

(8) An order made by the Supreme Court on an appeal under sub-section (1), other than an order remitting the case for re-hearing to the Court, may be enforced as an order of the Supreme Court.

(9) The Supreme Court may provide for a stay of the order or for admitting any child to bail as it thinks fit.

Appeal by child under 15 years

201. If an appellant is a child under the age of 15 years the appeal may be made on the child's behalf and in the name of the child by—

- (a) the child's parent; or
- (b) in the absence of the parent, the Director-General.

Parent may enter into bail

202. If the child is granted bail with or without a surety pending the appeal but it appears to the Court granting bail that the child does not have the capacity or understanding to enter into bail, the child's parent or any other person may enter into bail as principal in an amount determined by the Court, on condition that the person produce the child at the County Court or Supreme Court at a place and on a day to be fixed by the registrar of the County Court or as directed by the Supreme Court.

Appeals to be heard in open court

203. (1) Proceedings on an appeal under section 197, 199 or 200 are, subject to sub-section (2), to be conducted in open court.

(2) The Supreme Court or County Court (as the case requires) may, on the application of a party or of any other person who has a direct interest in the proceeding or without any such application—

- (a) order that the whole or any part of a proceeding be heard in closed court; or
- (b) order that only persons or classes of persons specified by it may be present during the whole or any part of a proceeding.

(3) Any party to the proceeding and any other interested person has standing to support or oppose an application under sub-section (2).

(4) If an order has been made under this section, the Supreme Court or County Court (as the case requires) must cause a copy of it to be posted on a door of, or in another conspicuous place at, the place at which the Court is being held.

(5) An order posted under this section must not contain any particulars likely to lead to the identification of the child who is a party to the proceeding.

(6) A person must not contravene an order made and posted under this section.

Penalty applying to this sub-section:

- (a) In the case of a person of or above the age of 17 years, 25 penalty units or committal for a term of not more than six months to prison; or
- (b) In the case of a child of or above the age of 15 years, 25 penalty units or detention for a period of not more than six months in youth training centre; or
- (c) In the case of a child under the age of 15 years, 12 penalty units or detention for a period of not more than three months in a youth residential centre.

Division 10—Parole

Subdivision 1—Youth Residential Board

Establishment of Youth Residential Board

204. (1) There is established a Board called the Youth Residential Board.

(2) The Board consists of—

- (a) a judge of the County Court appointed by the Governor in Council on the nomination of the Attorney-General, who is to be the chairperson; and
- (b) the Director-General or an officer appointed by the Governor in Council on the nomination of the Director-General; and
- (c) two other persons appointed by the Governor in Council, both of whom must have experience in matters relating to child welfare and at least one of whom must be a woman.

(3) A member of the Youth Parole Board may be appointed as a member of the Youth Residential Board.

Terms and conditions of office

205. (1) A member of the Youth Residential Board appointed by the Governor in Council holds office for the term, not exceeding 3 years, that is specified in the instrument of appointment, and is eligible for re-appointment.

(2) A member appointed by the Governor in Council may resign his or her office in writing delivered to the Governor in Council.

(3) The Governor in Council may remove from office a member appointed by the Governor in Council.

(4) A member is entitled to be paid—

- (a) any remuneration that is fixed by the Governor in Council; and
- (b) any travelling and other allowances that are fixed by the Governor in Council.

(5) A member is appointed subject to any other terms and conditions that are specified in the instrument of appointment and that are not inconsistent with this Act.

(6) If a member who is a judge of the County Court ceases to be such a judge, he or she ceases to hold office as a member.

(7) A member is not in respect of the office of member subject to the *Public Service Act 1974*.

(8) The appointment of a judge of the County Court as a member does not affect the tenure of office, rank, status, remuneration, rights or privileges of that person as a judge and, for all purposes, service as a member of the Youth Residential Board by a judge is to be regarded as service as a judge.

(9) If a person was immediately before becoming a member of the Youth Residential Board an officer within the meaning of the *State Superannuation Act 1988*, the member continues, subject to that Act, to be an officer within the meaning of that Act.

Alternate members

206. (1) The Governor in Council may appoint—

(a) a judge of the County Court nominated by the Attorney-General as an alternate member for the chairperson of the Youth Residential Board and the person so appointed is required to act as chairperson if the chairperson is absent from duty or the office of chairperson is vacant; and

(b) an officer nominated by the Director-General as an alternate member for the member holding office under section 204 (2) (b) and the person so appointed is required to act for that member if he or she is absent from duty.

