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**PRAIRIE REGIONAL ANNUAL REPORT
1980/81**

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JULY 23 1984

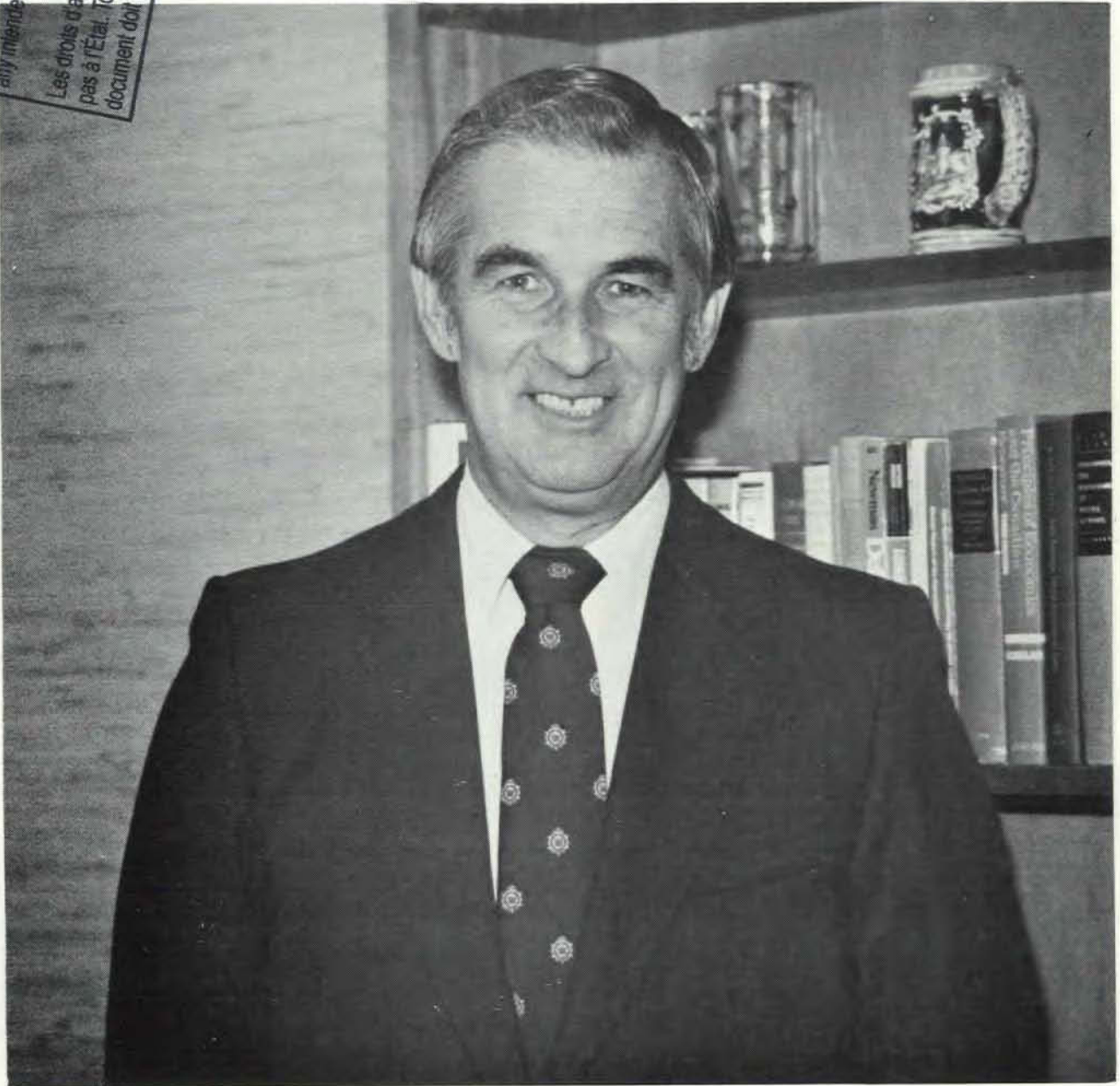
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MINISTÈRE DU SOLICITEUR GÉNÉRAL

DEDICATION

This annual report is dedicated to the founding Regional Director of the Prairie Region, W.C. (Bill) Westlake, in his year of retirement. During his 33 years of devoted service, Bill Westlake rose from the ranks of a guard to the second highest position in the Correctional Service of Canada, the Senior Deputy Commissioner. He is fondly remembered by his many friends in the Prairie Region with affection and gratitude.

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● TABLE OF CONTENTS

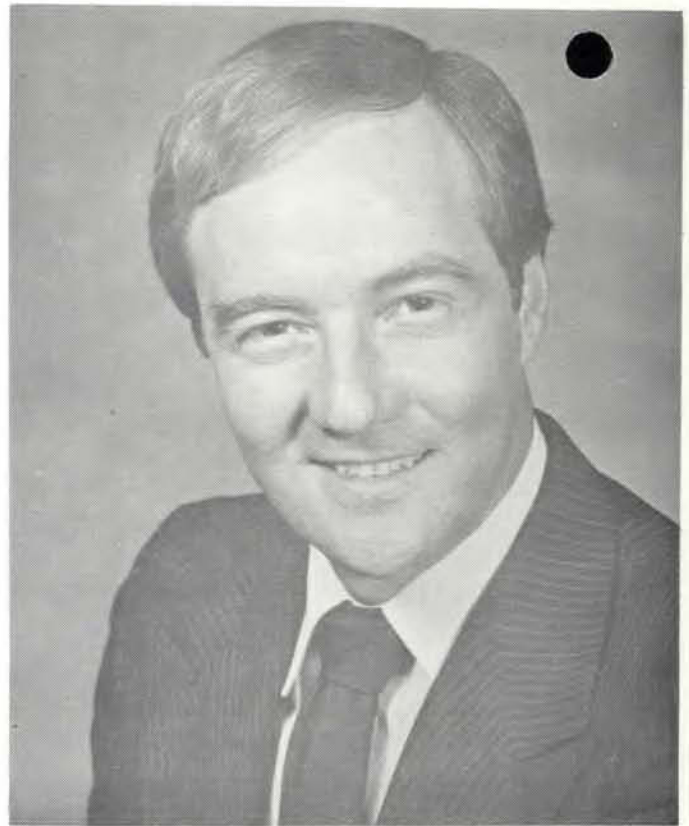
Message from Regional Director General	1
Message from Regional Executive Officer	3
Introduction	4
Prairie Regional Headquarters	7
Institutions	18
Methods of Release from Institutions	24
Parole Offices	25
Charts and Graphs	29
Organization	29
Summary of Operations	30
Expenditures by Responsibility Centre	31
Expenditures by Line Object	32
Inmate Distribution by Region	33
Offenders by Age	34
Offenders by Sentence Length	35
Major Offences	36
Offences by Age Group	37
Inmates by Racial Origin	38
Inmate Population Forecast	39
Inmates Employed	40
Industries Gross Sales	41
Temporary Absences	42
Inmates Unlawfully at Large	43

MESSAGE FROM REGIONAL DIRECTOR GENERAL

Numerous changes have occurred in the operations of the Correctional Service of Canada during the past year. Many of these have had a significant impact in the Prairie Region.

Towers high on the wall of penitentiaries or, more recently, outside of the perimeter fence of institutions, have been utilized throughout the history of Canada to provide the surveillance necessary to ensure "the protection of the public." At two institutions in the Prairie Region, the Regional Psychiatric Centre in Saskatoon and Edmonton Institution, the potential to replace towers with electronic surveillance systems is under examination. At both institutions, the perimeter intrusion detection system involves three complementary electronic sub-systems: the fence disturbance sub-system, the movement detection sub-system, and the closed circuit television sub-system. If a person is attempting to escape over the perimeter fences, his attempt to climb the fence or move between the fences will cause an alarm to be registered in the master control communications centre. Using the closed circuit television camera closest to the location of the escape attempt, the operator of the equipment is able to assess the situation and dispatch officers in patrol vehicles to intercept the escape. To date, the electronic surveillance systems have proven to be very successful. The replacement of towers with the electronic surveillance systems is expected to result in substantial reductions in the cost of operating institutions.

In addition to efforts to improve security and the efficiency of operations, a major program of accreditation is under way that will ensure a high quality of operations. Under this program, each institution and parole office will be assessed against a defined set of standards by an independent committee. During the 1980 / 81 fiscal year, Osborne Community Correctional Centre in Winnipeg and all parole offices in Saskatchewan were awarded accreditation. It is planned to have the remainder of the institutions and parole offices in the Prairie Region audited for accreditation within the next two years.



JAMES A. PHELPS

During the past fiscal year, increased emphasis has been placed on "fair" treatment of inmates and on the area of inmate's rights. The "Warden's Court" has been replaced by a disciplinary hearing that is chaired by an Independent Chairperson, who is not an employee of the Correctional Service of Canada. The disciplinary hearings follow the rules of "due process," including advance notice to the inmate that he has been charged with a disciplinary offence, the opportunity for the inmate to present his defence to the Independent Chairperson, and the testimony of witnesses. In addition to ensuring that "due process" is followed in order to make "fair" decisions affecting inmates, the inmates have a number of avenues of redress. A formal grievance system provides for reviews of inmates' grievances by a committee of peers and staff at the first level; the Warden and, in certain cases, citizens not employed by The Correctional Service of Canada, at the second level; the Regional Director General at the third level; and the Commissioner of Corrections at the fourth and final level. Inmates also have access to the Correctional Investigator, who is not an employee of The Correctional Service of Canada. As is the case for all citizens, inmates have access to the courts. To ensure that inmates have a clear understanding of their rights, The Correctional Service of Canada provides all inmates with an Inmate Rights handbook.

The quality of treatment of minority groups is of particular concern to the Correctional Service of Canada. In the Prairie Region, approximately 27 percent of the offenders are Indian or Metis. In recognition of the unique culture, needs and interests of these offenders, the Prairie Region has developed special programs. All institutions have Native Brotherhood groups to facilitate spiritual, cultural and self help programs for Indian and Metis inmates. Continuous efforts are made to increase the proportion of Indian and Metis employees on staff. The Correctional Service of Canada has contracted with the Native Counselling Services of Alberta and the Native Clan Organization in Manitoba to provide Indian or Metis counsellors for native inmates. Special educational programs have been arranged to teach staff an awareness of the culture and needs of native inmates. Community based educational institutions provide instruction to Indian and Metis inmates in basic literacy, mathematics, and life skills. In order to facilitate the reintegration of native offenders into the community upon release, Pines Camp, a Community Residential Centre operated by Indian and Metis staff, was established near Kenora, Ontario.

The final area of substantial progress that deserves mention is the expansion of the agribusiness and industrial operations of The Correctional Service of Canada in the Prairie Region. During the fiscal year 1980 / 81, Saskatchewan Farm Institution in Prince Albert increased sales by over 21.2 percent to \$761,583.00, while Rockwood Institution near Winnipeg increased sales by 34.0 percent to \$276,372. Expansion of both farms is planned and a new farm will be created at Bowden Institution in Alberta in the near future. Gross sales in industries by 81.5 percent to \$1,953,138. Expansion of the industrial program to include automated data processing facilities at five Prairie Region institutions is planned. These programs ensure the productive employment of inmates, while reducing the overall costs of operations.

James A. Phelps

MESSAGE FROM REGIONAL EXECUTIVE OFFICER

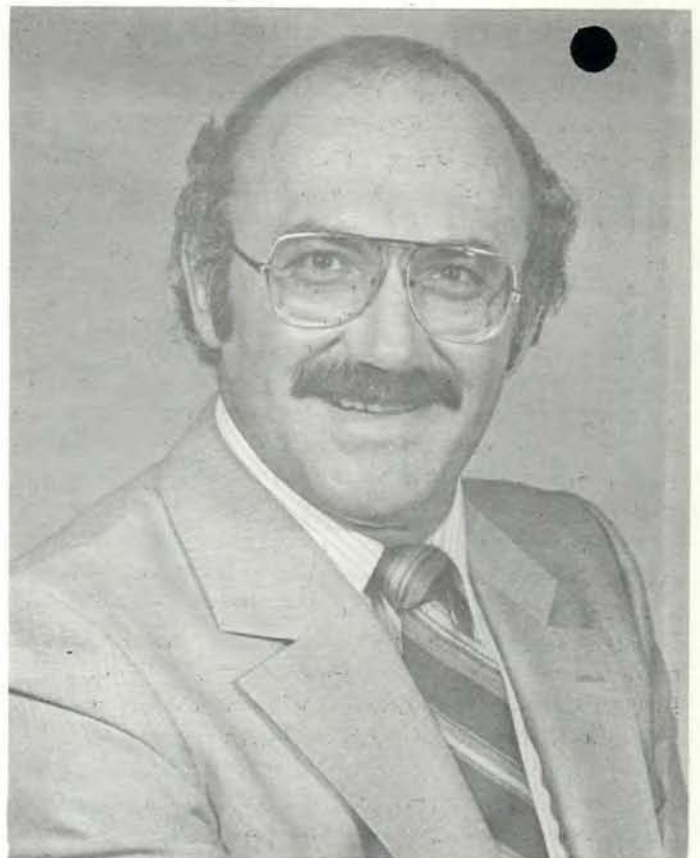
1980-81 marked a year in which the term "professional management" took on a new meaning through action. Accountability, responsibility, efficiency, cost effectiveness and productivity are all concepts that describe the expectations of managers in the Government of Canada today.

The Royal Commission on Financial Management and Accountability (The Lambert Report) stimulated change in the decision making process in government. The creation of a Policy and Expenditures Management System was, in part, a response to recommendations in this report. One of the guiding principles of this approach is that "policies can no longer be determined without regard to expenditure consideration, nor expenditures planned without reference to policies and objectives."

Consistent with this approach, the Correctional Service of Canada has been engaged in a comprehensive planning network for the past three years. This network includes the definition of objectives and broad directions several years into the future. The final element of this system, current year work planning, will ensure planning by managers at the institutional and parole office level, the level at which planning, in addition to identifying resource requirements, clearly defines objectives and anticipated results which are measurable.

Regional staff are required to provide operational units expert and timely advice, monitor and control activities, reallocate resources to implement new programs, recommend program changes to eliminate overexpenditures, and provide information and statistics as a basis for decision making and planning. These activities are aimed towards the ultimate purpose of obtaining corporate, regional and field objectives to which we all subscribe.

The creation of an Inspector General's Branch brought to Regions a more precise and well defined responsibility in the area of management reviews and audits. In addition to the identification of problem areas in the institutions and parole offices, regional managers participate in the planning of corrective action, ensure the action occurs, and certify the action as being complete. This procedure is also followed by the finance branch in response to Auditor General concerns. These processes are very important to ensure managers are held responsible for their use of resources to administer the policies of the government.



