

Gunnarson, Jess SG:EX

From: Porter, Tony SG:EX
Sent: Thursday, September 29, 2011 8:04 AM
To: Friesen, David C SG:EX; Coulson, Peter SG:EX
Cc: Howard, Tedd SG:EX; Nygaard, Ken SG:EX; Hawboldt, Debbie J SG:EX
Subject: RE: Corrections - Overcrowding - IN - 26Sept11
Attachments: Corrections - Overcrowding - IN - 29Sept11.docx

Thank you, Dave.

Pete, attached is the updated issues note with the amended language suggested by Dave.

I removed track changes to make it easier to read.

Tony

Tony Porter
Policy and Program Analyst
Adult Custody Division, BC Corrections Branch
Office: (250) 387-1563; Home Office: s. 22
Cell: (250) 217-5865; Fax: (250) 952-6883

-----Original Message-----

From: Friesen, David C SG:EX
Sent: Thursday, September 29, 2011 7:33 AM
To: Porter, Tony SG:EX; Howard, Tedd SG:EX; Nygaard, Ken SG:EX; Coulson, Peter SG:EX; Hawboldt, Debbie J SG:EX
Subject: RE: Corrections - Overcrowding - IN - 26Sept11

s. 13

From: Porter, Tony SG:EX
Sent: Wednesday, September 28, 2011 9:29 PM
To: Howard, Tedd SG:EX; Friesen, David C SG:EX; Nygaard, Ken SG:EX
Subject: FW: Corrections - Overcrowding - IN - 26Sept11

Hi Guys,

Can one of you please confirm s. 13
in the attached issues note?

(highlighted in yellow) is correct

Thank you,
Tony

From: Coulson, Peter SG:EX
Sent: Wednesday, September 28, 2011 7:35 PM
To: Porter, Tony SG:EX
Subject: Re: Corrections - Overcrowding - IN - 26Sept11

Yes please.

From: Porter, Tony SG:EX
Sent: Wednesday, September 28, 2011 05:11 PM
To: Coulson, Peter SG:EX
Cc: Hawboldt, Debbie J SG:EX
Subject: RE: Corrections - Overcrowding - IN - 26Sept11

Hi Pete,

I don't know where that figure came from, [s. 13](#)
want me to forward the issues note to Tedd/Dave and Ken to confirm?

Do you

Tony Porter
Policy and Program Analyst
Adult Custody Division, BC Corrections Branch
Office: (250) 387-1563; Home Office: (250) [s. 22](#)
Cell: (250) 217-5865; Fax: (250) 952-6883

From: Coulson, Peter SG:EX
Sent: Wednesday, September 28, 2011 4:56 PM
To: Hawboldt, Debbie J SG:EX; Porter, Tony SG:EX
Subject: RE: Corrections - Overcrowding - IN - 26Sept11

Thanks... I'm fine with the changes. The only question I have [s. 13](#)

Pete Coulson
Provincial Director
BC Corrections - Adult Custody Division
Min. of Public Safety and Solicitor General
office: (250) 387-5959
mobile: (250) 508-7806
fax: (250) 952-6883

From: Hawboldt, Debbie J SG:EX
Sent: Wednesday, September 28, 2011 4:09 PM
To: Porter, Tony SG:EX; Coulson, Peter SG:EX
Subject: FW: Corrections - Overcrowding - IN - 26Sept11

Hi Tony...

Thanks for updating the document. I reviewed it and just made your addition in the suggested response section a separate bullet.

Pete, for your review.

Thanks....Debbie

Debbie Hawboldt
A/Deputy Provincial Director
Corrections Branch-Custody Division
Tel. 250-356-5868

From: Porter, Tony SG:EX
Sent: Wednesday, September 28, 2011 3:21 PM
To: Hawboldt, Debbie J SG:EX
Cc: Porter, Tony SG:EX
Subject: Corrections - Overcrowding - IN - 26Sept11

Hi Debbie,

Attached for your review are my edits to the overcrowding issues note.

I didn't verify any of the s. 13 comments, but assume they are correct and were provided s. 13

Let me know if you have any questions or require anything else.

Thank you, Tony

Tony Porter
Policy and Program Analyst
Adult Custody Division, BC Corrections Branch
Office: (250) 387-1563; Home Office: s. 22
Cell: (250) 217-5865; Fax: (250) 952-6883

ADVICE TO MINISTER

CONFIDENTIAL ISSUES NOTE

Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General
Updated: September 29, 2011

Minister Responsible: Hon. Shirley Bond

Overcrowding in B.C. Jails

SUGGESTED RESPONSES:

- We are taking action to meet the growing demand with a \$185-million capital expansion—the largest capital investment in BC Corrections' history. The plan includes:
 - A 20-cell expansion for women at Prince George Regional Correctional Centre (opened in December 2010),
 - 104 cells at Alouette Correctional Centre for Women (to open in Spring of 2012)
 - 216-cells at Surrey Pretrial Services Centre (scheduled to open in 2013)
- In the meantime, we've added 174 interim beds across the province to ease capacity pressures.
- We're also in the consultation stage for a brand new 360-cell, state-of-the-art facility in the Okanagan.
- I am aware of Mr. Purdy's concerns regarding how incidents of violence in our centres are recorded and I have met with him to better understand his concerns.
- Ministry staff are working directly with Mr. Purdy to compare and reconcile data.
- Moving forward there will be an ongoing focus on ensuring staff are properly entering incident data in the system.

Page 5 redacted for the following reason:

s. 13

Gunnarson, Jess SG:EX

From: Friesen, David C SG:EX
Sent: Thursday, September 15, 2011 10:58 AM
To: Howard, Tedd SG:EX; Balicki, Stan SG:EX; Coulson, Peter SG:EX
Cc: Nygaard, Ken SG:EX
Subject: RE: S. 12


Info. Ken and I met with Roger and Michael this morning for 1 ½ hours to discuss the various questions they had on S. 12. They seemed satisfied with the info provided, and we offered to remain available for any further questions.

From: Friesen, David C SG:EX
Sent: Monday, September 12, 2011 5:38 PM
To: Love, Roger FIN:EX; Sy, Michael FIN:EX
Cc: Howard, Tedd SG:EX; Balicki, Stan SG:EX; Clark, Elenore SG:EX; Nygaard, Ken SG:EX
Subject: FW: S. 12

Roger and Michael,

In response to your questions to Tedd Howard on S. 12, please see my answers inserted in red below, and the 3 attachments. I'd be happy to discuss further if it would be useful.

-Dave

David Friesen
Finance Manager, Capital Projects
BC Corrections Branch
office 250.387.5924 mobile 250.415.6047
 Please consider the environment before printing this email

S. 12

From: Sy, Michael FIN:EX
Sent: Tuesday, September 6, 2011 11:14 AM
To: Love, Roger FIN:EX; Howard, Tedd SG:EX
Subject: RE: S. 12

Hi Tedd.

As a follow up to Roger's email, we hope you can also provide us more information on the following:

S. 12

S. 12

Thanks.

Michael

Michael L. Sy
Business Advisor
Internal Audit and Advisory Services
Office of the Comptroller General
BC Ministry of Finance
Tel no. 250-387-9206

From: Love, Roger FIN:EX
Sent: Tuesday, September 6, 2011 9:01 AM
To: Howard, Tedd SG:EX
Cc: Sy, Michael FIN:EX
Subject: S. 12

Tedd,

As discussed this morning, can you please provide information for the following questions S. 12

S. 12

You indicated that you may ask people in your group to respond. I'll diarize for next Monday, the 12th Page 7
PSS-2011-01647

Thanks

Roger

Roger Love

Business Advisor

Internal Audit and Advisory Services

BC Ministry of Finance

250-387-8187

Fax 250-356-2001

Gunnarson, Jess SG:EX

From: Friesen, David C SG:EX
Sent: Monday, September 12, 2011 5:38 PM
To: Love, Roger FIN:EX; Sy, Michael FIN:EX
Cc: Howard, Tedd SG:EX; Balicki, Stan SG:EX; Clark, Elenore SG:EX; Nygaard, Ken SG:EX
Subject: FW: S. 12

Roger and Michael,

In response to your questions to Tedd Howard on S. 12 please see my answers inserted in red below, and the 3 attachments. I'd be happy to discuss further if it would be useful.

-Dave

David Friesen

Finance Manager, Capital Projects

BC Corrections Branch

office 250.387.5924 mobile 250.415.6047

📧 Please consider the environment before printing this email



S. 12

From: Sy, Michael FIN:EX
Sent: Tuesday, September 6, 2011 11:14 AM
To: Love, Roger FIN:EX; Howard, Tedd SG:EX
Subject: S. 12

Hi Tedd.

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Thanks.

Michael

Michael L. Sy
Business Advisor
Internal Audit and Advisory Services
Office of the Comptroller General
BC Ministry of Finance
Tel no. 250-387-9206

From: Love, Roger FIN:EX
Sent: Tuesday, September 6, 2011 9:01 AM
To: Howard, Tedd SG:EX
Cc: Sy, Michael FIN:EX
Subject: S. 12

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As discussed this morning, can you please provide information for the following questions S. 12

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Thanks,

Roger

Roger Love
Business Advisor
Internal Audit and Advisory Services
BC Ministry of Finance
250-387-8187
Fax 250-356-2001

Pages 11 through 20 redacted for the following reasons:

S. 12 Cabinet Confidence

Gunnarson, Jess SG:EX

From: Friesen, David C SG:EX
Sent: Friday, September 9, 2011 1:07 PM
To: Howard, Tedd SG:EX; Clark, Elenore SG:EX
Subject: RE: S. 12

To follow up – I chatted briefly with Roger and advised we could provide a more fulsome response once Ken's back on Monday, particularly around the S. 12 He was fine with this. Elenore, to Tedd's point, I assume you're responding to question #2 in the last note blow.

Dave

From: Howard, Tedd SG:EX
Sent: Tuesday, September 6, 2011 11:51 AM
To: Friesen, David C SG:EX; Clark, Elenore SG:EX
Subject: FW: S. 12

I spoke with Roger on the phone this morning, and he followed up with the attached emails. Please draft a response.

Elenore, do you want to deal with him directly on the PO question?

Tedd Howard
Deputy Provincial Director (Capital Projects)
Chief Project Officer, Surrey Pretrial Expansion
Corrections Branch, Adult Custody Division
(250) 514 8851 (cell)

From: Sy, Michael FIN:EX
Sent: Tuesday, September 6, 2011 11:14 AM
To: Love, Roger FIN:EX; Howard, Tedd SG:EX
Subject: RE: S. 12

Hi Tedd.

As a follow up to Roger's email, we hope you can also provide us more information on the following:

S. 12

Thanks.

Michael

*Business Advisor
Internal Audit and Advisory Services
Office of the Comptroller General
BC Ministry of Finance
Tel no. 250-387-9206*

From: Love, Roger FIN:EX
Sent: Tuesday, September 6, 2011 9:01 AM
To: Howard, Tedd SG:EX
Cc: Sy, Michael FIN:EX
Subject: S. 12

Tedd,

As discussed this morning, can you please provide information for the following questions | S. 12

S. 12

You indicated that you may ask people in your group to respond. I'll diarize for next Monday, the 12th.

Thanks,

Roger

Roger Love
Business Advisor
Internal Audit and Advisory Services
BC Ministry of Finance
250-387-8187
Fax 250-356-2001

Gunnarson, Jess SG:EX

From: Sy, Michael FIN:EX
Sent: Tuesday, September 6, 2011 11:14 AM
To: Love, Roger FIN:EX; Howard, Tedd SG:EX
Subject: RE: S. 12

Hi Tedd.

As a follow up to Roger's email, we hope you can also provide us more information on the following:

S. 12

Thanks.

Michael

Michael L. Sy
Business Advisor
Internal Audit and Advisory Services
Office of the Comptroller General
BC Ministry of Finance
Tel no. 250-387-9206

From: Love, Roger FIN:EX
Sent: Tuesday, September 6, 2011 9:01 AM
To: Howard, Tedd SG:EX
Cc: Sy, Michael FIN:EX
Subject: S. 12

Tedd,

As discussed this morning, can you please provide information for the following questions S. 12

S. 12

You indicated that you may ask people in your group to respond. I'll diarize for next Monday, the 12th.

Thanks,

Roger

Roger Love
Business Advisor
Internal Audit and Advisory Services
BC Ministry of Finance

250-387-8187
Fax 250-356-2001

Pages 25 through 27 redacted for the following reasons:

S. 12

Gunnarson, Jess SG:EX

From: Nygaard, Ken SG:EX
Sent: Friday, July 15, 2011 9:50 AM
To: Bulmer, Colin SG:EX
Cc: Buljat, Dianne K SG:EX; Gilbey, Christopher SG:EX; Howard, Tedd SG:EX; White, Tara SG:EX
Subject: RE: S. 12 Sub
Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Completed



S. 12

S. 12

Point 2.g – I believe Dave Friesen has previously reported on this. I'll do a search for that documentation.

From: Bulmer, Colin SG:EX
Sent: Thu, July 14, 2011 1:57 PM
To: Nygaard, Ken SG:EX
Cc: Buljat, Dianne K SG:EX; Gilbey, Christopher SG:EX; Howard, Tedd SG:EX; White, Tara SG:EX
Subject: FW: S. 12 Sub
Importance: High

Hi Ken, are you by chance able to advise on point C below? If not I will follow up with Shihong/Carmen. I can assess the cost impacts part of that question.

Also do we have any idea where we might find the answer to G ?

Thanks...

Colin

From: Buljat, Dianne K SG:EX
Sent: Thursday, July 14, 2011 11:39 AM
To: Bulmer, Colin SG:EX
Cc: Merchant, Brent SG:EX; Coulson, Peter SG:EX; Balicki, Stan SG:EX
Subject: FW: S. 12 Sub

I'm taking care of point f below. Can you look at the others and then we can chat later this afternoon. Please do not send anything to Caryn directly, I'm running everything by Brent before it goes. Thanks, D

From: Fischer, Caryn L AG:EX
Sent: Thursday, July 14, 2011 9:45 AM

To: Buljat, Dianne K SG:EX
Subject: FW: S. 12 Sub

Hi Dianne –

Follow up questions from TBS regarding the submission are listed below with, yet again, a short turnaround time. Have a read through and then we should talk.

Thanks
Caryn

Phone: 250-387-3824



Please think about the environment before printing.

