

Bonding An offender or ex-offender can apply for a bond if he is on probation, parole or mandatory supervision, or if he has a criminal record. Bonding companies are assisted in making decisions by confidential reports supplied by parole officers or social workers familiar with the personal history of the applicants and their capability for being trustworthy employees.

Supervision A parole supervisor is usually a parole officer of the parole service, a member of an after-care agency or a provincial probation officer. In some cases he is a private citizen appointed by the Board. He helps the parolee with everyday problems by counselling, guiding, advising and ensuring that he does not violate any of the conditions of his parole.

If the parolee misbehaves or if it is apparent that he does not intend to reform, he can be returned to prison. A supervisor must promptly report any misbehaviour or any breach of the conditions of parole, so that the Board may deal quickly with any such violations.

Violation of parole When a parolee appears to be headed for trouble or actually gets into trouble, the Board or its representative may suspend parole or revoke it. If a parolee is convicted of an indictable offence, his parole is automatically forfeited.

Suspension If it looks as though a parolee is about to break a condition of parole, his parole may be suspended. If it is, he will be sent back to custody by a magistrate. Within 14 days, the National Parole Board's district representative will either cancel the suspension or refer the case to the Board, which will review the case to see what the problem is. The Board may subsequently either cancel the suspension or revoke the parole.

Revocation If a parole is revoked, the inmate is sent back to the institution to serve the part of his sentence that was remaining on the day he was released on parole.

Forfeiture If a parolee is convicted of an indictable offence, for which the sentence is for a term of two or more years, no matter what sentence he receives he automatically forfeits his parole. Furthermore, he is considered to have forfeited parole the day the offence was committed, and not at the time he is convicted. This means he will serve a new term made up of the part of the sentence that remained the day he was released on parole, in addition to the new sentence.

Pardon Someone who was convicted of a summary offence — which usually means a sentence of six months or less — can apply to the National Parole