W. PAUL OLENIUK

An increased emphasis on audits and inspections by regional personnel will continue to occur. The identification of problems in the operational units, assistance to Directors to develop action plans to correct deficiencies, and implementation of follow-up systems to ensure corrective action occurred and is effective, are new and important responsibilities of regional managers today. They must ensure policy compliance and develop strong quality control mechanisms.

As managers within the public service, we must be ever conscious of fiscal responsibility. The Prairie Region has a strong commitment to the attainment of greater efficiency, cost control, the elimination of those programs or services that are not contributing to the objectives of our service and the creation and implementation of more effective programs. Accountability is, after all, simply a by-product of good management.

W. Paul Oleniuk

INTRODUCTION

Regionalization of the Correctional Service of Canada was a process that began with the trend towards decentralization of administration functions as recommended in the Glasco Report of the early 1960's. In 1961 a new Penitentiary Act was passed by Parliament which, among other things, permitted the establishment of Regional Directorates for the Canadian Penitentiary Service. By 1965 Regional Offices had been established at Kingston, Montreal, and Vancouver. The Prairie Region commenced operation in September 1974 and officially became separate and distinct from the Western Region on April 1, 1975.

With its headquarters in Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, the Prairie Region is responsible for the administration and operation of Institutions, Community Correctional Centres and Parole Offices situated in the Provinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba, as well as North Western Ontario and the Northwest Territories. This geographical area is approximately one half of the land surface of Canada.

The early administration of the Prairie Region was under the direction of two Regional Directors; William Westlake, Regional Director - Canadian Penitentiary Service and Robert Gillies, Regional Director - National Parole Service. Mr. Westlake recently retired from position of Senior Deputy Commissioner, Correctional Service of Canada in Ottawa. Mr. Gillies is now the Senior member with the National Parole Board, Prairie Region.

The integration of the Canadian Penitentiary Service and the National Parole Service in 1977 resulted in a change in the administrative structure to that of one authority, the Regional Director General. James A. Phelps has held this position since its inception in the Prairie Region.

Within the boundaries of the Prairie Region and under the direction of the Regional Director General are five major institutions, a Regional Psychiatric Centre, two Farm Institutions, five Community Correctional Centres, 13 Parole Offices, a Staff College, and the Regional Headquarters.



Alberta Penitentiary, opened in 1906, in what is now Edmonton, was the second penitentiary on the Prairies.

With the implementation of the Parole Act in 1959 parole services became the responsibility of the National Parole Service under the authority of the National Parole Board in Ottawa. Parole Offices opened in Prince Albert (1959), Edmonton (1960), and Calgary (1965) to provide the services required. A general expansion in staff occurred during the late 1960's and early 1970's to accommodate new releases, such as Day and Temporary Parole and Mandatory Supervision. New offices were opened in Regina (1967), Saskatoon (1968), Brandon (1969), Thunder Bay (1970), Thompson (1976), Red Deer (1976), Yellowknife (1976), Kenora (1977), and Lethbridge (1978).

The National Parole Service integrated with the Canadian Penitentiary Service in 1977, which together formed the Correctional Service of Canada. At the present time, the Prairie Region is divided into four parole districts, each having a District Director. This organizational structure came into effect during the 1977-1978 fiscal year.

Another important dimension of federal corrections in the Prairie Region are Community Correctional Centres. The first Community Correctional Centre in the Prairies, and the second in Canada, was Osborne Centre, opened in Winnipeg in 1968. Community Correctional Centres were established to provide services to offenders being released. The Community Correctional Centres are administered by the Correctional Service of Canada, with their residents selected by and under the authority of the National Parole Board. Commonly referred to as half-way houses, Community Correctional Centres provide the offender with an environment where he can be re-introduced into the community on a gradual basis.

Subsequent to the opening of Osborne Centre, other Community Correctional Centres were opened in Calgary, Portal House (1971) and Altadore Centre (1974); Regina, Oskana Centre (1972); and Edmonton, Grierson Centre (1972).



Staff at Community Correctional Centres work with offenders to help them readjust to life in the community.

Early penitentiaries, such as Stony Mountain Institution and Saskatchewan Penitentiary were constructed much like fortresses with high walls and observation towers. The primary purpose of penitentiary construction was to meet security requirements.

Stony Mountain Institution, originally known as Manitoba Penitentiary, was formally opened on August 15, 1877, although construction of the institution was not completed until 1885. The first inmates were admitted in January 1877. Colonel Samuel Bedson, the institution's first Warden, had previously been the Jailer at Fort Garry, Manitoba. In addition to transferring the first inmates to Stony Mountain, he also had his private herd of buffalo moved to the new location. Stony Mountain Institution, the Prairie Region's oldest institution, also holds the record for lowest total construction cost. The total cost of construction was \$125,000.00.

Alberta Penitentiary, in Edmonton, was opened in 1906. On August 1 of that year, the first 24 inmates were received from Manitoba Penitentiary. Inmate labor was used to complete the construction of the prison. Part of this construction was a strong fence of planks, 12 feet high and 1600 feet in length, to enclose the yard. The major work activity for inmates was the mining of coal along the shores of the North Saskatchewan River. Alberta Penitentiary was officially closed on August 25, 1920, when the remaining inmates were transferred to Manitoba Penitentiary. The property was later sold to the city of Edmonton. First it became the site for Clarke Stadium and later, the current Commonwealth Stadium.

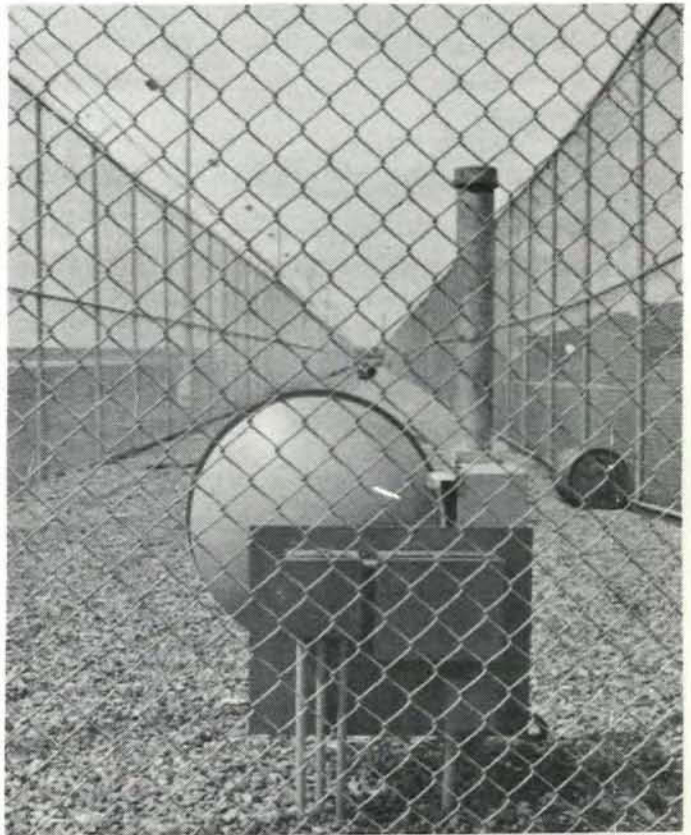
Saskatchewan Penitentiary was opened on May 15, 1911. It received its first 36 inmates the following day from Alberta Penitentiary. With the opening of Saskatchewan Penitentiary, Alberta Penitentiary began preparing for closure.

In 1962, farm annexes were built at both Saskatchewan Penitentiary and Stony Mountain Institution. These were minimum security institutions that were primarily involved in farming operations.

Changes that resulted, in part, from recommendations made in reports, such as the Archambault Commission of 1938 and the Fauteux Report of 1956, became apparent in the Prairies with the construction of Drumheller Institution in 1967 and the opening of Bowden Institution in 1974. The direction of corrections in this era was to classify inmates on such things as security requirements, age, and program needs.

Drumheller Institution was initially opened to address the needs of young offenders and trainable adults, with a stress being placed on vocational training. Bowden Institution, on the other hand, housed mainly inmates over the age of 30 and was more involved in programs of an industrial nature.

The newest institutions in the Prairie Region are Edmonton Institution and the Regional Psychiatric Centre in Saskatoon, opened September, 1978, and November, 1978, respectively. Although operated from different perspectives, both institutions share a common feature, namely, the latest in electronic surveillance equipment. Both institutions have a maximum security classification, but this is accomplished through the use of electronics rather than high walls with guard towers.



Electronics are replacing high walls as the means by which penitentiaries provide maximum security.

Parole services in the Prairie Region have also undergone significant changes. In 1956, an office was opened in Winnipeg, Manitoba under the old Remission Service. A single staff member, David Rempel (now retired), provided services to offenders in both Manitoba and Saskatchewan. At this time, services for Alberta were provided by the Remission Service office in Vancouver.

PRAIRIE REGIONAL HEADQUARTERS

Regional Director General

The Regional Headquarters for the Prairie Region is located in Saskatoon. James A. Phelps, Regional Director General, is responsible for Correctional Service of Canada operations throughout the region. The Regional Director General reports directly to the Commissioner of Corrections, Donald R. Yeomans.

Reporting to the Regional Director General are the Regional Executive Officer, the Medical Director of the Regional Psychiatric Centre, five Wardens of major institutions, two Farm Superintendents, and four Parole District Directors.

Regional Executive Officer

The Regional Executive Officer, W. Paul Oleniuk, is responsible for the operation and administration of Regional Headquarters, and is considered Chief of Staff. As the second officer in command, the Regional Executive Officer assumes the duties and responsibilities of the Regional Director General in his absence.

Reporting to the Regional Executive Officer are eleven (11) Regional Managers of varying disciplines. They provide functional expertise, assistance, and direction to field operational units in all aspects relating to their areas of responsibility.

Accreditation

Regional Manager: Dr. Ben Van Den Assem

Throughout the Prairie Region, a major program of accreditation is underway that will endeavour to ensure a high quality of management. Each Institution and Parole Office will be assessed against a defined set of standards, which have been established through the Committee on Accreditation of the American Corrections Association.

The standards have a capacity to reflect changing views based on new experiences and additional knowledge and expertise. This capacity to change and evolve through time is vital to the continued acceptance and use of standards in the task of improving correctional operations.

The Accreditation process is designed to ensure a continuous high quality of service and commitment throughout the system. It brings with it a responsiveness to the individual needs of the offenders and an emphasis on public safety. It is a process for the comprehensive improvement of programs.

Not only does Accreditation provide for the upgrading of services and programs for the overall operation, it provides an opportunity for greater accountability, through an independent verification of performance by external auditors.



To achieve accreditation, each correctional facility must address the standards outlined in these manuals.

All Federal correctional institutions, Parole Offices, and Community Correctional Centres will seek accreditation from the Commission on Accreditation of the American Corrections Association. In order to accomplish this task, a Parole Office has to address 208 standards, an Institution 465, and the Community Correctional Centres and Farm Institutions 191 each.

The standards are broken down into three categories: essential, important and desirable. Each standard is assigned to one of these categories. Three years' accreditation is awarded for compliance with at least 70 per cent of all desirable standards, 80 per cent of all important standards, and 90 percent of all essential standards.

The accreditation process officially began in the Prairie Region in the Fall of 1979, with the appointment of the Regional Manager for Accreditation, Dr. Ben Van Den Assem. The first facilities to embark on the accreditation exercise in the Prairie Region were Oskana Centre, Saskatchewan Penitentiary and Drumheller Institution. In addition, all Parole Offices began working towards becoming accredited.

During the fiscal year 80/81, Osborne Centre received accreditation, and all Parole Offices in Saskatchewan successfully completed their audit.

Commission audits for all Parole Offices in Manitoba and North-Western Ontario, Alberta and the Northwest Territories, as well as Saskatchewan Penitentiary and Oskana Centre, are anticipated to take place in the early part of the 1981/82 fiscal year.

The second group of Prairie Regional facilities which were selected to undergo accreditation were Edmonton Institution and Stony Mountain Institution, located in Alberta and Manitoba respectively; two Community Correctional Centres in Alberta, Grierson and Altadore; as well as Rockwood Institution in Manitoba; and Saskatchewan Farm Institution.

It is anticipated that the remaining Prairie facilities (Bowden Institution, Regional Psychiatric Centre, Portal House and Regional Headquarters), will commence accreditation, activities in the 1982/83 fiscal year. When these facilities are accredited, the entire Prairie Region will have completed this process.

Inmate Employment

Regional Manager; Dr. Ben Van Den Assem

During the 1980/81 year, the region prepared for the implementation of a new National Inmate Pay Plan on April 20, 1981.

This new pay plan is designed to ensure that the Correctional Service of Canada has a consistent pay plan for all institutions. Some features of this new pay plan are: rates of pay will be assigned to every job; inmates will earn pay according to how the job is graded; each identified job will occupy only one inmate; refusal to work is a disciplinary matter and the privilege of receiving pay will be revoked; and inmates willing to work, for whom there is no work available, will receive a base rate of pay or allowance.



Institutions provide a variety of employment opportunities for inmates, such as the upholstery shop at Stony Mountain Institution.

Approximately 700 jobs were identified and defined. Job levels were generally determined according to how essential the job is, the knowledge and training required, the complexity and difficulty inherent in the job, and the consequence of error.

Inmates will be required under the new pay plan to save 25 per cent of their earnings and a minimum limit will be set as to the amount which must be maintained in the savings account. Savings are to assist the inmate upon his return to the community.

Inmates will also be subject to deductions for recreation and entertainment, as well as for the Inmate Welfare Fund.

Staff training for the implementation and operation of the new pay plan was undertaken during the latter part of the fiscal year 1980/81. This was completed by the end of that year by the Regional Managers of Inmate Employment and Finance.

Monitoring the progress of the implementation of the plan will be done by Regional Headquarters to facilitate policy review and adjustments by National Headquarters.



A percentage of money earned by inmates, such as these men in the carpentry shop at Drumheller Institution, is put in savings accounts for use after release.

It is the intention of the Service that the new pay plan will encourage the inmates to be constructively employed during their sentence. Such work and education may improve the inmate's capability of earning and providing for himself upon release.

Industries and Agribusiness

Regional Manager: John McHardy

During the past year, Corcan Industries has concentrated production on those items that have the greatest market potential, while reducing the overall number and variety of products produced. The market for Corcan products has increased dramatically. Gross sales for Prairie Institutions increased from \$1.0 million in 1979/80 to slightly more than \$1.9 million in 1980/81.

