50% ↑

Prior to 2007, prisoners eligible for parole could also apply for early release under a Re-entry Release Order, pursuant to Part 4 of the *Sentence Administration Act 2003* (WA). Those prisoners sentenced after 2007 are only eligible for release on parole and, therefore, the number of prisoners eligible to apply for a Re-entry Release Order will decline over time.

**d. the number of prisoners who were refused an early release order by the Board or the Governor during the previous financial year;**

	<b>2015/16</b>	<b>2014/15</b>	<b>CHANGE (%)</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	1917	2038	5.9% ↓

e. the number of prisoners released under an early release order by the Board or the Governor during the previous financial year;

	2015/16	2014/15	CHANGE (%)
<b>TOTAL</b>	1212	1059	14.4% ↑

#### BREAKDOWN OF TOTAL PRISONERS RELEASED UNDER AN EARLY RELEASE ORDER:

TYPE OF EARLY RELEASE ORDER GRANTED	2015/16	2014/15	CHANGE (%)
<b>PAROLE</b>	847	703	20.5% ↑
<b>RE-ENTRY RELEASE ORDER</b>	0	1	100% ↓
<b>SHORT-TERM PAROLE (SUPERVISED)</b>	365	353	3.4% ↑
<b>SHORT-TERM PAROLE (UNSUPERVISED)</b>	0	2	100% ↓
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1212</b>	<b>1059</b>	

The Board takes into account the individual merits of each case to determine whether to release a prisoner to parole. Before making its decision, the Board may review reports from Community Corrections Officers, Custodial Staff, Treatment Programme Facilitators, Victim Support Organisations, Medical Practitioners, Psychologists and Psychiatrists. In addition, the Board examines the prisoner's criminal history, any comments made by the sentencing court, and any victim submissions, statements and reports from the Victim-Offender Mediation Unit. In making decisions to grant, deny, suspend or cancel parole the Board gives paramount consideration to the safety of the community.

f. the number of prisoners who completed an early release order during the previous financial year;

	2015/16	2014/15	CHANGE (%)
<b>TOTAL</b>	725	551	31.6% ↑

“Completed” means the prisoner parole order was neither suspended nor cancelled during the parole period.

#### BREAKDOWN OF PAROLE COMPLETION FOR PAROLE ORDERS EXPIRING IN THE FINANCIAL YEAR 2015/16

TYPE OF PAROLE	2015/16	2014/15	CHANGE (%)
<b>DISCRETIONARY PAROLE COMPLETED SUCCESSFULLY</b>	526	376	39.9% ↑
<b>DISCRETIONARY PAROLE CANCELLED OR SUSPENDED PRIOR TO EXPIRY</b>	227	219	3.7% ↑
<b>MANDATORY PAROLE COMPLETED SUCCESSFULLY</b>	199	175	13.7% ↑
<b>MANDATORY PAROLE CANCELLED OR SUSPENDED PRIOR TO EXPIRY</b>	152	194	21.6 % ↓
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1104</b>	<b>964</b>	<b>14.5% ↑</b>

Parole Orders expiring in 2015/16 totalled 1104 of which 66% were completed successfully and 34% were cancelled or suspended prior to expiry. Of the 753 Parole orders made by the Board (discretionary), 70% were completed successfully while 30% were cancelled or suspended prior to expiry. Of the 351 releases to mandatory parole, 57% were completed successfully while 43% were cancelled or suspended prior to expiry.

**g. the number of early release orders suspended or cancelled during the previous financial year and the reasons for suspension or cancellation;**

	2015/16		2014/15	
	No.	% of those released on Parole	No.	% of those released on Parole
<b>PAROLE ORDERS CANCELLED</b>	351	29%	336	31.8%
<b>PAROLE ORDERS SUSPENDED</b>	65	5.4%	33	3.1%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>416</b>	<b>34.3%</b>	<b>369</b>	<b>34.9%</b>

Pursuant to section 39(1) of the *Sentence Administration Act 2003* (WA), the Board may at any time during the parole period, suspend a Parole Order. Pursuant to section 44(1) if the *Sentence Administration Act 2003* (WA), the Board may cancel a Parole Order at any time during the parole period. The Board can determine to suspend for a fixed term or cancel if the prisoner either re-offends or breaches the conditions of their Parole Order or behaves in any way that poses an additional risk to the safety of the community.

