

<p style="text-align: center;">CONFIDENTIAL</p> <p style="text-align: center;">ESTIMATES NOTE</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Ministry Public Safety and Solicitor General 2010/2011</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Inmate Counts/Overcrowding and Capital Projects</p>
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Suggested Response:

- The average annual inmate count has increased by **603** over the past four years.
- Since 2004/05 it has increased at an average rate of **6.2 %** per year.
- Currently, there are a total of 1632 cells (including all temporary cells and dormitories) and 2701 inmates (as of May 13, 2010).

Fiscal Year	Remand	Sentenced (incl. Dual Status)	Total (incl. Lockup through 2005/06 and Immigration Holds)	Change in Total from Previous Year
2004/05	920.7	1,214.3	2,205.8	+ 7.7 %
2005/06	1,064.7	1,286.9	2,412.7	+ 9.4 %
2006/07	1,204.4	1,324.7	2,549.0	+ 5.6 %
2007/08	1,300.6	1,344.5	2,667.5	+ 4.7 %
2008/09	1,428.8	1,350.5	2,808.8	+ 5.3 %

- The rate of increase appears to be temporarily abating. This past fiscal year saw a 2.3 % decrease, or 66 fewer inmates.
- In the 2010/11 fiscal year the inmate count is expected to increase, consistent with the historic trend.

Fiscal Year	Remand	Sentenced	Total	Change in Total
2009/10	1,402	1,305	2,743	- 2.3 %

- Over the foreseeable future, inmate counts are estimated to increase at about 1.5% to 2% per year.
- The impact of additional federal legislation is not included in the forecast. This includes 11 additional Bills introduced in 2009:
 - Bill C-14, An Act to amend the Criminal Code (organized crime and protection of justice system participants)
 - Bill C-15, An Act to amend the Controlled Drugs and Substances Act and to make related and consequential amendments to other Acts
 - Bill C-19, An Act to amend the Criminal Code (investigative hearing and recognizance with conditions)
 - **Bill C-25, An Act to amend the Criminal Code (limiting credit for time spent in pre-sentencing custody), (*Truth in Sentencing Act*) – Received Royal Assent, October 22, 2009. Assumed legal force and effect February 2010.**
 - Bill C-26, An Act to amend the Criminal Code (auto theft and trafficking in property obtained by crime)
 - Bill C-34, An Act to amend the Criminal Code and other Acts (Protecting Victims From Sex Offenders Act)
 - Bill C-36, An Act to amend the Criminal Code (Serious Time for the Most Serious Crime Act)
 - Bill C-42, Ending Conditional Sentences for Property and Other Serious Crimes Act
 - Bill S-4, An Act to amend the Criminal Code (identity theft and related misconduct)
 - Bill C-43, Strengthening Canada's Corrections System Act
 - Bill C-46, An Act to amend the Criminal Code, the Competition Act and the Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters Act (Investigative Powers for the 21st Century Act)

- The Ministry has developed a Capital Asset Management Plan (CAMP) that identifies the required capacities to accommodate ongoing increases in the inmate population, exclusive of federal legislation implications.
- The Ministry has received approval of Phase I of the CAMP to develop a 304 new cells:

CAMP Phase I:	Cells	Completion
Prince George Regional Correctional Centre (Women)	+ 20	May 2010
Alouette Correctional Centre for Women (Maple Ridge)	+ 104	February 2011
Surrey Pretrial Services Centre Addition	+ 180	Fall 2013
Total to be Complete by 2013	+ 304	

- 203 new FTE's will accompany these additional capacities.
- Phases II and III of the CAMP, yet to be approved, identify the following projects:

Additional CAMP Projects :	Cells	Completion
Central Interior Correctional Centre (New)	+ 360	to be determined
s.12		
Infrastructure and Mandatory Operating Equipment	-	to be determined
Total to be Complete by 2014	s.12	

Contact Person: Ken Nygaard
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Date: May 17, 2010

**Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General
Corrections Branch
Briefing Note**

Subject:

The Minister will meet with the Community Safety Committee of the Union of BC Municipalities on April 22, 2010. s.12

s.12

Background:

- In November 2007 Treasury Board approved Phase One of the Corrections Branch Capital Asset Management Plan (CAMP) that identifies the required capacities to accommodate ongoing increases in the inmate population, exclusive of federal legislation implications.
- After preliminary planning, the realigned CAMP Phase One now consists of the following projects:
 - Prince George Regional Correctional Centre:
20 secure cell addition purpose built for women;
\$11.5 million;
Nearing completion; occupancy estimated for summer 2010.
 - Alouette Correctional Centre for Women (Maple Ridge):
104 secure cell addition purpose built for women;
\$43.5 million;
Under construction; occupancy estimated for spring 2011.
 - Surrey Pretrial Services Centre:
180 secure cell addition for men;
\$130 million;
In planning; occupancy estimated for fall 2013.