Tetrad Consulting Agency has been contracted to sell Corcan products across Canada. Tetrad operates from a regional sales office in Calgary to provide service to customers in the Prairie Region. New clients include the Saskatchewan Correctional Service, Alberta Social Services, the Canadian Mint, as well as various school boards and municipal authorities.

Agribusiness concentrated its efforts on producing those items consumed by inmates of The Correctional Service of Canada, thereby reducing the costs of operations. Productivity has improved and the value of food produced increased from \$836,000 to over \$1,160,000 in 1980/81.

Industries and agricultural production provide goods and services to The Correctional Service of Canada and to non-profit organizations in the private sector. They assist the inmate in developing work related skills necessary to find and retain employment upon release to the community. As well, they have helped reduce the cost to the public sector for the maintenance of incarcerated inmates.



Inmates can work in a variety of industrial shops, including this canvas shop in Stony Mountain Institution.

Corcan in the Prairie Region consists of five industrial operations, located in the five major institutions (Saskatchewan Penitentiary, Edmonton, Bowden, Stony Mountain, and Drumheller Institutions), as well as two farm operations at Rockwood Institution and Saskatchewan Farm Institution. The division, which employs approximately 300 inmates, has shown a remarkable increase in sales and market growth during the past several years.



Farm institutions produce milk, eggs, beef, pork, fresh vegetables, and potatoes which are shipped to institutions throughout the region.

Recently, industries has concentrated its efforts in product development and rationalization. Furniture products (Tuffy II and Bowe II), coin boxes, and monotainers were introduced to Corcan shops, while several successful traditional products, such as mailboxes, canvas mail bags, and inmate clothing were maintained. The trend will continue in the coming year to move shops from job (single producing shops) to largely batch/production (volume production shops).

New industrial facilities have been approved for Bowden Institution, which should be in operation in the fiscal year 1982/82. Plans for the future include upgrading facilities at Stony Mountain Institution, as well as those at Saskatchewan Penitentiary.

Saskatchewan Farm and Rockwood Institution are providing quality products to institution kitchens. Produce is being shipped twice monthly to Alberta institutions, and weekly to institutions in Prince Albert and Winnipeg. They provide such commodities as milk, eggs, beef, pork, fresh vegetables, and potatoes. By the end of the 1981/82 fiscal year, Corcan will be shipping produce weekly from Saskatchewan Farm to the three major institutions in Alberta as well as to the Grierson Community Correctional Centre.

Current planning calls for the expansion of Saskatchewan Farm and Rockwood Institutions, as well as the creation of a third farm at Bowden Institution. The expansion at Saskatchewan Farm will enlarge the dairy, hog, and poultry section. At Rockwood Institution, expansion of the poultry section will provide

increased poultry production. Bowden's institutional expansion will see the inception of a farm operation with an emphasis on dairy, poultry, and vegetables, along with a vegetable processing operation.

Once completed, these facilities will allow the Prairie Region to provide food products to the Pacific Region.

Planning & Coordination

Regional Manager: Michael Gallagher

The Planning and Coordination division of Regional Headquarters was established as a division in January, 1979. The initial role of the division was largely defined by the activities of National Headquarters Policy and Planning Branch. It included development of a new method of conducting Inmate Population Forecasts, which required extensive input from regional and field staff. The coordination of that input is the responsibility of Planning and Coordination on an annual basis.

Accommodation Planning, as it responds to regional accommodation projections five years into the future, is also the responsibility of Planning and Coordination. This activity requires regional confirmation of the projected needs for accommodation, as well as defining the parameters of accommodation through the Statement of Institutional Performance Specifications. It is the responsibility of Planning and Coordination to ensure that the regional policies, positions and needs are adequately and accurately reflected in these statements.



Planning includes forecasting accommodation needs five years into the future.

Other elements of the evolving Correctional Service Planning System became the responsibility, at the regional level, of the Planning and Coordination Division, as they were developed and implemented. These include the CSC Five Year Operational Plan, CSC Directions, Operational Information and Evaluation. Where these elements of the CSC Planning System can be applied on a regional scale, the Planning and Coordination Division has the responsibility for developing and implementing the appropriate system. These efforts are reflected in the Regional Project Review System, a developing regional program evaluation process and the regional Management Information System.

More recently, the Planning and Coordination Division has expanded to include the Regional Chief, Operational Information Systems and a Word Processor Operator. Through this sub-division, Planning and Coordination provides advice and direction to Senior Managers in the Region in respect to automation and systems development. A Regional Systems Review Committee has been established to monitor and control the development of automated systems in the Region and to provide the Regional Director General with advice concerning hardware acquisition. Bringing the advantages of automation into the Regional operations will be a high priority in 1981/82 and future years.

A significant aspect of the 1980/81 year, both at National Headquarters and in the Region, is the early planning for Current Year Work Planning which will be introduced in 1981/82. Current Year Work planning represents a vital step in the planning process which ties the organization priorities to day-to-day activities and resource expenditures. The Current Year Work Plan exercise in 1981/82 will be a learning experience for 1982/83, when it will be tied closely to the development of main estimates submissions.

Technical Services

Regional Manager: Bob Maguire

Technical Services provides services to institutions, and to the inmates in those institutions, in the areas of food services, material management, maintenance management, fire safety and energy conservation. They participate in ongoing programs with other departments in an effort to train inmates for community responsibilities.

The Technical Service Division at Regional Headquarters, Prairies, initiated 78 major construction projects during the 1980/81 year. These included the opening of private family visiting facilities, fire protection improvements, and agribusiness expansion.

The Prairie Region completed 198 minor construction projects, utilizing inmate labor in 70 per cent of the work.

Energy conservation was successful in achieving a 19 per cent reduction in overall usage. As well, a Fire Protection Corporate Plan was introduced to all institutions. The Maintenance Management System, Phase 1, was completed with the installation of the Work Order System in the major institutions during this fiscal year.

Security

Regional Manager: Dan Rooney

The Regional Headquarters Security Division during the fiscal year 1980/81, was involved in Institutional Emergency Response Team Training, as well as contingency planning (evaluations).

The Institutional Emergency Response Team Training was conducted by the Calgary City Police, Emergency Response Team Training Unit. Staff from the six major institutions in the Prairie Region were instructed in basic tactics which would allow them to respond to any crisis situation. In an effort to assist the Calgary City Police in their preparation and delivery of this course, and to see what environmental situations the Institutional Emergency Response Teams would face, a representative of the Calgary City Police visited the major institutions in the Prairie Region. The knowledge gained from this exercise generated a course that would most approximate institutional crisis situations.



Security in modern institutions is maintained by a combination of trained staff and electronic surveillance equipment.

The Regional Headquarters, Security Division, developed close cooperation with institutions in the region by utilizing its expertise in assisting the field with security surveys, investigations, and security training. As well, they have developed a communication link to improve working relations with other agencies (e.g. RCMP, Calgary City Police). This effort will enhance a better understanding of those agencies involved in the criminal justice system.

Medical and Health Care Services

Acting Regional Manager: Phyllis Peters

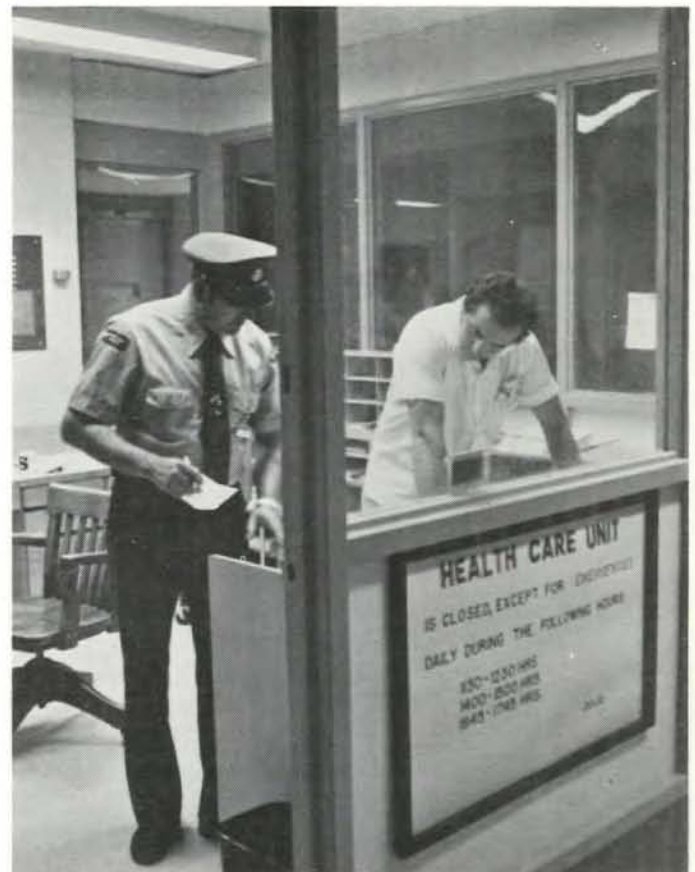
Throughout the fiscal year 1980/81, The Medical and Health Care Services Branch, Prairie Region, improved the quality of professional services by increasing its interaction with representatives of various community resources. These resources included professional associations, educational institutions, health care facilities, social service and emergency planning organizations.

The national nursing shortage aggravated the problem of recruiting and retaining Registered Nurses in The Correctional Service of Canada. Health care personnel have actively participated in the recruitment of qualified professionals by preparing eye-catching advertisements, staffing information booths at conferences, speaking at professional gatherings, and attending career days at community colleges.

The institutional health care team was assisted by the addition of professional dietitians, health record technicians, pharmacists, opticians and radiologic technicians. Altogether, services from 35 health care professionals were obtained by contract for the 1980/81 fiscal year.

Health care professionals attended national and international conferences, courses and workshops to maintain and improve their clinical and managerial proficiencies. Two Registered Psychiatric Nurses successfully completed the diploma program for Registered Nurses.

The Assistant Wardens, Health Care Services, have actively participated in the formulation and/or revision of regional and national health care policies. The first interregional meeting of the Assistant Wardens, Health Care Services, which was held with the Pacific Region, provided an excellent opportunity for the exchange of ideas and practical solutions to common problems. Occasionally, Assistant Wardens participated in national task committees for the purpose of developing national policy and procedures.



Each maximum and medium security institution contains a health care centre staffed 24 hours a day.

Audit systems, developed by the Canadian Council on Hospital Accreditation (CCHA), and the Commission on Accreditation for Corrections of the American Corrections Association (ACA), were utilized by The Correctional Service of Canada, to ensure the provision of high quality health care. The Drumheller Institution Health Care Centre was audited and recredited by the Canadian Council on Hospital Accreditation. All institution Health Care Centres have initiated preparations to meet the accreditation standards of the American Corrections Association.

A standard health care record format was implemented by the institutional health care centres. It is anticipated that this format will improve the quality of documentation and accessibility of medical data.

During the fiscal year 1980/81, discussions were held regarding the establishment of a residency program for family practitioners within a Health Care Centre. The introduction of such a medical education program would be a first in The Correctional Service of Canada.

Communications

Regional Manager: Linda Lee

The aim of the Communications Branch has been, and will continue to be, to provide an "open and accountable" system. The Branch encourages and strives for better public awareness, understanding and participation in Correctional Service of Canada programs and activities.

The Communications Branch has continued to support and assist the National Headquarters Communications Branch in carrying out its functions and programs, where these impact on the Region. This involvement has included participation in the review of the Commissioner's Directive 114 prior to its approval, and in the development of a Media Relations Handbook designed as a guide for CSC staff on communications procedures. This has also involved the design and implementation of a training program for personnel at Institutions, Parole Offices and Regional Headquarters, who may become involved with the media and the public.



Staff are encouraged to communicate to the public about the programs in which they are involved.

The Communications Branch has participated in the monitoring and analysis of media and public attitudes and reactions, which bear upon The Correctional Service of Canada policies, programs and activities. A Calander of Events and a newspaper clipping service are maintained. In addition, the Communications Branch is a contact point for the media, groups, and individuals in the Prairie Region, who require information about the Service and its programs and policies.

The Communications Branch has also provided a forum for discussion among staff in the Region and throughout The Correctional Service of Canada. Interesting and important events, policies and programs are included in the Prairie Region Newsletter or the national publications: "Let's Talk" and "Liaison".

The Communications Branch has encouraged awareness and coordinated participation by special groups in all aspects of The Correctional Service of Canada. This has involved participation in appropriate exhibitions and conferences, arranging visits and tours, organizing special events involving the public, and presentations of a public education program to high school classes and other groups. The Branch has also encouraged participation in these programs by both staff and management of The Correctional Service of Canada.

As part of the continuing and expanded emphasis on public awareness, the Communications Branch has been involved in the planning and promoting of increased awareness of The Correctional Service of Canada roles and activities to groups, such as the judiciary, elected officials, and volunteer organizations concerned with the criminal justice system.

In 1974, a group of ex-inmates and interested community members discussed the need for an accurate and increased understanding of The Correctional Service of Canada in the Winnipeg community. The gap in understanding confronted exoffenders every day in the frustrating and difficult task of finding employment, housing, and a new start. The result was Converse, incorporated in 1977 with the support of the United Church of Canada, the Donner Foundation, and The Correctional Service of Canada. In its six years of existence, Converse reached 10,196 people in 888 direct face-to-face educational sessions, and a vastly larger audience with 50 media presentations and 58 printed publications. A Converse documentary, about the half-way house alternative, "Pick up the Pieces", highlighted Converse's public education with a Pro Canada Award. Converse concluded its operation March 31, 1981.

Prairie Region's Inmate Handbook, published in 1979/80, was revised and reprinted in 1980/81. This regional handbook, "A Deuce or More", explains general rules and regulations, sentence administration, grievance procedures and parole, as well as other details of institution life. Approximately 5,500, in both official languages, were distributed in 1980/81.

Finance

Acting Regional Manager: Jack Heisler

During the fiscal year 1980/81, the Regional Finance Branch commenced operation of Offender Based Costing and Reporting. This system utilizes the monthly cash forecasts, as prepared by each responsibility centre, to allow for a comparative analysis between similar activity centres in different institutions and offices. This report has given senior management the data required to compare the relative efficiency of the institutions and offices. At the same time, Offender Based Costing and Reporting provides the Head of each institution and office a comparison between his forecast of operations with others of similar size and scope of operation.

A revised system for the reporting of the main estimates, coupled with Offender Based Costing and Reporting, ensures compliance with the accreditation standards for continuous review of the expenditure of funds.

Offender Programs

Regional Manager: Ernie Noel

A new approach to Case Management was initiated throughout the region. The National Case Management Manual facilitates a uniform, high standard of case management throughout Canada. Ongoing consultation with field units to input to the Case Management Policy and Procedures ensures that the Manual is relevant and up to date.

