

sentence; this is the function of the courts. In addition, the Board has no jurisdiction over a child under the Juvenile Delinquents Act or over an inmate serving a sentence for a breach of a provincial statute — for example, a liquor-control act.

Other jurisdiction Through the Parole Act, the Board is involved in the pardon-granting process under the Royal Prerogative of Mercy when asked to do so by the Solicitor General of Canada. This concerns free pardons, ordinary pardons and remissions of fines, forfeitures or penalties.

Under the Criminal Records Act, the Board also has specific responsibilities for investigations and recommendations concerning pardons of persons who were convicted and subsequently rehabilitated. Under that Act, a pardon may be granted two years after the end of a sentence for a summary offence or five years after a sentence for an indictable offence.

The Board also has jurisdiction to revoke or suspend any order made under the Criminal Code prohibiting a person from operating a motor vehicle.

Structure No fewer than three, and no more than nine, members are appointed by the Governor-in-Council for a period not longer than ten years. A member may be reappointed. One of the members is designated chairman and another vice-chairman. The chairman is the chief executive officer, who supervises and directs the work and staff of the Board. The chairman may establish divisions of the Board, consisting of two or more members, which may carry out duties and functions of the Board, exercising all the powers conferred on the main body.

Under direction of the chairman, the Board has a staff, known as the parole service, which is divided into divisions under the direction of an executive director. Its headquarters are in Ottawa, and it has 34 district offices across Canada. The parole service is responsible for organization, liaison with community resources and after-care agencies, and with the police and administration of district offices. It also prepares the cases of parole applicants for the Board; this includes investigation and appraisal of applications, entailing community assessment, institutional interviewing, and participation in institutional rehabilitation programs.

Direct or assigned supervision and guidance for persons released on the various forms of parole or on mandatory supervision is the responsibility of this service, which also deals with requests for