Current Status:

- The Corrections Branch operates nine correctional centres throughout the province with a total of 1660 cells (including dormitories).
- The inmate population reached 2,987 in September 2008.
- There are currently about 2,750 inmates, resulting in a utilization rate of 166%.
- The inmate population is expected to increase over the next decade, exceeding 3,400 by 2020 due to growth in the general population alone. New federal legislation intended to increase incarceration will accelerate growth in the inmate population.

- A request for Phase Two of the CAMP will be submitted in 2010. It consists of the following new correctional centres, yet to be approved:
 - New Okanagan (Central Interior) Correctional Centre;
360 secure cell stand-alone facility.

s.12

Prepared by: Ken Nygaard
Phone: 250-213-6552
Date: 20 April 2010

CONFIDENTIAL ESTIMATES NOTE Ministry Public Safety and Solicitor General 2011/12	Inmate Counts/Overcrowding and Capital Projects
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Suggested Response:

- The average annual inmate count has increased by 538 or 25% over the past five years.
- Currently, there are a total of 1,517 cells (including all temporary cells and dormitories) and 2,707 inmates (as of April 18, 2011).
- This inmate count peaked as high as 3,162 in August 2010 (*this number includes the Sri Lankan migrants who arrived in August 2010).

Fiscal Year	Remand	Sentenced (incl. Dual Status)	Total *
2009/10	1,402	1,305	2,743
2008/09	1,429	1,351	2,809
2007/08	1,301	1,345	2,668
2006/07	1,204	1,324	2,549
2005/06	1,065	1,287	2,413
2004/05	921	1,214	2,205

*includes lockup through 2005/06 and Immigration Holds

- Over the foreseeable future, inmate counts are estimated to increase at about 1.5% to 2% per year.
- There were 11 federal Bills introduced in 2009 which, if passed, will increase provincial inmate counts. One of these Bills has been reflected in the forecast with a nominal increase of 70 inmates (*Bill C-25, An Act to amend the Criminal Code [limiting credit for time spent in pre-sentencing custody], [Truth in Sentencing Act]*).
- The Ministry has developed a Capital Asset Management Plan (CAMP) that identifies the required capacities to accommodate ongoing increases in the inmate population, exclusive of federal legislation implications.
- The Ministry has received approval and is working on implementation of Phase 1 of the CAMP to develop 304 new cells:

CAMP Phase 1:	Cells	Move-in
Prince George Regional Correctional Centre (Women)	20	Dec 2010
Alouette Correctional Centre for Women (Maple Ridge)	104	Oct 2011
Surrey Pretrial Services Centre Expansion	216	Fall 2013
Total	340	

- Approximately 200 new FTEs will accompany these additional capacities.
- Phase 2 of the CAMP, yet to be approved, includes the following projects:

CAMP Phase 2:	Cells	Completion
Okanagan Correctional Centre	360	2016
s.12		
Infrastructure Upgrades at Existing Centres	-	2017
Total	s.12	

Contact Person: Stan Balicki
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Date: April 27, 2011

CONFIDENTIAL
ESTIMATES NOTE
Ministry of Justice
2012/2013

**Inmate Counts
and
Capacity Pressures**

Suggested Response:

- When we talk about correctional centre overcrowding, let's be very clear. In BC, our crime rate is down. The number of inmates in our prison system is also currently down.
- There are currently approximately 2,500 inmates in our provincial prisons.
- At one point, when we were at our highest point in 2010, we were at 180 per cent capacity. When I checked more recently, we were closer to 150 per cent.
- We are still facing capacity pressures, I'm not arguing that. But the reality is, the numbers **are** down.
- Violence can and does occur on units with the fewest inmates despite significant security measures and staff training. This is, therefore, more a reflection of the hardening offender profile than of our capacity pressures.

Background:

Fiscal Year	Remand	Sentenced (incl. Dual Status)	Total *
2010/11	1,364	1,282	2,818
2009/10	1,402	1,305	2,743
2008/09	1,429	1,351	2,809
2007/08	1,301	1,345	2,668
2006/07	1,204	1,324	2,549
2005/06	1,065	1,287	2,413

*includes lockup through 2005/06 and Immigration Holds

- The daily inmate count peaked as high as 3,162 in August 2010 (*this number includes the Sri Lankan migrants who arrived in August 2010).
- Inmate counts are projected to increase at about 1.5% to 2% per year over the foreseeable future, excluding the potential impact of legislative changes.
- In September 2011 the federal omnibus Bill C-10 was introduced (*An Act to enact the Justice for Victims of Terrorism Act and to amend the State Immunity Act, the Criminal Code, the Controlled Drugs and Substances Act, the Corrections and Conditional Release Act, the Youth Criminal Justice Act, the Immigration and Refugee Protection Act and other Acts*), (*Safe Streets and Communities Act*).
- Current levels of crowding are manageable but not sustainable.