Offender Program staff worked toward continuing progress in community relations, staff training and development, improvement of community development and resources, and the management and accountability of The Correctional Service of Canada through operational quality control.

The Prairie Region has always had good working relationship with the private sector, volunteers, and Citizen's Advisory Committees. The dialogue that was established with the inception of the Prairie Region has, during those years, expanded to include regularly scheduled meetings, continuous written communication, and open lines of communication with the Prairie Regional Headquarters.

The Correctional Service of Canada, with the assistance of the Citizen's Advisory Committee in Manitoba and Northwestern Ontario, have assisted in the formation of a Camp facility located near Kenora, Ontario. This Camp, known as Pines Camp, has become a Day Parole facility primarily for Indian and Metis inmates from Northwestern Ontario. Pines Camp, formally known as Pistol Lake Camp, is now operated by Indian and Metis staff. It has been prominent in providing employment for both its native residents and the surrounding residents of Minaki. The work opportunities provided are in the areas of reforestation, pulp cutting, and guiding.



Citizens are encouraged to get involved in institutions as volunteers. The contribution of the volunteers is appreciated by inmates and staff alike.

Throughout the fiscal year 1980/81, the Prairie Region played a leading role in the development of Native Programs. In institutions such as Stony Mountain, and Saskatchewan Penitentiary, Native Cultural Awareness programs have been introduced for both inmates and staff. Religious and cultural ceremonies are operated in institutions in the Prairie Region which include, the Sweat Lodge and Sacred Circle.

Staff development and the training of field staff to become knowledgeable and professional in their working environment is of great importance. A schedule of seminars, workshops, and discussion groups has been generated to allow and foster communication and understanding, as well as provide knowledge of the different units throughout the Prairie Region. This communication link has been fostered through new staff orientation programming.

Education and Training

Regional Manager: Frank Glasgow



Outside agencies, as well as inside resources, are utilized to help an inmate prepare to return to the community.

The energies of Offender Programs, specifically in the area of Operations and Quality Control, have been to devise and implement an operational review of Offender Program units. The Design and Development section has been involved with the development and analysis of special projects (native programming), private family visiting and the grant study to private agencies.

The Correctional Service of Canada published and distributed an Inmates' Rights Handbook during 1980/81. Canada has been a leading force in the world forum recognizing the rights of the individual. The Correctional Service of Canada has taken the initiative, under the Commissioner of Corrections and his Senior Management Committee, to promote and advise inmates of their rights.

The publication of the Inmates' Rights Handbook, combined with the inmate grievance procedures, official language policy, and the introduction of the Independent Chairperson as a community chairperson of an internal institution disciplinary board, has ensured that inmates are familiar with their rights. They are aware of, and utilize, the procedures to obtain redress when their rights appear to have been violated.

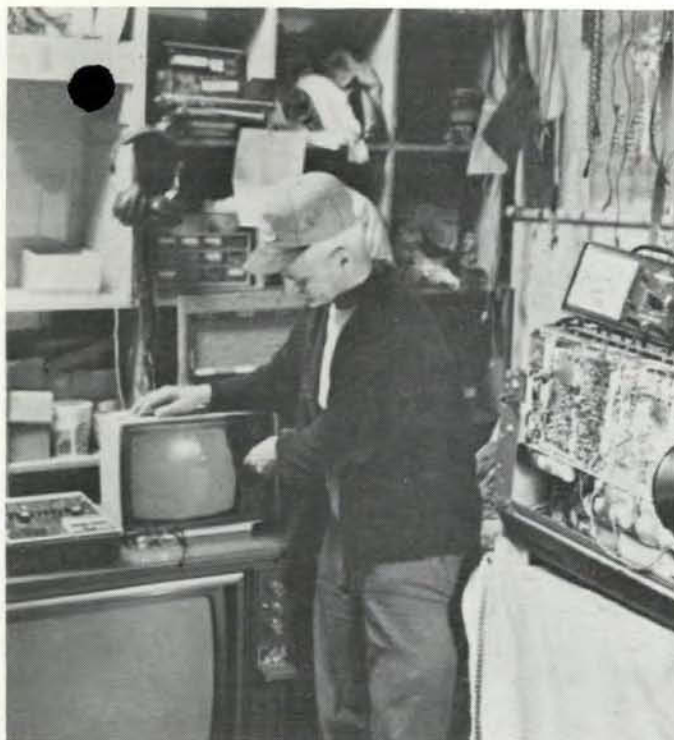
The objective of the Education and Training Program in the Prairie Region is to provide inmates who are able and willing, with genuine opportunities for the improvement of their academic education and their vocational qualifications. The intention is to prepare them for a positive re-entry into free society as responsible citizens, and is in accord with the recognition of a fundamental right in Canada to a good education.

The opportunities offered are training in:

- (a) basic literacy to provide competence in reading, writing, speaking, listening and mathematics;
- (b) prerequisite courses for admission to vocational education, apprenticeship programs, or university degree programs;
- (c) academic and vocational courses carrying credit toward secondary graduation;
- (d) other vocational courses carrying certification by provincial departments of education and labour;
- (e) courses carrying credit in the regular diploma programs of community colleges; and,
- (f) courses carrying credit toward a recognized university degree.

The policy of the region is that educational activities are provided through provincially accredited agencies so that academic and vocational courses and accreditation are equal to that available in the normal community.

To this end, the Education and Training Branch utilizes a multi-disciplinary approach, involving the public and private sectors in providing academic and vocational programs for inmates. Thus, contracts for educational services have been arranged with provincial departments of education, universities, community colleges, local school boards, technical institutes, agricultural agencies, vocational education centres and adult educational institutions.



Institutions offer a variety of academic and vocational education such as the radio and electronic courses at Saskatchewan Penitentiary.

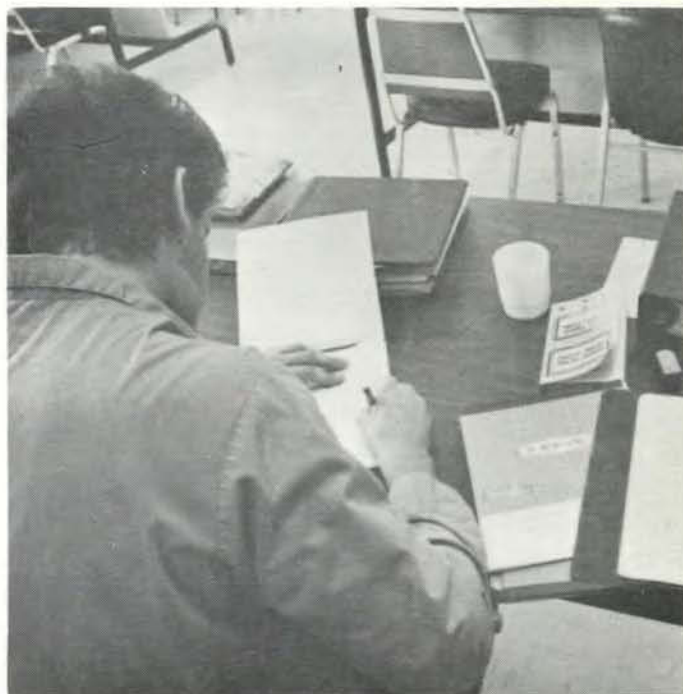
In the region there are three institutions with major educational programs in the public school and vocational education areas: Saskatchewan Penitentiary, Stony Mountain Institution and Drumheller Institution. Smaller academic programs are developing in Edmonton Institution and Bowden Institution. More recently, a new contract was negotiated with the Government of Alberta to provide a comprehensive program at Edmonton Institution for full course coverage to Grade XII through the Alberta Vocational Centre. A similar contract has been awarded to the Saskatoon Regional Community College for the Regional Psychiatric Centre. Emphasis is centred on achievement of functional literacy.

A university program offering courses leading to degrees is also provided at Stony Mountain Institution through a contract with the University of Manitoba. Several inmates have already been awarded university degrees in this program.

A contract has been signed with the Agricultural Division of the Wascana Institute of Technology for a 36 week course in farm worker training for inmates of Saskatchewan Farm. This project is the first of its kind in Canada, and similar course is in the planning stages for Rockwood Institution. These courses provide official accreditation by the respective Provincial Government's.

A testing and assessment program has been initiated whereby institutional officials will be able to identify accurately the ability of inmates at proper grade levels for placement purposes.

The region is now planning programs to accommodate the special needs of native inmates, and to provide training in computer literacy and to enhance the teachers' effectiveness by computer assisted learning through the use of micro computers.



Academic classes cover a range from basic literacy to university classes.

Personnel

Regional Manager: Don Wheaton

The Personnel Branch is involved in the ongoing maintenance and refinement of existing programs throughout the year. However, new initiatives were developed in a number of functions, such as the development of a regional training plan, development of a series of personnel policy instructions to assist field centres in meeting accreditation requirements, and the initial planning of a regional training facility on service owned property.

The number of staff grievances filed in the Prairie Region in 1979 was 281. The number of grievances filed in 1980 was 168, a decrease of 40 percent from the previous year. In 1980, the largest percentage of grievances was filed by the Correctional Officer group (60 percent of the grievances filed). The majority of grievances concerned departmental procedures, working conditions and "other" (e.g. shift scheduling). In 1980 two grievances were referred to adjudication.

1980/81 was an active year for staffing. The regional staffing section conducted 314 competitions, resulting in 311 appointments. The region had 369 separations for 1980/81, as compared to 253 separations for 1979/80.

Staffing activities were high at institutions as well. The highest turnover was at Edmonton Institution, 173 appointments, and Drumheller Institution, 136 appointments. Bowden Institution had 78 appointments, Stony Mountain Institution had 71 appointments and Saskatchewan Penitentiary had 115 appointments. District Parole Offices made 15 appointments.

Six Summer Youth Employment Programs, were sponsored by Saskatchewan Farm, CSC Parole Prince Albert, Regional Psychiatric Centre, CSC Parole Saskatoon, CSC Parole Yellowknife and Oskana Centre, as well as the Department of the Solicitor General's, Saskatoon Consultation Centre, in conjunction with the staffing section. A total of 37 students were employed from May to September.

During the fiscal year, a total of 109 courses were offered at the Edmonton Staff College to service staff within the Prairie Region with a total of 1,631 participants receiving training. Courses were from one day to 20 days duration. As a result of the number of courses that were planned, 90 percent of the CX-COF (correctional officers) and 96 percent of the CX-LUF (living unit officers) received the mandatory training requirement (five days annually).

In addition, training in Financial Management for Managers Position Description Writing, Report Writing, Cross Cultural Awareness, and Communications Courses were offered to both the custody and non-custody groups. These courses were offered at institutions and/or selected central locations throughout the Prairie Region.



Staff training is carried both at the Staff College and in the field.



Institutions

Edmonton Institution

Warden: Bob Benner

The Prairie Region's second newest facility, Edmonton Institution, was officially opened in September, 1978 and has a cell capacity for 192 offenders. Edmonton Institution is the only normal population maximum security facility in the Prairie Region (S6 level).



Edmonton Institution, opened in 1978, utilizes both an electronic surveillance system, and staff and towers to maintain its security.

Violent offenders, inmates with a history of escapes or attempted escapes, and those considered to be a danger to the public if they escape, are housed in maximum security. An institution with maximum status requires strong static security. Static security refers to the permanent security features of an institution, such as walls, fences, towers, barriers and locking devices. It provides the physical and technical means necessary to regulate and control activity and movements. Dogs are also used in maximum security institutions to provide perimeter control.

Edmonton Institution and all other institutions in the Prairie Region, except Saskatchewan Penitentiary, operate under the Living Unit system. This system utilizes specially trained staff to manage inmates inside the living units or cell blocks.

The basic philosophy behind the living unit system is to provide secure custody of inmates in an environment which fosters positive and open interaction and communication between inmates and staff. The goal is to encourage inmates to develop responsibility towards themselves and others, and to accept social restrictions. This is accomplished through interaction between living unit staff (who are non-uniform) and inmates. Problems are solved at regular meetings.

While the main program at Edmonton Institution is industrial, there are a wide range of programs available to inmates. For example, musical recording workshops under the direction of Sylvia Tyson, resulted in the production of Canada's "first ever" album of music and songs composed and sung by inmates.

Saskatchewan Penitentiary

Warden: Jim O'Sullivan

Saskatchewan Penitentiary in Prince Albert, Saskatchewan, built in 1911, is a multi-level institution. During the 1980/81 year, Saskatchewan Penitentiary began conversion to a specialized facility that handles inmates who, for one reason or another, must be protected from other inmates.

For the 1980/81 fiscal year, Saskatchewan Penitentiary had an average of 488 offenders. Approximately 25-30 per cent of the prison population is of native origin.

Saskatchewan Penitentiary piloted the new inmate grievance procedure, a system that is now in use across Canada in a modified form.



Saskatchewan Penitentiary, built in 1911, is located in Prince Albert and holds up to 500 inmates.

In 1972, the first structured Citizens' Advisory Committee in Canada was formed by Saskatchewan Penitentiary, although an informal committee had been in operation since the late 1960's.

Saskatchewan Penitentiary has a high level of industrial production, as well as varied academic and vocational education programs. Special courses include the Cree language, Business Education, and Radio and Electronics.

Regional Psychiatric Centre

Acting Medical Director: Dr. Bill Davis

The Regional Psychiatric Centre in Saskatoon is the Prairie Region's newest facility. The Regional Psychiatric Centre opened in November, 1978 as a cooperative project of the Government of Canada, the Province of Saskatchewan and the University of Saskatchewan. There are 106 beds in this hospital-penitentiary facility.

The Centre provides services for the offender population in the Prairie Region, the inmates of Saskatchewan's Provincial Correctional Centres, the patients referred by the Lieutenant Governor, and remands from the courts.

Treatment includes occupational and recreational therapy, individual and group psychotherapy, as well as conventional psychiatric treatment.



The Regional Psychiatric Centre, opened in Saskatoon in 1978, provides psychiatric treatment for offenders throughout the Prairie Region.

Bowden Institution

Warden: Ray Desrochers

This living unit facility accommodates 152 offenders. Bowden Institution is located near Innisfail, Alberta. Originally built as a RCAF base, and later used as a provincial institution for juveniles and young offenders, Bowden was purchased in 1974 by the Government of Canada.



Bowden Institution, originally built as a RCAF base, became a federal correctional facility in 1974.

Bowden Institution is a "low" medium security facility (S3 level). A medium classification involves static security, but has fewer security officers and barriers than found in a maximum security facility. Perpetrators of less violent crimes such as arson, fraud or drug offences, and first offenders, may be placed in a medium security facility.

Bowden Institution places an emphasis on industrial production, but other training and work are provided. Bowden is also noted for its pre-release orientation. Inmates frequently work in neighbouring communities while on day parole, and utilize recreational facilities and community resources in the Red Deer area under the Temporary Absence Program.

