

as to their reasonableness during revocation hearings. Special conditions could provide for: implementation of certain aspects of a correctional plan; abstention from intoxicants; residence in or attendance at a community residential centre, half-way house, medical or psychiatric treatment centre; restrictions on associations with specified persons, etc. They should also be subject to deletion or amendment on the initiative of the parole authority or at the request of the parolee.

### Recommendations

55. Standard parole conditions should require the parolee to:

- a) obey the law.
- b) meet his social and family obligations.
- c) endeavour to obtain and maintain steady employment or follow an occupational or educational program.
- d) reside at a specified place, and remain within specified geographic limits unless written permission to leave has been obtained beforehand from the proper authority.
- e) notify the parole authority of any change of address or employment.
- f) report in person to the police as instructed by the parole authority.
- g) report to the parole officer and obey his instructions.
- h) obtain written permission from the parole authorities before:
  - i) purchasing or operating a motor vehicle.
  - ii) incurring debts.
  - iii) assuming additional responsibilities such as marrying.
  - iv) owning or carrying firearms or other weapons.
- i) refrain from associating with persons known to him to be engaged in criminal activities or, without permission of the parole authority, with persons known to him to have been convicted of a crime.
- j) provide accurate information regarding income and expenditures as required by his parole officer.
- k) advise his parole officer if arrested or questioned by police.

56. Parole authorities should be authorized by parole legislation to impose special parole conditions.

57. Parole authorities should be empowered to amend, vary, add to or delete parole conditions on their own initiative or upon application by the parolee.