From: Cumberland, Paul AG:EX
Sent: Thursday, July 14, 2011 9:37 AM
To: White, Cindy J AG:EX; Fischer, Caryn L AG:EX
Subject: FW: S. 12 Sub

Caryn, can you look at the corrections questions. If you need to engage Chris Gilbey or others that works for me. Kerri and Jenn have the answer to f. I believe. But we may need to add S. 12 which I believe we also have.

Thanks

From: Harrison, Kerri FIN:EX
Sent: Wednesday, July 13, 2011 2:49 PM
To: Hoadley, David AG:EX; Cumberland, Paul AG:EX
Cc: Iten, Jennifer FIN:EX
Subject: S. 12 Sub

Hi David and Paul,
Thanks for the call yesterday....sorry I couldn't get back to.....

Here is the items I was hoping to discuss with you. We are running out of time on our end so appreciate whatever you can pull together on this in the next day or so...

- 1.) Thanks for the signed sub. Would you please also forward the final appendices referenced in the sub and include in the copies you are preparing for TB members.
- 2.) Corrections:
 - a. S. 12
 - b.
 - c.

d. S. 12

e.

f.

g.

Many Thanks

Kerri Harrison

Executive Director

Treasury Board Staff

250-387-9041

Kerri.Harrison@gov.bc.ca

Gunnarson, Jess SG:EX

From: Friesen, David C SG:EX
Sent: Monday, June 13, 2011 12:03 PM
To: Howard, Tedd SG:EX
Subject: FW: TB Submission/ S. 12

info

-----Original Message-----

From: Friesen, David C SG:EX
Sent: Monday, June 13, 2011 12:03 PM
To: Cumberland, Paul AG:EX; Hoadley, David AG:EX
Cc: Balicki, Stan SG:EX; Nygaard, Ken SG:EX
Subject: RE: TB Submission/ S. 12

S. 12

Ken, for your info and consideration.

-----Original Message-----

From: Cumberland, Paul AG:EX
Sent: Monday, June 13, 2011 10:48 AM
To: Friesen, David C SG:EX; Hoadley, David AG:EX
Subject: RE: TB Submission/ S. 12

S. 12

Cheers
Paul

From: Friesen, David C SG:EX
Sent: 12 June 2011 21:44
To: Hoadley, David AG:EX
Cc: Merchant, Brent SG:EX; Balicki, Stan SG:EX; Howard, Tedd SG:EX; Cumberland, Paul AG:EX; Faganello, Tara AG:E
Subject: RE: TB Submission

Thanks David. If tomorrow early afternoon works for you, we'll give you a call to discuss, and arrange to make the appropriate adjustments. (we have project team updates most the morning)

S. 12

Glad to have your input on this, and looking forward to discussing tomorrow.

Dave

From: Hoadley, David AG:EX
Sent: Friday, June 10, 2011 9:05 PM
To: Friesen, David C SG:EX
Cc: Merchant, Brent SG:EX; Balicki, Stan SG:EX; Howard, Tedd SG:EX; Cumberland, Paul AG:EX; Faganello, Tara AG:EX
Subject: Re: TB Submission

Dave F,
Let's discuss on Monday. S. 12
S. 12

Thanks,

From: Friesen, David C SG:EX
Sent: Friday, June 10, 2011 04:36 PM
To: Hoadley, David AG:EX
Cc: Merchant, Brent SG:EX; Balicki, Stan SG:EX; Howard, Tedd SG:EX
Subject: Re: TB Submission

David, S. 12 Before
we revise the sub, I'd really like to be certain of this. Perhaps we could discuss monday.
Thanks.

Dave Friesen

From: Hoadley, David AG:EX
Sent: Friday, June 10, 2011 04:26 PM
To: Friesen, David C SG:EX
Cc: Merchant, Brent SG:EX; Balicki, Stan SG:EX
Subject: RE: TB Submission

Dave F:

S. 12

S. 12

Thanks,

David

From: Faganello, Tara AG:EX
Sent: Friday, June 10, 2011 3:05 PM
To: Merchant, Brent SG:EX; Hoadley, David AG:EX
Cc: Hoskins, Jeannie SG:EX; Wanamaker, Lori SG:EX; Currie, Sylvia SG:EX
Subject: RE: TB Submission

Brent, need Dave or Ted to work with David Hoadley's team on this one. We need to ensure we have the S. 12 correct on this one. David or Bill will be in touch.

T

From: Merchant, Brent SG:EX
Sent: Thursday, June 9, 2011 4:52 PM
To: Hoadley, David AG:EX; Faganello, Tara AG:EX
Cc: Hoskins, Jeannie SG:EX; Wanamaker, Lori SG:EX; Merchant, Brent SG:EX; Currie, Sylvia SG:EX; Merchant, Brent SG:EX
Subject: TB Submission

S. 12

S. 12 Following our meeting with TB last week Lori had asked that this request be forwarded to you so that it can be reviewed and brought before TB at the earliest opportunity - I hope this might go through as a minor but I will await your comments on that issue following your discussions with TB staff. If you have any questions please contact me. Thanks.

Brent Merchant
Assistant Deputy Minister
B.C. Corrections Branch

Tel: 250-387-5363
Email: Brent.Merchant@gov.bc.ca<mailto:Brent.Merchant@gov.bc.ca>

Gunnarson, Jess SG:EX

From: Merchant, Brent SG:EX
Sent: Tuesday, June 7, 2011 4:43 PM
To: Balicki, Stan SG:EX; Cameron, Micheila; Clark, Elenore SG:EX; Coulson, Peter SG:EX; Hawboldt, Debbie J SG:EX; Hendricks, Susan SG:EX; Howard, Tedd SG:EX; Mayhew, Marnie SG:EX; Merchant, Brent SG:EX; Small, Bill R SG:EX
Subject: FW: Federal Budget and Throne Speech Highlights for PSSG

FYI

*Brent Merchant
Assistant Deputy Minister
B.C. Corrections Branch*

*Tel: 250-387-5363
Email: Brent.Merchant@gov.bc.ca*

From: Louie, Toby I SG:EX
Sent: Tuesday, June 7, 2011 12:56 PM
To: Edmundson, Bruce SG:EX; Hoadley, David AG:EX; Shalkowsky, Jim J AG:EX; Ayers, Karen J SG:EX; Birge, Sue SG:EX; Cavanaugh, Lynda A SG:EX; Denlinger, Becky SG:EX; Faganello, Tara AG:EX; Greeniaus, Barbara SG:EX; Louie, Toby I SG:EX; Martin, Stephen C SG:EX; Merchant, Brent SG:EX; Pauliszyn, Robert GCPE:EX; Pecknold, Clayton SG:EX; Spiteri, Julie R AG:EX; Swift, Sydney AG:EX; Wanamaker, Lori SG:EX; Hoskins, Jeannie SG:EX; Watts, Robert E SG:EX
Cc: Preyde, Anne M SG:EX; Ferrier, Rob L SG:EX
Subject: FYI: Federal Budget and Throne Speech Highlights for PSSG

Yesterday, federal Finance Minister Jim Flaherty reintroduced federal Budget 2011, which includes all the items in the March 22 budget. For your information, below is a summary of the federal budget highlights of interest to PSSG.

Further below is a summary of the federal Throne Speech on June 3, again relating to PSSG, for your information.

Federal Budget Speech – PSSG Aspects June 6, 2011

PUBLIC SAFETY, SECURITY AND JUSTICE:

Crime Prevention and Justice

- The Next Phase of Canada's Economic Action Plan recognizes the importance of keeping our communities safe by **investing in crime prevention and the justice system**, with budget measures including:
- Allocating **\$21 million over five years to upgrade baggage scanning equipment at Canadian airports.**
- Investing **\$20 million over two years in youth crime prevention programs.**
 - The Government has shown leadership in preventing youth crime by intervening on the risk factors before crime happens and targeting specific priority crime issues such as drug-related crime, youth gangs and gun violence. The Government is committed to continuing support for effective youth crime prevention practices and programs by investing, in Budget 2011, **\$20 million over two years in youth crime prevention programs. These programs promote the provision of community-based educational, cultural, sporting and vocational opportunities to youth to allow them to make smart choices and resist gang involvement or exit gangs.**
- **Communities at Risk** - The Government recognizes the importance of security enhancements for not-for-profit community centres, provincially recognized educational institutions, and places of worship linked to a community with a demonstrated history of being **victimized** by hate-motivated crime. The Government **will provide resources of \$1.6 million annually, sourced through Public Safety Canada, to continue to support the Communities at Risk: Security Infrastructure Pilot Program.**

Policing

- The Government will build on the success of **recent federal projects** that are being implemented as **P3s such as the new Royal Canadian Mounted Police E Division Headquarters in Surrey, British Columbia**, and the Communications Security Establishment Canada long-term accommodation project in Ottawa.
- Investing an additional **\$30 million over two years in the First Nations Policing Program to supplement existing policing services.**
 - Promoting the safety and security of all Canadians, regardless of where they live, is one of the Government's key priorities. First Nations communities present a number of unique policing challenges owing to their remoteness, large but sparsely populated geographical area and unique culture and traditions. Budget 2011 invests an additional **\$30 million over two years in the First Nations Policing Program.** This program supplements existing policing services to provide First Nations communities with a police presence that is both culturally appropriate and accountable to their residents. This funding will contribute to the continued support of the over 1,000 officers across Canada who serve under this program through agreements negotiated with the provinces, territories and First Nations, and complements other funding being proposed in this budget for Aboriginal people.

Victims Services

- Providing **\$26 million over two years to support the Federal Victims' Ombudsman**

- Contributing **\$1.6 million annually to the Communities at Risk: Security Infrastructure Pilot Program** to support security enhancements for communities **victimized** by hate-motivated crime.
- The Government will **continue to improve public safety and protect victims' rights through investments in security and the justice system**. Providing help to those who need it most and **ensuring the safety of communities** is central to the Government's role in promoting broader participation in the economy, and in building a stronger society for all Canadians.

Volunteer Firefighters Tax Credit

- Introducing a Volunteer Firefighters **Tax Credit for volunteer firefighters who perform at least 200 hours of service** in their communities.
- Volunteer firefighters play a critical role in serving their communities, often putting themselves at risk for the safety of their neighbours and the protection of their neighbours' property. According to the Canadian Association of Fire Chiefs, almost 85,000 volunteer firefighters provide their services to protect the lives and property of Canadians living in both urban and rural communities across Canada.
- Budget 2011 announces a **15-per-cent non-refundable Volunteer Firefighters Tax Credit on an amount of \$3,000 for volunteer firefighters**. This credit will be available to **volunteer firefighters who perform at least 200 hours of service for their communities during a year**. Eligible volunteer firefighters who currently receive honoraria in respect of their duties as volunteer firefighters will be able to choose between the new tax credit and continuing to be entitled to the existing tax exemption of up to \$1,000 for honoraria.
- This measure will apply for the 2011 and subsequent taxation years. It is estimated to reduce federal revenues by \$5 million in 2010–11 and \$15 million in each of 2011–12 and 2012–13.
- Volunteer service hours performed by a firefighter for a fire department will be ineligible if the firefighter also provides firefighting services, otherwise than as a volunteer, to that fire department.
- An individual who claims the credit will be required to obtain written certification from the chief, or a delegated official, of the fire department confirming the number of hours of eligible volunteer firefighting services performed. The details of the certification process will be developed by the Canada Revenue Agency (CRA).
- An individual who claims the credit will be ineligible for the existing tax exemption of up to \$1,000 for honoraria paid by a government, municipality or public authority in respect of firefighting duties.
- Governments, municipalities and public authorities who pay firefighters amounts in respect of their services as volunteers will be required to report those amounts to the CRA as part of their annual reporting of remuneration paid.
- This measure will apply to the 2011 and subsequent taxation years.

CONSUMER PROTECTION:

Enhancing Financial Literacy

- Budget 2011 introduces measures to reinforce the soundness of Canadian housing finance and the broader financial system. This includes **moving forward with implementing the recommendations of the Task Force on Financial Literacy aimed at improving financial literacy for all Canadians and enhancing financial consumer protection**.
- With the **growing use of financial services by consumers**, the importance of **ensuring that**

overstated. The Government has received the **recommendations of the Task Force on Financial Literacy**, and it commends the important work that was done in support of this goal. As a first step, the Government is announcing that a **Financial Literacy Leader** will soon be **appointed to promote national efforts**, and is **providing funding to advance financial literacy initiatives**.

- Budget 2011 proposes to provide **\$3 million per year**, in addition to the \$2 million per year already provided to the Financial Consumer Agency of Canada, **to undertake financial literacy initiatives**. Improving **financial literacy is a long-term goal and a shared responsibility** that requires all partners to work collaboratively to leverage the excellent efforts now underway across the country.

Protecting Consumers

- The Government has taken decisive action to protect consumers of financial products and services. The Government has taken **measures related to credit cards**, and more recently it has announced **measures to prohibit negative option billing and reduce cheque hold periods** while providing **timelier access to funds**.

Banning Unsolicited Credit Card Cheques

- The Government is taking proactive and prudent steps to assist consumers in managing credit indebtedness. The Government is **proposing to ban the distribution of unsolicited credit card cheques** to assist consumers in managing their debt levels.

Prepaid Cards

- The domestic payments system in Canada continues to evolve rapidly, adapting to the growing trend towards electronic forms of payment. As **new financial and payment products** appear on the marketplace, the **best interests of consumers must be considered**. The Government is responding to concerns regarding the terms and conditions associated with **network-branded prepaid cards** by **developing measures to enhance the consumer protection framework**.
- The Government will continue to monitor developments in the financial sector and take additional targeted action as needed to **protect consumers' interests**.

Link to Federal Budget: <http://www.fin.gc.ca/n11/11-044-eng.asp>

Federal Throne Speech - PSSG Elements

June 3, 2011

Reintroduce legislation to combat human smuggling.

Government commits to reintroduce comprehensive law-and-order legislation to combat crime, terrorism, and violence against women. The Throne Speech states Government intent to:

- Protect children from sex offenders.
- Eliminate house arrest and pardons for serious crimes.
- Give law enforcement officials, courts and victims the legal tools they need to fight criminals and terrorists.
- Propose tougher sentences for seniors abuse.
- Help at risk youth avoid gangs and criminal activity.
- Introduce legislation to end the long-gun registry.
- Address the problem of violence against women and girls.

Clarify/strengthen laws on self-defence, defence of property, and citizen's arrest.