(2) The Governor in Council may appoint an alternate member for each member holding office under section 204 (2) (c) and at least one of those alternate members must be a woman.

(3) In the absence from duty of a member holding office under section 204 (2) (c) the alternate member for that member is entitled to attend a meeting of the Board.

(4) A person appointed under sub-section (1) or (2), while acting for a member—

(a) has all the powers and may perform all the functions of the member; and

(b) is entitled to be paid—

(i) any remuneration that is fixed by the Governor in Council; and

(ii) any travelling and other allowances that are fixed by the Governor in Council.

Meetings of the Youth Residential Board

207. (1) The Youth Residential Board must meet at the times and places that are fixed by the regulations or, if no times or places are so fixed, at the times and places that are determined by the chairperson.

(2) The chairperson or, in the chairperson's absence, the acting chairperson, must preside at every meeting of the Youth Residential Board.

(3) Subject to sub-sections (4) and (5), a quorum of the Youth Residential Board consists of the chairperson and one other member.

(4) A female member of the Youth Residential Board must be present at any meeting of the Board at which consideration is being given to the release on parole of a female person.

(5) A quorum at any meeting of the Youth Residential Board at which consideration is being given to the transfer to a youth training centre of a person detained in a youth residential centre consists of the chairperson and two other persons.

(6) The following questions which may arise at a meeting of the Youth Residential Board are to be determined by the person presiding at the meeting alone:

- (a) Whether a question is a question of law;
- (b) Any question determined to be a question of law.

(7) A question (other than a question referred to in sub-section (6)) arising at a meeting of the Youth Residential Board must be determined by a majority of votes and, if the votes are equal, the person presiding has a casting vote.

(8) Subject to this Act and the regulations, the Board may regulate its own procedure.

Validity of acts or decisions of the Youth Residential Board

208. An act or decision of the Youth Residential Board is not invalid only because—

- (a) of a vacancy in the office of a member; or
- (b) of a defect or irregularity in or in connection with the appointment of a member; or
- (c) in the case of an alternate member, the occasion for that person acting for a member had not arisen or had ceased.

Secretary or member may act on behalf of Youth Residential Board

209. (1) If the Youth Residential Board has heard and determined a matter, the secretary or acting secretary or a member of the Board may, on behalf of the Board, sign and issue all necessary orders and documents relating to that matter.

(2) An order or document signed under sub-section (1) has effect as if signed by all the members of the Youth Residential Board.

Evidentiary provisions

210. (1) All courts must take judicial notice of the signature on an order or document of the secretary or acting secretary or a member of the Youth Residential Board and, until the contrary is proved, must presume that the document was properly signed.

(2) A certificate purporting to be signed by the secretary or acting secretary of the Youth Residential Board and purporting to record any determination or decision of the Board on a matter is admissible in evidence in any proceedings and, in the absence of evidence to the contrary, is proof of the making of that determination or decision by the Board.

Powers, etc. of Youth Residential Board

211. (1) The Youth Residential Board has the powers, duties and functions conferred or imposed on it by or under this or any other Act.

(2) In exercising its functions, the Youth Residential Board is not bound by the rules of natural justice.

Powers to take evidence, etc.

212. The Youth Residential Board has and may exercise the powers conferred by sections 17, 18, 19, 20, 20A, 21 and 21A of the *Evidence Act 1958* as if the Board were a body of persons to whom the Governor in Council has issued a commission and the person presiding at meetings of the Board were the president or chairman of the commission.

Saving of members of Youth Residential Board from liability

213. The members or secretary of the Youth Residential Board are not liable to any action or suit in respect of any act or thing done or omitted to be done in the exercise or purported exercise of any power or duty conferred or imposed on the Board or on any members or on the secretary of the Board by or under this or any other Act.

Reports by Youth Residential Board

214. (1) The Youth Residential Board must once in every year within the prescribed period give to the Minister a report on—

- (a) the number of persons released on parole by the Board during the period to which the report relates and the number returned during that period to youth residential centres on cancellation of parole; and
- (b) the operation and activities of the Board and of youth parole officers generally during that period.

(2) The Youth Residential Board must, if required to do so by the Minister in writing, give to the Minister a report on a matter stated in the requirement and relating to the exercise by the Board of any power or function.

(3) The Minister must cause each report received by him or her under sub-section (1) to be laid before the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly before the end of the fourteenth sitting day of the Council or the Assembly after the receipt of the report by the Minister.