Eight to ten inmates work training mentally disabled individuals at the Mitchner Centre in Red Deer, Alberta. Another popular activity, in which both prison and local communities participate, is the annual Bowden Rodeo.

Drumheller Institution

Warden: Dan Weir

During 1980/81, Dan Weir was the Warden of Drumheller Institution, a medium security facility (S4 level) established in 1967. Organized into four living unit housing 102 cells each, this facility has a capacity for 408 offenders.

Inmate sports teams have participated in regular league or exhibition games in surrounding towns. During the summer months, some inmates use the community swimming pool for recreation under the Temporary Absence program. Performances at shows and dances in surrounding cities are supplied by the institution's orchestras.

A local Boy Scout Camp was built by the inmates of Drumheller Institution. Other non-profit organizations are helped with their building projects. The maintenance of a special school for mentally handicapped children is provided by the inmates.

In the context of pre-release orientation and planning, Drumheller provides a minimum security environment in its trailer annex. The trailer annex can house up to 44 inmates who have demonstrated the potential to function responsibly in a less restricted environment.



Established in 1967 in southeast Alberta, Drumheller Institution is a medium security facility holding approximately 400 inmates.

Stony Mountain Institution

Warden: Terry Sawatsky

Stony Mountain Institution is a medium security (S5 level) facility opened in 1877. Stony Mountain Institution is the oldest facility in the Prairie Region.



Originally known as Manitoba Penitentiary, Stony Mountain Institution was opened in 1877 and is the oldest facility in the Prairie Region.

The original building, none of which remains, was constructed with inmate labour and was called the Manitoba Penitentiary. In 1972, Manitoba Penitentiary was renamed Stony Mountain Institution. Stony Mountain has been converted into living units and can accommodate 450 offenders.

The industrial sector at Stony Mountain produces articles ranging from children's swing sets to church pews. Educational opportunities are also available with academic training ranging from classes for those who neither read nor write to university correspondence courses. With the assistance of the University of Manitoba, Stony Mountain Institution offers an organized university program leading to graduation.

Stony Mountain Institution also offers a variety of vocational education programs including bricklaying, autobody and auto mechanics.

Rockwood Institution

Superintendent: Jack Keane

Rockwood Institution is one of two minimum security farm institutions (S2 level) in the Prairie Region.

These institutions have neither fences nor uniformed security staff. The inmates selected for these facilities are not considered to be dangerous and are unlikely to attempt to escape.

Rockwood Institution is located adjacent to Stony Mountain Institution near Winnipeg, Manitoba. This mixed farming operation with 1094 acres commenced operations in 1962. Rockwood Institution has a capacity of 80 inmates.



Rockwood Institution, located near Stony Mountain Institution in Manitoba, farms more than 100 acres.

Preparation of inmates for their return to the community is a major objective at these institutions. Community groups, such as Alcoholics Anonymous, are active at the institution. The institution also utilizes community resources in the Winnipeg area under the Temporary Absence Program.

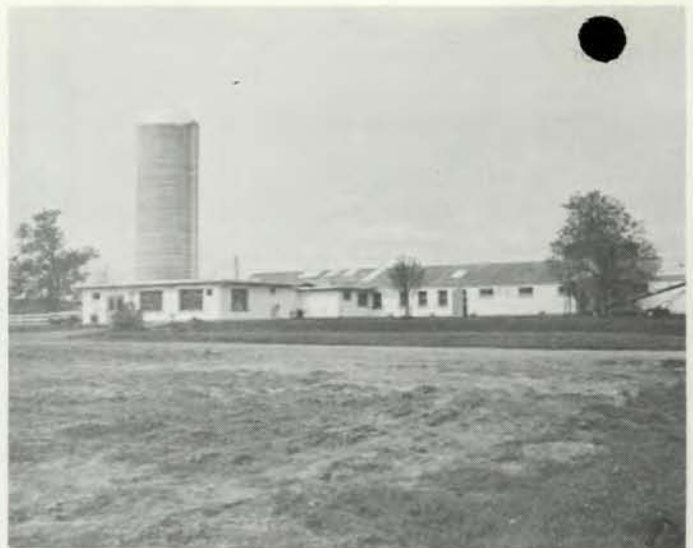
Saskatchewan Farm Institution

Superintendent: Knute Hemstad

The other minimum security farm institution in the Prairie Region is Saskatchewan Farm Institution which is located adjacent to Saskatchewan Penitentiary in Prince Albert, Saskatchewan.

Saskatchewan Farm is a mixed farming operation on approximately 1940 acres. It has an inmate capacity of 80. It is the largest farm operated by The Correctional Service of Canada.

Community groups in Prince Albert are involved with various programs at the institution. Inmates at the institution also utilize community resources through the Temporary Absence program, such as the Prince Albert Library and Alcoholics Anonymous.



Saskatchewan Farm Institution in Prince Albert is the largest farm operation run by The Correctional Service of Canada.

Altadore Centre

Superintendent: Henry Parker

Altadore Centre is a Community Correctional Centre located in Calgary, Alberta. It has a capacity for 20 Day Parolees.



Altadore Centre is one of five community correctional centres in the Prairie Region.

The Community Correctional Centres provide the lowest level of security (S1 level) amongst the facilities of The Correctional Service of Canada, and are used to accomplish a gradual, highly structured release of inmates towards the end of the institutional portion of

their sentences. Inmates in these centres are normally on Day Parole in order to work or go to school in the community.

Portal House

Superintendent: Larry Simonson

Portal House has a capacity of 31 beds for Day Parolees. Prior to July, 1980, Portal House was known as Scarboro Centre.



Portal House, like all community correctional centres, provides offenders with a base as they begin to readjust to the outside community.

Grierson Centre

Superintendent: Doug Clark

Grierson Centre is the largest Community Correctional Centre within the Prairie Region. Grierson Centre, a 65 bed facility in Edmonton, opened in 1972.



Grierson Centre, located in downtown Edmonton, is the largest community correctional centre in the Prairie Region.

Inmates have been involved in the community by means of a Christmas party for a local orphanage and taking children to the Shrine Circus. Other programs at Grierson include a speaker's group, Alcoholics Anonymous and Life Skills. Inmates also work in a group with local delinquents. Most inmates are on day parole to work or go to school in Edmonton.

Oskana Centre

Superintendent: Jon Friel



Opened in 1972, Oskana Centre blends quietly into its downtown Regina location.

Oskana Centre has a capacity for 20 day parolees. It is located in downtown Regina and was established in 1972. Dale Gavel was the Superintendent until June 1980, when he transferred to Prairie Regional Headquarters to work in the Offender Programs Branch.

Osborne Centre

Superintendent: Jef Christian



Located in one of Winnipeg's large old houses, Osborne Centre was the first centre opened on the Prairies.

This 20 bed facility is in the centre of Winnipeg, Manitoba. Opened in 1968, Osborne Centre was the first Community Correctional Centre in the Prairie Region to be accredited.

Correctional Staff College

Director: Vaughn Alward

The Staff Training College is located in Edmonton, Alberta and offers courses ranging from security procedures to supervisory training and management methods.



A wide range of training is offered at the Staff College in Edmonton.

Emergency Response Teams are taught fire protection, tear gas, baton tactics and crisis management. Administrative classes include counselling, discipline, decision making, problem solving, communication and human relations.



Methods Of Release From Institutions

Release from institutions can generally be divided into three categories:

1. Temporary Absences, which are under the authority of the National Parole Board. For inmates meeting certain criteria, the N.P.B. has delegated this authority to Wardens.
2. Parole, including Day Parole, the granting of which is under the exclusive jurisdiction of the Parole Board, except in cases which fall under the jurisdiction of provincial parole boards.
3. Mandatory Supervision, which applies to penitentiary inmates sentenced after August 1, 1970, is a release to the community by law, under supervision, for a period of time equal to the remission earned by the inmate for good conduct and productive behaviour.

Temporary Absences

Usually the first release an inmate experiences from a penitentiary is a Temporary Absence. It may be granted for any of the following purposes; a) medical; b) humanitarian; c) rehabilitative or; d) administrative.

a) Medical Temporary Absences may be granted when, in the opinion of a medical practitioner, there is a need for a service such as medical treatment, surgery, dentistry, and psychiatric and psychological services, which cannot be provided in the institution.

b) Humanitarian reasons may include attendance at funeral services for a member of the family; attendance at special events, such as graduation or religious ceremonies that normally call for family participation; or visits to a member of the family who is seriously ill.

c) Rehabilitative reasons may include visits to family or friends for socialization purposes, attendance at lectures, seminars and functions in connection with special studies or interests; participating in sports or recreational activities; or engaging in community service projects of a group or individual nature.

d) Administrative Temporary Absences may be granted for a period that includes the inmate's release date, when it occurs on a weekend or statutory holiday.

Unescorted Temporary Absences are usually limited to a maximum of 72 hours every three months, a period of time that can be broken down in a number of ways to best meet the objectives of the Case Management Team.

Escorted Temporary Absences are normally under the authority of the Warden. Throughout the Escorted

Temporary Absence, the inmate is supervised by an officer.

Unescorted Temporary Absences are the responsibility of the National Parole Board. In cases of inmates serving shorter sentences, the Board delegates its authority to the Warden of the institution. The Board maintains its exclusive jurisdiction in cases of inmates sentenced to terms of incarceration over five years in duration.

Day Parole

Day Parole is usually granted as part of a gradual release plan which enables the inmate to participate in activities that will ultimately assist him to function effectively in the community. For example, while on day parole, an inmate may work, attend school in the community, visit with his family and/or take part in community projects.

The inmate on day parole must return periodically (usually every night) to the institution, a Community Correctional Centre or half-way house. Day Parole is usually granted for periods of less than four months, although it may last a maximum of 12 months.

Full Parole

Full Parole is the conditional release of an inmate under the authority of the National Parole Board. When paroled, an individual is allowed to serve his sentence, until its expiry date, in the community, unless the Board has sufficient grounds to believe that he/she is returning to criminal activity or actually commits a new crime. In such circumstances parole is suspended and may be revoked.

The Parole Board has exclusive jurisdiction to grant parole, and revoke parole and Mandatory Supervision.

When released at the end of the period of incarceration required by statute on Mandatory Supervision, the inmate is supervised in the community under conditions similar to parole. Also, if he/she fails to behave in a responsible, law-abiding manner, he/she may be suspended and returned to an institution.

The Parole staff in the community based offices of The Correctional Service of Canada share in the responsibility for preparing reports on cases for the decision making bodies-Wardens of institutions and the National Parole Board. Supervision of those granted parole or released on Mandatory Supervision is arranged by, or directly provided by, the parole staff.

Parole Offices

Within the Prairie Region there are four Parole Districts which were established during the 1977/78 fiscal year; Manitoba and Northwest Ontario; Saskatchewan; Southern Alberta; Northern Alberta and the Northwest Territories. Responsibility for each district is delegated to a District Director, who reports directly to the Regional Director General, Prairie Region.

The staff in the parole offices seek to involve the community and obtain advice and direction from its members. Citizens' Advisory Committees provide a vehicle for such involvement. Parole offices have had a significant role to play in the formation and support of Citizens' Advisory Committees in the Prairie Region.

Saskatchewan District

Acting District Director: Gord Holloway

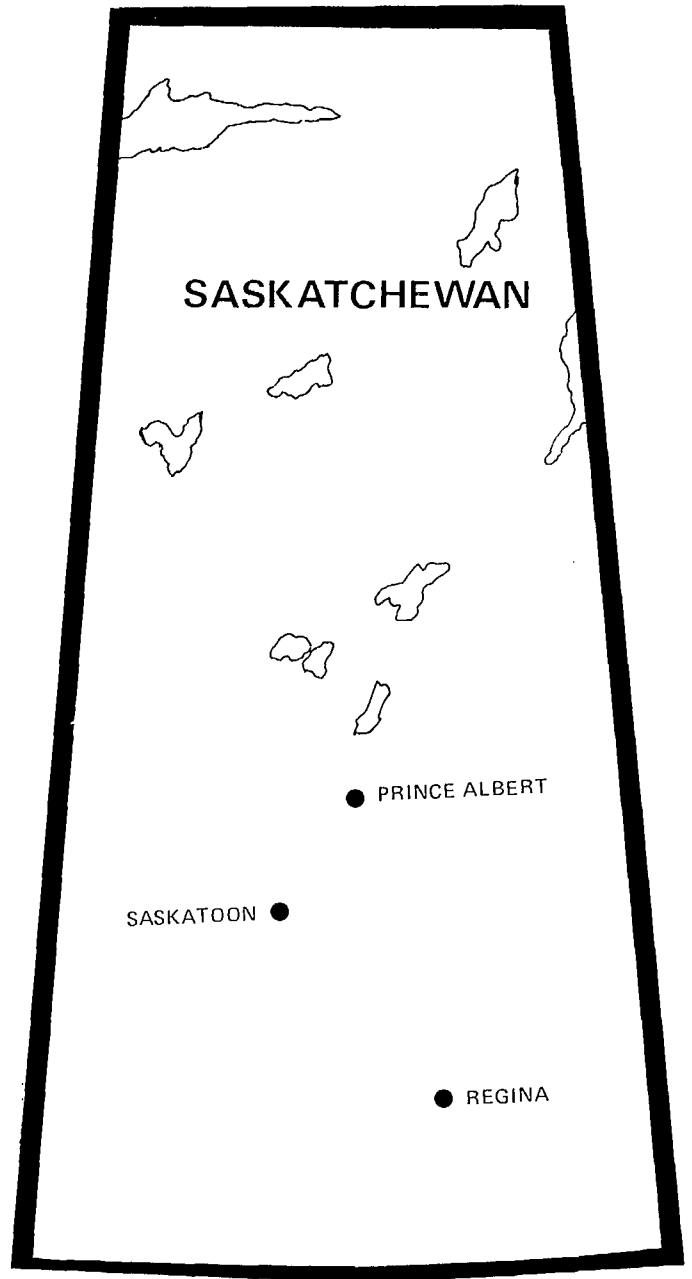
The District Office is located in Regina. The District Director from its inception January 1, 1978 until February 1981 was Len Epp, who is now in Ottawa on the Career Assignment Program of the Government of Canada.

The Saskatchewan District includes the Oskana Centre in Regina, as well as offices in Regina, Saskatoon and Prince Albert. It is responsible for parole services to both federal and provincial institutions within the Province. All Parole Offices in Saskatchewan District have achieved accreditation under the American Correctional Association Standards.

The Regina Parole Office services the Provincial Correctional Institution and two Community Training Residences at Regina, and rural provincial camp facilities.