(Note EMBC) Canada's diverse communities are connected by shared values and aspirations, and by the willingness to lend a hand. This has been markedly evident in the response of ordinary Canadians to recent and devastating floods and wildfires. Our Government recognizes the resolve and courage shown by Canadian communities in the face of adversity and will stand by them in their times of need.

Gunnarson, Jess SG:EX

From: Merchant, Brent SG:EX
Sent: Tuesday, May 31, 2011 7:52 AM
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Attachments: Trends in the use of Remand in Canada.pdf; Tendances de l'utilisation de la détention provisoire au Canada[1].pdf

FYI

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From: Kaluski Lisa (NHQ-AC) s. 16
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To: s. 16

Merchant, Brent SG:EX; I

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Subject: HOC/RSC - CCJS report/Rapport du CCSJ

For your information.

Don Head

<<Trends in the use of Remand in Canada.pdf>> <<Tendances de l'utilisation de la détention provisoire au Canada[1].pdf>>

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Juristat Article

Trends in the use of remand in Canada

by Lindsay Porter and Donna Calverley

Released on May 17, 2011



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Trends in the use of remand in Canada

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- .
 - ..
 - ...
 - 0
 - 0^s
 - ^p
 - ^r
 - x
 - ^E
 - F
- not available for any reference period
not available for a specific reference period
not applicable
true zero or a value rounded to zero
value rounded to 0 (zero) where there is a meaningful distinction between true zero and the value that was rounded
preliminary
revised
suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*
use with caution
too unreliable to be published

Trends in the use of remand in Canada: Highlights

- The number of adults in remand on any given day has been steadily increasing over the past decade, including a small increase (1%) in 2009/2010. There were, on average, about 13,600 adults in remand on any given day in Canada (excluding Nunavut) in 2009/2010.
- The increase in the adult remand population has coincided with a gradual decrease in the number of adults in sentenced custody. As a result, the number of adults in remand has outnumbered those in sentenced custody for the past five consecutive years.
- The increase in the adult remand population from 1999/2000 to 2008/2009 was driven by increases in the number of annual admissions (up 30%) as well as increases in the length of time spent in remand.
- All ten jurisdictions that provided comparable data reported an increase in their adult remand population over the last decade. Among the provinces, the increase was greatest in Manitoba, at about two and a half times the number from 2000/2001.
- At 69% and 67% respectively, Manitoba and Ontario reported the highest proportion of the custodial population in remand in 2009/2010.
- Among five provinces that provided detailed data in 2008/2009, about 7 in 10 adults were admitted to remand for non-violent offences, most commonly failure to comply and breach of probation. The other 3 in 10 admissions to remand were for violent offences, most often major assault.
- Among four provinces that provided detailed data on legal status, almost half (45%) of adults released from remand in 2008/2009 returned to the community with no further correctional supervision within 24 hours after release. Another 26% were sentenced to a provincial or territorial facility immediately after their remand ended, and 24% were admitted to a community supervision program (e.g. probation). Additionally, 3% of releases were followed by a federal custodial sentence.
- As with adults, youth in remand in 2008/2009 outnumbered those in sentenced custody for the third year in a row. The higher number of youth in remand was driven by a decrease in admissions to sentenced custody. The number of admissions to remand and the length of time spent in remand remained stable for youth.

Trends in the use of remand in Canada

By Lindsay Porter and Donna Calverley

Over the last decade, the composition of Canada's correctional population has changed, most notably as a result of an increase in the number of adults admitted to custody on remand. Remand is the temporary detention of a person while awaiting trial, sentencing or the commencement of a custodial disposition. According to the *Criminal Code*, adults and youth can be admitted to remand for a variety of reasons, including to ensure attendance in court, for the protection or safety of the public or to maintain public confidence in the justice system.

An increase in the adult remand population can have a number of repercussions on the operations of correctional services. For example, correctional costs can increase as can the challenges for managing the safety and well-being of the remand population. Also, planning correctional space can become increasingly difficult since the length of time an individual spends in remand is not predictable (Johnson, 2003).

Using data drawn primarily from the Adult Correctional Services (ACS) Survey, the Youth Custody and Community Services (YCCS) Survey, the Integrated Correctional Services Survey (ICSS) and the Key Indicator Reports (KIR) for Adults and Youth, this *Juristat* article analyses recent trends in the use of remand in Canada. As the principles and legislation governing detainment differ for adults and youth, separate analyses are presented for each population group.

This *article* makes use of two basic indicators that describe the use of correctional services: the average number or count of individuals in correctional facilities on a daily basis and the number of annual admissions. Admissions are collected each time a person begins any type of custodial or community supervision, and describe and measure the case-flow in correctional agencies over time. The same person can be included several times in the admission counts where the individual moves from one type of legal status to another (e.g., from remand to sentenced custody) or re-enters the system in the same year.

It is important to note that the most recent year of data for the average number of those in correctional facilities is 2009/2010 whereas the most recent year of data for annual admissions is 2008/2009. Also, in some cases, not all jurisdictions were able to report complete data. Where this is the case, exclusions are noted.

Adults in remand

Average number of adults in remand outnumbers those in sentenced custody

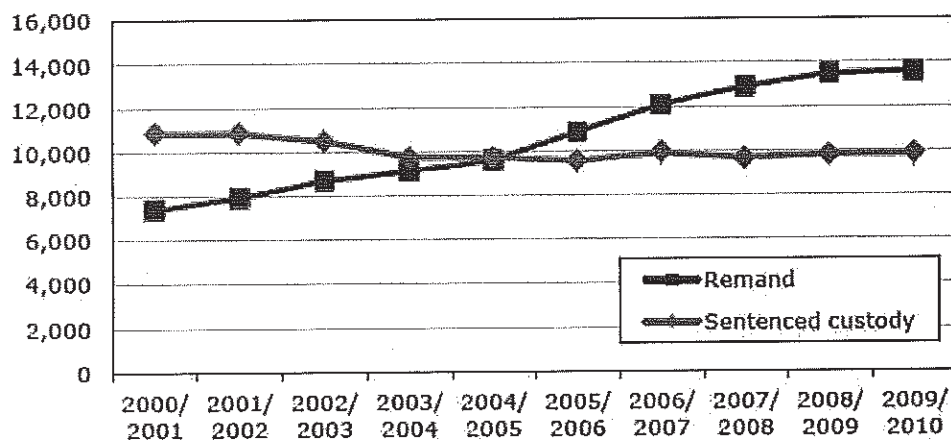
In 2009/2010, there were, on average, about 13,600 adults in remand each day in Canada (excluding Nunavut) (Table 1). This number includes adults held in custody on dual status (remand and sentenced custody).¹ The number of adults in remand has been steadily increasing since the mid-1980s, including a small increase (1%) in 2009/2010.

In more recent years, the increase in the remand population has coincided with a gradual decrease in the number of adults in sentenced custody (Chart 1).² Specifically, the number of adults in remand has increased 84% since 2000/2001 while the number in sentenced custody has declined 9% (Table 1). As a result, there has been a shift in the composition of the custodial population from a predominantly sentenced population to a predominantly remand population. In 2009/2010, adults in remand accounted for 58% of the custodial population while those in sentenced custody comprised the remaining 42%. Ten years ago, the proportions were reversed, at 40% and 60%, respectively.³

Chart 1

Average counts of adults on any given day in provincial and territorial correctional facilities, by type of custody, selected provinces and territories, 2000/2001 to 2009/2010

number of adults in custody



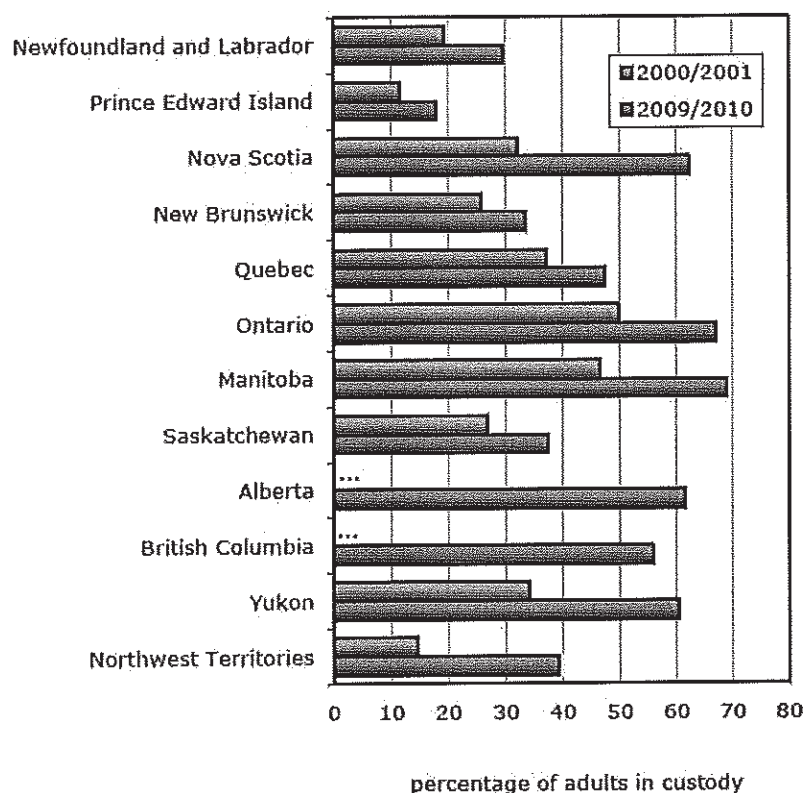
Notes: Excludes Prince Edward Island and Nunavut due to the unavailability of data for the full 10-year period. Data for 2009/2010 do not match information presented elsewhere due to differences in survey coverage.

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Adult Key Indicator Report.

The increase in the adult remand population over the past decade has occurred in all provinces and territories that reported comparable data (Table 1, Chart 2). Among the provinces, the increase from 10 years ago was greatest in Manitoba, at about two and a half times the number from 2000/2001.⁴

Chart 2

Average counts of adults on any given day in remand as a proportion of those in custody, selected provinces and territories, 2000/2001 and 2009/2010



... not applicable

Notes: Remand includes adults held in custody on dual status (remand and sentenced custody). Excludes Nunavut due to the unavailability of data. Excludes 'Other temporary detention' which account for 2% of those in custody in 2000/2001, and 1% of those in custody in 2009/2010. In 2000/2001, remand counts in Alberta and British Columbia included adults in dual-status custody (remand-sentenced custody). Data are therefore not comparable to 2009/2010.

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Adult Key Indicator Report.

At 69% and 67% respectively, Manitoba and Ontario reported the highest proportion of the custodial populations in remand in 2009/2010.⁵

Adult admissions to remand and length of stay both increase

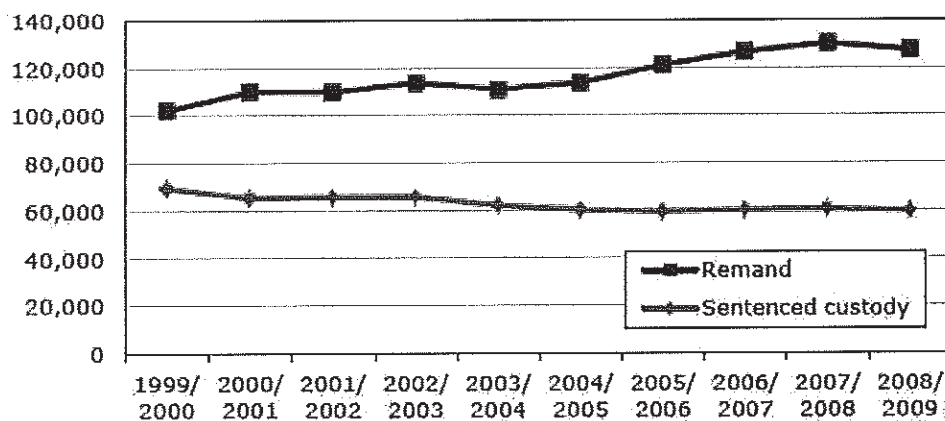
There are two major factors that can affect the average number of adults in remand: the number of annual admissions to remand and the length of time spent in remand.

The number of annual admissions represents the number of individuals who begin custodial or community supervision. Although the number of admissions to remand fell slightly in the most recent year, the number has generally increased over the last decade (Chart 3).⁶

Chart 3

Admissions of adults to provincial and territorial correctional facilities, by type of custody, selected provinces and territories, 1999/2000 to 2008/2009

number of adult admissions to custody

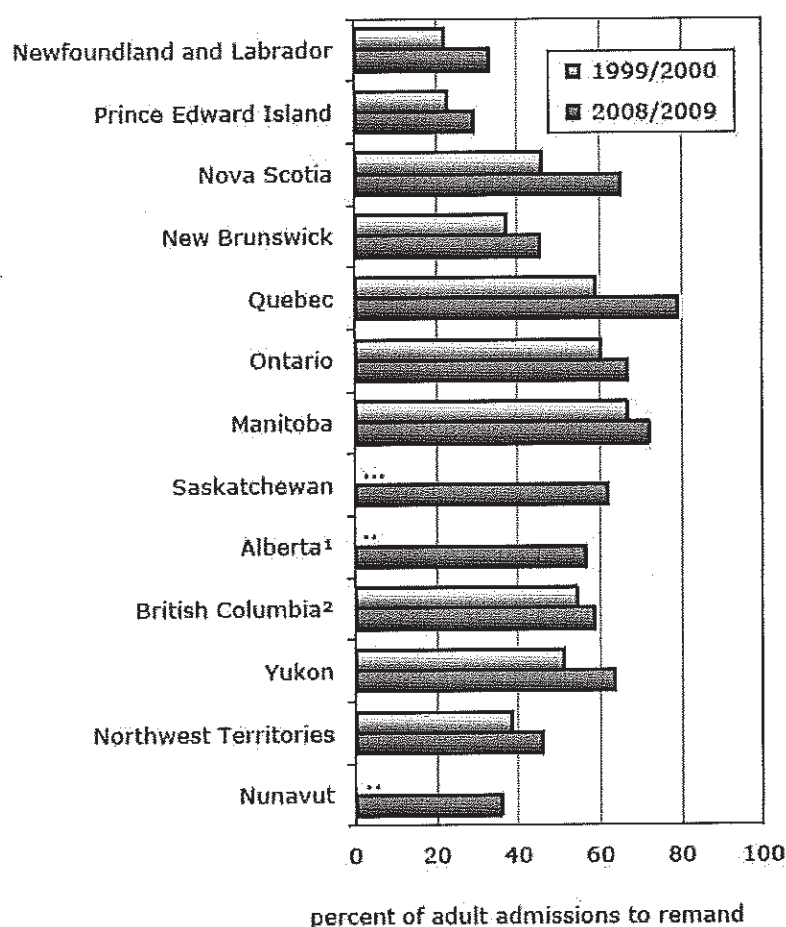


Note: Excludes Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Alberta and Nunavut due to the unavailability of data for the full 10-year period.