(4) At the request of the Attorney-General for the Commonwealth, the Minister may authorise the Youth Residential Board or an officer—

- (a) to make reports and recommendations to the Attorney-General for the Commonwealth, at the intervals or times requested by that Attorney-General, with respect to a person who is detained in a youth residential centre in Victoria under any law of the Commonwealth; and
- (b) to exercise any power or perform any function in relation to a person who is or has been detained in a youth residential centre in Victoria under any law of the Commonwealth, being a power or function that the Attorney-General for the Commonwealth might exercise or perform or cause to be exercised or performed in relation to that person.

Subdivision 2—Youth Parole Board

Establishment of Youth Parole Board

215. (1) There is established a board called the Youth Parole Board.

(2) The Board consists of—

- (a) a judge of the County Court appointed by the Governor in Council on the nomination of the Attorney-General, who is to be the chairperson; and
- (b) the Director-General or an officer appointed by the Governor in Council on the nomination of the Director-General; and
- (c) two other persons appointed by the Governor in Council, both of whom must have experience in matters relating to child welfare and at least one of whom must be a woman.

(3) A member of the Youth Residential Board may be appointed as a member of the Youth Parole Board.

Terms and conditions of office

216. (1) A member of the Youth Parole Board appointed by the Governor in Council holds office for the term, not exceeding 3 years, that is specified in the instrument of appointment, and is eligible for re-appointment.

(2) A member appointed by the Governor in Council may resign his or her office in writing delivered to the Governor in Council.

(3) The Governor in Council may remove from office a member appointed by the Governor in Council.

- (4) A member is entitled to be paid—
- (a) any remuneration that is fixed by the Governor in Council; and
 - (b) any travelling and other allowances that are fixed by the Governor in Council.

(5) A member is appointed subject to any other terms and conditions that are specified in the instrument of appointment and that are not inconsistent with this Act.

(6) If a member who is a judge of the County Court ceases to be such a judge, he or she ceases to hold office as a member.

(7) A member is not in respect of the office of member subject to the *Public Service Act 1974*.

(8) The appointment of a judge of the County Court as a member does not affect the tenure of office, rank, status, remuneration, rights or privileges of that person as a judge and, for all purposes, service as a member of the Youth Parole Board by a judge is to be regarded as service as a judge.

(9) If a person was immediately before becoming a member of the Youth Parole Board an officer within the meaning of the *State Superannuation Act 1988*, the member continues, subject to that Act, to be an officer within the meaning of that Act.

Alternate members

217. (1) The Governor in Council may appoint—

- (a) a judge of the County Court nominated by the Attorney-General as an alternate member for the chairperson of the Youth Parole Board and the person so appointed is required to act as chairperson if the chairperson is absent from duty or the office of chairperson is vacant; and
- (b) an officer nominated by the Director-General as an alternate member for the member holding office under section 215 (2) (b) and the person so appointed is required to act for that member if he or she is absent from duty.

(2) The Governor in Council may appoint an alternate member for each member holding office under section 215 (2) (c) and at least one of those alternate members must be a woman.

(3) In the absence from duty of a member holding office under section 215 (2) (c) the alternate member for that member is entitled to attend a meeting of the Board.

(4) A person appointed under sub-section (1) or (2), while acting for a member—

- (a) has all the powers and may perform all the functions of the member; and

- (b) is entitled to be paid—
- (i) any remuneration that is fixed by the Governor in Council; and
 - (ii) any travelling and other allowances that are fixed by the Governor in Council.

Meetings of the Youth Parole Board

218. (1) The Youth Parole Board must meet at the times and places that are fixed by the regulations or, if no times or places are so fixed, at the times and places that are determined by the chairperson.

(2) The chairperson or, in the chairperson's absence, the acting chairperson, must preside at every meeting of the Youth Parole Board.

(3) Subject to sub-sections (4) and (5), a quorum of the Youth Parole Board consists of the chairperson and one other member.

(4) A female member of the Youth Parole Board must be present at any meeting of the Board at which consideration is being given to the release on parole of a female person.

(5) A quorum at any meeting of the Youth Parole Board at which consideration is being given to the transfer to a prison of a person detained in a youth training centre consists of the chairperson and two other persons.

(6) The following questions which may arise at a meeting of the Youth Parole Board are to be determined by the person presiding at the meeting alone:

- (a) Whether a question is a question of law;
- (b) Any question determined to be a question of law.