**h. the number of prisoners for whom participation in a re-socialisation programme was approved by the Board or the Governor during the previous financial year;**

	<b>2015/16</b>	<b>2014/15</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	5	6

A re-socialisation programme is designed to allow long term prisoners the opportunity to be gradually reintegrated into the community in preparation for release from prison. The purpose of a re-socialisation programme is to equip a prisoner for re-entry into the general community by addressing their education, employment, family and community support networks. The aim is to improve the prisoner's ability to pursue and maintain a pro-social and law abiding lifestyle.

**j. the number of prisoners who completed re-socialisation programmes during the previous financial year;**

	<b>2015/16</b>	<b>2014/15</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	6	6

Re-socialisation programmes can run for varying durations of time, from six months to two years and can encompass multiple stages. As such, not all re-socialisation programmes commenced in a financial period will end in that same financial period.

A proportion of prisoners serving life and indefinite sentences have their sentences administered under the *Offenders Community Corrections Act 1963 (WA)*. There are no provisions under this legislation that allow these prisoners to participate in re-socialisation programmes.



# OTHER BOARD FUNCTIONS

## LIFE AND INDEFINITE TERM PRISONERS

In 2009/10, separate meetings of the Board were constituted by the then Chairperson to specifically consider the matters of prisoners serving life or indefinite terms of imprisonment. Since then, this initiative has continued to be particularly successful as it allows for a far greater level of debate and consideration of the relevant issues unique to this group of prisoners.

On 1 July 2016 there were a total of 312 life and indefinite sentenced prisoners, including those who were currently participating in re-socialisation programmes or released to parole in the community.

In 2015/16 the Board met on 25 occasions to consider 164 matters relating to life and indefinite term prisoners.

FINANCIAL YEAR	2015/16	2014/15	CHANGE (%)
CASES CONSIDERED	164	183	10.4% ↓
LIFE/INDEFINITE BOARD MEETINGS	25	30	16.7% ↓

## STATUTORY REPORTS

Prisoners sentenced to terms of life or indefinite imprisonment are initially reviewed by the Board after serving their minimum non-parole period which is set by the court under section 90 of the *Sentencing Act 1995* (WA) or is set out in section 12A of the *Sentence Administration Act 2003* (WA). Thereafter, the Board is required to review a life or indefinite prisoner on either a yearly or three yearly cycle depending on the statutory requirement set out in section 34(2)(d) of the *Offenders Community Corrections Act 1963* (WA) or section 12A(2) of the *Sentence Administration Act 2003* (WA). On each occasion, the Board is required to provide the Minister with a statutory report in relation to the prisoner.

A statutory report provided by the Board deals with the release considerations relating to the prisoner and recommends whether or not the Governor should exercise the power to release the prisoner and on what conditions.

During 2015/16 the Board determined to prepare a statutory report for the Attorney General on 66 occasions.

	2015/16	2014/15	CHANGE (%)
<b>TOTAL NO. OF STATUTORY REPORTS COMPLETED</b>	66	64	3.1% ↑

A proportion of prisoners serving life and indefinite sentences have their sentences administered under the *Offenders Community Corrections Act 1963* (WA). There are no provisions under this legislation that allow prisoners to participate in re-socialisation programmes.

## INTERSTATE TRANSFERS OF PAROLE

On 18 August 2010, the Minister delegated in writing his duties and powers under sections 5, 6 and 7 of the *Parole Orders (Transfer Act) 1984* (WA) to the Registrar of the Board. The Registrar assumes the title of Minister's Delegate for Interstate Transfers of Parole when considering any applications for interstate transfers of parole.

On 27 June 2012, the Board implemented its Interstate Transfers of Parole Policy Statement. This policy document outlines the processes and procedures for interstate transfers of parole and supports inter-agency cooperation in relation to interstate transfers of parole. The Board is also required to comply with the National Operating Procedures for Interstate Transfers of Parole which govern the permanent transfers of parolees between Australian jurisdictions.

In 2015/16, the Minister's Delegate for Interstate Transfers considered 16 incoming applications and 27 outgoing applications. A total of 43 applications were considered which overall represents a 26.31% increase compared with the previous financial year.