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Adult Correctional Services Survey.

Overall, admissions to remand increased 30% between 1999/2000 and 2008/2009 (Table 2). The increase in the number of adult admissions to remand from 10 years ago has occurred in all reporting provinces and territories,⁷ with the exception of the Northwest Territories (down 25%). Nova Scotia and Newfoundland and Labrador recorded the largest increases, at about double the number recorded 10 years ago. When looking at remand admissions as a proportion of total admissions to custody, increases occurred in all provinces and territories (Chart 4).

Chart 4
Admissions of adults to remand as a proportion of admissions to custody, by selected provinces and territories, 1999/2000 and 2008/2009



.. not available for a specific reference period

... not applicable

1. Data published by Alberta's Ministry of the Solicitor General and Public Security are lower than the data published by the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics due to difference counting methodologies. The numbers in this article represent movement from one status in correctional services to another. For instance, an individual who moves from remand, to sentenced custody is counted as one admission. Alberta uses a different methodology whereby an admission to custody is counted once, regardless of change in status.

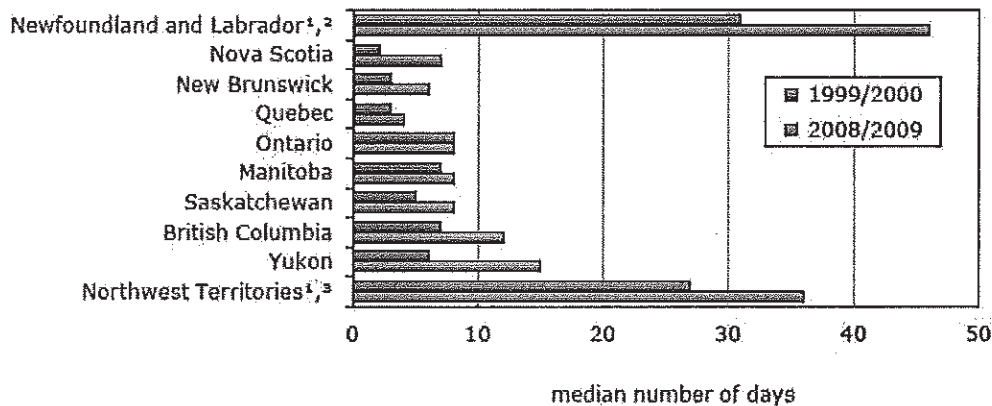
2. Prior to 2008/2009, other temporary detention was counted under sentenced custody.

Note: Excludes other temporary detention.

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Adult Correctional Services Survey.

Not only have admissions to remand increased, so too has the length of time adults spend in remand (Chart 5). For all provinces and territories that provided data,⁸ increases were reported during the last decade with the exception of Ontario where the median length remained unchanged. Of particular note were increases in Nova Scotia, Yukon and New Brunswick where the median number of days in remand was about two to three times higher in 2008/2009 than in 1999/2000.

Chart 5
Median number of days spent in remand by adults, by selected provinces and territories, 1999/2000 and 2008/2009



1. Information on the median number of days spent in remand for Newfoundland and Labrador and the Northwest Territories became available in 2001/2002. As such, data reflect 2001/2002 instead of 1999/2000.

2. Remand admissions exclude those involving short periods of incarceration as these are managed by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP) and are not reported to Statistics Canada. This may explain why longer remand stays are reported in this province.

3. Remand counts include residents of Nunavut held under an exchange of service agreement.

Note: Excludes adult admissions to provincial and territorial correctional facilities where median number of days is unknown. Excludes Prince Edward Island, Alberta and Nunavut due to the unavailability of data.

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Adult Correctional Services Survey.

Text box 1**Increases in the remand population: Alternatives and responses**

As an alternative to remand, some provinces and territories¹ consider bail supervision for adults and/or youth awaiting trial. Bail supervision is a recognizance order (promise to appear) that incorporates supervision of the accused person in the community (e.g. reporting to a probation officer, respecting curfew hours).

The following table presents 2008/2009 information on the number of annual admissions and average daily counts of adults on bail supervision for those provinces and territories where information was available.

Text table 1

Admissions and average daily count of adults on bail supervision, by selected province and territory, 2008/2009

Province or territory	number of admissions	average daily count
Saskatchewan	1,733	881
British Columbia	14,880	8,740
Yukon	537	219

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Adult Correctional Services Survey and Adult Key Indicator Report.

In response to the growing remand population, some provinces and territories have hired additional prosecutors, paralegals and clerical staff in order to increase the efficiency of the court process (e.g. Government of Saskatchewan 2010; Manitoba Department of Justice 2010). As well, some courts now use video conferencing for routine hearings in order to expedite bail hearings and to reduce the costs associated with transporting accused persons to and from court houses (e.g. Government of Alberta, 2007; Government of Ontario 2010; Provincial Court of Manitoba 2005; Government of Saskatchewan 2010). Many jurisdictions have also increased the number of custodial spaces either by constructing new facilities or expanding existing ones (e.g. Government of Alberta 2007; Government of British Columbia 2009; Government of Saskatchewan 2010).

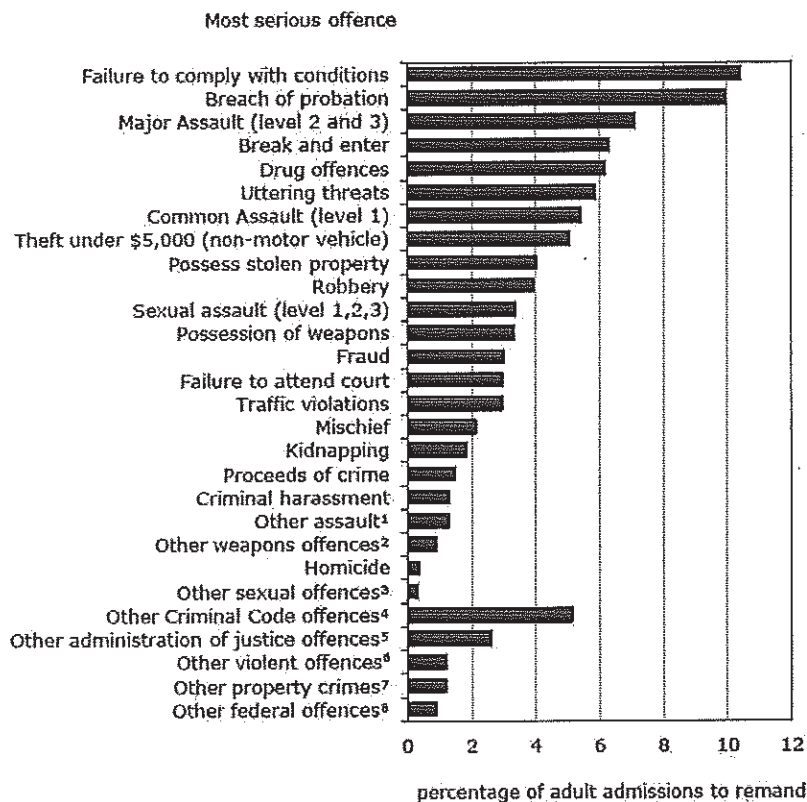
Note:

1. While the Newfoundland and Labrador, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia and Yukon offer bail supervision as an alternative to remand, data are only available for Saskatchewan, British Columbia and Yukon.

Administration of justice offences most common type of offence for which adults are remanded

Adults may be held in remand for a variety of offences. In 2008/2009, in the five provinces that responded to the ICSS,⁹ most admissions to remand were for non-violent offences (68%), the most common of which were failure to comply and breach of probation (Chart 6).

Chart 6
Admissions of adults to remand, by type of offence, selected provinces, 2008/2009



1. Includes all other assault offences not otherwise listed, such as assault against a police officer.
2. Includes all other weapons offences not otherwise listed, such as weapons possession contrary to order.
3. Includes all other sexual offences not otherwise listed, such as sexual interference, incest and invitation to sexual touching.
4. Includes all other Criminal Code offences not otherwise listed, such as offences against the rights of property and offences against public order.
5. Includes all other administration of justice offences not otherwise listed, such as prisoner unlawfully at large and obstruct Public Peace Officer.
6. Includes all other violent offences not otherwise listed, such as arson and extortion.
7. Includes all other property crimes not otherwise listed, such as theft over \$5,000 and theft of a motor vehicle \$5,000 and under.
8. Includes all other federal offences not otherwise listed, such as Youth Criminal Justice Act and Immigration & Refugee Protection Act.

Note: Excludes adult admissions to provincial and territorial correctional facilities where the most serious offence was unknown. Excludes Prince Edward Island, Quebec, Manitoba, Alberta, British Columbia, Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut due to the unavailability of data. Remand admissions in Newfoundland and Labrador exclude those involving short periods of incarceration as these are managed by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP) and are not reported to Statistics Canada. As such, this may result in a higher proportion of serious offences being counted in Newfoundland and Labrador than in other provinces.

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Integrated Correctional Services Survey.

The remaining one-third (32%) of admissions to remand were for violent offences, most commonly major assault (levels 2 and 3). In general, the distribution of offences for which adults are held in remand are unlike the distribution of incidents that come to the attention of police. For example, in 2009, violent offences made up 19% of all incidents coming to the attention of police services within these same provinces.

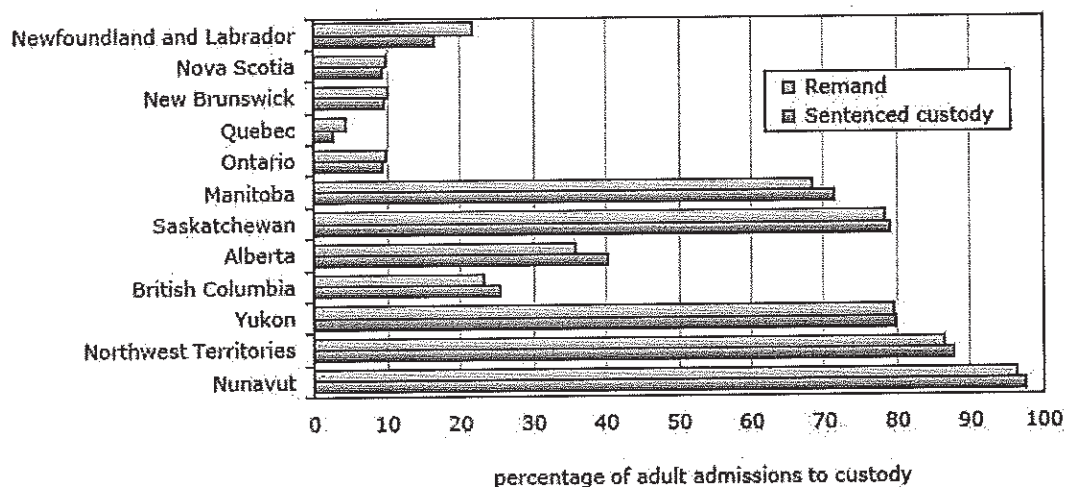
Aboriginal adults account for one in five admissions to remand

Typically, Aboriginal people have been highly represented in corrections, both in remand and in sentenced custody (Calverley 2010). This trend continued in 2008/2009 with adults who self-identified as Aboriginal accounting for 21% of the total number of adults admitted to remand.¹⁰ The most recent Census data indicate that Aboriginal adults composed about 3% of the Canadian adult population (Statistics Canada 2011).

In general, adults who self-identified as Aboriginal accounted for about the same proportion of admissions to remand as they did for admissions to sentenced custody, a finding that was consistent across all reporting provinces and territories (Chart 7). Overall, adults who self-identified as Aboriginal accounted for 21% of admissions to remand and 25% of admissions to sentenced custody.

Chart 7

Admissions of Aboriginal adults to provincial and territorial correctional facilities, by type of custody, by selected province and territory, 2008/2009



Note: Excludes adult admissions to provincial and territorial correctional facilities where Aboriginal identity is unknown. Excludes Prince Edward Island due to unavailability of data. With the exception of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, analysis of admissions to sentenced custody includes intermittent sentences for all jurisdictions.

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Adult Correctional Services Survey.

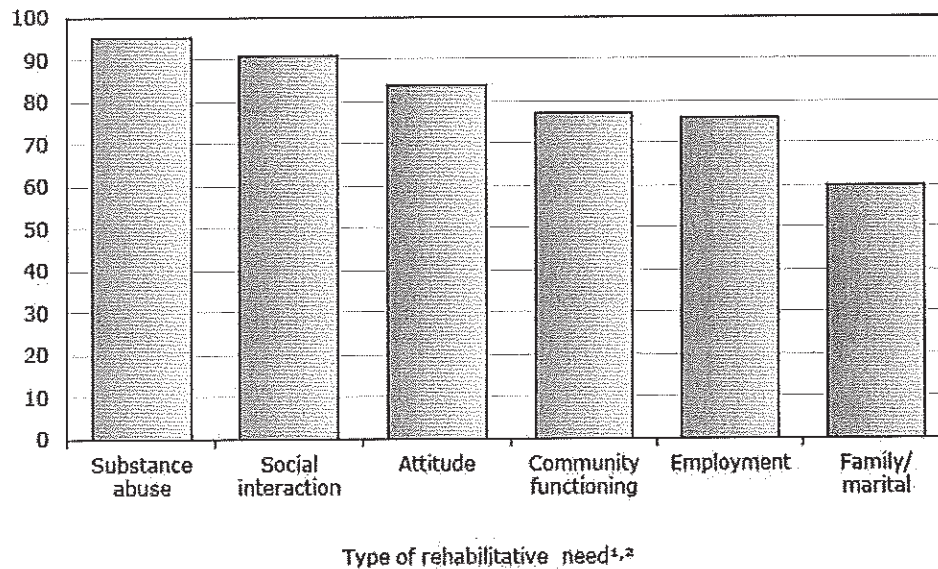
Adults in custody, including remand, have rehabilitative needs

In Canada, a needs assessment is typically conducted when an individual is admitted to a correctional facility to serve a custodial sentence, but may also be done in remand. These assessments identify certain rehabilitative needs of individuals relating to employment, marital or family relationships, social interactions, substance abuse, community functioning and attitude.