(7) A question (other than a question referred to in sub-section (6)) arising at a meeting of the Youth Parole Board must be determined by a majority of votes and, if the votes are equal, the person presiding has a casting vote.

(8) Subject to this Act and the regulations, the Board may regulate its own procedure.

Validity of acts or decisions of the Youth Parole Board

219. An act or decision of the Youth Parole Board is not invalid only because—

- (a) of a vacancy in the office of a member; or
- (b) of a defect or irregularity in or in connection with the appointment of a member; or
- (c) in the case of an alternate member, the occasion for that person acting for a member had not arisen or had ceased.

Secretary or member may act on behalf of Youth Parole Board

220. (1) If the Youth Parole Board has heard and determined a matter, the secretary or acting secretary or a member of the Board may, on behalf of the Board, sign and issue all necessary orders and documents relating to that matter.

(2) An order or document signed under sub-section (1) has effect as if signed by all the members of the Youth Parole Board.

Evidentiary provisions

221. (1) All courts must take judicial notice of the signature on an order or document of the secretary or acting secretary or a member of the Youth Parole Board and, until the contrary is proved, must presume that the document was properly signed.

(2) A certificate purporting to be signed by the secretary or acting secretary of the Youth Parole Board and purporting to record any determination or decision of the Board on a matter is admissible in evidence in any proceedings and, in the absence of evidence to the contrary, is proof of the making of that determination or decision by the Board.

Powers, etc. of Youth Parole Board

222. (1) The Youth Parole Board has the powers, duties and functions conferred or imposed on it by or under this or any other Act.

(2) In exercising its functions, the Youth Parole Board is not bound by the rules of natural justice.

Powers to take evidence, etc.

223. The Youth Parole Board has and may exercise the powers conferred by sections 17, 18, 19, 20, 20A, 21 and 21A of the *Evidence Act 1958* as if the Board were a body of persons to whom the Governor in Council has issued a commission and the person presiding at meetings of the Board were the president or chairman of the commission.

Saving of members of Youth Parole Board from liability

224. The members or secretary of the Youth Parole Board are not liable to any action or suit in respect of any act or thing done or omitted to be done in the exercise or purported exercise of any power or duty conferred or imposed on the Board or on any members or on the secretary of the Board by or under this or any other Act.

Reports by Youth Parole Board

225. (1) The Youth Parole Board must once in every year within the prescribed period give to the Minister a report on—

(a) the number of persons released on parole by the Board during the period to which the report relates and the number

returned during that period to youth training centres on cancellation of parole; and

- (b) the operation and activities of the Board and of youth parole officers generally during that period.

(2) The Youth Parole Board must, if required to do so by the Minister in writing, give to the Minister a report on a matter stated in the requirement and relating to the exercise by the Board of any power or function.

(3) The Minister must cause each report received by him or her under sub-section (1) to be laid before the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly before the end of the fourteenth sitting day of the Council or the Assembly after the receipt of the report by the Minister.

(4) At the request of the Attorney-General for the Commonwealth, the Minister may authorise the Youth Parole Board or an officer—

- (a) to make reports and recommendations to the Attorney-General for the Commonwealth, at the intervals or times requested by that Attorney-General, with respect to a person who is detained in a youth training centre under any law of the Commonwealth; and
- (b) to exercise any power or perform any function in relation to a person who is or has been detained in a youth training centre in Victoria under any law of the Commonwealth, being a power or function that the Attorney-General for the Commonwealth might exercise or perform or cause to be exercised or performed in relation to that person.

Subdivision 3—Youth Parole Officers

Youth parole officers

226. (1) Subject to the *Public Service Act 1974*, there are to be appointed as many stipendiary youth parole officers as are necessary for the purposes of this Act.

(2) The Director-General may by instrument published in the *Government Gazette* appoint as an honorary youth parole officer any fit and proper person who is willing to exercise and perform the powers and duties given to honorary youth parole officers by or under this Act.

(3) An honorary youth parole officer is not in respect of the office of honorary youth parole officer subject to the *Public Service Act 1974*.

(4) A youth parole officer is, in relation to a parole order made by the Youth Residential Board, subject to the direction of the Youth Residential Board and, in the case of a parole order made by the Youth Parole Board, the Youth Parole Board but otherwise he or she is subject to the direction and control of the Director-General.

(5) A parole officer has the powers and duties prescribed by or under this Act.