The Saskatoon Office services the Regional Psychiatric Centre (federal), a provincial Community Training Residence, and a new Provincial Correctional Centre scheduled to open in 1981.

The Prince Albert Office serves Saskatchewan Penitentiary and the adjacent Farm Institution, as well as the Provincial Prince Albert Correctional Centre, Pine Grove Centre for Women, Community Training Residences in Prince Albert and North Battleford, the North Battleford Community Correctional Centre, and rural camp facilities in the northern section of the Province.



Saskatchewan District

Manitoba and North Western Ontario District

District Director: Art Majkut

The District Office is located in Winnipeg, Manitoba. There are four area offices within the District located in Brandon, Manitoba, Thompson, Manitoba, Kenora, Ontario, and Thunder Bay, Ontario. The District Director is also responsible for Osborne Centre located in Winnipeg.

The District covers the entire Province of Manitoba and as far east as Moberg, Ontario. The Winnipeg Office provides services to Stony Mountain and Rockwood Institutions (federal), and Headingly Correctional Institution (provincial); Brandon Office serves the Provincial Correctional Institutions at Brandon, Dauphin and Portage la Prairie (women); and Thompson Office services The Pas Correctional Institution. In addition, these offices provide services to all provincial satellite camps within the geographic boundaries of Manitoba.

In North Western Ontario, the Kenora and Thunder Bay Offices provide services to all federal offenders within their designated areas.



Manitoba and North Western Ontario District.

Southern Alberta District

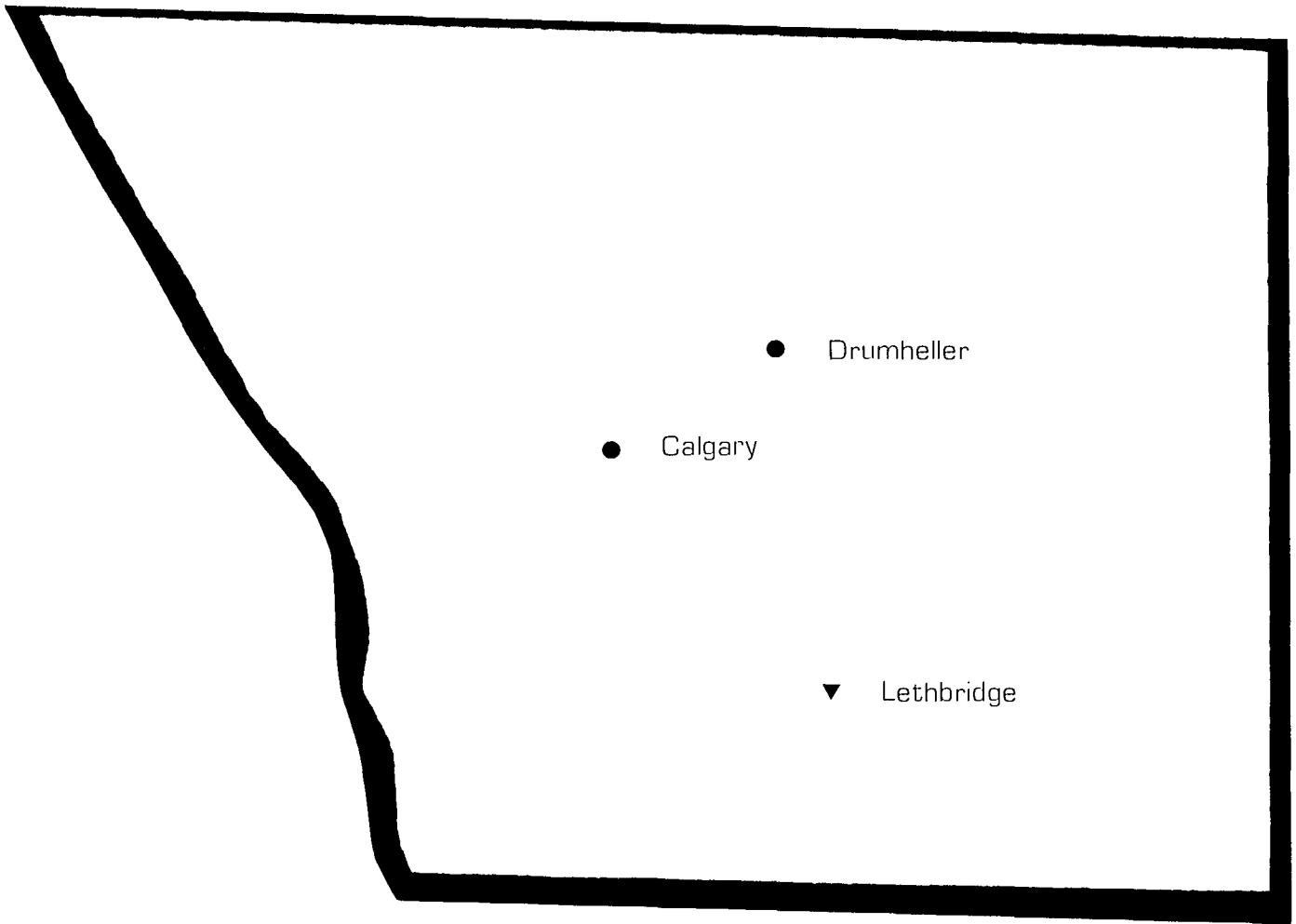
District Director: Grant Spiro

The District Parole Office is located in Calgary. There is one Area Office and two Community Correctional Centres in the District.

The Area Office, located in Lethbridge, is responsible for all parole related activities in an area that corresponds to the judicial districts of MacLeod, Lethbridge and Medicine Hat. In addition to parole supervision, it is responsible for parole services to the Provincial Lethbridge Correctional Institution.

The Calgary Office provides services to Drumheller Institution (federal) and Spy Hill Correctional Centre (provincial). The two Community Correctional Centres, Portal and Altadore, located in the city of Calgary, were described earlier in this report.

For several months in 1980/81, Al Partington, a Parole Officer at the Calgary District Office, relocated his office to Police District "A" Headquarters of the Calgary City Police in a continuing effort to improve communications between the police force and the parole staff regarding parolees and inmates released under mandatory supervision.



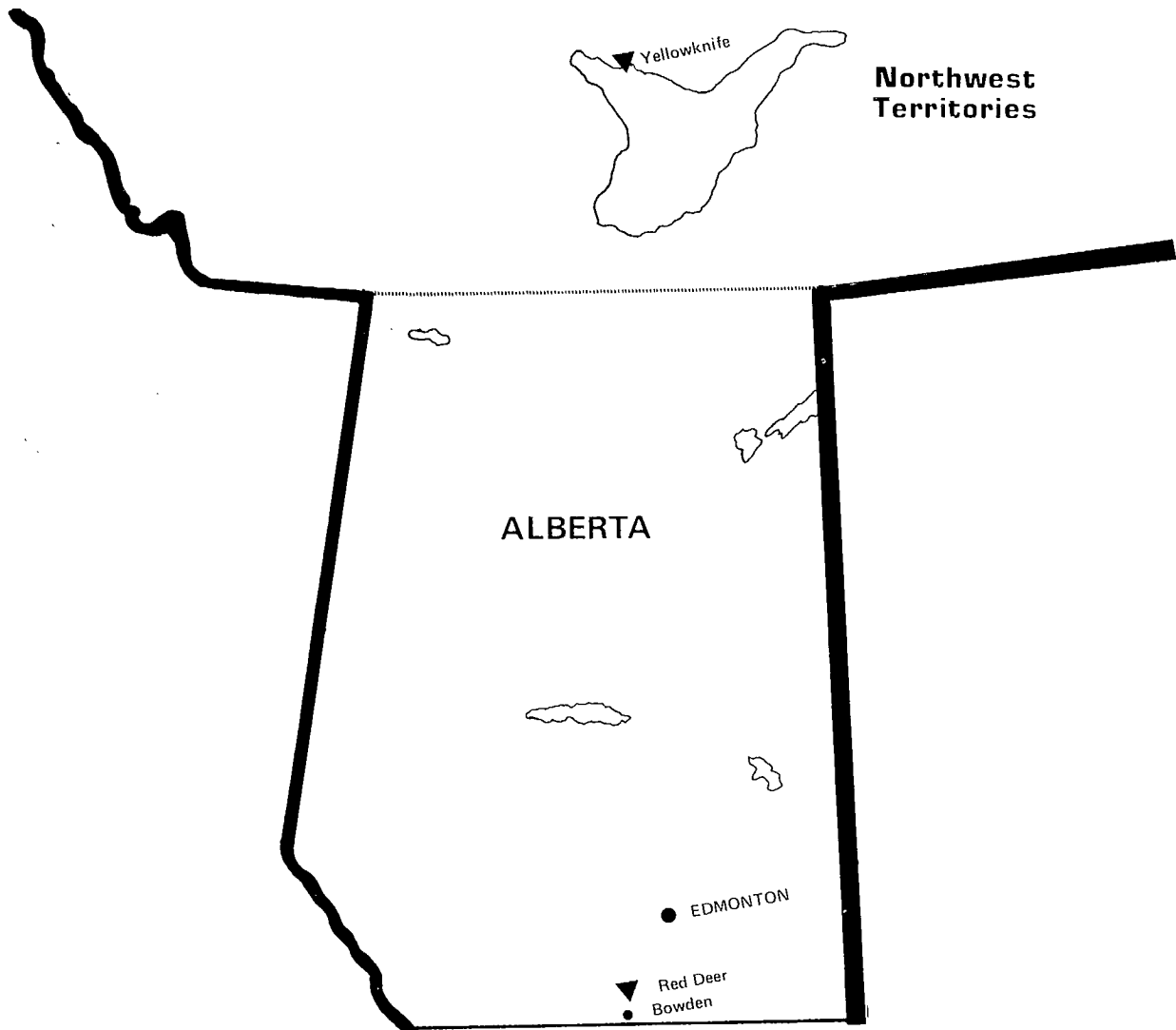
Northern Alberta and Northwest Territories District

District Director: Keith Wright

The District Parole Office is located in Edmonton. The Office provides service to all of northern Alberta north of the town of Ponoka. Edmonton Institution (federal) and provincial facilities, such as the Belmont Centre and Fort Saskatchewan Correctional Institution, are served by this office.

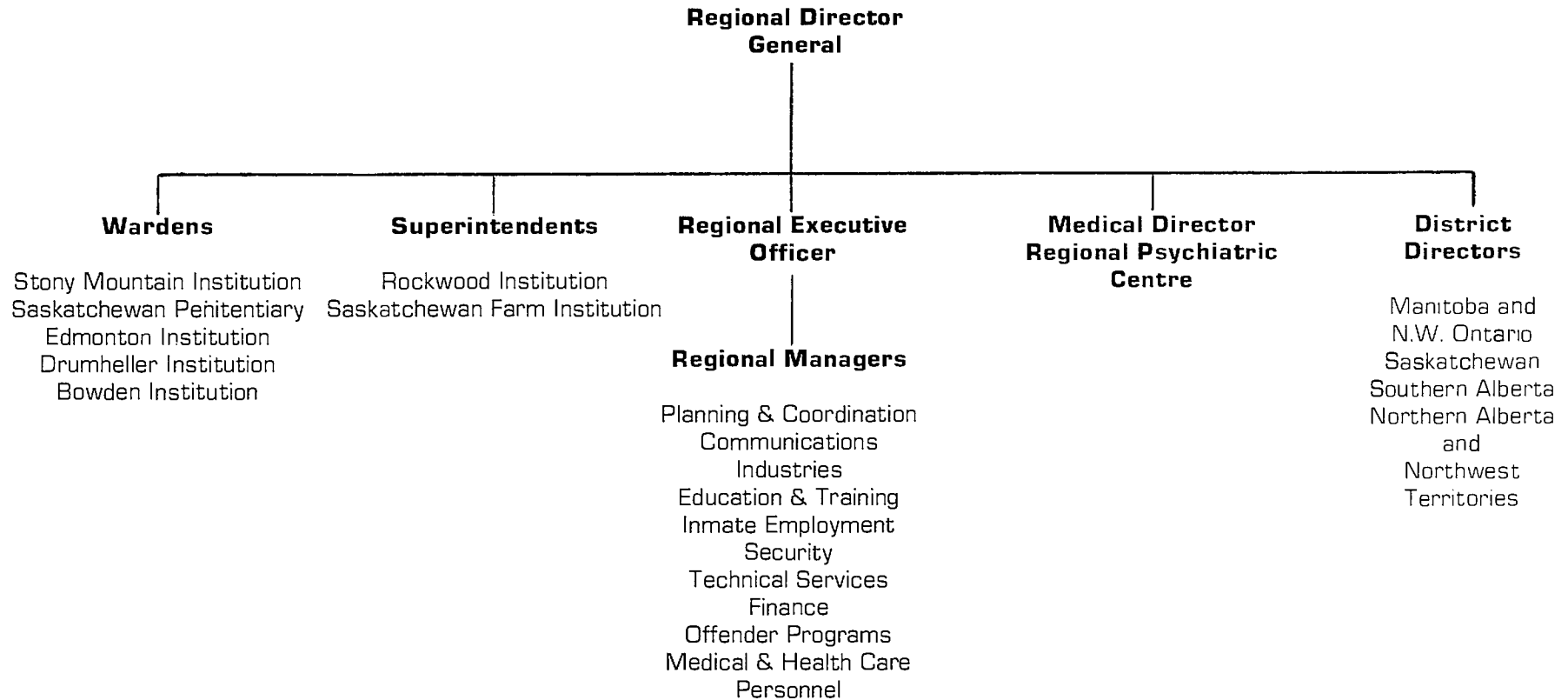
An area office in Yellowknife is responsible for all parole related services in the entire Northwest Territories. The Red Deer Parole Office provides services to Bowden Institution and the portion of Alberta from the town of Olds north to the town of Ponoka.

An effort to strengthen communications between the Edmonton City Police and the Edmonton Parole Office began during the 1980/81 year. A Parole Officer at the Edmonton Parole Office, Phil Cunningham was assigned the task of Liaison Officer. With offices at both Parole and Police Headquarters, Mr. Cunningham ensures that the City Police of Edmonton are aware of all parolees and persons on mandatory supervision. In return, he receives reports from the police on the activities of individuals on Parole and Mandatory supervision that assists the Supervisors and National Parole Board to manage the cases effectively.