Needs assessments are conducted in many provinces and territories, yet provincial data are only reported to the ICSS by Saskatchewan. In that province, needs assessments are normally conducted for those entering sentenced custody. According to the data, adults who moved directly from remand to sentenced custody in 2008/2009 had a high proportion of identifiable needs (Chart 8). The most common need reported among these adults was substance abuse at 95%. In addition, these adults were assessed as having a high total number of needs with an average of 5 out of a possible 6 psychological or social needs.

Chart 8
Rehabilitative needs of adults in sentenced custody who had previously been in remand, Saskatchewan, 2008/2009

percent of adults with rehabilitative needs in sentenced custody who had previously been in remand



1. Needs analysis includes last assessment performed. Includes only those cases where need assessments were performed and need level is indicated as medium or high. Provincial custody includes Saskatchewan.

2. Includes only those cases in which needs were assessed. Need is indicated as being present when is assessed as medium or high. Maximum number of needs available is 6 and minimum is 0. Provincial custody includes Saskatchewan.

Note: Categories are not mutually exclusive. Percentages are based on those cases where a need assessment was performed. The population categorized as having a need is based on those who indicated having a medium or high need. Information is based on the last assessment performed.

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Integrated Correctional Services Survey.

Traditionally, individuals in remand have not received rehabilitative programming to address their needs (Kong and Peters 2008). In recent years, however, as the composition of the custodial population has shifted, some correctional facilities have begun to offer programming to those in remand. For example, in Saskatchewan, adults in remand may participate in education or literacy courses, parenting programs, Aboriginal cultural programs, as well as core programs that address rehabilitative needs, such as substance abuse or employment skills. Manitoba offers similar programming to both adults and youth in remand.

Almost half of all adult stays in remand end with no further supervision

When an individual is remanded, they are held in custody until they have a bail hearing. This may take a number of days. If they are granted bail on the first appearance, they are released under their own recognizance and with the promise to appear in court at a later date, or released on supervised bail. If not granted bail, the person can remain in custody until the date of their trial. If convicted, individuals can be sentenced to provincial or territorial custody, federal custody or to a community supervision program, such as probation.

If individuals are found not guilty, or had charges stayed, withdrawn or dismissed, they are released back into the community and their involvement with corrections ends. Individuals can also be released back into the community if convicted but granted full credit for time served in remand (see Text Box 2 for additional information on credit for time served).

In 2008/2009, four provinces (Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Ontario and Saskatchewan) provided information on the subsequent status of adults immediately following remand (i.e. within 24 hours after release). These data indicate that, upon release, almost half (45%) of adults returned to the community with no further supervision by correctional services (Table 3). As mentioned above, this could be due to a number of reasons.

Another 26% of those released from remand were sentenced to a provincial or territorial facility and 24% were admitted to a community supervision program, such as probation. Additionally, 3% of releases were followed by a federal custodial sentence.

Differences in subsequent status may be explained by the variations in the responsibility of bail supervision. In some provinces, bail supervision falls under the responsibility of correctional services; in other provinces, it does not. Specifically, in Saskatchewan where correctional services are responsible for bail supervision there is a higher proportion of releases from remand to community supervision (Table 3). While bail supervision exists in Ontario, community organizations are responsible for the supervision of those released into the community. The remaining two provinces in this analysis do not currently implement province-wide bail supervision programs.

Overall, those whose period of remand was followed by the longest sentences to custody tended to have spent the longest periods of time in remand, a finding that was consistent across all four provinces for which data were available. In 2008/2009, the median number of days served by those whose remand was followed immediately by a federal sentence (2 years or more) was 84 days. In comparison, those whose involvement with corrections ended, meaning there was no supervision within 24 hours after release, spent a median length of 4 days in custodial remand.

Text box 2

Bill C-25: *An Act to amend the Criminal Code (limiting credit for time spent in remand)*

Historically, convicted offenders facing sentencing have often been given "credit" for time served in remand. As outlined in the *Criminal Code*, the decision to grant credit for time served and the amount of credit an offender could receive at sentencing was left to judicial discretion. In order to make this decision, sentencing judges typically considered both the length of time served in remand as well as the physical conditions of an individual's stay in remand. In general, two days credit for every day spent in remand was considered appropriate (Department of Justice Canada 2010).

On February 22, 2010, Bill C-25: *An Act to amend the Criminal Code (limiting credit for time served)* came into effect. This legislation caps the amount of credit for time served in remand that convicted offenders may be granted at sentencing to a ratio of one day for one day. For example, if an offender serves nine months in remand and is sentenced to four years imprisonment, the net sentence would be three years and three months (four years minus nine months).

In some circumstances, judges may elect to give less than one for one credit, including no credit. In contrast, in exceptional circumstances, judges may grant a ratio of 1.5 to 1, though the reasons for additional credit must be explained and cannot apply to individuals who have previously violated bail conditions or have been denied bail because of their criminal record (Casavant 2009).

Youth in remand

Youth in remand outnumber those in sentenced custody

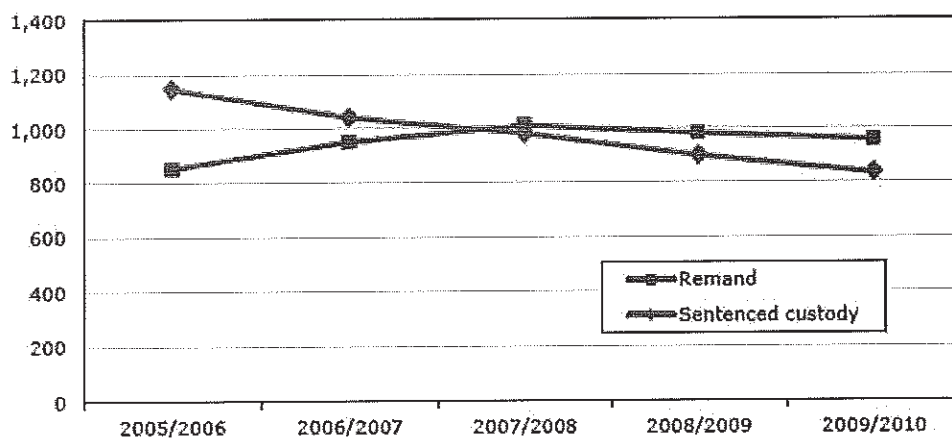
As with adults, youth (12 to 17 years) can be detained in remand. For youth, however, judges must consider two guidelines when deciding whether to hold a young person in remand. First, judges may not detain youth in remand as a social measure, such as child protection or mental health. Second, judges may not detain a youth in remand if the young person is accused of an offence for which he or she could not be sentenced to custody if found guilty (Department of Justice Canada 2003).

In 2009/2010, there were, on average, about 950 youth in remand in Canada (excluding Nunavut) each day (Table 4), outnumbering those in sentenced custody for the third year in a row (Chart 9). In 2009/2010, youth in remand outnumbered youth in sentenced custody in Ontario, Manitoba, Alberta and British Columbia.

Chart 9

Average counts of youth on any given day in provincial and territorial correctional facilities, by type of custody, selected provinces and territories, 2005/2006 to 2009/2010

number of youth in custody

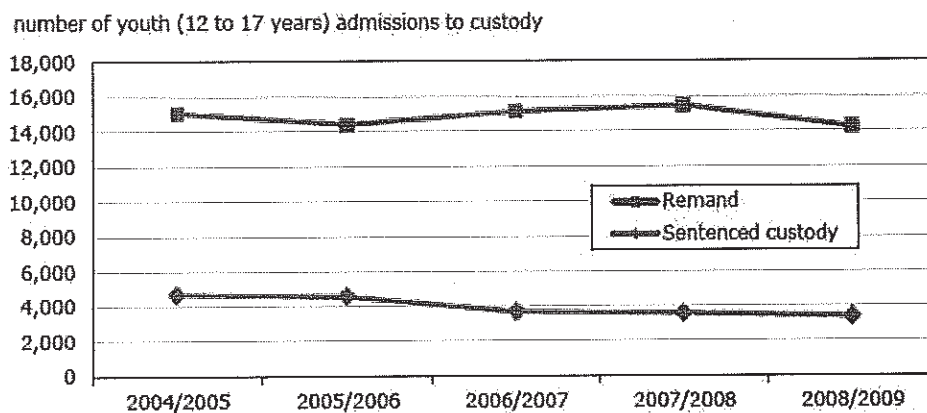


Note: Excludes Nunavut due to unavailability of data.

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Youth Key Indicator Report.

Unlike adults, however, the higher proportion of youth in remand on any given day has been driven mainly by a decrease in the number of admissions to sentenced custody rather than an increase in admissions to remand or longer stays in remand. Since 2004/2005, the first year of available trend data, the number of youth admitted to sentenced custody has gradually dropped, down 25%, while admissions to remand have remained relatively stable (Chart 10, Table 5).¹¹ Over the five year period, median lengths of stay in remand have also remained relatively stable (Chart 11).¹²

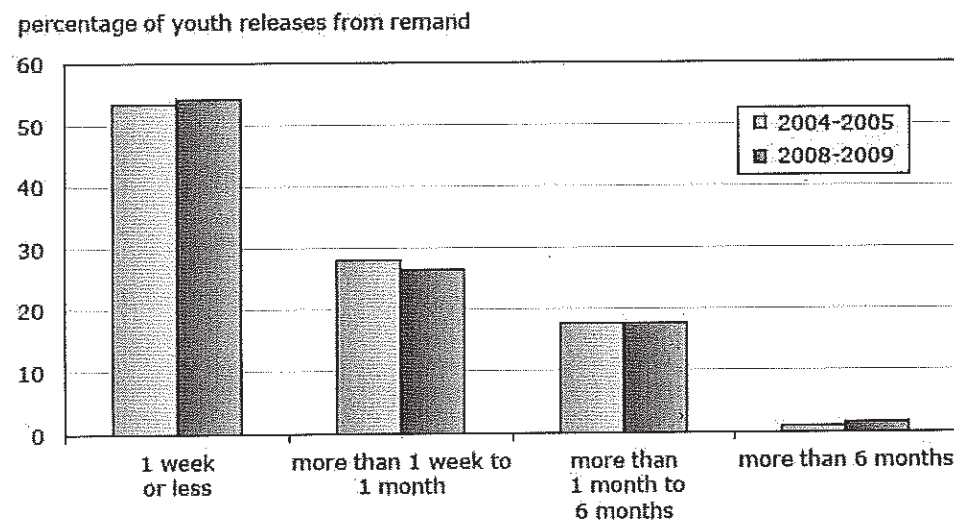
Chart 10
Admissions of youth to provincial and territorial correctional facilities, by type of custody, selected provinces and territories, 2004/2005 to 2008/2009



Note: Excludes Prince Edward Island, Saskatchewan, Alberta and Nunavut due to the unavailability of data for the full 5-year period. Data for Alberta are currently being revised.

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Youth Custody and Community Services Survey.

Chart 11
Time spent in remand by youth, selected provinces and territories, 2004/2005 and 2008/2009



Note: Excludes Prince Edward Island, Quebec, Saskatchewan, Alberta and Nunavut due to unavailability of data. Data for Alberta are currently being revised.

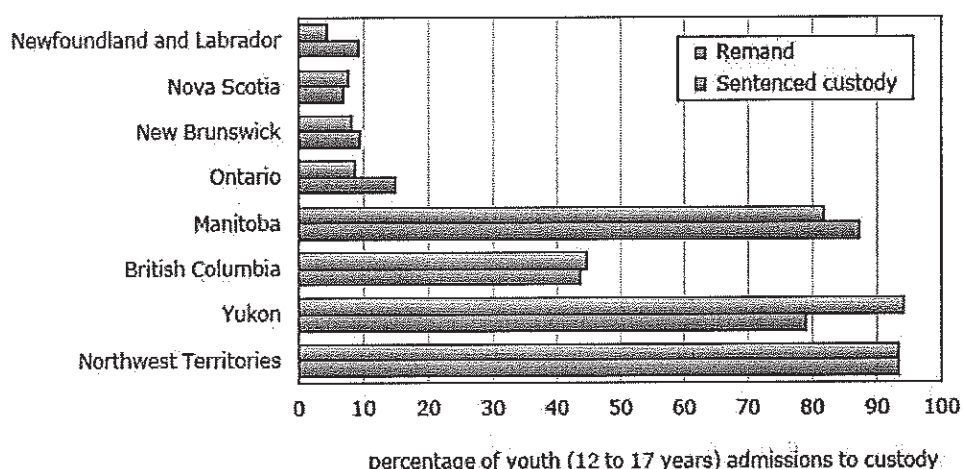
Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Youth Custody and Community Services Survey.

Findings related to the nature of offences by youth admitted to remand in 2008/2009 were similar to those for adults, with non-violent offences making up 69% of admissions to remand. The most common type of offence for which youth were admitted to remand was administration of justice offences (e.g. failure to comply and breach of probation), at 24% of all admissions.¹³

In addition, the proportion of youth in remand who self-identified as Aboriginal was close to the proportion in sentenced custody, a finding was consistent across most reporting provinces and territories (Chart 12).¹⁴ Overall, youth who self-identified as Aboriginal accounted for 24% of admissions to remand and 30% of admissions to sentenced custody, similar to the situation for adults.

Chart 12

Admissions of Aboriginal youth to provincial and territorial correctional facilities, by type of custody, by selected provinces and territories, 2008/2009



Note: Excludes youth admissions to provincial and territorial correctional facilities for which Aboriginal identity is unknown. Excludes Prince Edward Island, Quebec, Saskatchewan, Alberta and Nunavut due to unavailability of data. Data for Alberta are currently being revised.

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Youth Custody and Community Services Survey.

Summary

Canada's adult custodial population has changed over the past 10 years. During this period, there has been a gradual increase in the average number of adults in remand on any given day and a corresponding decline in those in sentenced custody. There has also been an increase in the number of adults admitted to remand as well as longer stays. As a result, in recent years, the adult remand population has outnumbered the sentenced custody population.

A similar situation has occurred among the youth custodial population. For the past three years, youth in remand have outnumbered youth in sentenced custody. In contrast to adults, however, the change has resulted from a decrease in youth sentenced to custody rather than a greater number of admissions or longer stays in remand.

