

**Ontario Association of Chiefs of Police 59th Annual Conference
and Global Showcase**

June 14, 2010 (1:00 p.m. - 2:00 p.m.)

*Four Points by Sheraton Kingston
285 King Street East
Kingston, ON, K7L 3B1*

- Good afternoon everyone and thank you for the opportunity to speak with you today.
- Unfortunately, Commissioner Don Head is unable to be here today due to a prior engagement, and he has asked me to pass along his regrets for not being able to take part in this conference.
- To begin, I'd like to give you a bit of background on our organization.
- As most of you are likely aware, CSC is the federal government agency responsible for administering sentences of a term of two years or more, as imposed by the courts.
- We manage institutions of various security levels and supervise offenders under conditional release in the community.

- CSC employs roughly 16,000 people across Canada in 57 institutions, 84 parole offices, 16 Community Correctional Centres, 4 healing lodges, 5 Regional Headquarters, and our National Headquarters in Ottawa
- On a typical day, we are responsible for the care of approximately 13,000 offenders in our institutions, and the supervision of an additional 8,000 offenders in the community.
- As I imagine you've seen in your work, over the past decade, the offender population profile within CSC institutions has changed significantly, putting new pressures on CSC and its operations.
- Offenders now have more extensive histories of violence
- Offenders are more likely to have mental health problems.
- They continue to exhibit a high prevalence of substance abuse problems and infectious diseases;
- As the offender population ages, the prevalence of health problems increases.

- It is also of great concern to us that Aboriginal offenders continue to be disproportionately represented and assessed as higher risk and higher need.
- More offenders receiving short sentences of less than three years, which adds to the issue of preparing them for safe release in relatively short order.
- We do not take these challenges lightly, and CSC has changed how it operates to better respond to the current offender profile by:
 - Enhancing intelligence and information systems;
 - Implementing population management and mental health strategies; and
 - Modernizing the delivery of rehabilitation programs to help address the unique and complex needs of this new offender profile.
- We are also placing a greater emphasis on collaboration with our public safety partners, such as yourselves and organizations like the National Parole Board, to more effectively contribute to Canada's Public Safety agenda.
- That is why it is such a great opportunity to speak to you today and tell you a bit more about the CSC initiatives that may have an impact on your daily work.

ELECTRONIC MONITORING

- One such example is the Electronic Monitoring pilot project in Ontario:
 - In September 2008, CSC launched a pilot project in Ontario to monitor offenders with special conditions and/or local instructions.
 - An example of this would be a curfew or geographical restriction, otherwise known as inclusion or exclusion zones.
 - This technology allows CSC to monitor an offender's movement both indoors and outdoors.
 - The application and removal of devices is performed by local federal Parole Officers.
 - The monitoring of the offenders involved in the Electronic Monitoring Program is conducted by CSC staff that work out of our National Monitoring Centre. This Centre is located in Ottawa, and is staffed 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.

- CSC has actively engaged various police agencies in Ontario during and subsequent to the Electronic Monitoring pilot.
- This includes holding information sessions with police in those areas where the program is available, as well as with various other police agencies in Ontario.
- We have also developed an information sheet for police agencies to share with front-line officers.
- This fact sheet provides officers with an overview of the Electronic Monitoring program and information pertinent to police agencies.
- While the Pilot ended in August 2009, Electronic Monitoring services are still in use in the Ontario Region.
- An evaluation of the pilot has been completed and is now available on the CSC website.
- In general the objectives of the pilot were met and a decision with respect to the expansion of Electronic Monitoring to other Regions is expected in the next few months.

- Approximately 25 to 35 offenders participate in the program at any given time.

STAFF SAFETY

COMMUNITY CORRECTIONAL LIAISON OFFICERS

- In order to help strengthen community safety, in the 2005-2006 fiscal year, CSC received government funding over five years to deliver the Integrated Police-Parole Initiative.
- This Initiative sees Police Officers working in selected Parole Offices and Community Correctional Centres as Community Corrections Liaison Officers, or CCLOs for short.
- When CSC hires a CCLO, we require that the candidate have a minimum of five years of active policing with a minimum of one year experience in investigations or relevant, related experience, independent of rank.
- The Police Officers are temporarily assigned to CSC under the Interchange Canada program. Under this program they remain Police Officers, not employees of CSC.
- The CCLO role focuses on assisting Parole Officers with the release planning and management of higher-risk offenders in

the community, enhancing the flow of information between law enforcement agencies and CSC, and assisting with the tracking and apprehension of offenders who are unlawfully at large.

- The first CCLO was appointed in February 2006, and there are now 17 positions in 16 locations.

- The objective of this initiative is to contribute to public safety by actively assisting in the safe reintegration of offenders to the community. It also enables criminal justice partners, such as you and I, to meet our mutual public safety objectives.
 - 1 in Kingston
 - 3 in Toronto
 - 1 in Hamilton
 - 1 in Ottawa

NATIONAL AFTER HOURS CENTRALIZED DUTY OFFICE

- Another area that might be of interest to you is our National after hours Centralized Duty Office, or NCDO.