Subdivision 4—Release on Parole from Youth Residential Centre

Release on parole from youth residential centre

227. (1) The Youth Residential Board may by order in writing direct that a person detained in a youth residential centre or otherwise subject to the jurisdiction of the Youth Residential Board be released on or granted parole at the time specified in the order and, unless the Youth Residential Board revokes the order under sub-section (2), the person must be released on or granted parole accordingly.

(2) Before a person is released under a parole order the Youth Residential Board may revoke the parole order.

(3) If, before a person is released on parole, the Youth Residential Board determines that the person is to be released at a time other than that specified in the parole order, the person must be released at that other time.

(4) Subject to any determination of the Youth Residential Board, a parole order is subject to the prescribed terms and conditions.

(5) The Youth Residential Board may amend or vary the terms and conditions to which a parole order is subject.

(6) If the terms and conditions of a parole order require a person to be under the supervision of a youth parole officer, the Director-General must assign a youth parole officer to supervise the person and may from time to time assign another youth parole officer in place of the youth parole officer previously assigned.

(7) A person released on or granted parole must during the parole period comply with the terms and conditions of the parole order.

Person still under sentence until end of parole period

228. (1) A person is to be regarded as having served his or her period of detention if—

(a) at the end of the parole period the Youth Residential Board has not made an order cancelling the person's parole under section 229 (1); or

(b) during the parole period the person has not committed, whether in Victoria or elsewhere, an offence for which he or she could be sentenced to a term of imprisonment or period of detention in a youth residential centre or youth training centre for more than 3 months.

(2) Until the parole period ends or until the person is otherwise discharged from the sentence of detention, a person released on parole is to be regarded as being still under sentence and as not having served his or her period of detention.

Cancellation of parole

229. (1) If a person is released on or granted parole under section 227, the Youth Residential Board may at any time before the end of the parole period by order cancel the parole.

(2) If the Youth Residential Board cancels a person's parole under sub-section (1) the Youth Residential Board may at any time by further order revoke the cancellation and, on that revocation, the parole order revives.

(3) The Youth Residential Board must not make a revocation order under sub-section (2) in any case where a warrant has been issued under sub-section (5) (a) unless the Youth Residential Board is satisfied that the warrant will not be executed.

(4) If the person is sentenced to a term of imprisonment or to a period of detention in a youth training centre for more than 3 months or to a further period of detention in a youth residential centre for more than 3 months in respect of an offence committed during the parole period, whether in Victoria or elsewhere, the Youth Residential Board may cancel that person's parole, whether or not the parole period may already have ended.

(5) If a person's parole is cancelled, the Youth Residential Board or any member of the Board may—

- (a) authorise any member of the police force or other officer by warrant signed by the secretary or a member of the Board to apprehend the person and return the person to a youth residential centre to serve the unexpired portion of the person's sentence of detention; or
- (b) whether or not a warrant has been issued under paragraph (a), apply to a magistrate for a warrant authorising any member of the police force or other officer to apprehend the person and return the person to a youth residential centre to serve the unexpired portion of the person's sentence of detention.

(6) A warrant issued under sub-section (5) (a) is sufficient authority for the person's apprehension and return to a youth residential centre to serve the unexpired portion of the person's sentence of detention or for the person to be otherwise dealt with by the Youth Residential Board.

(7) If a person's parole is cancelled the original warrant or other authority for the person's detention revives and unless the Youth Residential Board otherwise orders, having regard to the extent to and the manner in which the person complied with the parole order, no part of the time between the person's release on parole and his or her recommencing to serve the unexpired portion of the period of detention is to be regarded as time served in respect of the period of detention.

(8) If section 237 applies, the warrant or other authority must in all respects be regarded as and taken to be a warrant to detain the person in a youth training centre.

(9) The Youth Residential Board may revoke any order for cancellation of parole at any time before the warrant to arrest is executed and, on revoking the order, must cause the warrant to be withdrawn.

Youth Residential Board may release on parole more than once

230. The Youth Residential Board may again release a person on parole whether or not the person's parole has been cancelled on any prior occasion or occasions in respect of the same period of detention.

Subdivision 5—Release on Parole from Youth Training Centre

Release on parole from youth training centre

231. (1) The Youth Parole Board may by order in writing direct that a person detained in a youth training centre or otherwise subject to the jurisdiction of the Youth Parole Board be released on or granted parole at the time specified in the order and, unless the Youth Parole Board revokes the order under sub-section (2), the person must be released on or granted parole accordingly.

(2) Before a person is released under a parole order the Youth Parole Board may revoke the parole order.