Northern Alberta and Northwest Territories District

**Correctional Service Of Canada
Prairie Region
Organization**



Summary of Operations

Inmate Population: Beginning of Year	1979/80	1980/81
Inmate on Register	<u>1808</u>	<u>1891</u>
Increase in Population		
1. Admissions		
Warrant of Committal	771	873
Parole Violation	70	53
Mandatory Supervision Violation	289	262
Other	0	2
2. Transfers In:		
Federal	1664*	1770*
Federal/Provincial	<u>31</u>	<u>8</u>
3. Total Increases	<u>2825</u>	<u>2968</u>
Decreases in Population		
1. Releases:		
Expiry of Sentence	99	118
Parole	207	219
Mandatory Supervision	643	687
Court Order	19	4
Death	5	5
Other	50	76
2. Transfer Out:		
Federal	1662*	1786*
Federal/Provincial	<u>57</u>	<u>45</u>
3. Total Decreases	<u>(2742)</u>	<u>(2940)</u>
Inmate Population: Year End		
Inmates on Register	<u>1891</u>	<u>1919</u>

Note *Transfer Figures Include Both Inter and Intra Region Movement

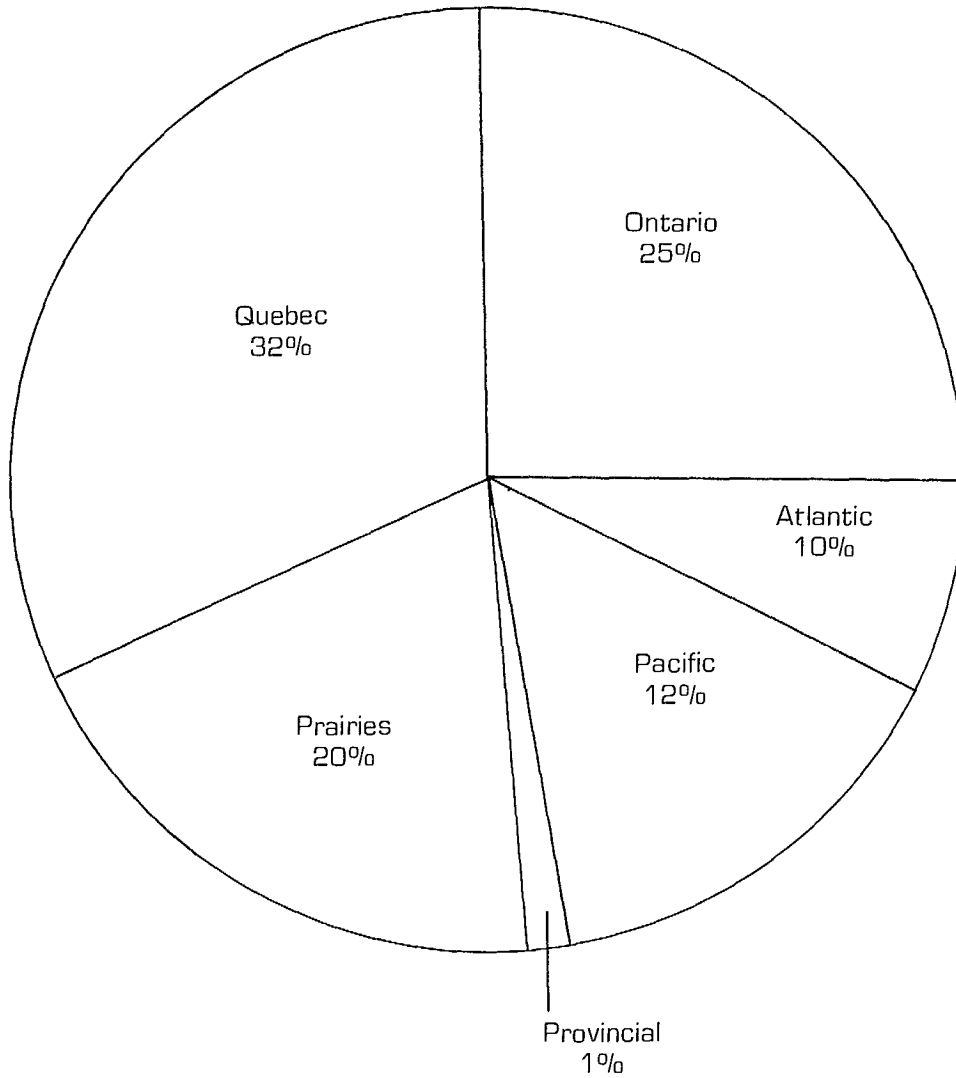
Prairie Region Expenditures by Responsibility Centre

Responsibility Centre	Salaries		Operating		Equipment	
	1979/80	1980/81	1979/80	1980/81	1979/80	1980/81
Regional Headquarters	\$ 1,854,292.	\$ 2,424,633.	\$ 2,842,175.	\$ 2,791,903.	\$ 20,598.	\$ 29,773.
Regional Psychiatric Centre	3,371,586.	4,096,227.	711,885.	897,956.	53,348.	42,074.
Osborne Centre	140,529.	155,838.	81,110.	97,545.	7,778.	890.
Stony Mountain Institution	6,625,436.	7,044,854.	2,277,249.	2,669,038.	184,176.	233,816.
Rookwood Institution	673,735.	764,643.	216,944.	284,470.	52,581.	67,978.
Manitoba Training Annex		-----	38.	-----	-----	-----
Saskatchewan Penitentiary	7,171,443.	7,868,455.	2,237,169.	3,021,379.	115,351.	246,469.
Saskatchewan Farm Institution	694,163.	758,020.	258,177.	517,919.	87,649.	91,337.
Saskatchewan Special Correctional Unit	-----	-----	(3)	-----	-----	-----
Oskana Centre	109,198.	111,910.	66,109.	92,950.	3,433.	258.
Drumheller Institution	5,768,680.	6,285,177.	2,437,280.	3,044,534.	205,895.	207,157.
Altadore Centre	127,364.	149,529.	79,164.	98,849.	12,519.	2,018.
Portal House (Scarboro Centre)	126,064.	158,726.	122,679.	135,717.	1,492.	1,870.
Grierson Centre	395,777.	443,619.	226,264.	293,939.	9,856.	5,714.
Bowden Institution	3,590,259.	3,934,078.	772,897.	980,623.	101,131.	151,144.
Edmonton Institution	4,195,515.	248,468.	1,239,169.	1,519,262.	347,603.	66,224.
Staff College	498,208.	5,226,342.	368,251.	228,862.	16,942.	3,578.
Winnipeg Parole	631,206.	588,913.	391,181.	442,085.	5,127.	10,830.
Brandon Parole	134,285.	685,989.	29,947.	36,753.	395.	9,181.
Thunder Bay Parole	38,402.	161,098.	25,166.	33,130.	-----	-----
Prince Albert Parole	338,673.	32,636.	85,515.	90,603.	10,707.	14,683.
Regina Parole	207,242.	373,468.	58,181.	67,698.	-----	2,896.
Saskatoon Parole	111,835.	121,414.	31,149.	36,903.	264.	1,296.
Lethbridge Parole	35,715.	41,694.	45,832.	41,825.	644.	1,366.
Edmonton Parole	521,604.	613,444.	425,882.	442,046.	2,551.	4,156.
Calgary Parole	583,775.	621,774.	266,839.	292,328.	5,406.	3,694.
Red Deer Parole	132,455.	158,230.	47,411.	47,778.	280.	493.
Kenora Parole	32,807.	33,772.	10,027.	12,769.	-----	-----
Thompson Parole	54,485.	58,591.	19,783.	25,983.	1,049.	-----
Yellowknife Parole	44,928.	51,521.	67,826.	104,845.	395.	790.
Regional Total	\$38,209,661.	\$43,213,063.	\$15,441,299.	\$18,349,692.	\$ 1,247,170.	\$ 1,199,685.

**Prairie Region
Regional Expenditure By Line Object**

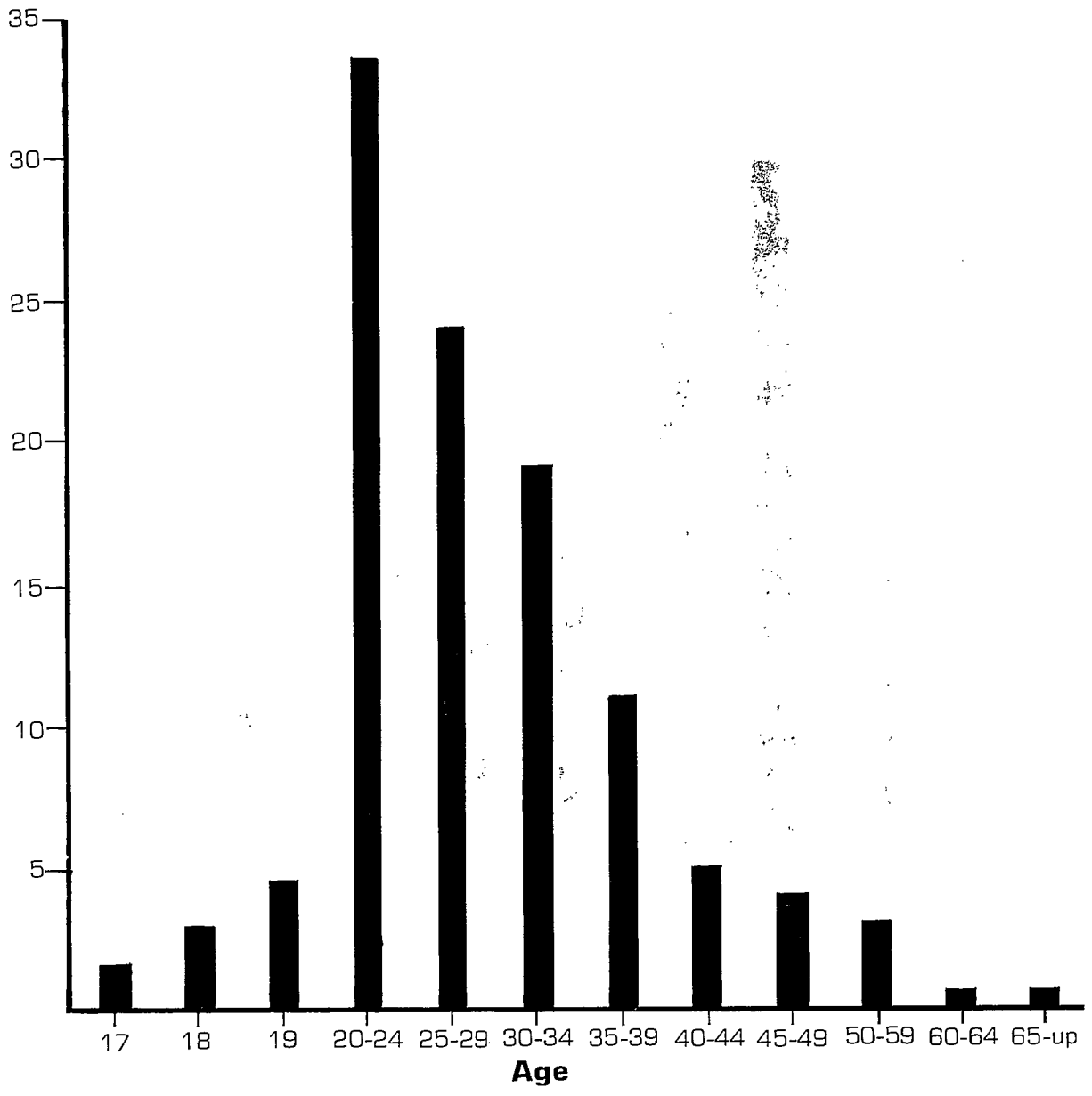
	<u>1979/80</u>	<u>1980/81</u>	
1. Salaries			
Regular Costs	\$ 31,456,132	\$ 36,433,452	
Casuals	1,061,618	835,946	
Overtime	3,720,452	3,943,384	
Other	<u>1,971,476</u>	<u>2,000,279</u>	
Total	\$ 38,209,678		\$ 43,213,061
2. Travel & Communications		2,407,256	2,676,828
3. Information		38,586	65,745
4. Professional Services			
Health Services	\$ 922,715	\$ 1,054,111	
Administrative Services	228,710	240,071	
Inmate Training	700,948	969,838	
Inmate Maintenance	1,231,502	1,008,175	
After Care (Residential)	433,213	510,251	
Other	<u>1,275,801</u>	<u>1,438,105</u>	
Total	\$ 4,792,889		\$ 5,220,551
5. Rentals		492,719	365,246
6. Purchase Repairs		576,474	687,218
7. Operational Supplies			
Rations	\$ 2,265,598	\$ 2,669,042	
Gas & Other	728,546	846,848	
General Operating Supplies	564,073	726,632	
Light & Power	581,714	647,361	
Fuel & Oil	25,418	54,879	
Printed Matters	164,360	183,584	
Officer Uniforms	225,933	166,465	
Stationery Supplies	157,770	176,104	
Drugs	96,385	128,940	
Other	<u>1,463,580</u>	<u>1,837,940</u>	
Total	\$ 6,273,377		\$ 7,437,795
8. Equipment		1,247,180	1,199,684
9. Construction		4,167,530	3,515,129
10. Other Expenses		861,669	1,898,092
Total Expenditures	<u>\$59,067,358</u>		<u>\$ 66,279,349</u>