- It has been in operation since January 2010, and is currently replacing the four former Regional after hours Duty Offices.

- We moved from a regional to a national model in order to provide standardized services to our internal and external stakeholders across the country.
- The NCDO is working closely with all Canadian Police Forces by sharing information with them regarding offenders currently under our supervision in the community.
- The NCDO is also responsible for issuing warrants of suspension or arrest for the entire country during the regular after hours of each region.

REPEAT OFFENDER PAROLE ENFORCEMENT UNIT - ROPE

- At CSC, we are also very pleased with our long history of working collaboratively with the provincial Repeat Offender Parole Enforcement unit, or ROPE unit, which is comprised of municipal and provincial police in Ontario.
- The unit is responsible for tracking and apprehending provincial and federal escapees; sentence and parole violators; and other fugitives at large - including those who are in the country illegally.
- 6 units across Ontario

- 3 in Toronto
- 1 in Kingston
- 1 in Ottawa
- 1 in Western Ontario

PREVENTIVE SECURITY AND INTELLIGENCE

- Another CSC initiative that involves collaboration with other criminal justice organizations is our Preventative Security and Intelligence.
- Under this initiative, CSC works with its criminal justice, law enforcement and intelligence counterparts, both nationally and internationally, in order to gather and share intelligence that will enhance our capacity to provide safe and secure institutions and community operations.
- CSC may share information regarding offenders with officials and other interested parties outside of federal corrections.
- This can happen only where this sharing is authorized by law.

- In accordance with an agreement made under the Privacy Act, personal information under CSC's control may be disclosed to municipal and provincial police forces for the purpose of administering or enforcing any law or carrying out a lawful investigation, including to the RCMP when they are acting in such capacities.

INMATE PHONE SYSTEM

- . Approved visitors on list
- . Who he is calling and when
- . List of phone numbers

GANGS AND DRUGS

- Now I would like to talk for a few moments about Gangs and Drugs.

DRUG INTERDICTION

- Keeping drugs out is a constant challenge.
- Received funding to hire additional security intelligence officers both in the community and in institutions (9 in community today).
- Additional analysts have been hired.

- Additional towers have been staffed when inmates in yard.
- Additional Detector dog teams – 40 to 120 over a 4 year period.
- We will have 85 at the end of this year.

DICE PROGRAM AT KINGSTON PENITENTIARY

- Collaborative effort with Kingston police.
- Targeted several areas in the institution; specifically visits, mail, enhanced searching, monitoring of telephone calls, etc.
- During the period January 1st to December 31st 2009 , 18 days where we had enhanced searching of visitors.
- Kingston police provider officers and a cruiser as a deterrent.
- Extra detector dog teams were deployed on the perimeter.
- Handed out pamphlets to all visitors.
- 2008 – 2009: 32.5 % positive and refusal rate for random urinalysis

- 2009 – 2010: 10.5 % positive and refusal rate – incredible results which we achieved, in part, thanks to Kingston police assistance

CHALLENGES CONTINUE

- Drugs are generally worth about 10 times more in institutions than on the street.
- Visitors secreting them, “throwovers”.
- \$2000 to \$2500 per cell phone
- 47 - 3 years ago
- 95 - 2 years ago
- 129 - last year
- Working with Industry Canada to seek approval to jam the frequency for cell phones in institutions.
- Now we are piloting various cell phone detector units.
- Trained a detector dog in cell phone detection – Maryland uses this very effectively.

- Piloted millimetre wave technology – radio frequency at Collins Bay.
- Detects everything that is hidden on the body but not that is internally hidden.
- They are currently developing this technology.
- Speaking of technology – L3 has developed a heart beat detection system that confirms whether or not an inmate is alive in his cell.
- Right now it isn't refined enough – looks at 3 cells but they are working on it.
- May be applicable for police holding cells.
- For CSC – Deaths in custody even though we do hourly walks in all our medium, maximum and multi-level facilities.
- Tobacco is a huge challenge for us - difficult to detect.
- Tobacco is legal in the community, but is considered an unauthorized item in an institution.
- Huge increase in tobacco related incidents.

- Currently before the appeals court in Quebec.
- Drug Video has been developed for all visitors.

GANGS and RADICALIZED OFFENDERS

- Significant challenges with both these groups.
- How do we manage – separate or integrate.
- Institutional assignment is based on a threat risk assessment.
- Very little in way of research to determine which approach works.

GANGS

- 54 across Canada.
- 2000 – 1300 inside, 700 in the community.
- 9 % of our population.
- In 3 years street gangs have increased by almost 50 % to 479.
- Aboriginal gangs remain constant – around 400 but mostly in the prairies – very difficult in terms of population management.

CONCLUSION

- ***ALL ABOUT TRUST***

- ***WE CAN AND DO MANAGE INFORMATION SAFELY AND SECURELY***

- ***WE ARE A RESOURCE TO YOU***

- As you can see from this brief overview of how some of CSC's initiatives are related to, and supported by, Ontario Police Forces, this is a very important partnership to not only our organizations, but to public safety as a whole.

- Once again, thank you very much for inviting me to speak today, and I welcome any questions you may have.