In response to this shift in the custodial population, some provincial and territorial governments have made changes to their criminal justice processes, their administration of correctional services and to their number of bed spaces. One of the reasons for the implementation of *Bill C-25: An Act to amend the Criminal Code (limiting credit for time served)* in February 2010 was to address the growing remand population. However, it will be a few years before national data will be available on the trend in remand since the implementation of this legislation.

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Data sources

Data used in this article are drawn from four surveys conducted by Statistics Canada: the Adult Correctional Services Survey, the Youth Custody and Community Services Survey, the Integrated Correctional Services Survey and the Corrections Key Indicator Report for Adults and Young Offenders.

The Adult Correctional Services (ACS) Survey collects annual data on the nature and case characteristics of adults in correctional services from the provincial, territorial and federal systems. While all provinces and territories reported 2008/2009 admissions data for adults, the following omissions are noted when examining 10-year trend data: Prince Edward Island (2004/2005 to 2006/2007), New Brunswick (2000/2001), Alberta (prior to 2005/2006) and Nunavut (2006/2007 to 2007/2008). Also, adult characteristics related to sex, Aboriginal identity and age at admission were unavailable for the Northwest Territories prior to 2001/2002.

The Youth Custody and Community Services Survey (YCCS) collects data on the nature and case characteristics of youth in correctional services from the provincial and territorial systems. For 5-year trend data, the following omissions are noted: Prince Edward Island (all years), Saskatchewan (all years), Alberta (2005/2006 to 2008/2009) and Nunavut (2007/2008 and 2008/2009). Also, youth characteristics related to sex, age at admission, Aboriginal identity and most serious offence were unavailable for Quebec. Lastly, data on time served excludes the Northwest Territories.

The Integrated Correctional Services Survey (ICSS) is a micro data survey, currently being implemented, and is intended to eventually replace the Adult Correctional Services Survey and the Youth Custody and Community Services Survey. The ICSS collects person-level descriptive data and characteristics information on adult and youth offenders. Jurisdictions reporting adult custodial data to the ICSS include Newfoundland and Labrador, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Ontario and Saskatchewan. Jurisdictions reporting youth custodial data to the ICSS include Newfoundland and Labrador, New Brunswick and Ontario.

The Corrections Key Indicator Report (KIR) for Adults and Youth is particularly important for monitoring trends in correctional populations. For adults, the following exclusions are noted for 10-year trend data: Prince Edward Island (2005/2006) and Nunavut (2006/2007 to 2007/2008). For youth, the following exclusions are noted for 5-year trend data: Nunavut (2007/2008 and 2008/2009).

Notes

1. A person can be in dual status remand-sentenced custody when, for example, they are serving a custodial sentence and new charges are laid against them for which court attendance is required.
2. Excludes Prince Edward Island and Nunavut due to unavailability of data for the full 10-year period.
3. Excludes Nunavut due to unavailability of data.
4. In 2000/2001, sentenced custody counts in Alberta and British Columbia included adults in dual-status custody (remand-sentenced custody). Data are therefore not comparable to 2009/2010.
5. Excludes Nunavut due to the unavailability of data.
6. Excludes Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Alberta and Nunavut due to unavailability of data for the full 10-year period.
7. Excludes Alberta and Nunavut due to unavailability of data. Excludes Saskatchewan due to data being not applicable.
8. Excludes Prince Edward Island, Alberta and Nunavut due to unavailability of data.
9. Excludes Prince Edward Island, Quebec, Manitoba, Alberta, British Columbia, Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut due to unavailability of data. Remand admissions in Newfoundland and Labrador exclude those involving short periods of incarceration as these are managed by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP) and are not reported to Statistics Canada. As such, this may result in more serious offences reported from Newfoundland and Labrador.
10. Excludes Prince Edward Island due to unavailability of data.
11. Excludes Prince Edward Island, Saskatchewan, Alberta and Nunavut due to unavailability of data.
12. Excludes Prince Edward Island, Quebec, Saskatchewan, Alberta and Nunavut due to unavailability of data.
13. Includes Newfoundland and Labrador, New Brunswick and Ontario. Offence refers to the most the "most serious offence" (MSO) for which the youth was arrested.
14. Excludes Prince Edward Island, Quebec, Saskatchewan, Alberta and Nunavut due to the unavailability of data.

Detailed data tables

Table 1

Average counts of adults on any given day in provincial and territorial correctional facilities, by type of custody, by select province and territory, 2009/2010

Province or territory	Remand				Sentenced custody			
	average count	percent of total custodial population ¹	percent change from 2008/2009 to 2009/2010	percent change from 2000/2001 to 2009/2010	average count	percent of total custodial population ¹	percent change from 2008/2009 to 2009/2010	percent change from 2000/2001 to 2009/2010
Newfoundland and Labrador	92	30	-4	71	220	70	18	-2
Prince Edward Island	15	18	-11	53	67	82	-5	-8
Nova Scotia	251	62	5	131	153	38	-15	-33
New Brunswick	148	33	11	109	294	67	6	44
Quebec	2,090	47	3	75	2,326	53	-6	15
Ontario	5,718	67	-2	55	2,809	33	0	-25
Manitoba	1,289	69	14	148	581	31	14	-3
Saskatchewan	561	37	-2	84	945	63	9	14
Alberta ²	1,790	62	0	...	1,120	38	3	...
British Columbia ²	1,506	56	-3	...	1,192	44	-3	...
Yukon	47	60	-3	159	31	40	0	-12
Northwest Territories	108	39	17	285	166	61	-3	2
Nunavut	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total³	13,615	58	1	84	9,903	42	0	-9

.. not available for a specific reference period

... not applicable

1. Excludes other temporary detention.

2. In 2000/2001, sentenced custody counts in Alberta and British Columbia included adults in dual-status custody (remand-sentenced custody). Data are therefore not comparable to 2009/2010.

3. The total excludes Nunavut due to the unavailability of data but includes Alberta and British Columbia.

Note: Remand includes adults held in custody on dual status (remand and sentenced custody).

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Adult Key Indicator Report.

Table 2
Admissions of adults to provincial and territorial correctional facilities, by type of custody, by select province and territory, 2008/2009

Province or territory	Remand			Sentenced custody		
	number	percent of total custodial population ¹	percent change from 2007/2008 to 2008/2009	number	percent of total custodial population ¹	percent change from 2007/2008 to 2008/2009
Newfoundland and Labrador	492	33	-10	87	67	-2
Prince Edward Island	268	29	35	40	71	-16
Nova Scotia	3,124	65	-1	101	35	-8
New Brunswick	1,937	45	-2	49	55	1
Quebec	29,677	79	0	15	21	6
Ontario	63,738	67	-3	37	33	-3
Manitoba	9,782	72	1	49	28	5
Saskatchewan	5,925	62	-3	...	38	8
Alberta ²	23,970	56	6	..	44	9
British Columbia ³	13,518	59	-5	17	41	-7
Yukon	392	63	-5	22	37	-2
Northwest Territories	520	46	33	-25	54	27
Nunavut	431	36	..	..	64	..
Total⁴	153,774	65	-1	30	81,806	35

.. not available for a specific reference period

... not applicable

1. Excludes other temporary detention.

2. Data published by Alberta's Ministry of the Solicitor General and Public Security are lower than the data published by the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics due to different counting methodologies. The numbers in this article represent movement from one status in correctional services to another. For instance, an individual who moves from remand to sentenced custody is counted as one admission. Alberta uses a methodology whereby an admission to custody is counted once, regardless of change in status.

3. Prior to 2008/2009, other temporary detention was counted under sentenced custody.

4. Percent changes from 2007/2008 to 2008/2009 exclude Nunavut due to the unavailability of data. Percent changes from 1999/2000 to 2008/2009 exclude Saskatchewan, Alberta and Nunavut.

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Adult Correctional Services Survey.

Table 3
Releases of adults from remand, by subsequent legal status, by select province, 2008/2009

Province	Releases from remand in 2008/2009 ²	Subsequent legal status ¹			
		Federal custody (2 years or more)	Provincial sentenced custody (less than 2 years)	Community supervision program	Involvement with corrections ends (i.e., no longer under correctional supervision)
	number			percent	
Nova Scotia	2,916	6	20	29	43
New Brunswick	1,905	7	34	19	38
Ontario	59,359	2	26	22	47
Saskatchewan	5,882	3	26	36	35
Total	70,062	3	26	24	45
Median number of days spent in remand	8	84	21	9	4

1. Subsequent legal status refers to the person's legal status within 24 hours after release from remand.

2. The number of releases in this table do not correspond to those in other publications as, for the purpose of this analysis, the number of releases in one involvement with corrections was capped at a maximum of five.

Note: Intermittent sentences and other temporary detention (such as Immigration Hold) are not shown and account for approximately 2% of the total. Excludes Prince Edward Island, Quebec, Manitoba, Alberta, British Columbia, Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut due to the unavailability of data. Remand admissions in Newfoundland and Labrador involving short periods of incarceration are managed by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP) and are not reported to Statistics Canada. As such, Newfoundland and Labrador is excluded.

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Integrated Correctional Services Survey.

Table 4

Average counts of youth on any given day in provincial and territorial correctional facilities, by type of custody, by select province and territory, 2009/2010

Province or territory	average count	Remand			average count	Sentenced custody		
		percent of total custodial population ¹	percent change from 2008/2009 to 2009/2010	percent change from 2005/2006 to 2009/2010		percent of total custodial population ¹	percent change from 2008/2009 to 2009/2010	percent change from 2005/2006 to 2009/2010
Newfoundland and Labrador	4	18	-31	-29	20	82	-4	-48
Prince Edward Island	2	18	51	100	7	82	24	60
Nova Scotia	19	39	-24	2	30	61	-3	-21
New Brunswick	18	33	31	59	37	67	-4	-27
Quebec	86	41	8	24	124	59	-10	-21
Ontario	406	59	-1	-4	278	41	-3	-34
Manitoba	173	70	-1	59	74	30	-10	-15
Saskatchewan	67	36	-24	-9	121	64	-14	-10
Alberta	99	57	1	27	74	43	-8	-38
British Columbia	74	55	0	29	61	45	-4	-20
Yukon	2	61	31	207	2	39	-38	-38
Northwest Territories	6	40	22	12	8	60	-19	-54
Nunavut	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	957	53	-2	12	836	47	-7	-27

.. not available for a specific reference period

1. Excludes Provincial Director Remand.

Note: Excludes Nunavut due to the unavailability of data.

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Youth Key Indicator Report.

Table 5

Admissions of youth to provincial and territorial correctional facilities, by type of custody, by select province and territory, 2008/2009

Province or territory	Remand				Sentenced custody			
	number	percent of total custodial population ¹	percent change from 2007/2008 to 2008/2009	percent change from 2004/2005 to 2008/2009	number	percent of total custodial population ¹	percent change from 2007/2008 to 2008/2009	percent change from 2004/2005 to 2008/2009
Newfoundland and Labrador	93	59	-32	-41	64	41	5	-50
Prince Edward Island	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nova Scotia	274	68	-25	68	130	32	-18	-4
New Brunswick	324	65	3	18	176	35	-1	-34
Quebec	2,542	71	-5	-18	1,032	29	8	11
Ontario	7,932	86	-10	-5	1,250	14	-16	-44
Manitoba	1,831	84	-3	18	338	16	7	-11
Saskatchewan ²	..	..	..	..	398	..	30	6
Alberta	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
British Columbia	1,167	78	-3	-17	325	22	-12	-43
Yukon	35	65	-24	52	19	35	19	58
Northwest Territories	45	50	0	15	45	50	61	-15
Nunavut	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	14,243	79	-8	-5	3,777	21	-3	-25

.. not available for a specific reference period

1. Excludes Provincial Director Remand.

2. The percent of the total custodial population cannot be calculated due to the unavailability of remand data for Saskatchewan.

Note: Excludes Prince Edward Island, Saskatchewan, Alberta and Nunavut due to the unavailability of data. Data for Alberta are currently being revised.

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Youth Custody and Community Services Survey.

Gunnarson, Jess SG:EX

From: Nygaard, Ken SG:EX
Sent: Friday, May 20, 2011 12:09 PM
To: Dix, Steve SG:EX
Cc: Howard, Tedd SG:EX
Subject: FW: S. 13; S. 16 Update

Steve,

I only added the word S. 13; S. 16

All else is good.

Ken

From: Dix, Steve SG:EX
Sent: Wed, May 18, 2011 8:24 AM
To: Nygaard, Ken SG:EX
Cc: Howard, Tedd SG:EX
Subject: S. 13; S. 16 I Update

S. 13; S. 16



s. 16, s. 13

Thank you.

STEVE DIX
DIRECTOR, POLICY AND PROGRAMS
ADULT CUSTODY DIVISION, BC CORRECTIONS BRANCH
OFFICE 250 356-8733 CELL 250 516-7381 FAX 250 952-6883

Page 69 redacted for the following reason:

s. 16

Gunnarson, Jess SG:EX

From: Coulson, Peter SG:EX
Sent: Thursday, May 5, 2011 10:53 AM
To: Clark, Elenore SG:EX
Cc: Howard, Tedd SG:EX; Balicki, Stan SG:EX; Cameron, Micheila
Subject: RE: s. 13 feedback from Lori?

Hi Elenore,

We had our meeting with Lori and she mentioned that she had reviewed s. 13 and made notes. She wants to have a meeting s. 13 to provide her feedback and finalize the document. Tedd, Stan and Dave Friesen are working on some changes s. 13
s. 13

We should discuss when you're back on Friday.

Pete Coulson

Provincial Director
BC Corrections - Adult Custody Division
Min. of Public Safety and Solicitor General
office: (250) 387-5959
mobile: (250) 508-7806
fax: (250) 952-6883

From: Clark, Elenore SG:EX
Sent: Tuesday, May 3, 2011 8:49 AM
To: Coulson, Peter SG:EX
Subject: s. 13 feedback from Lori?

Hi Pete,

I know that Brent provided Lori with s. 13 document s. 22 and so am wondering if you have received any comment from Lori on the document. If not, would you have an opportunity to check in with her? s. 13

Thanks.