Inmate Population Distribution by Region



Inmate Population By Age

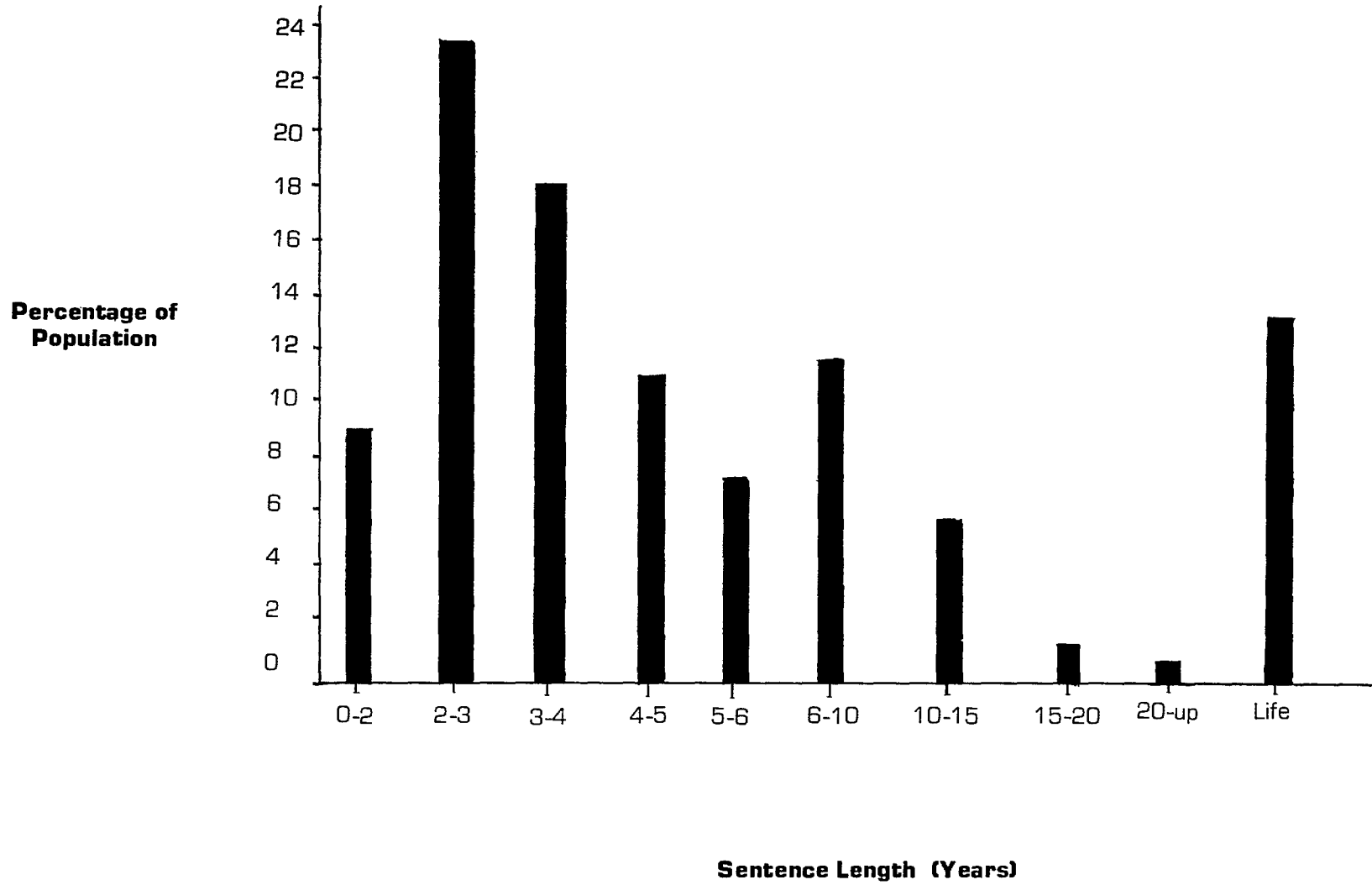
1980 - 81



34

Percentage

**Inmate Population
By Sentence Length
1980 - 81**



Inmate Population By Major Offences 1980-81

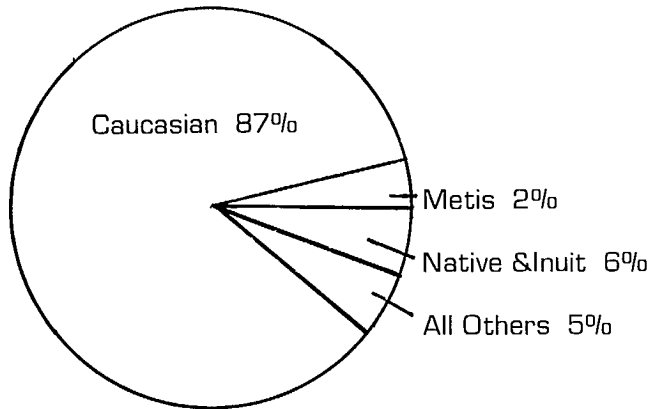
Offences:	0%	5%	10%	20%	25%	30%
Murder	★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★ (10.9)					
Attempted Murder	★★★★★ (1.8)					
Manslaughter	★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★ (7.5)					
Rape	★★★★★★★★★★★★★★ (6.3)					
Other Sexual Offences	★★★★★ (3.2)					
Kidnapping & Abduction	★★★ (1.4)					
Wounding	★★★★ (1.6)					
Assault	★★★ (1.2)					
Robbery	★★ (26.6)					
Offensive Weapons	★★ (.9)					
Prison Breach	★ (.4)					
Break & Enter	★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★ (16.4)					
Theft	★★★★★ (3.7)					
Possession of Stolen Goods	★★★★ (3.2)					
Fraud	★★★★ (3.1)					
Criminal Negligence	★ (.4)					
Dangerous Sex Offenders	★ (.3)					
Habitual Criminal	† (.1)					
Other Offences	★★★★★★ (4.9)					
Narcotics	★★★★★★ (5.2)					
Food & Drug Act	★ (.5)					
Other Statutes	★ (.5)					

Prevalent Offences By Age Group

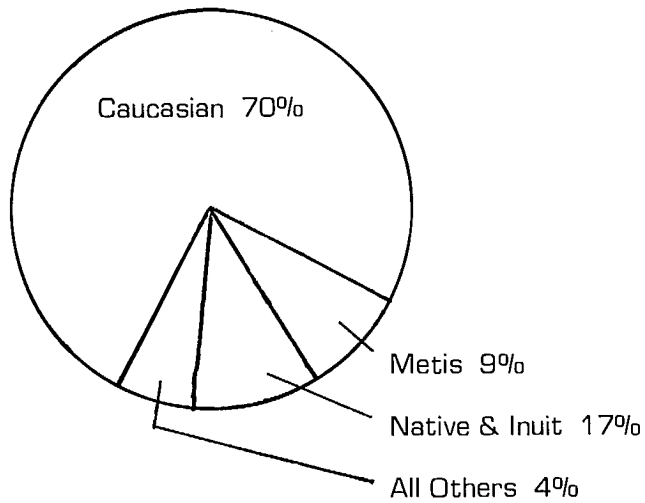
Age	1970-80	1980-81
20	Break & Enter - Commit (25) Armed Robbery (15) Robbery with Violence (13) Manslaughter (8)	Break & Enter - Commit (58) Armed Robbery (52) Robbery with Violence (21) Non-capital Murder (12)
20-30	Break & Enter - Commit (186) Armed Robbery (117) Robbery wuth Violence (127) Manslaughter (77)	Break & Enter - Commit (168) Armed Robbery (155) Robbery with Violence (120) Manslaughter (85)
30-up	Break & Enter - Commit (46) Armed Robbery (50) Robbery with Violence (47) Secoond Degree Murder (58)	Break & Enter - Commit (43) Armed Robbery (45) Robbery with Violence (91) Second Degree Murder (52) Manslaughter (45)

Inmate Population Distribution by Racial Origin

National

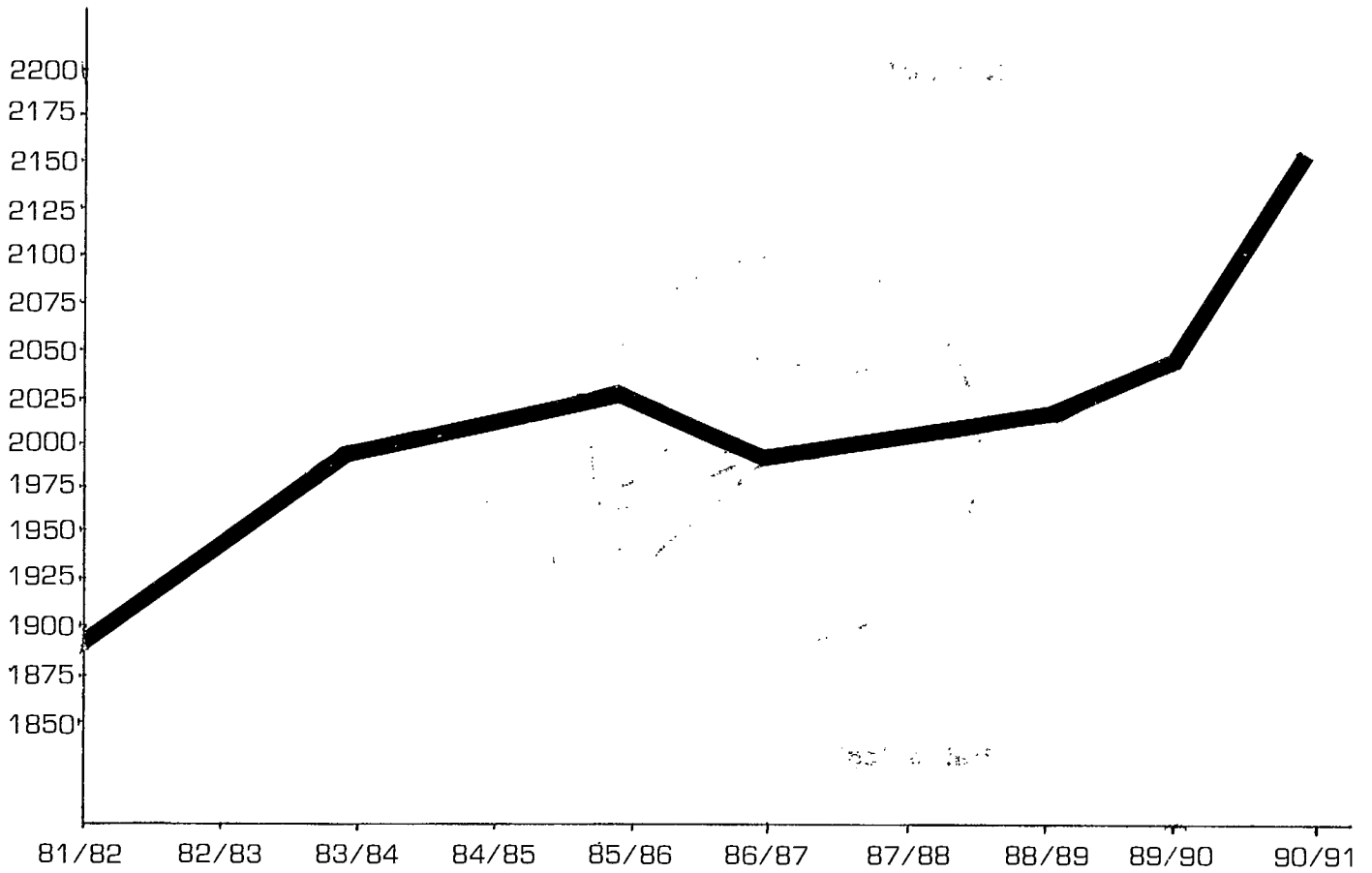


Prairie Region

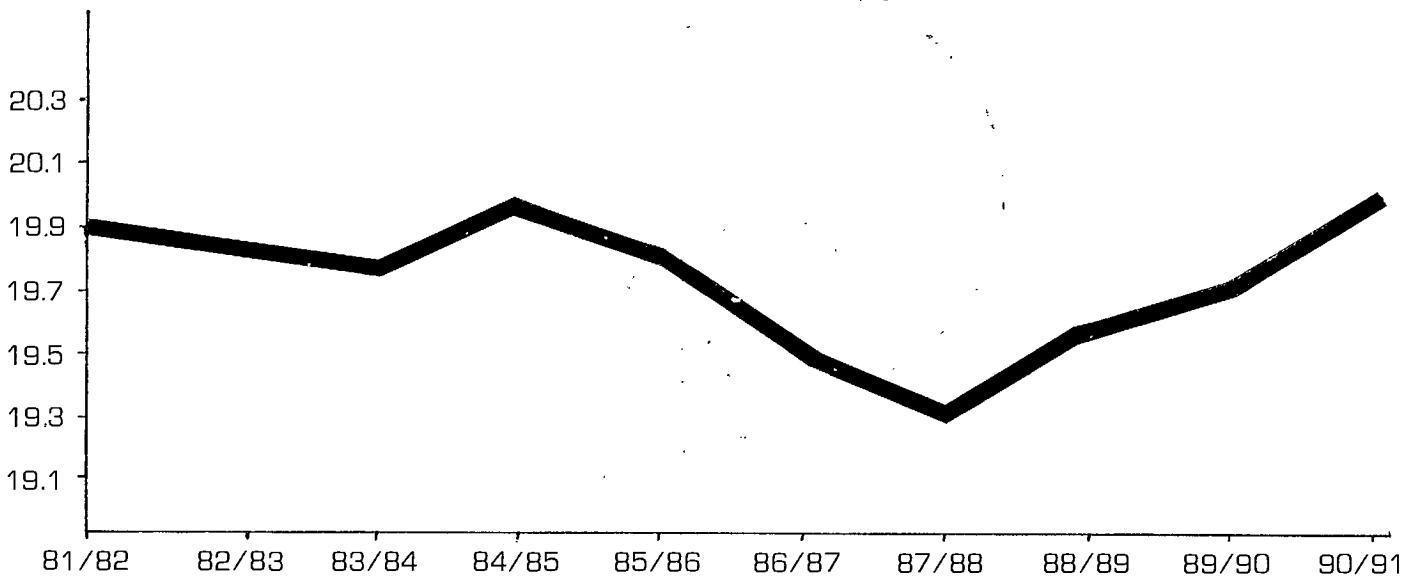


Ten Year Inmate Population Forecast

Projected Number of Inmates On-Register Fiscal Year-End



Projected % of National Inmate Population



Source: Summary Report: 1981/82 Offender Population Forecast;
Policy, Planning & Administration Branch; July, 1981.

**Average Number of
Inmates Employed
by Institution and Division
During FY 1980/81**

	Education	Industries	Agribusiness	Technical Services	Other	Total
Drumheller	108	44		133	67	352
Bowden	10	25		67	22	124
Edmonton	9	27		40	24	100
Saskatchewan Penitentiary	80	73		147	37	337
Stony Mountain	91	85		141	33	350
Grierson	2			12	23	37
Altadore	20				14	34
Portal	1				10	11
Oskana	1				9	10
Osborne	1				13	14
Saskatchewan Farm Institution	1		33	17	7	58
Rockwood			25	32	3	60
Regional Psychiatric Centre				6	1	7
	324	254	58	595	263	1,494

Industries

Institution	Gross Sales		Inmates Employed		
	79/80	80/81	79/80	80/81	
Stony Mountain	305,548	812,676	86	95	
Saskatchewan Penitentiary	421,772	634,972	68	70	41
Edmonton	59,923	132,782	12	24	
Bowden	107,396	192,751	33	27	
Drumheller	137,277	181,957	61	51	
	<u>1,076,916</u>	<u>1,955,138</u>	<u>261</u>	<u>267</u>	

Temporary Absences Granted To Male & Female Offenders

	As of March 79/80	As of March 80/81
Escorted: *	4252	5007
% Completed	99.78%	99.88%
Unescorted: *	1939	1946
% Completed	98.29	98.56%

* Indicates number of Temporary Absences,
not offenders granted Temporary Absences.

**Inmates Who Went Unlawfully at Large
During Fiscal Years 1979/80, 1980/81
For Prairie Region**

	1979/80	1980/81
Escape	24	24
Escorted Temporary Absence	10	10
Unescorted Temporary Absence	30	29
Total	64	63

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