Contact Person: Ken Nygaard
Telephone: 250 213-6552
Date: January 24, 2012

**MINISTRY OF JUSTICE
CORRECTIONS BRANCH
BRIEFING NOTE**

PURPOSE: For INFORMATION for Lori Wanamaker, Deputy Minister, Ministry of Justice

ISSUE: Managing Institutional Counts

SUMMARY:

- Population counts are rising across the country. In order to manage scarce resources, jurisdictions are confronted with aggressively managing the institutional population to ensure that scarce resources are used effectively.
- While correctional centre counts in B.C. have been decreasing over the past few years, the correctional centres are running over official capacity.
- The Corrections Branch utilizes multiple count mitigation strategies to manage the inmate population. These include new capacity, intra-provincial transfers, special population management, and temporary unit closures.

BACKGROUND:

- During FY2013/14, the average count of inmates in B.C. correctional centres was 2,428. This count is comprised of approximately half remanded inmates and half sentenced inmates. To September 21, 2014, the FY2014/15 average count is 2,402.
- During September 2014, B.C. correctional centres are operating at 117% capacity. This includes all genders and security levels. Secure male correctional centres are operating at 134% during the same time period. (Data based on September 1-21, 2014)
- The Corrections Branch has increased capacity at Surrey Pretrial Services Centre (SPSC) with the opening of the 216 cell SPSC expansion in February 2014.
- The Okanagan Correctional Centre is under construction with expected completion in 2016. This secure centre will include 378 cells.
- New correctional centres are being built to be flexible and appropriate for a wide variation of inmate populations. The centres are designed to be adaptable to both foreseeable and unforeseeable changes to inmate populations.
- A working group is exploring options for managing special populations within the correctional centres. This includes inmates designated as protective custody and with serious behavioural and/or security concerns.
- Managers from each correctional centre participate in a weekly teleconference to discuss bedload management. Transfers are made between correctional centres, as appropriate, to equalize count pressures.
- To achieve assigned savings target during fiscal year 2013/14, the Adult Custody division of Corrections Branch had 11 units closed (at various times) which resulted in savings of approximately s.17 (approximately s.17 i).

- The closure of living units during 2013/14 was made possible in part due to a softening of the inmate count. However, recently there has been an increase in count from lows of approximately 2,300 in March/April to more recent highs of over 2,500 in June. Increasing counts limit the division's ability to utilize unit closures as a budget savings strategy.
- Despite the increase in count and based on last year's experience, the Branch feels it is still possible to achieve budget saving of approximately s.17 through living unit closures during the 2014/15 fiscal year.
- s.15

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Approved by:
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2015/16 ESTIMATES NOTE**Inmate Counts and
Capacity Pressures****Suggested Response:**

- On any given day in 2014/15 YTD there was an average of 2,367¹ inmates in our provincial correctional centres. Although the counts have declined, the Adult Custody Division continues to face capacity pressures. On January 31, 2015 the capacity (ratio of inmates to cells) was 124%.
- What this means is that on average last year, 83% of inmates were single bunked, and 17% of inmates shared a cell.
- Analysis of the inmate counts over the last 40 years, and the projected growth of the B.C. population, suggest that counts will rise by 1 -2 percent each year, increasing capacity pressure.
- This projection does not include the potential impact of legislative changes.
- The Corrections Branch has been acting on the need for new cells for nearly a decade and this important investment will continue.
- We have recently completed the first phase of our \$185-million historic capital plan to enlarge our correctional facilities, adding 340 new cells to our capacity. This includes 216 cells at the recently expanded Surrey Pretrial Services Centre, 104 new cells at Alouette Correctional Centre for Women and 20 cells at Prince George Regional Correctional Centre.
- We are also in the process of building a new, state-of-the-art correctional centre in the Okanagan with 378 secure cells that will more than double capacity in the interior.
- It's important to remember that despite capacity levels at any rate, violence can and does occur, even on units with the fewest inmates and with significant security measures and staff training. This is a reflection of a changing offender profile which includes a significant number of individuals with mental health needs and substance abuse issues.