(3) If, before a person is released on parole, the Youth Parole Board determines that the person is to be released at a time other than that specified in the parole order, the person must be released at that other time.

(4) Subject to any determination of the Youth Parole Board, a parole order is subject to the prescribed terms and conditions.

(5) The Youth Parole Board may amend or vary the terms and conditions to which a parole order is subject.

(6) If the terms and conditions of a parole order require a person to be under the supervision of a youth parole officer, the Director-General must assign a youth parole officer to supervise the person and may from time to time assign another youth parole officer in place of the youth parole officer previously assigned.

(7) A person released on or granted parole must during the parole period comply with the terms and conditions of the parole order.

Person still under sentence until end of parole period

232. (1) A person is to be regarded as having served his or her period of detention if—

- (a) at the end of the parole period the Youth Parole Board has not made an order cancelling the person's parole under section 233 (1); or

- (b) during the parole period the person has not committed, whether in Victoria or elsewhere, an offence for which he or she could be sentenced to a term of imprisonment or period of detention in a youth training centre or youth residential centre for more than 3 months.

(2) Until the parole period ends or until the person is otherwise discharged from the sentence of detention, a person released on parole is to be regarded as being still under sentence and as not having served his or her period of detention.

Cancellation of parole

233. (1) If a person is released on or granted parole under section 231, the Youth Parole Board may at any time before the end of the parole period by order cancel the parole.

(2) If the Youth Parole Board cancels a person's parole under sub-section (1) the Youth Parole Board may at any time by further order revoke the cancellation and, on that revocation, the parole order revives.

(3) The Youth Parole Board must not make a revocation order under sub-section (2) in any case where a warrant has been issued under sub-section (5) (a) unless the Youth Parole Board is satisfied that the warrant will not be executed.

(4) If the person is sentenced to a term of imprisonment or to a period of detention in a youth residential centre for more than 3 months or to a further period of detention in a youth training centre for more than 3 months in respect of an offence committed during the parole period, whether in Victoria or elsewhere, the Youth Parole Board may cancel that person's parole, whether or not the parole period may already have ended.

(5) If a person's parole is cancelled, the Youth Parole Board or any member of the Board may—

(a) authorise any member of the police force or other officer by warrant signed by the secretary or a member of the Board to apprehend the person and return the person to a youth training centre to serve the unexpired portion of the person's sentence of detention; or

(b) whether or not a warrant has been issued under paragraph (a), apply to a magistrate for a warrant authorising any member of the police force or other officer to apprehend the person and return the person to a youth training centre to serve the unexpired portion of the person's sentence of detention.

(6) A warrant issued under sub-section (5) (a) is sufficient authority for the person's apprehension and return to a youth training centre to serve the unexpired portion of the person's sentence of detention or for the person to be otherwise dealt with by the Youth Parole Board.

(7) If a person's parole is cancelled the original warrant or other authority for the person's detention revives and unless the Youth Parole Board otherwise orders, having regard to the extent to and the manner in which the person complied with the parole order, no part of the time between the person's release on parole and his or her recommencing to serve the unexpired portion of the period of detention is to be regarded as time served in respect of the period of detention.

(8) If section 240 applies, the warrant or other authority must in all respects be regarded as and taken to be a warrant to imprison the person in a youth training centre.

(9) The Youth Parole Board may revoke any order for cancellation of parole at any time before the warrant to arrest is executed and, on revoking the order, must cause the warrant to be withdrawn.

Youth Parole Board may release on parole more than once

234. The Youth Parole Board may again release a person on parole whether or not the person's parole has been cancelled on any prior occasion or occasions in respect of the same period of detention.

Division 11—Transfers, etc.

Subdivision 1—Jurisdiction over Detainees

Persons detained in youth residential centre subject to Youth Residential Board

235. Every child ordered by a court to be detained in a youth residential centre is subject to the jurisdiction of the Youth Residential Board.

Persons detained in youth training centre subject to Youth Parole Board

236. Every person ordered by a court to be detained in a youth training centre is subject to the jurisdiction of the Youth Parole Board.

Subdivision 2—Transfer from Youth Residential Centre to Youth Training Centre

Power of Youth Residential Board to transfer person to a youth training centre

237. On the application of the Director-General the Youth Residential Board may, subject to section 238, direct that a person sentenced to be detained in a youth residential centre by a court be transferred to a youth training centre to serve the unexpired portion of the period of his or her detention in a youth residential centre as detention in a youth training centre if the Board considers the direction appropriate, having regard to the antecedents and behaviour of the person.