

life imprisonment for a crime other than murder, he becomes eligible for parole after serving seven years. If an offender was sentenced to life for non-capital murder before January 4, 1968, he, too, must serve seven years before he may become eligible. If an offender was sentenced for non-capital murder after that date, or if he is serving a life sentence because the death sentence was commuted, he must serve ten years before he may become eligible for release. In any case, whether the inmate was sentenced for non-capital murder or capital murder, before or after January 4, 1968, the Board only makes recommendations about his eligibility for parole and about his release on parole. The consent must come from the Governor-in-Council.

A habitual criminal or dangerous sexual offender sentenced to preventive detention will have his case reviewed at least once a year — in accordance with the Criminal Code of Canada — to see if he should be granted parole.

Although the Board normally operates within these limits on parole eligibility, it may, under its regulations, make exceptions in cases other than those of murder, when it believes a case is a deserving one and that the best interests of the community and the inmate can be served by an early release. Such a release may be granted because of death or similar affliction in the family, after special representation by the judiciary or the Crown prosecutor, for seasonable employment, or for schooling, especially examinations.

Day parole Day parole may be granted to an inmate for special rehabilitative purposes. It usually leads to a release on full parole. Indeed, day parole may help the Board determine an inmate's suitability for full parole.

The period of day parole ranges from a minimum of 15 days to a maximum of three months. It is granted to allow an inmate to attend school, to continue a job where it would be beneficial to his career and his dependants, to take a job where the occupation is seasonable, or to take training not available in the institution. The inmate normally leaves the institution in the morning and returns each evening.

Temporary parole This form of release is usually of a short and temporary nature to assist in rehabilitation where day parole or full parole are not