¹ As of January 31, 2015

Background:

Average Daily Inmate Count	Remand	Sentenced	Remand & Sentenced	Immigration Hold	Waiting for transfer to CSC	Total
FY2008-2009	1,440.1	1,198.0	102.5	29.1	34.0	2,803.7
FY2009-2010	1,417.4	1,164.2	88.3	43.7	27.5	2,741.2
FY2010-2011	1,363.6	1,165.6	91.0	171.6	24.5	2,816.3
FY2011-2012	1,302.7	1,174.8	93.6	37.0	24.1	2,632.2
FY2012-2013	1,211.3	1,152.0	79.5	27.7	24.8	2,495.4
FY2013-2014	1,173.0	1,124.5	79.3	24.8	23.6	2,425.2
FY2014-2015 YTD	1,262.1	991.7	71.4	27.9	23.2	2,376.3

- Current capacity levels are manageable but not sustainable.
- The expanded Surrey Pretrial Services Centre, as well as the new Alouette Correctional Centre for Women and the 20 cells at Prince George Regional Correctional Centre delivers on our commitment to increase safety for staff and inmates at B.C. correctional centres in the communities where these centres are located.
- This 216-cell expansion project more than doubled capacity at Surrey Pretrial Services Centre and accounts for nearly two-thirds of the 340 cells built to date under the first phase of our capital expansion plan. In addition, 20 new cells at Prince George Regional Correctional Centre opened in December 2010 and 104 cells at Alouette Correctional Centre for Women opened Oct 2012.
- The cornerstone piece of phase 2 in B.C. Corrections' historic capital expansion plan is the Province delivering on a promise to build a new, state-of-the art correctional centre in the Okanagan.
- Approved in December 2012, construction has begun on the 378-cell Okanagan Correctional Centre and is scheduled to be complete in late 2016.
- The project will create up to 500 direct and 500 indirect jobs during construction, and over 240 new, full-time positions upon completion - and will more than double correctional centre capacity in British Columbia's Interior.
- These additions build on the 174 interim beds that were added previously across the province to ease capacity pressures.

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2015/16 ESTIMATES NOTE**Inmate Counts and
Capacity Pressures****Suggested Response:**

- On any given day in 2014/15 there was an average of 2,403 inmates in our provincial correctional centres.
- Although the sentenced counts have declined over the past few years, the Adult Custody Division continues to face capacity pressures as the remand counts have increased 24% in the last year¹. On April 12th, 2015 the capacity (ratio of inmates to cells) was 127%.
- What this means is that on average in 2014/15, 84% of inmates were single bunked, and 16% of inmates shared a cell.
- Analysis of the inmate counts over the last 40 years, and the projected growth of the B.C. population, suggest that counts will rise by 1 -2 percent each year, increasing capacity pressure. Recent remand growth, however, surpasses that forecast.
- The Corrections Branch has been acting on the need for new cells for nearly a decade and this important investment will continue.
- We have recently completed the first phase of our \$185-million historic capital plan to enlarge our correctional facilities, adding 340 new cells to our capacity. This includes 216 cells at the recently expanded Surrey Pretrial Services Centre, 104 new cells at Alouette Correctional Centre for Women and 20 cells at Prince George Regional Correctional Centre.
- We are also in the process of building a new, state-of-the-art correctional centre in the Okanagan with 378 secure cells that will more than double capacity in the interior.
- It's important to remember that despite capacity levels at any rate, violence can and does occur, even on units with the fewest inmates and with significant security measures and staff training. This is a reflection of a changing offender profile which includes a significant number of individuals with mental health needs and substance abuse issues.

Background:

¹ April 1, 2014 remand count was 1,141; April 1, 2015 remand count was 1,414, an increase of 24%.

Average Daily Inmate Count	Remand	Sentenced	Remand & Sentenced	Immigration Hold	Waiting for transfer to CSC	Total
FY2008-2009	1,440.1	1,198.0	102.5	29.1	34.0	2,803.7
FY2009-2010	1,417.4	1,164.2	88.3	43.7	27.5	2,741.2
FY2010-2011	1,363.6	1,165.6	91.0	171.6	24.5	2,816.3
FY2011-2012	1,302.7	1,174.8	93.6	37.0	24.1	2,632.2
FY2012-2013	1,211.3	1,152.0	79.5	27.7	24.8	2,495.4
FY2013-2014	1,173.0	1,124.5	79.3	24.8	23.6	2,425.2
FY2014-2015	1,287.8	988.6	72.7	28.1	23.2	2,403.1