## INCOMING APPLICATIONS FOR INTERSTATE TRANSFER OF PAROLE INTO WA

	2015/16	2014/15	CHANGE (%)
<b>INCOMING APPLICATIONS RECEIVED</b>	24	15	60% ↑
<b>CONDITIONAL APPROVAL OR APPROVAL BY THE MINISTER'S DELEGATE</b>	16	10	60% ↑
<b>DECLINED BY THE MINISTER'S DELEGATE</b>	7	3	133% ↑
<b>WITHDRAWN BY PAROLEE</b>	0	3	100% ↓
<b>NOT YET DECLINED OR APPROVED</b>	3	1	200% ↑

## OUTGOING APPLICATIONS FOR INTERSTATE TRANSFER OF PAROLE OUT OF WA

	2015/16	2014/15	CHANGE (%)
<b>OUTGOING APPLICATIONS RECEIVED</b>	27	27	No change
<b>CONDITIONAL APPROVAL OR APPROVED BY THE MINISTER'S DELEGATE</b>	21	20	5% ↑
<b>DECLINED BY THE MINISTER'S DELEGATE</b>	0	1	100% ↓
<b>APPROVED BY RECEIVING JURISDICTION</b>	17	14	21.4% ↑
<b>DECLINED BY RECEIVING JURISDICTION</b>	3	3	No change
<b>WITHDRAWN BY PAROLEE OR DISCONTINUED DUE TO THE PRISONER BEING DENIED</b>	7	6	16.7% ↑
<b>NOT YET DECLINED OR APPROVED</b>	8	3	166.7% ↑

Interstate Transfer of Parole Applications can be active for a number of months from the date of application. Decisions regarding Interstate Transfers of Parole may occur outside of the financial year in which the application was made.

### MINISTERIALS

Ministerials are required to be completed by the Board when a member of the public, a prisoner, not-for-profit organisation, local Government representative, media or other individual writes to the Attorney General in relation to a matter of parole or a prisoner's eligible for parole. During 2014/15 the Board published a policy document which informs the public, prisoners and the Board on its processes and decision making considerations. This has reduced the number of Ministerial correspondence dealt with by the Board. An FAQ (Frequently asked Questions) pamphlet was also developed which has contributed to this reduction in correspondence. A significant proportion of the 82 ministerial correspondence allocations in 2015/16 were in relation to two high profile life and indefinite term prisoners who were reviewed during the year as required by statute.

	2015/16	2014/15	CHANGE (%)
<b>MINISTERIALS ALLOCATED TO THE BOARD</b>	82	111	26% ↓

# REMUNERATION

## DEPUTY CHAIRPERSONS

The sessional Deputy Chairperson remuneration rate when chairing a meeting is currently \$619, an increase from \$610 on 27 May 2016. Below is a breakdown of remuneration payments to sessional Deputy Chairpersons during 2015/16.

Deputy Chair A	\$68,320
Deputy Chair B	\$29,890
Deputy Chair C	\$6,710
Deputy Chair D	\$4,880
Deputy Chair E	\$2,440
Deputy Chair F	\$1,830
Deputy Chair G	\$610
Deputy Chair H	\$610
TOTAL	<u>\$115,290</u>

## COMMUNITY MEMBERS

The sessional Community Member remuneration rate for a meeting is currently \$497, an increase from \$490 on 27 May 2016. Below is a breakdown of remuneration payments to sessional Community Members in 2015/16.

Community Member I	\$40,780
Community Member J	\$37,485
Community Member K	\$35,982
Community Member L	\$30,992
Community Member M	\$30,012
Community Member N	\$24,622
Community Member O	\$23,642
Community Member P	\$21,628
Community Member Q	\$18,620
Community Member R	\$17,150
Community Member S	\$12,740
Community Member T	\$10,290
Community Member U	\$7,938
Community Member V	\$7,350
Community Member W	\$2,450
TOTAL	<u>\$321,645</u>

The Public Sector Commission's annual reporting framework for the 2015/16 financial year requires board memberships to be reported in the Annual Report. This requirement includes the naming of board members and listing the remuneration that each board member received from the respective board during the financial year. The reporting framework further acknowledges that for security reasons, or reasons of sensitivity, these disclosures may be withheld. In consultation with the Attorney General, names of Prisoners Review Board members have been withheld for security reasons.