Elenore

Elenore Clark
Deputy Provincial Director
Community Corrections & Corporate Programs
Phone: (250) 387-5936
Cell: (250) 415-6297

Gunnarson, Jess SG:EX

From: Gress, Carmen SG:EX
Sent: Friday, July 15, 2011 2:02 PM
To: Bulmer, Colin SG:EX; Mu, Shihong SG:EX
Cc: Nygaard, Ken SG:EX; Buljat, Dianne K SG:EX; Coulson, Peter SG:EX; Merchant, Brent SG:EX
Subject: RE: S. 12

Hi Colin

Please see below for Shihong's work. S. 12

S. 12

Cheers,

Carmen

Hi, Carmen,

S. 12

Cc: Nygaard, Ken SG:EX; Buliat, Dianne K SG:EX; Coulson, Peter SG:EX; Merchant, Brent SG:EX

Subject: S. 12

Importance: High

Hi Carmen/Shihong, can either of you assist in providing a response to a question from Treasury Board about how
S. 12 Attached below is the BN that speaks to
these impacts.

Here is the specific question:

S. 12

We will need to respond to this today.

Thank you in advance.

Colin

From: Fischer, Caryn L AG:EX

Sent: Thursday, July 14, 2011 3:53 PM

To: Bulmer, Colin SG:EX

Subject:

<< File: S. 12

Caryn Fischer | Financial Planning & Analysis

Ministry of Attorney General | Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General

910 Government Street | Victoria BC

Caryn.Fischer@gov.bc.ca | 250.387.3824 | 250.356.8739

Gunnarson, Jess SG:EX

From: Gress, Carmen SG:EX
Sent: Friday, July 15, 2011 1:45 PM
To: Bulmer, Colin SG:EX
Cc: Nygaard, Ken SG:EX; Buljat, Dianne K SG:EX; Coulson, Peter SG:EX; Merchant, Brent SG:EX; Mu, Shihong SG:EX
Subject: RE [S. 12](#)

Hi Colin

Here is Shihong's work, please note that his caveats.

Hi, Carmen,

[S. 12](#)

Cheers,

Carmen

From: Bulmer, Colin SG:EX
Sent: Friday, July 15, 2011 9:47 AM
To: Mu, Shihong SG:EX; Gress, Carmen SG:EX
Cc: Nygaard, Ken SG:EX; Buljat, Dianne K SG:EX; Coulson, Peter SG:EX; Merchant, Brent SG:EX
Subject: [S. 12](#)
Importance: High

Hi Carmen/Shihong, can either of you assist in providing a response to a question from Treasury Board about how
S. 12 Attached below is the BN that speaks to
these impacts.

Here is the specific question:

S. 12

We will need to respond to this today.

Thank you in advance.

Colin

From: Fischer, Caryn L AG:EX
Sent: Thursday, July 14, 2011 3:53 PM
To: Bulmer, Colin SG:EX
Subject:

<< File: S. 12

Caryn Fischer | Financial Planning & Analysis
Ministry of Attorney General | Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General
910 Government Street | Victoria BC
Caryn.Fischer@gov.bc.ca | 250.387.3824 | 250.356.8739

Gunnarson, Jess SG:EX

From: Gress, Carmen SG:EX
Sent: Friday, July 15, 2011 9:55 AM
To: Bulmer, Colin SG:EX; Mu, Shihong SG:EX
Cc: Nygaard, Ken SG:EX; Buljat, Dianne K SG:EX; Coulson, Peter SG:EX; Merchant, Brent SG:EX
Subject: S. 12
Attachments:

Hi Colin

Attached is the S. 12

Shihong, please provide your work on S. 12

Cheers,

Carmen

Carmen L. Z. Gress, Ph.D.
Director of Research, Planning & Offender Programming
B.C. Corrections, Ministry of Public Safety & Solicitor General - HQ

Adjunct Professor, Department of Criminology, Simon Fraser University
Associate Member, Faculty of Graduate Studies, University of Victoria

250.387.1565 (phone)
250.387.5039 (fax)

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From: Bulmer, Colin SG:EX
Sent: Friday, July 15, 2011 9:47 AM
To: Mu, Shihong SG:EX; Gress, Carmen SG:EX
Cc: Nygaard, Ken SG:EX; Buljat, Dianne K SG:EX; Coulson, Peter SG:EX; Merchant, Brent SG:EX
Subject: S. 12
Importance: High

Hi Carmen/Shihong, can either of you assist in providing a response to a question from Treasury Board about how S. 12 Attached below is the BN that speaks to these impacts.

Here is the specific question:

S. 12

We will need to respond to this today.

Thank you in advance.

Colin

From: Fischer, Caryn L AG:EX
Sent: Thursday, July 14, 2011 3:53 PM
To: Bulmer, Colin SG:EX
Subject:

<< File: [S. 12](#)

Caryn Fischer | Financial Planning & Analysis
Ministry of Attorney General | Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General
910 Government Street | Victoria BC
Caryn.Fischer@gov.bc.ca | 250.387.3824 | 250.356.8739

Pages 77 through 81 redacted for the following reasons:

S. 12

Gunnarson, Jess SG:EX

From: Bulmer, Colin SG:EX
Sent: Friday, July 15, 2011 9:52 AM
To: Nygaard, Ken SG:EX
Cc: Buljat, Dianne K SG:EX; Gilbey, Christopher SG:EX; Howard, Tedd SG:EX; White, Tara SG:EX; Coulson, Peter SG:EX
Subject: RE: S. 12 Sub

Thanks Ken

From: Nygaard, Ken SG:EX
Sent: Friday, July 15, 2011 9:50 AM
To: Bulmer, Colin SG:EX
Cc: Buljat, Dianne K SG:EX; Gilbey, Christopher SG:EX; Howard, Tedd SG:EX; White, Tara SG:EX
Subject: RE: S. 12 Sub

S. 12

Point 2.c –Nothing of the future is “known with certainty” (excluding, as Ben Franklin wrote, death and taxes). The estimated inmate increase was calculated by Carmen’s shop and they should be able to advise on the method of calculation. I made an estimate of the cost impact, confidential briefing note attached. Your report should be consistent with this document.

Point 2.g – I believe Dave Friesen has previously reported on this. I’ll do a search for that documentation.

From: Bulmer, Colin SG:EX
Sent: Thu, July 14, 2011 1:57 PM
To: Nygaard, Ken SG:EX
Cc: Buljat, Dianne K SG:EX; Gilbey, Christopher SG:EX; Howard, Tedd SG:EX; White, Tara SG:EX
Subject: FW: S. 12 Sub
Importance: High

Hi Ken, are you by chance able to advise on point C below? If not I will follow up with Shihong/Carmen. I can assess the cost impacts part of that question.

Also do we have any idea where we might find the answer to G ?

Thanks...

Colin

From: Buljat, Dianne K SG:EX
Sent: Thursday, July 14, 2011 11:39 AM
To: Bulmer, Colin SG:EX
Cc: Merchant, Brent SG:EX; Coulson, Peter SG:EX; Balicki, Stan SG:EX
Subject: FW: S. 12 Sub

I’m taking care of point f below. Can you look at the others and then we can chat later this afternoon. Please do not send anything to Caryn directly, I’m running everything by Brent before it goes. Thanks, D

From: Fischer, Caryn L AG:EX
Sent: Thursday, July 14, 2011 9:45 AM
To: Buljat, Dianne K SG:EX
Subject: FW: S. 12 Sub

Hi Dianne –

Follow up questions from TBS regarding the submission are listed below with, yet again, a short turnaround time. Have a read through and then we should talk.

Thanks
Caryn

Phone: 250-387-3824



Please think about the environment before printing.

From: Cumberland, Paul AG:EX
Sent: Thursday, July 14, 2011 9:37 AM
To: White, Cindy J AG:EX; Fischer, Caryn L AG:EX
Subject: FW: S. 12 Sub

Caryn, can you look at the corrections questions. If you need to engage Chris Gilbey or others that works for me. Kerri and Jenn have the answer to f. I believe. S. 12

Thanks

From: Harrison, Kerri FIN:EX
Sent: Wednesday, July 13, 2011 2:49 PM
To: Hoadley, David AG:EX; Cumberland, Paul AG:EX
Cc: Iten, Jennifer FIN:EX
Subject: S. 12 Sub

Hi David and Paul,
Thanks for the call yesterday....sorry I couldn't get back to.....

Here is the items I was hoping to discuss with you. We are running out of time on our end so appreciate whatever you can pull together on this in the next day or so...

S. 12

Many Thanks

Kerri Harrison

Executive Director

Treasury Board Staff

250-387-9041

Kerri.Harrison@gov.bc.ca

Gunnarson, Jess SG:EX

From: McGhee, Stacy SSBC:EX
Sent: Friday, September 23, 2011 4:58 PM
To: Nygaard, Ken SG:EX
Subject: RE: CBC News: New pot laws could overwhelm B.C. jails

Thanks.

Now I have this picture of the Beverley Hillbillies in my head.

-----Original Message-----

From: Nygaard, Ken SG:EX
Sent: Friday, September 23, 2011 4:32 PM
To: Howard, Tedd SG:EX; McGhee, Stacy SSBC:EX; Phillips, Steve SG:EX
Subject: Re: CBC News: New pot laws could overwhelm B.C. jails

We have no way of knowing the size of the impact and neither does the GEU. There will be some impact though. I hope we can separate ma & pa from organized criminals.

----- Original Message -----

From: Howard, Tedd SG:EX
Sent: Friday, September 23, 2011 02:50 PM
To: McGhee, Stacy SSBC:EX; Phillips, Steve SG:EX; Nygaard, Ken SG:EX
Subject: RE: CBC News: New pot laws could overwhelm B.C. jails

Ken, you usually have your finger on this pulse better than I.

I'll restrict myself to observing that it's yet another story in the media

s. 13

s. 13

Tedd Howard

Deputy Provincial Director (Capital Projects) Chief Project Officer, Surrey Pretrial
Expansion Corrections Branch
(250) 514 8851 (cell)

-----Original Message-----

From: McGhee, Stacy SSBC:EX
Sent: Friday, September 23, 2011 2:39 PM
To: Howard, Tedd SG:EX; Phillips, Steve SG:EX; Nygaard, Ken SG:EX
Subject: FW: CBC News: New pot laws could overwhelm B.C. jails

Comment?

-----Original Message-----

From: CBC News [<mailto:CBCNews@nm.cbc.ca>]
Sent: Friday, September 23, 2011 2:33 PM
To: McGhee, Stacy SSBC:EX
Subject: CBC News: New pot laws could overwhelm B.C. jails

Gerald (gerald.gongos@gov.bc.ca) thought you would be interested in this story:

New pot laws could overwhelm B.C. jails

Minimum sentences in the federal government's new 'tough on crime' legislation are going to overwhelm B.C.'s overcrowded jails with small-scale marijuana growers, according to the province's prison guards.

8-21-11
PSS-2011-01647

Read more:

<http://www.cbc.ca/news/canada/british-columbia/story/2011/09/23/bc-marijuana-laws-jails.html>

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Gunnarson, Jess SG:EX

From: Friesen, David C SG:EX
Sent: Tuesday, June 28, 2011 11:11 AM
To: Nvgaard, Ken SG:EX
Subject: S. 12

Hi Ken.

This issue has come up again in relation to the ministry's pressures submission going forward to TB next month. Mgmt Servs has asked for some background and analysis detail. I'm sure it's something at hand.

Can you call when you have a moment?

Dave Friesen

Gunnarson, Jess SG:EX

From: Balicki, Stan SG:EX
Sent: Thursday, June 9, 2011 9:11 AM
To: Nygaard, Ken SG:EX
Subject: RE: Briefing Note re Legislation
Attachments: Bill C 25 April 27 2011 FINAL.docx; s. 13, S. 12 March 2011.docx

The first one is from May 10th in preparations for the Estimates debate

The second one's from March and you may have drafted it

Hope this helps

From: Nygaard, Ken SG:EX
Sent: Thursday, June 9, 2011 8:00 AM
To: Balicki, Stan SG:EX
Subject: Fw: Briefing Note re Legislation
Importance: High

Stan,
Brent wants me to do a briefing note on costs and consequences of federal leg'n for noon today. Could you send me your most recent version?
Thanks

From: Currie, Sylvia SG:EX
Sent: Wednesday, June 08, 2011 04:03 PM
To: Nygaard, Ken SG:EX; Merchant, Brent SG:EX
Subject: Briefing Note re Legislation

I cut & pasted this from the BN used for Minister's mtg with BCGEU. At this time, I haven't been able to find a specific note on this, but will keep looking.

CONFIDENTIAL

ESTIMATES NOTE

Ministry Public Safety and Solicitor General
2011/2012

Bill C-25**Truth in Sentencing Act****Suggested Response:**

- Bill C-25, the Truth in Sentencing Act, came into force in February 2010.
- The following June, the Parliamentary Budget Office (PBO) released a report projecting C-25 to increase provincial custody by 57% on average across Canada by 2015/16.
- s. 13, S. 12

Background:

- Bill C-25 was introduced to address the perception that two-for-one credit for pre-sentencing custody was too generous.
- C-25 was created to limit a judge's discretion to grant credit for any time spent in pre-sentencing custody. The bill :
 - Limits the credit given for pre-sentence custody time to a ratio of 1:1;
 - Permits the court to use discretion to apply a maximum credit ratio of 1.5:1 if circumstances justify it, but not if the offender was detained primarily because of a previous conviction or breach of bail conditions; and
 - Requires the court to state on the record and on the warrant of committal the following components of a sentence:
 - Jail term that would have been imposed before credit granted;
 - Actual pre-sentence time in custody;
 - Credited pre-sentence time in custody; and
 - Jail sentence imposed.
- By limiting judges' discretion, the bill reduces disparities amongst sentences for similar crimes. The new process allows the public to be informed of the reasons for reducing a sentence by more than one day for each day in pre-sentencing custody.
- s. 13, S. 12
-

Program Area Contact: Tracey Ooms
Telephone: 250 -356-7356
Date: April 27, 2011

Gunnarson, Jess SG:EX

From: Currie, Sylvia SG:EX
Sent: Wednesday, June 8, 2011 4:03 PM
To: Nygaard, Ken SG:EX; Merchant, Brent SG:EX
Subject: Briefing Note re Legislation
Attachments: Legislation.docx

Importance: High

I cut & pasted this from the BN used for Minister's mtg with BCGEU. At this time, I haven't been able to find a specific note on this, but will keep looking.