- Current capacity levels are manageable but not sustainable.
- The expanded Surrey Pretrial Services Centre, as well as the new Alouette Correctional Centre for Women and the 20 cells at Prince George Regional Correctional Centre delivers on our commitment to increase safety for staff and inmates at B.C. correctional centres in the communities where these centres are located.
- This 216-cell expansion project more than doubled capacity at Surrey Pretrial Services Centre and accounts for nearly two-thirds of the 340 cells built to date under the first phase of our capital expansion plan. In addition, 20 new cells at Prince George Regional Correctional Centre opened in December 2010 and 104 cells at Alouette Correctional Centre for Women opened Oct 2012.
- The cornerstone piece of phase 2 in B.C. Corrections' historic capital expansion plan is the Province delivering on a promise to build a new, state-of-the art correctional centre in the Okanagan.
- Approved in December 2012, construction has begun on the 378-cell Okanagan Correctional Centre and is scheduled to be complete in late 2016.
- The project will create up to 500 direct and 500 indirect jobs during construction, and over 240 new, full-time positions upon completion - and will more than double correctional centre capacity in British Columbia's Interior.
- These additions build on the 174 interim beds that were added previously across the province to ease capacity pressures.

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2013/14 ESTIMATES NOTE

Inmate Counts and
Capacity Pressures

Suggested Response:

- On any given day in 2013/14 there was an average of 2,428 inmates in our provincial correctional centres. Although the counts have declined, the Adult Custody Division continues to face capacity pressures. On May 14, 2014, the capacity was at 117%.
- Analysis of the inmate counts from 1975 to current day, and the projected growth of the BC population, suggest that counts will rise again, increasing capacity pressure.
- This projection excludes the potential impact of legislative changes.
- The Corrections Branch has been acting on the need for new cells for nearly a decade and this important investment will continue.
- The recent opening of the expanded Surrey Pretrial completes the \$185-million first phase of our historic capital plan to enlarge our correctional facilities, taking action to address capacity pressures.
- Violence can and does occur, even on units with the fewest inmates, despite significant security measures and staff training. This is a reflection of a changing offender profile which includes a significant number of individuals with mental health needs and substance abuse issues.

Background:

Average Daily Inmate Count	Remand	Sentenced	Remand & Sentenced	Immigration Hold	Waiting for transfer to CSC	Total
FY2008-2009	1,440.1	1,198.0	102.5	29.1	34.0	2,803.7
FY2009-2010	1,417.4	1,164.2	88.3	43.7	27.5	2,741.2
FY2010-2011	1,363.6	1,165.6	91.0	171.6	24.5	2,816.3
FY2011-2012	1,302.7	1,174.8	93.6	37.0	24.1	2,632.2
FY2012-2013	1,211.3	1,152.0	79.5	27.7	24.8	2,495.4
FY2013-2014	1,173.0	1,124.5	79.3	24.8	23.6	2,425.2

- In May 2012, sections of the federal omnibus Bill C-10 came into force. This was an Act to enact the Justice for Victims of Terrorism Act and to amend the State Immunity Act, the Criminal Code, the Controlled Drugs and Substances Act, the Corrections and Conditional Release Act, the Youth Criminal Justice Act, the Immigration and Refugee Protection Act and other Acts, and the Safe Streets and Communities Act.
- Remaining sections of Bill C-10 came into force through 2012 and the Act was completely in force by November 20, 2012. We expect to see its impact on inmate counts over the next two or three years.
- Current capacity levels are manageable but not sustainable.
- The expanded Surrey Pretrial Services Centre delivers on our commitment to increase safety for staff and inmates at BC Correctional centres in the communities where these centres are located.
- This 216-cell expansion project more than doubled capacity at Surrey Pretrial and accounts for nearly two-thirds of the 340 cells built to date under the capital plan. In addition, there are 20 new cells at Prince George Regional Correctional Centre (opened in December 2010) and 104 cells at Alouette Correctional Centre for Women (opened Oct 2012).
- The cornerstone piece of phase 2 in BC Corrections' historic capital expansion plan is the Province delivering on a promise to build a new, state-of-the art correctional centre in the Okanagan.
- Approved in December 2012, construction will begin this spring on a 378-cell Okanagan Correctional Centre within the Osoyoos Indian Band's Senkulmen Business Park on Highway 97, seven kilometres north of Oliver.
- It will contribute to an overall increase of almost 800 new cells on the Lower Mainland, in the Interior and in the North since 2008.
- In the meantime, Corrections have added 174 interim beds across the province to ease capacity pressures.

2016/17 ESTIMATES NOTE

Counts and Capacity Pressures – Inmates

Suggested Response:

- On any given day in 2015/16 there was an average of 2,652 inmates in our provincial correctional centres – a rise of 10 per cent over last year.
- The Adult Custody Division continues to face capacity pressures.
- Remand counts continue to climb, increasing 10% from 2013/14 to 2014/15 and a further 19% from 2014/15 to 2015/16 (see table below). The 2015/16 sentenced counts have stabilized, but are projected to increase over the next few years.
- On April 1, 2016, the capacity (ratio of inmates to cells) was 138%. This means, 62% of cells held one inmate, and 38% of cells housed two inmates.
- The Corrections Branch has been acting on the need for new cells for nearly a decade and this important investment will continue.

If asked about staffing levels:

- To say only one officer will be supervising any given number of inmates is not providing a complete picture.
- The Corrections staffing model is based on flexibility and movement. Officers in living units are supported by other staff throughout the centre.
- Staffing decisions are based on risk assessments, which take into consideration the histories and needs of those being supervised, and the physical design of the living unit.
- BC Corrections houses inmates in appropriate living units and the number of staff on those units is set accordingly. In fact, in special units, the number of inmates to staff can be as low as 10 to 1.
- Incidents involving violence can and do occur even on units with the lowest number of inmates per staff member. This is a reflection of a changing inmate profile which includes a significant number of individuals with mental health needs and substance abuse issues.

If asked about SPSC or OCC holding 60 or 72 inmates per unit:

- To say the OCC living units will hold 72 inmates with only one supervising staff is inaccurate and misleading.

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- Officers in living units are supported by multiple layers of supervision and surveillance at all times by:
 - Other staff who rotate regularly on and off units;
 - Program staff and supervisors' frequent, unscheduled visits;
 - Control room staff and technology, such as CCTV cameras and personal alarms allowing staff to call for help within seconds.
- This staffing model has been in place in B.C. for three decades.
- Correctional centres are state-of-the-art buildings that have improved safety features that are integral to the new design including better sight lines and better use of technology.
- Under very rare circumstances would all 36 cells in a living unit be at maximum capacity holding 72 inmates.
- Remember, currently 37% of our current cells are double-bunked – the rest have only one inmate.
- Once the OCC is operational, it will increase our cell capacity by 378 cells, thereby reducing double-bunking across the province.
- At Surrey Pretrial, when the new expansion opened – adding 216 additional cells and doubling of the inmate population – four of the older units were set aside as part of a long-term plan to meet the needs of our changing inmate population.
- We are exploring ways to open these as Complex Needs Units to house and support inmates with mental health and addictions needs.
- This is a model that we have successfully deployed at ACCW and we continue to look for ways to expand it at other centres.

If asked about triple-bunking:

- BC Corrections does not triple-bunk inmates.
- Prior to the capital expansion plan that began in 2008, BC Corrections would only triple-bunk inmates on rare, temporary and short-term occasions and only when absolutely necessary.

Background:

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Average Daily Inmate Count	Remand	Sentenced	Remand & Sentenced	Immigration Hold	Waiting for transfer to CSC	Total ¹
FY2008-2009	1,440	1,198	103	29	34	2,804
FY2009-2010	1,417	1,164	88	44	28	2,741
FY2010-2011	1,364	1,166	91	172	24	2,816
FY2011-2012	1,303	1,175	93	37	24	2,632
FY2012-2013	1,211	1,152	79	28	25	2,495
FY2013-2014	1,173	1,125	79	25	23	2,425
FY2014-2015	1,288	989	73	28	23	2,403
FY2015-2016	1529	989	82	24	26	2,652

- Current capacity levels are manageable, but not sustainable.
- Corrections has been acting on the need for new cells for nearly a decade and this important investment will continue.
- Government's Capital Asset Management Plan (CAMP) Phase One approval included a total of \$185 million in capital between 2008/09 and 2013/14 for three separate projects to add 340 new cells to the provincial capacity:
 - A 20-cell expansion for women at the Prince George Regional Correctional Centre, completed in December 2010;
 - A 104-cell addition at Alouette Correctional Centre for Women, completed in October 2012; and,
 - A 216-cell addition to the Surrey Pretrial Services Centre opened in February 2014.
- The initial project in the Capital Asset Management Plan Phase Two was approved in December 2012. This was for the construction of a 378-cell Okanagan Correctional Centre within the Osoyoos Indian Band's Senkulmen Business Park on Highway 97, seven kilometres north of Oliver. The project is now under construction and is scheduled to be completed in late 2016. It will create up to 500 direct and 500 indirect jobs during construction, and over 240 new, full-time positions upon completion, and will more than double correctional centre capacity in British Columbia's Interior.
- It's important to remember that despite capacity levels at any rate, violence can and does occur, even on units with the fewest inmates and with significant security measures, a higher staffing ratio and staff training. This is a reflection of a changing inmate profile which includes a significant number of individuals with mental health needs and substance abuse issues.