Legislation

C-25: Truth in Sentencing Act

- This legislation became law on February 23, 2010 and provides the courts with clear guidance and limits for granting credit for pre-sentencing custody.
- In June 2010, the Parliamentary Budget Office released a report projecting C-25 to increase provincial custody by 57% on average across Canada by 2015/16.

s. 13, s. 16

Bill C-16: Ending House Arrest for Property and Other Serious Crimes by Serious and Violent Offenders Act

- This Bill is expected to be reintroduced in the next session of Parliament. It will amend section 742.1 of the Criminal Code to eliminate the use of conditional sentencing for serious personal injury offences.
- The Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General conducted an analysis to determine the potential impact of C-16 s. 13, s. 16

Bill S-10: Mandatory Minimums

- This Bill is expected to be reintroduced in the next session of Parliament. It will amend the Controlled Drugs and Substances Act (CDSA) to introduce mandatory minimum penalties and to increase the maximum penalty for cannabis (marihuana) production, as well as provide for minimum penalties for serious drug offences, such as dealing drugs for organized crime purposes or when a weapon or violence is involved.
- An analysis of the impact of Bill S-10 is not possible due to the variables being introduced within the Bill (i.e. the length mandatory sentence would be dependent upon the number of marihuana plants produced). The level of detail required to analyze the impacts is not currently available.

Gunnarson, Jess SG:EX

From: Nygaard, Ken SG:EX
Sent: Monday, September 12, 2011 3:17 PM
To: Friesen, David C SG:EX
Subject: S. 12



S. 12

Gunnarson, Jess SG:EX

From: Nygaard, Ken SG:EX
Sent: Monday, September 12, 2011 1:52 PM
To: Friesen, David C SG:EX
Subject: S. 12



S. 12

s. 13, s. 16

Ken

Gunnarson, Jess SG:EX

From: Nygaard, Ken SG:EX
Sent: Monday, May 9, 2011 10:47 AM
To: Balicki, Stan SG:EX; Friesen, David C SG:EX
Subject: RE: Corrections Estimates Notes - inconsistency?

In developing our forecast, Shihong and I discussed this at some length. s. 13
; was based on an assumption s. 13
discussion, he and I agreed that that assumption was very likely to be faulty. s. 13
s. 16

After

Ken

From: Balicki, Stan SG:EX
Sent: Mon, May 9, 2011 10:21 AM
To: Nygaard, Ken SG:EX; Friesen, David C SG:EX
Subject: FW: Corrections Estimates Notes - inconsistency?
Importance: High

Pls review, I do recall discussions around the number but don't remember if we decided to go with the lower number?

From: Hoadley, David AG:EX
Sent: Mon, May 9, 2011 9:08 AM
To: Balicki, Stan SG:EX
Subject: Corrections Estimates Notes - inconsistency?
Importance: High

Hi Stan:

In reading over the Corrections Estimates Notes, I noticed numbers that appeared inconsistent. s. 13
s. 13

.. These two statements seem inconsistent. Are they? Or am I reading it wrong?
s. 13 Last year in Estimates, the Opposition asked about this proposed bill and
the impact, so it is likely to be a question again this year, therefore, we need to be clear on our numbers.

Many Thanks!
David

Hoskins, Jeannie SG:EX

From: Sitter, Donna GCPE:EX
 Sent: Tuesday, September 20, 2011 10:20 AM
 To: Hoskins, Jeannie SG:EX; Louie, Toby I SG:EX
 Subject: Just FYI - Omnibus federal crime bill introduced today

GOVERNMENT OF CANADA INTRODUCES THE *SAFE STREETS AND COMMUNITIES ACT*

Toronto, September 20, 2011 – Today, the Honourable Rob Nicholson, P.C., Q.C., M.P. for Niagara Falls, Minister of Justice and Attorney General of Canada introduced the *Safe Streets and Communities Act*, comprehensive legislation that will target crime and terrorism and provide support and protection to victims of crime.

"I am proud today to announce that our Government has fulfilled its commitment to Canadians to bring forward legislation to make our streets, families and communities safer," said Minister Nicholson. "We campaigned on a promise to get tough on child sexual offenders, crack down on illegal drug trafficking, and improve the overall efficiency of our judicial system. Canadians gave us a strong mandate to bring forward these reforms."

"Canadians want an immigration system that treats people fairly. We will not allow our immigration system to be misused by those who prey on the vulnerable," added the Honourable Jason Kenney, M.P. for Calgary Southeast and Minister of Citizenship, Immigration and Multiculturalism. "With this bill, officers will be able to stop situations of abuse and exploitation before they happen."

The *Safe Streets and Communities Act* re-introduces the following reforms which were debated by Parliament during the previous session but never became law:

- The *Protecting Children from Sexual Predators Act* (former Bill C-54), which proposes increased penalties for sexual offences against children, as well as creates two new offences aimed at conduct that could facilitate or enable the commission of a sexual offence against a child;
- The *Penalties for Organized Drug Crime Act* (former Bill S-10), which would target organized crime by imposing tougher sentences for the production and possession of illicit drugs for the purposes of trafficking;
- *Sébastien's Law (Protecting the Public from Violent Young Offenders)* (former Bill C-4), which would ensure that violent and repeat young offenders are held accountable for their actions and the protection of society is a paramount consideration in the treatment of young offenders by the justice system;
- The *Ending House Arrest for Property and Other Serious Crimes by Serious and Violent Offenders Act* (former Bill C-16), which would eliminate the use of conditional sentences, or house arrest, for serious and violent crimes;
- The *Increasing Offender Accountability Act* (former Bill C-39), which would enshrine a victim's right to participate in parole hearings and address inmate accountability, responsibility, and management under the *Corrections and Conditional Release Act*;
- The *Eliminating Pardons for Serious Crimes Act* (former Bill C-23B), which would extend the ineligibility periods for applications for a record suspension (currently called a "pardon") from three to five years for summary conviction offences and from five to ten years for indictable offences;
- The *Keeping Canadians Safe (International Transfer of Offenders) Act* (former Bill C-5), which would add additional criteria that the Minister of Public Safety could consider when deciding whether or not to allow the transfer of a Canadian offender back to Canada to serve their sentence;
- The *Justice for Victims of Terrorism Act* and related amendments to the State Immunity Act (former Bill S-7), which would allow victims of terrorism to sue perpetrators and supporters of terrorism, including listed foreign states, for

loss or damage that occurred as a result of an act of terrorism committed anywhere in the world; and

- The *Preventing the Trafficking, Abuse and Exploitation of Vulnerable Immigrants Act* (former Bill C-56), which would authorize immigration officers to refuse work permits to vulnerable foreign nationals when it is determined that they are at risk of humiliating or degrading treatment, including sexual exploitation or human trafficking.

By bringing forward this legislation, the Government is demonstrating its commitment to ensuring criminals are held fully accountable for their actions and that the safety and security of law-abiding Canadians and victims comes first in Canada's justice system.

-30-

From: Pauliszyn, Robert GCPE:EX
Sent: Tuesday, September 20, 2011 1:09 PM
To: Lee, Sherri AG:EX; Nelson, Jacquelyn M AG:EX; Loukidelis, David AG:EX; Wanamaker, Lori SG:EX; Harrison, Sarah GCPE:EX
Cc: Patterson, Sherri GCPE:EX; Mueller, Linda GCPE:EX; Indridson, Ian GCPE:EX; Chalke, Jay AG:EX; Deitch, James AG:EX; Pearson, Nancy AG:EX; Merchant, Brent SG:EX; Gillen, Robert W AG:EX; de Boer, Richard W AG:EX; Richter, Connie AG:EX; Hoskins, Jeannie SG:EX; Labh, Janet AG:EX
Subject: RE: Briefing materials on the Omnibus Bill
Attachments: Police Corrections - Federal crime bill impacts - IN 19Sep11.doc

Minister is doing media at 1:30. So 2 pm is a bit late. But here is the latest SG note, the "general messaging section" has changed based on feedback from MSB.

General Messaging:

- We have not been involved in the development of the omnibus bill, but will take time to carefully review the legislation now that it has been introduced.
- The criminal justice system is a partnership that requires significant federal and provincial collaboration.
- Over the past decade, our government has consistently invested more in policing; supported integrated, intelligence-led approaches; and brought in tough, targeted laws.
- The latest crime statistics show these efforts, and those of our police, have made communities safer for B.C. families.
- Since 2001, we've more than doubled the annual provincial policing budget - it's up by \$167 million.
- This has helped to increase the officer count across B.C. by more than 2,100 and reduce B.C.'s crime rate to its lowest level in more than three decades.
- We also return all traffic fine revenue back to municipalities so they can invest it in local policing priorities at their discretion.

- The Province currently contributes approximately \$80 million for over 20 integrated teams including IHIT and the Combined Forces Special Enforcement Unit.
- Our strategy is having success – more than 200 organized crime and gang members and associates have been arrested and charged with over 400 serious offences since the strategy was unveiled a year and a half ago.
- 16-member anti-gang units are active in Kelowna and Prince George, as is the 10-member weapons enforcement team in the strategy.

Robert Pauliszyn
Communications Director
Public Safety and Solicitor General
Cell (250) 213-5096

From: Lee, Sherri AG:EX
Sent: Tuesday, September 20, 2011 1:04 PM
To: Nelson, Jacquelyn M AG:EX; Loukidelis, David AG:EX; Wanamaker, Lori SG:EX; Harrison, Sarah GCPE:EX; Pauliszyn, Robert GCPE:EX
Cc: Patterson, Sherri GCPE:EX; Mueller, Linda GCPE:EX; Indridson, Ian GCPE:EX; Chalke, Jay AG:EX; Deitch, James AG:EX; Pearson, Nancy AG:EX; Merchant, Brent SG:EX; Gillen, Robert W AG:EX; de Boer, Richard W AG:EX; Richter, Connie AG:EX; Hoskins, Jeannie SG:EX; Labh, Janet AG:EX
Subject: RE: Briefing materials on the Omnibus Bill

Thanks Jacquie. I think what we need is one IN that captures the points from both Ministries. At this point there are too many people involved and this is resulting in inconsistent messaging. I am going to send Robert and Sarah key messages and some background points that could be included in a joint IN. I am aiming to have this by 2:00pm today.

Sherri

From: Nelson, Jacquelyn M AG:EX
Sent: Tuesday, September 20, 2011 11:03 AM
To: Loukidelis, David AG:EX; Wanamaker, Lori SG:EX; Harrison, Sarah GCPE:EX; Pauliszyn, Robert GCPE:EX
Cc: Patterson, Sherri GCPE:EX; Mueller, Linda GCPE:EX; Indridson, Ian GCPE:EX; Chalke, Jay AG:EX; Deitch, James AG:EX; Pearson, Nancy AG:EX; Lee, Sherri AG:EX; Merchant, Brent SG:EX; Gillen, Robert W AG:EX; de Boer, Richard W AG:EX; Richter, Connie AG:EX; Hoskins, Jeannie SG:EX; Labh, Janet AG:EX
Subject: Briefing materials on the Omnibus Bill

This is to let you know that we are coordinating the briefing materials for the Omnibus Bill. It is important that the messages are carefully worded to reflect existing positions and concerns made by ministers and deputies. We are linking with CJB (Neil McKenzie, Art Hargrove) and will link with other branches in AG, SG and MCPD as needed. To avoid inconsistency in messaging, please ensure that all requests on positions come through us.

Thanks very much.
Jacquie

ADVICE TO MINISTER

CONFIDENTIAL ISSUES NOTE

Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General

Date: Sept. 20, 2011

Minister Responsible: Hon. Shirley Bond

Federal Safe Streets Act – B.C. impacts

SUGGESTED RESPONSES:

General Messaging:

- We have not been involved in the development of the omnibus bill, but will take time to carefully review the legislation now that it has been introduced.
- The criminal justice system is a partnership that requires significant federal and provincial collaboration.
- Over the past decade, our government has consistently invested more in policing; supported integrated, intelligence-led approaches; and brought in tough, targeted laws.
- The latest crime statistics show these efforts, and those of our police, have made communities safer for B.C. families.
- Since 2001, we've more than doubled the annual provincial policing budget - it's up by \$167 million.
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- The Province currently contributes approximately \$80 million for over 20 integrated teams including IHIT and the Combined Forces Special Enforcement Unit.
- Our strategy is having success – more than 200 organized crime and gang members and associates have been arrested and charged with over 400 serious offences since the strategy was unveiled a year and a half ago.
- 16-member anti-gang units are active in Kelowna and Prince George, as is the 10-member weapons enforcement team in the strategy.

Amendments related to young offenders (C-4*)

- Our government has consistently supported police and community efforts to intervene with young people who are, or are at risk of becoming, involved in criminal activity.
- Keeping records of measures used outside the court system, like restorative justice, may help police to better identify, track and intervene with youth involved in crime.
- B.C. police forces have information management systems like PRIME that would allow them to maintain these records while keeping the identities of young people secure.

Limiting use of conditional sentences (C-16*) and imposing minimum sentences for serious drug offences and a higher maximum sentence for marijuana growers (S-10*)

- The federal government has not provided B.C. with a detailed cost projection for its national crime agenda.
- Our inmate and probation populations have been growing steadily for several years, as is the case across the country.

ADVICE TO MINISTER

- The proposed changes to sentencing legislation will have implications for provinces, including their corrections infrastructure and resources.
- We need to have additional conversations at federal-provincial-territorial tables about the impact on correctional services.
- The Province is already in the midst of a \$185 million capital expansion—the largest in BC Corrections' history.
- Over the next two years, it will add 340 cells across the province to hold more than 600 offenders.
- BC Corrections will be hiring another 200 correctional officers when these projects are complete and are in the process of hiring an additional 37 probation officers to implement proven training methods that help change the behaviour of offenders.

Amendments related to human trafficking (C-56*)

- B.C. welcomes efforts to prevent the trafficking and exploitation of any persons and we look forward to reviewing the specific measures the federal government has introduced.
- Our province is recognized as a source, destination, and transit province for sex trafficking and forced labour trafficking – and that is why B.C. made it a priority to create Canada's first Office to Combat Trafficking in Persons in 2007.
- Since that time, the office has co-ordinated critical assistance to over 100 trafficked persons in the province – victims that have included foreign nationals as well as Canadian citizens.
- B.C. supports the National Action Plan to Combat Human Trafficking currently under development by the federal government.

*Denotes the previous federal bill number, for reference.

BACKGROUND:

Pages 103 through 105 redacted for the following reasons:

s. 13

s. 13,