¹ Total includes a handful of inmates in transition when count is complete and at that time have not been identified with a legal hold status.

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FEDERAL/PROVINCIAL/TERRITORIAL (FPT) MEETING OF DEPUTY MINISTERS RESPONSIBLE FOR JUSTICE

**Vancouver, BC
June 1 - 3, 2016**

AGENDA TOPIC: Remand Initiatives and Opportunities

ISSUE: Discussion of Saskatchewan's action plan to address the use of unnecessary remand and a partnership initiative with Ontario which may identify recommendations for consideration in other provinces.

MINISTRY'S SUGGESTED RESPONSE:

- On any given day in FY 2015/16, there was an average of 2,652 inmates in British Columbia's correctional centres, of which 58% (1, 529) were remanded in custody pursuant to a detention order or by consent. This represents an 18% increase in the remand population from F2014/15 (1, 287).
- Despite a trend of increasing remand counts, British Columbia offers a robust bail supervision program to the criminal courts, which is well utilized. On any given day in FY 2015/16, there was an average of 8,015 accused persons subject to bail supervision in the community pending a criminal trial. This represents an 8% increase (7,397) in the bail supervision count from FY2014/15.
- British Columbia also provides police with 24/7 access to Judicial Justices for out of court and/or after hours bail hearings, typically via the Justice Centre telebail process, to efficiently effect release to the community in appropriate cases.
- Video conferencing technology is also utilized to facilitate interim appearances from custody, bail hearings, and in some locations, to assist defence or duty counsel in communicating with their in-custody clients. This technology has reduced prisoner transport to court locations for the purpose of meeting with counsel, as well as, provides prisoners with better access to legal counsel, thus reducing the number of trips counsel have to make to a remand facility for face to face visits.
- British Columbia encourages Saskatchewan and Ontario in their efforts to reduce unnecessary remands in their provinces and will review the recommendations from those initiatives for application in our own province.

BACKGROUND:

- Saskatchewan has developed an action plan to address the use of unnecessary remand while maintaining and enhancing community safety. This includes the establishment of a Provincial Remand Steering Committee and the development of an evidence based screening tool for police to guide their discretionary release authority from a risk perspective.
- Saskatchewan is also collaborating on a remand initiative with Ontario regarding the use of administrative procedures as they pertain to remand and bail.

POSITIONS OF OTHER JURISDICTIONS:

Unknown

IMPLICATIONS FOR BC:

None at this time.

Prepared by: Erin Gunnarson

Telephone: 250-356-5845

Date: May 13, 2016

FEDERAL/PROVINCIAL/TERRITORIAL (FPT) MEETING OF DEPUTY MINISTERS RESPONSIBLE FOR JUSTICE AND PUBLIC SAFETY

**Halifax, NS
October 12 – 14, 2016**

AGENDA TOPIC: Saskatchewan and Ontario remand initiative

ISSUE: Discussion of Saskatchewan's action plan to address the use of unnecessary remand and a partnership initiative with Ontario which may identify recommendations for consideration in other provinces.

MINISTRY'S SUGGESTED RESPONSE:

- On any given day in FY 2015/16, there was an average of 2,652 inmates in British Columbia's correctional centres, of which 58% (1, 529) were remanded in custody pursuant to a detention order or by consent. This represents an 18% increase in the remand population from F2014/15 (1, 287).
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- Saskatchewan is also collaborating on a remand initiative with Ontario regarding the use of administrative procedures as they pertain to remand and bail.
- Unlike many other provinces, bail supervision in British Columbia is provided by probation officers.

POSITIONS OF OTHER JURISDICTIONS:

Unknown

IMPLICATIONS FOR BC:

None at this time

Prepared by: Erin Gunnarson

Telephone: 250 356-8733

Date: September 26, 2016

2017/18 ESTIMATES NOTE**Counts and Capacity
Pressures – Inmates****Suggested Response:**

- On any given day in 2016/17 there was an average of 2,732 inmates in our provincial correctional centres.
- Remand counts continue to climb, increasing 10% from 2013/14 to 2014/15, a further 19% from 2014/15 to 2015/16, and another 9% from 2015/16 to 2016/17 (see table below).
- The 2016/17 sentenced counts have decreased, and are projected to decrease over the next few years.
- On April 1, 2017, the capacity (ratio of inmates to cells) was 115%. This means, 85% of cells held one inmate, and 15% of cells housed two inmates.
- The Adult Custody Division continues to face capacity pressures, though capital expansions have begun to alleviate these pressures.
- Since 2007, \$460 million has been invested in capital projects for upgrades and to increase correctional centre capacity throughout the province.
- As a result, we have increased capacity by over 800 cells, and hired approximately 460 new staff.

If asked about staffing levels:

- To say only one officer will be supervising any given number of inmates is not providing a complete picture.
- The BC Corrections staffing model for Adult Custody is based on flexibility and movement. Officers in living units are supported by other staff throughout the centre.
- Staffing decisions are based on risk assessments, which take into consideration the histories and needs of those being supervised, and the physical design of the living unit.
- BC Corrections houses inmates in appropriate living units and the number of staff on those units is set accordingly. In fact, in special units, the number of inmates to staff can be as low as 10 to 1.
- Officers in living units are supported by multiple layers of supervision and surveillance at all times by:

- Other staff who rotate regularly on and off units;
 - Program staff and supervisors' frequent, unscheduled visits;
 - Control room staff and technology, such as CCTV cameras and personal alarms allowing staff to call for help within seconds.
- Correctional centres are state-of-the-art buildings that have improved safety features that are integral to the new design including better sight lines and better use of technology.
- Incidents involving violence can and do occur even on units with the lowest number of inmates per staff member. This is a reflection of a changing inmate profile which includes a significant number of individuals with mental health needs and substance abuse issues.

If asked about SPSC, NFPC or OCC holding 60 or 72 inmates per unit:

- To say the OCC living units hold 72 inmates with only one supervising staff is inaccurate and misleading.
- Under very rare circumstances would all 36 cells in a living unit be at maximum capacity holding 72 inmates.
- Remember, currently 15% of our current cells are double-bunked – the rest have only one inmate.
- The OCC began accepting inmates on January 17th, 2017 and is now fully operational. The opening of OCC has increased our cell capacity by 378 cells, thereby reducing double-bunking across the province.
- At Surrey Pretrial, when the new expansion opened – adding 216 additional cells and doubling of the inmate population – four of the older and smaller units were set aside as part of a long-term plan to meet the needs of our changing inmate population.
- One option for these smaller units is to implement a Complex Needs Units to house and support inmates with complex mental health and addictions needs.
- This is a model that we have piloted at ACCW and provides intensive supervision in a more normalized environment.
- Once the outcomes are fully assessed, we will determine if this model should be expanded to other correctional centres.

If asked about triple-bunking:

- BC Corrections does not triple-bunk inmates.

- Prior to the capital expansion plan that began in 2008, BC Corrections would only triple-bunk inmates on extremely rare, temporary and short-term occasions and only when absolutely necessary, such as unpredicted temporary detention.

Background:

Average Daily Inmate Count	Remand	Sentenced	Remand & Sentenced	Immigration Hold	Waiting for transfer to CSC	Total¹
FY2008-2009	1,440	1,198	103	29	34	2,804
FY2009-2010	1,417	1,164	88	44	28	2,741
FY2010-2011	1,364	1,166	91	172	24	2,816
FY2011-2012	1,303	1,175	93	37	24	2,632
FY2012-2013	1,211	1,152	79	28	25	2,495
FY2013-2014	1,173	1,125	79	25	23	2,425
FY2014-2015	1,288	989	73	28	23	2,403
FY2015-2016	1,529	989	82	24	26	2,652
FY2016-2017	1,668	929	90	21	25	2,732

- Government's Capital Asset Management Plan (CAMP) Phase One approval included a total of \$185 million in capital between 2008/09 and 2013/14 for three separate projects to add 340 new cells to the provincial capacity:
 - A 20-cell expansion for women at the Prince George Regional Correctional Centre, completed in December 2010;
 - A 104-cell addition at Alouette Correctional Centre for Women, completed in October 2012; and,
 - A 216-cell addition to the Surrey Pretrial Services Centre opened in February 2014.
- The initial project in the Capital Asset Management Plan Phase Two was approved in December 2012. This was for the construction of a 378-cell Okanagan Correctional Centre within the Osoyoos Indian Band's Senkulmen Business Park on Highway 97, seven kilometres north of Oliver. The project is now complete. It created approximately 500 direct and 500 indirect jobs during construction, and over 240 new, full-time positions upon completion. The opening of OCC has more than doubled the correctional centre capacity in British Columbia's Interior.

¹ Total includes a handful of inmates in transition when count is complete and at that time have not been identified with a legal hold status.

- Work is underway to develop a third Capital Asset Management Plan to respond to future facilities needs
- It's important to remember that despite capacity levels at any rate, violence can and does occur, even on units with the fewest inmates and with significant security measures, a high staffing ratio and staff training. This is a reflection of a changing inmate profile which includes a significant number of individuals with mental health needs and substance abuse issues.

Contact: Leigh Greiner (CORR)	Phone: 250-387-5361	Mobile: s.17
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